

Cornell University
Announcements
The Law School
1972-73



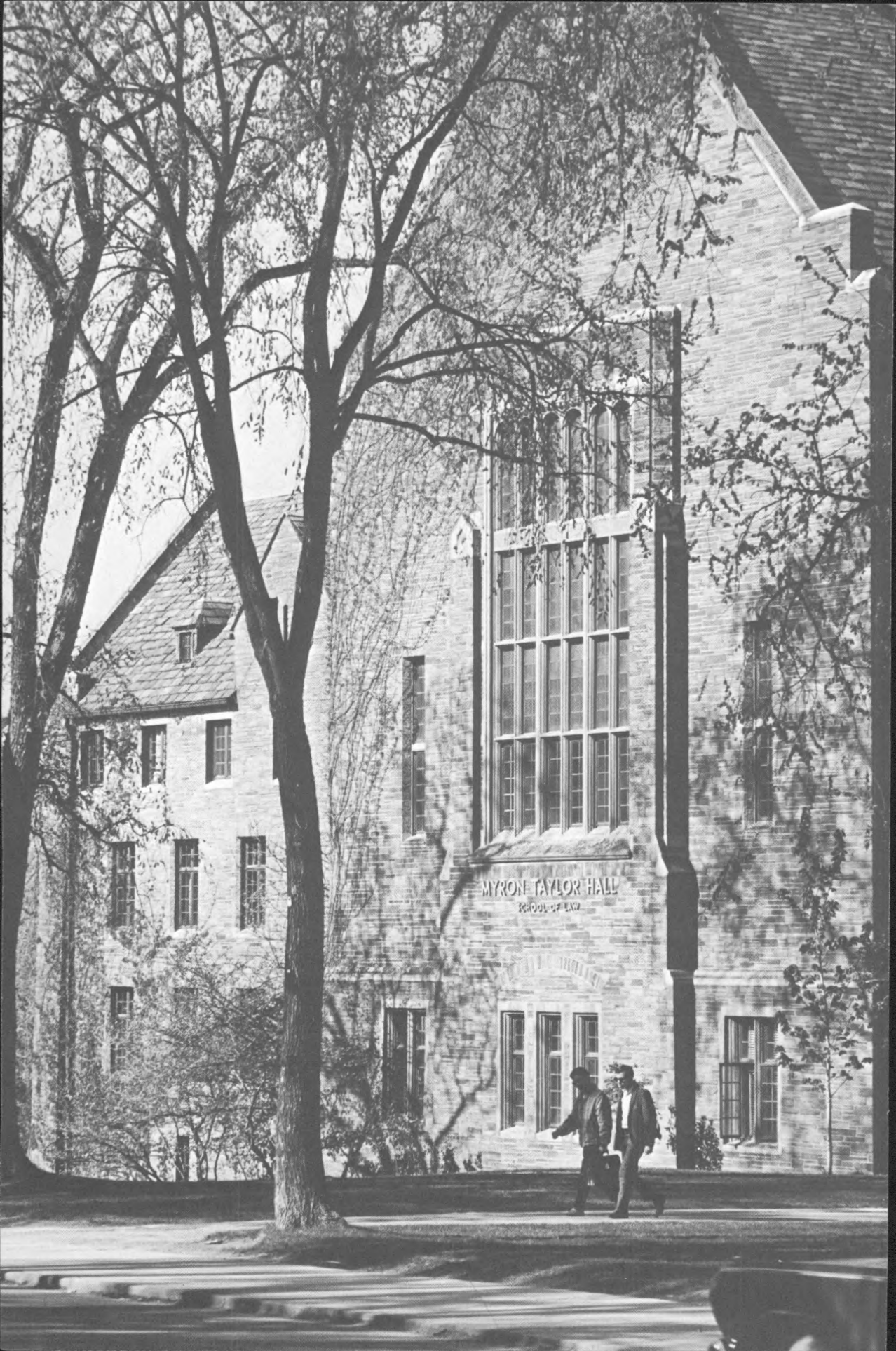
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Contents

Law School Calendar	5
The Law School	7
Scope and Aim of Curriculum	7
Admission	7
The Curriculum	9
Degrees	13
Graduate Work	15
Expenses	18
Financial Aid	18
Research Fund	22
Buildings and Facilities	22
Placement Service	23
Health Services and Medical Care	23
Housing	23
Motor Vehicles	23
Law School Activities	25
Description of Courses	29
Register	37
University Administration	37
Law School Faculty and Staff	37
Law School Advisory Council	38
Lectureships	38
Students 1971-72	40
Colleges and Universities Represented, 1971-72	44
Index	47
List of Announcements	48

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.



Cornell Law School Calendar

1972-73*

Fall term

Preliminary enrollment, 4:00 p.m.	Friday, August 25
Orientation	Saturday, August 26
Fall term instruction begins all classes, 9:05 a.m.	Monday, August 28
Registration, new students	Thursday, August 31
Registration, continuing and rejoining students	Friday, September 1
Thanksgiving recess:	
Instruction suspended, 5:15 p.m.	Wednesday, November 22
Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.	Monday, November 27
Fall term instruction ends, 5:15 p.m.	Wednesday, December 6†
Reading day	Thursday, December 7
Final examinations begin	Friday, December 8
Final examinations end	Friday, December 22
Christmas vacation and intersession begins	Saturday, December 23

Spring Term

Spring term instruction begins, all classes, 9:05 a.m.	Thursday, January 18
Registration, new and rejoining students	Thursday, January 18
Registration, continuing students	Friday, January 19
Spring recess:	
Instruction suspended, 1:10 p.m.	Saturday, March 17
Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.	Monday, March 26
Spring term instruction ends, 5:15 p.m.	Wednesday, May 2
Reading period begins	Thursday, May 3
Reading period ends	Friday, May 4
Final examinations begin	Saturday, May 5
Final examinations end	Saturday, May 19
Law School Convocation	Saturday, May 19
Commencement Day	Friday, May 25

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

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

†Classes scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 4, 5, and 6 will be classes normally scheduled for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.



Cornell University

The Law School

Since its founding in 1887 the Cornell Law School has retained the ideal and has endeavored to accomplish the purpose stated by President Andrew D. White in anticipation of the School's establishment: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out, 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 can render effective service to their clients; who are interested in and capable of furthering legal progress and reform; and who, above all, will be conscious of and eager to fulfill the traditional role of the lawyer as a leader in his community and as a defender of our heritage of freedom.

Scope and Aim of Curriculum

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

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

In the furtherance of all these ends, stress is put upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules and upon the factors which influence change; the social purpose and significance of legal principles; and the role

played by the law as the only rational method for the determination of disputes, public as well as private, international as well as domestic.

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

Class Size

Various methods and practices have been adopted for the purpose of individualizing instruction to the fullest extent practicable.

In addition to expanding the number of problem-course offerings where enrollment is limited to sixteen students, all but one or two first-year courses have been divided into two sections with about seventy-five students in each section. First-year Practice Training is taught in sections of approximately twelve students each.

Faculty Advisers

Each student is assigned early in the first year to some member of the faculty as personal adviser throughout the Law School course. All students are privileged at any time to call upon members of the faculty in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their respective courses.

Admission

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

From the applicants fulfilling the requirements listed below, a selection of those to be admitted will be

8 Admission

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

It is the policy of Cornell University actively to support the American ideal of equality of opportunity for all, and no student shall be denied admission to the Law School or be otherwise discriminated against because of race, color, creed, religion, sex, or national origin.

Requirements

An applicant for admission to the course of study leading to the Doctor of Law (J.D.) degree is required to have a Bachelor's degree from an accredited institution 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. It is expected that this will be necessary only when a student has not graduated from a United States regionally accredited institution.

An "approved" degree is either of the following:

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 containing at least forty-five semester hours in the liberal arts and sciences.

Undergraduates registered in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell may, on the basis of separate application, be admitted to the Law School under its admissions standards then prevailing, if at the time of entry they will be credited with 105 of 120 hours required for A.B. degree (92 points in Arts College courses).

The determination as to study in the liberal arts and sciences is made by the Law School admissions officer. Such study is interpreted 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." This requirement must be fulfilled even though a student does not intend to practice in New York State and in addition may be obliged to fulfill similar requirements imposed by another state in which he is preparing to practice. This obligation is separate from the requirements for admission imposed by the Law School.

Law School Admission Test

The Cornell Law School, together with many other law schools, is cooperating with the Educational Testing Service in the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test. The most important part of the test is designed to measure aptitude rather than knowledge of subject matter, and therefore no special preparation is necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers throughout the country, and at certain overseas centers. A candidate must take this test in support of his application for admission. This score is used to supplement his college record, recommendations, and other factors that determine his admission. An applicant should write to LSAT/LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, requesting an application blank and information bulletin. During 1972-73, the test will be administered on the following Saturdays: October 21, 1972; December 16, 1972; February 10, 1973; April 14, 1973; and July 28, 1973.

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

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 directly to LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. *Do not send the transcripts to the Cornell Law School.*

The 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. An applicant accepted by the Cornell Law School will be asked to submit a final transcript, showing the award of a Bachelor's degree, directly to the Cornell Law School.

Health Requirements

The Board of Trustees of the University has adopted the following health requirements for graduate students and has ruled that failure to fulfill them will result in loss of the privilege of registering the following term. The responsibility for fulfilling these requirements rests upon the student.

Students accepted for admission will be required to submit *health histories* on forms supplied by the University. They must submit new health histories if returning to the University after more than a year's absence.

It is strongly recommended by the University Health Services that all graduate students have *immunization against tetanus* before entering the University. However, initial and booster tetanus toxoid immunization will be available to any graduate student if necessary at the Gannett Clinic for a nominal charge.

Application and Deposit

An application for admission will be furnished by the director of admissions of the Law School upon request. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree or as special students must fill out this form. Each application must be accompanied by a \$20 application fee.

Applications should be filed early (preferably before January 1 of the year in which one expects to enroll) and completed no later than March 1. (February LSAT scores will be accepted as meeting this deadline.)

Each accepted candidate is required to pay a \$100 registration fee (see p. 18).

Registration with Bar Authorities

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

Advanced Standing

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

Special Students

Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission as candidates for a degree, but who do not wish to become such, may in the discretion of the faculty be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of prelaw study, 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 candidates for a degree.

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

Prelegal Studies

The Cornell Law School does not prescribe a prelegal course which must be uniformly adhered to by those

preparing themselves for a career in the law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity, and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as wholly without value to the lawyer. However, certain cardinal principles which should guide the prelegal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. He should:

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

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

(3) Consider the special utility of certain subjects to one trained in law, whether he be practitioner, judge, legislator, or teacher of law. For some, a broad scientific background—for example, in agriculture, chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering—when coupled with training in law, may furnish peculiar qualifications for specialized work with the government, or in counseling certain types of businesses, or for a career as a patent lawyer.

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

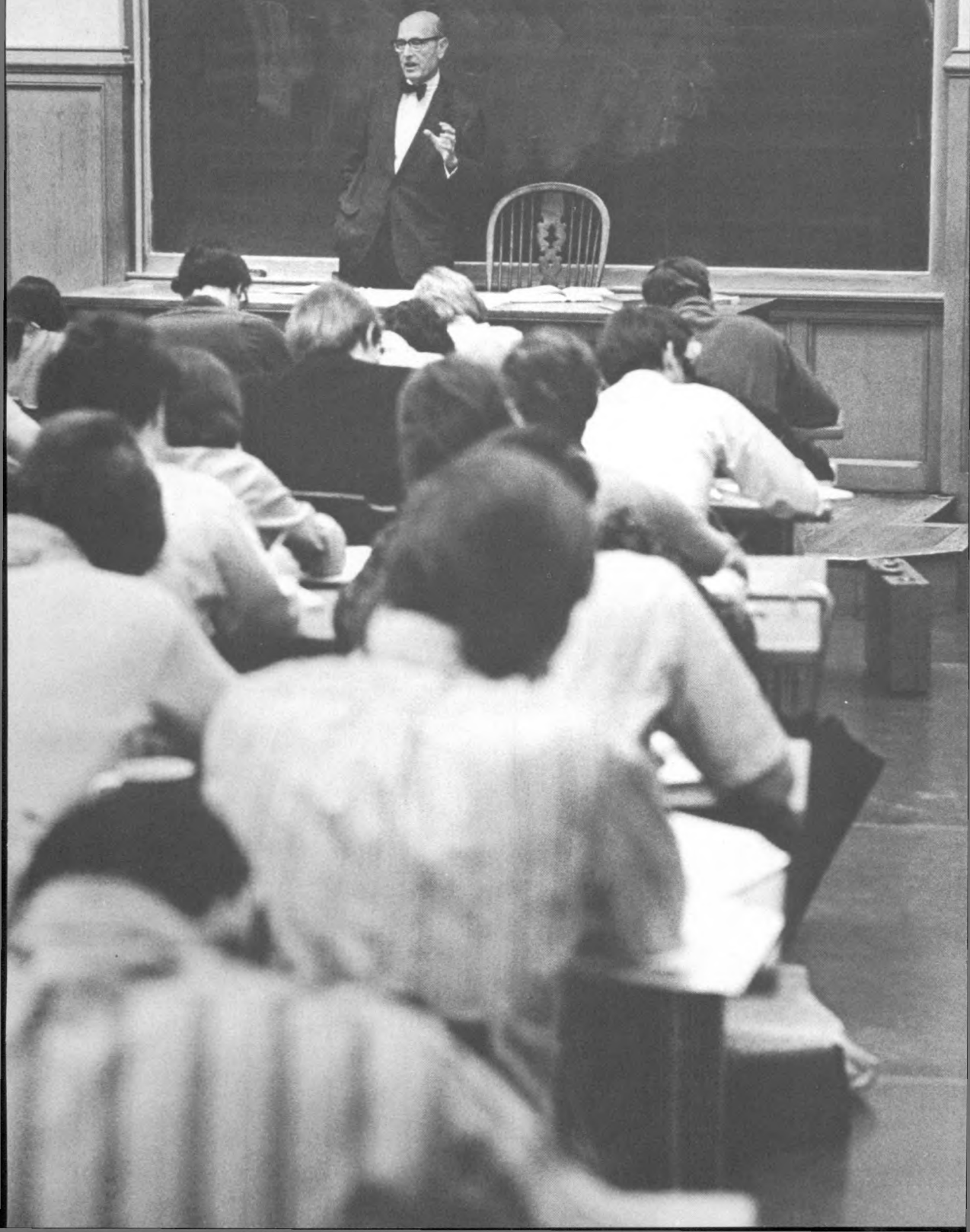
For additional information, see the official *Pre-Law Handbook*, 1972-73 edition, prepared by the Law School Admission Test Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This book includes material on the law and lawyers, prelaw preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with individualized information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from LSAT/LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

The Curriculum (J.D. Degree)

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) must satisfactorily complete eighty-four hours, exclusive of failed courses, and ninety-six weeks of law study.

NO SMOKING

LEGAL AID MEETING - WED April 5 - ROOM A 3:30 PM
CHANGED TO 5



First-year courses are all required, except that in the spring term the student elects either the course Constitutional Law or Criminal Procedure. The faculty considers Constitutional Law a basic first-year course. A student should take Constitutional Law in his first year if he ever intends to elect it. The faculty considers the course Criminal Procedure primarily a second- or third-year elective. A first-year student who has taken courses in constitutional law in his undergraduate or graduate school program and feels adequately prepared therein, may elect to take Criminal Procedure in his first year in place of Constitutional Law.

The first-year curriculum has been revised recently to broaden the areas of economic and social problems and activities and to concentrate less on legal doctrines and concepts.

With the exception of the problem-course requirement (see p. 12), there are no required courses after the first year.

During the second and third years, students may not register for fewer than twelve hours or more than fifteen hours in any one term, nor for fewer than twenty-six hours in any one academic year. Exceptions to these rules require the consent of the faculty.

Program for 1972-73

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

First-Year Courses

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Contracts	3
Criminal Justice	3
Introduction to Property	3
Practice Training I	1
Procedure I	3
Tort Law and Alternatives	3

<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Constitutional Law*	3
Contracts	2
Criminal Procedure*	3
Practice Training II	2
Private Land-Use Controls	3
Procedure I	3
Tort Law and Alternatives	2

*Elect one

Second-Year Electives

Students desiring to take second-year elective courses are advised to do so during the second year. Although courses listed here are open to third-year students, often it will not be possible to schedule them so as to avoid conflicts with major courses most commonly taken in the third year or limited to third-year students.

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Basic Commercial Law	3
Business Enterprises I	3
Trusts and Estates I	3

<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Business Enterprises II	3
Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions	2
Legal Accounting	2
Trusts and Estates II	3

Third-Year Electives

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Conflict of Laws	3
Evidence	3
Federal Jurisdiction	2
Procedure II	3

<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Comparative State Procedure	3
Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions	3
Procedure II	3

Second- or Third-Year Electives

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Admiralty	2
Domestic Relations	2
Estate and Gift Tax	2
Environmental Law	2
International Law	3
Labor Law I	3
Land Financing	3
Remedies	3
Welfare Law	3

<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Administrative Law	3
Antitrust and Trade Regulation	3
Comparative Law	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Housing and Urban Development	2
Income Taxation	3
Insurance	2
Labor Law II	2
Land-Use Planning	3
Legal Philosophy	2
Local Government	3
Securities Regulation	3
Taxation of Business Enterprises	3

Problem Courses

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Corporate Practice	2
Estate Planning	2
Government Contracts	2
Legal Interviewing and Counseling	2
Legislation	2
Litigation of Business Disputes—	
Domestic and International	2
Prisoner Representation	2
Problems of Clinical Law	2
Trial and Appellate Advocacy	2

<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Civil Rights	2
Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law	2
Fiduciary Administration	2
International Business Transactions	2
Law Practice Dynamics	2
Prisoner Representation	2
Problems of Urban Development	2
Science, Technology, and Law	2

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. 29. Satisfactory completion of both semesters of Practice Training is a prerequisite to graduation. A student who does not satisfactorily complete either part of the course will be required to retake it.

Problem—Course Requirement

Problem courses will be found listed on pp. 33–35. Every student is required to elect at least one problem course prior to graduation. Enrollment in each course is limited to sixteen since the success of the method requires such restriction. No student may, without the permission of the associate dean, take more than one problem course in any term or more than three overall. Instruction is conducted through the submittal of office problems which are correlated for the orderly unfolding of the field of law covered by the course. Students work independently upon the problems assigned, and their solutions, in the form of memoranda of law, legal instruments, or drafts or corrective legislation, as required, are presented for discussion and criticism. One such problem exercise shall be the equivalent of the Library Problem, previously administered only to third-year students, and involves a memorandum of law upon which the student is orally examined by the problem course instructor. The instructor may or may not employ an examining committee, as he deems appropriate. The grade on this exercise shall be counted only toward the problem course grade. Problem courses are designed to supplement the training already derived from the case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, to apply their knowledge, and to develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems. Each problem course carries two hours' credit.

Supervised Writing Program for Third-Year Students

Arrangements may be made by a limited number of third-year students who want to write on topics of their own choice for credit under the supervision of faculty members during the school year.

The names of the faculty members who have indicated their availability and willingness to supervise writing by qualified third-year students in specified areas will be made available at the time students register for their third-year courses. No faculty member, however, will be under any obligation to accept any of the students who apply or to accept any particular student. Their decisions will be based on their judgment as to whether the particular student will derive sufficient benefit from writing on his proposed topic to warrant devoting the necessary time to it. To enable him to reach this decision, a faculty member may require a student to submit a detailed outline of his proposed paper, as well as a summary of previous writing on the subject or other appropriate information. In many

cases, a faculty member will require as a prerequisite to a student's writing in a particular area, 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 or frequent 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). Successful completion of the program will entitle a student to two hours' credit. It will not, however, affect the requirement that each student take at least one problem course.

A student cannot meet the written work requirement by turning in a piece of work which he has done in another context, such as a summer job, *Law Review*, or Legal Aid. He may, however, write a paper which represents a further development of work he has done in one of these other contexts.

Measure of Work

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

1. Examinations

- (a) All students are required to take course examinations. During their first term a practice examination is given to first-year students to enable them to appraise the effectiveness of their work and to discover possible defects in their method of study.
- (b) Students may be excluded from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.
- (c) An excused absence from a course examination will result in the mark of "incomplete," which, if the student has not been dropped, may be made up at the next examination in the subject.
- (d) A student may not take a reexamination in a course for the purpose of raising his grade in such course, except in the case when, with faculty permission, he enrolls in and retakes the course for credit. When a course is retaken for credit, both the initial and subsequent grade will be reflected on the student's record and counted in the computation of class standing.
- (e) A student may not enroll in a course in which he has previously received a grade, except with the permission or by the direction of the faculty.

2. Standing

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

A plus	3.3	A	3.0	A minus	2.7
B plus	2.3	B	2.0	B minus	1.7
C plus	1.3	C	1.0	C minus	0.8
D plus	0.6	D	0.4	D minus	0.0
		F	-0.5		

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

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

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

(d) A regular student will be dropped for scholastic deficiency (1) if at the close of his first two terms of law study his merit point ratio is less than 0.85; or (2) if at the end of either his third or fourth terms his merit point ratio is less than 0.90; or (3) if at the end of any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than 0.94; or (4) if in the judgment of the faculty his work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory. Ordinarily a student's work will be considered markedly unsatisfactory if in each of two successive terms he has a merit point ratio (on the work of each term considered separately) lower than the cumulative merit point ratio required at the end of each such term.

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

(f) A student who fails a required course may not repeat the course unless he is directed or permitted to do so by the faculty. A student who fails an elective course may only repeat the course with the permission of the faculty. Although the student must satisfactorily complete eighty-four hours of work exclusive of the hours in failed courses, the hours of F grade in failed courses will be included in the computation of the student's merit point ratio.

Upon the recommendation of a student-faculty study group on grades, rank, and placement, the Law School faculty voted to eliminate class rank, except for internal purposes, and to discontinue averaging grades, except for internal purposes. Information on class rank or grade point ratio may not be divulged to anyone, except for internal purposes.

3. Dropping of Courses

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

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

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

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

4. Eligibility for Graduation

Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from his work throughout the three years.

5. Attendance

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

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

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

Degrees

Doctor of Law (J.D.)

The regular curriculum in the Law School is a three-year program leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). As a prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have residence credit for no fewer than ninety-six weeks of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation (see p. 9), and (c) have satisfactorily completed eighty-four hours of work, excepting students in the combined business-law program who must have satisfactorily completed eighty-one hours of work.

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

J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs

Qualified students will be permitted to elect, at the beginning of their second year of law study, to become candidates for the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs. Because the primary objective of the Cornell Law School is the sound and thorough training of lawyers, all students in the international program will be required to pursue a curriculum which will, in the opinion of the faculty, qualify the student to pass examinations for the state bars and to engage in the general practice of law. In addition to this fundamental legal training, the specialized program offers about eleven courses in international law, comparative law, international economic law, and related fields, and allows the option of pursuing instruction in 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 legal studies 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 Affairs, they will be required satisfactorily to complete eighty-nine hours of study. The required 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. A good standard of performance must be achieved by those participating in the program, both in the area of their specialization and in their other work. Program requirements may be fulfilled in part by work on the *Cornell International Law Journal*.

The program should have its appeal to those law students who aspire to government or international service, to those who wish to be better equipped for the international problems of private practice or



association with businesses having international scope, and to those who as private practitioners and citizens 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 award of two degrees in four rather than five years.

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

Applicants interested in pursuing this combined program can obtain further information by writing to the Director of Admissions of the Law School, or to the Director of Admissions of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Malott Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

J.D. and Master of Industrial 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 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. degree 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 capable of meeting the normal requirements for admission. An entering candidate deficient in preparation in the social sciences would be advised to attempt makeup work prior to entry.

For further information write to the Graduate Field Representative, Office of Resident Instruction, New

York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

J.D. and Master of Regional Planning

A new 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 thereafter elect one course each semester in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. Students who continue to maintain the quality of the work in the Law School and who demonstrate an aptitude for planning will be guaranteed a place in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning at the end of the second year. 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 elect certain Law School courses which 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. In no event will more than three hours credit a semester be granted toward the J.D. degree for any course taken in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

Graduate Work

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, *Legum Magister*) and the J.S.D. Degree (Doctor of the Science of Law, *Jurisprudentiae Scientiae Doctor*) are conferred. The LL.M. degree is intended primarily for the student who desires to increase his knowledge of law by work in a specialized field. The J.S.D. degree is intended primarily for the student who desires to become a legal scholar and to pursue original investigations into the function, administration, history, and 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 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 for candidacy for an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree is expected (1) to hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized



standing, (2) to hold 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 his scholastic record or otherwise, to pursue satisfactorily advanced study and research and attain a high level of professional achievement. An applicant for candidacy for a J.S.D. degree must, in addition, have had professional practice or experience in teaching or advanced research since obtaining his first professional degree in law.

Outstanding students from those foreign countries in which it is customary to commence 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 candidacy for the LL.M. degree despite having earned only one degree previously; provided that, by the time of entering the Cornell Law School, the applicant shall have earned a university degree in law, and that in the judgment of the Graduate Study Committee he shall clearly 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 his studies in English successfully.

Students who meet the requirements for admission to the Graduate School's Division of Law but who do not wish to become candidates for a degree may be admitted as special students to pursue an approved program of advanced legal studies. Some relaxation of the requirements applicable to degree candidates is possible for applicants who apply for admission as special students, without seeking a degree, to study in a special field of interest.

Preliminary inquiries and requests for admissions materials should be addressed to the Director of Admissions, Cornell Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, New York 14850. Preliminary inquiries should always indicate whether financial assistance will be required. The applicant should make his initial communication early enough to assure that the completed application, with all supporting documents, will reach the Law School by February 1 of the year for which he seeks September admission.

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.

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

Informal conference in foyer

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 whom the chairman and at least one member shall be from the the Law School faculty; (2) to pursue and complete with high merit a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of a thesis, or articles, or reports; and (4) to pass an oral examination and such other examinations as may be required by his Supervisory Committee and as are acceptable to the Division.

Requirements for the Doctor of the Science of Law Degree

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

Requirements Applicable to Both Degrees

The minimum residence required, for either degree, is two full semesters, but completion of the LL.M. program will usually require one summer in addition, 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 his prior legal training, or by other factors. Each program is arranged on an individual basis. Accordingly, its content and the time required for the work, the oral or written examinations or both, and the thesis or other writing required of each candidate will vary from individual to individual.

It is normal to accept students only as provisional candidates for the first semester. They are changed to, 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. To this end, 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 as such.

The Supervisory Committee of each candidate may require demonstration of a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages if the Committee deems it to be desirable for the proper achievement of the program, but there is no fixed language requirement applicable generally 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 system before they can be awarded a degree.

Administration of Graduate Studies

Advanced 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, with whom are 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 degrees. Graduate students in law are registered with the Graduate School in Sage Graduate Center. This method of organizing advanced graduate work in law is considered advantageous in that 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 any facilities of the University which might help the candidate to carry out a broad constructive program planned in collaboration with his Supervisory Committee.

Expenses

Tuition and Fees

Tuition or any 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 is \$1400 a term.

Application Fee. Each application for admission must be accompanied by a \$20 application fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the order of Cornell University.

Registration Fee. Each candidate for admission to the Law School must pay a \$100 registration fee after receiving notice of his acceptance. The period within which payment must be made will be defined in the letter of acceptance. Fifty dollars of this fee will be applied toward tuition. Students who have previously matriculated at Cornell University are required to pay this fee but will receive a partial refund after matriculation at the Law School. The registration fee will not be refunded to any candidate who withdraws his application before matriculation or who fails to matriculate, except when such withdrawal or failure is caused by orders to active duty in the armed forces or other extraordinary circumstances. Application for a refund should be made through the director of admissions of the Law School.

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 \$125 to \$150. Second- and third-year students can expect to find a secondhand market for some of the books used the preceding year. By the sale of such used books, the cost of the books that are currently needed can ordinarily be partly met.

Total Expenses

The normal expenses for a single student, including tuition, fees, books, room, board, and incidentals, but not including travel and registration deposit, are \$5,150 for one academic year. A total of about \$6,500 for expenses should be projected for a married student without children, and \$6,800 for a married student with one child, for ten months. These figures are the maximum allowable expenses in computing need for financial-aid applicants. The table below is provided as a guide to expenses for single students.

Estimating Total Expenses

Tuition	\$2,800
Room* and meals	1,550
Books, supplies	200
Clothing, laundry, cleaning, personal allowance and incidentals	600
Transportation (including vacations)	

* For information about housing see p. 23.

Financial Aid

The School has a comprehensive financial aid program which is designed to provide appropriate assistance to students who evidence need. Applications for financial aid from entering students must, except in extraordinary cases, be received by the assistant dean in charge of admissions on or before March 1. Applications for financial aid from currently enrolled students must, except in unusual cases, be received by the associate dean on or before May 10.

Offers of financial assistance are made by the Law School in three forms: (1) loans, (2) grants-in-aid, (3) scholarships.

A student who evidences need is eligible for a loan up to a current maximum of \$1,500 for any one academic year. Larger loans not subject to this limitation may be made in special cases.

In most instances, offers of financial aid will be made in the form of combination scholarships and loans known as "grants-in-aid." The proportion of scholarship funds to loan funds will depend upon academic performance. These awards are designed to meet an applicant's projected need as analyzed and approved by the University's Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid. It is assumed that an applicant has exhausted his actual or potential resources. A student is free to take less than the offered amount.

The loans and loan portions of grants-in-aid do not bear interest while the student is registered in the Cornell Law School. The student signs a note at the financial aid and student loan window, 260 Day Hall, and makes arrangements for installment payments, such payments to begin within three months after graduation or leaving the University. Simple interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum is charged beginning at that time.

Scholarships are awarded to applicants with high academic promise and may be in any amount up to full tuition. These scholarships (as well as grants-in-aid and loans) are awarded for a year at a time only. New applications are required each year with the possibility, always, that the amount and form of the award may be varied from year to year on the basis of financial need, academic performance, and available funds.

The various special funds from which scholarships are awarded are listed in the section Scholarships below.

Law School Financial Aid Service

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

The form should be sent to the LSFAS where it will be analyzed, duplicated, and sent to each Law School designated on the registration form. Applications for currently enrolled students may be obtained from the office of the associate dean.

Employment

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

For further information on the subject of employment, inquiry should be directed to the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid, Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

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, onetime 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 Gretta 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 in the sum of \$30,000 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.

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. Approximately \$2,000 is annually available for this purpose.

Dickson Randolph Knott Memorial. This memorial was established by Mrs. Sophia Dickson Knott in honor of her son, First Lieutenant Dickson Randolph Knott, AUS. Lieutenant Knott, ranking student in



the Law Class of 1944, at the end of his first year, wearer of the Purple Heart, and the Silver Star, was killed in action in Italy, October 22, 1943. The income from the memorial is devoted to aid other veterans in the School.

Cedric A. Major Scholarship. A scholarship of \$1,000 established in memory of Cedric A. Major, LL.B. 1912, by the Major Foundation; to be awarded annually to an outstanding third-year law student.

Henry A. Mark Memorial Scholarship. A full tuition scholarship in memory of Henry A. Mark, given by his son Henry Allen Mark, LL.B. 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. '57; 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 \$300 scholarship is open to a student in the Law School who has an agricultural background, and who is a potential specialist in the field of farmer-producer cooperative law.

Melvin I. Pitt Scholarship. A scholarship fund established in memory of Melvin Ira Pitt, LL.B. 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.

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

Boardman Third-Year Law Prize. This third-year law prize of \$100 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 to the end of his 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.

W. D. P. Carey Exhibition. Gift of William D. P. Carey, 1926. Awarded to the students who, in the judgment of the faculty, have excelled in legal research and writing during the first year.

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, the first of the value of \$100, and the second of the value 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 course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship, and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the third-year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the faculty as

22 Buildings and Facilities

eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Prize is not eligible.

International Affairs Prize. Gift of Nathan Rothstein, LL.B. 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.

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 Work, and a second prize of \$50 awarded to the student judged by the faculty to rank second highest in the upperclass Moot Court Work.

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.

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.

Research Fund

A bequest of \$30,000 to the Law School from the estate of Margaret Woodbury Strong in honor and memory of her husband, Homer Strong, LL.B. '97, 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.

Buildings and Facilities

Myron Taylor Hall

Myron Taylor Hall, made possible by the gift of the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894, furnishes splendid facilities for teaching law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the comfort and convenience of students includes cubicles adjacent to the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, student lounges, and a squash court for law students.

Charles Evans Hughes Hall

Through a gift of \$1 million from the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894, supplemented by additional funds from other sources, including \$188,459 applied

from a larger bequest under the will of Harry Z. Harris, LL.B. '14, a residence center for unmarried law students was constructed next to Myron Taylor Hall. The dining room serves the center's residents and is open to the entire Law School student body, faculty, and staff. Completed in September 1963, Hughes Hall was named in honor of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a member of the Cornell Law School faculty from 1891 to 1895, when Myron Taylor was here as a student.

Libraries

The library of the Law School contains more than 265,000 volumes. It is so arranged as to permit each student direct access to books in the stacks as well as in the Reading Room. Its collection of reports of American state and federal courts and of the reports of the British Commonwealth of Nations is complete. It has complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an excellent collection of textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias. It is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs filed in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. In the field of foreign law, especially civil law, there is an excellent collection, and it is constantly expanding.

Five special collections are of particular interest:

The Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law is provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B. 1901, and embraces about 6,500 volumes of the session laws of the states, among them many rare volumes.

The Myron C. Taylor Collection of the League of Nations publications was given by Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894.

The Edwin J. Marshall Collection of works on equity was bequeathed to the University by Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. 1894.

The John Arthur Jennings Collection of current statutory compilations is the gift of John Arthur Jennings, LL.B. 1919, of Rochester, New York.

The Dean Emeritus Robert S. Stevens Collection on Corporations, Equity, and Taxation is the gift of the Law School Class of 1941, to honor Dean Stevens.

The Law Library's collection is aided and enriched by the following named endowment funds:

Robert Burns, LL.B. 1907
Harold T. Edwards, LL.B. 1910
Thomas B. Gilchrist, LL.B. 1906
Ira M. Olsan, Class of 1920
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity
George J. Tansey, B.L. 1888
Mynderse Van Cleef, B.S. 1874
George R. Van Namee, LL.B. 1902
John C. Howes, LL.B. 1934
Professor Herbert D. Laube, Faculty, 1929–1960
E. E. Willever, Law Librarian 1911–1936
Professor Lyman P. Wilson, Faculty, 1921–1951
Edwin J. Marshall, Jr., LL.B. 1937

The periodical room in the Law School library has been designated as the Harry Z. Harris Room, in honor of Harry Z. Harris, LL.B. '14, who bequeathed

a large part of his estate to the University for the use of the Law School.

The University Library system, containing more than 3,500,000 volumes (exclusive of the Law Library), is accessible to law students.

Placement Service

Some students have opportunities for positions in practice assured them upon graduation. Others are able to discover openings through their own efforts, but most need assistance. While the Law School makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position, it does endeavor to counsel and assist them in this matter. This assistance is provided by the Placement Office under the supervision of an assistant dean who serves as director of placement.

The placement program has been reasonably successful in assisting 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 contributed, in an important way, toward the achievement of this record.

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. Appointments with individual doctors at the Clinic may be made by calling or coming in person to the Clinic. An acutely ill student will be seen promptly whether he has an appointment or not. Students are also entitled to most laboratory and x-ray examinations indicated for diagnosis and treatment, hospitalization in Sage Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of fourteen days each term, and emergency surgical care. The cost of these services is covered by fees charged the students.

On a voluntary basis, insurance is available to supplement the services provided by the students fee. Unless students have other insurance to supplement medical services provided by the University Health Services, they are strongly urged to take advantage of this plan. For further details, including charges for special services, see the *Announcement of General Information*.

If, in the opinion of the University authorities, the student's health makes it unwise for him to remain in the University, he may be required to withdraw.

Housing

The Charles Evans Hughes law residence center annexed to Myron Taylor Hall provides accommodations for approximately 115 single men and women students in a variety of accommodations including singles, doubles, and suites.

Unfurnished apartments for 420 married students and their families are provided by Cornell in the Cornell

Quarters (81 apartments), Pleasant Grove Apartments (94 apartments), and Hasbrouck Apartments (245 apartments).

Detailed information on University housing may be obtained by writing to the Department of Student Housing, 223 Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Off-campus housing facilities in wide variety are available for both single and married students. A bulletin board with off-campus housing listings is available in 233 Day Hall. This information is not available by mail.

Motor Vehicles

The University does not encourage student use of motor vehicles but recognizes that in certain cases there may be important reasons why a student needs a motor vehicle. University regulations apply to all types of motor vehicles, including automobiles, motorcycles, motor bikes, and motor scooters.

Every student who operates or parks or has operated or parked his vehicle on Cornell University property must register it with the Traffic Bureau unless that vehicle is otherwise currently registered with the Traffic Bureau. All students must register motor vehicles within the prescribed time for University registration at the beginning of the fall term or within five days after becoming subject to the above rule. Students entering the University for the spring semester or reentering after a period of absence must register motor vehicles with the Traffic Bureau at the time of, or within the time for, general registration. Nonregistered vehicles may not be parked on campus at any time.

The student's registration in the University is held to constitute an agreement on his part that he will abide by all its rules and regulations with regard to traffic and parking or suffer the penalty prescribed for any violation of them.

Parking and driving in the central part of the Cornell campus is restricted on weekdays between 7:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. During these hours no car without a special parking permit is allowed to enter the central part of the campus. Cars without permits may not park on the campus outside the central restricted area except in those areas specifically designated for visitors.

At all other times parking without a permit is allowed throughout the campus except in parking spaces specifically signed to the contrary. Overnight parking is prohibited from December 1 to April 1.

Because of the necessity to limit traffic and parking, students are cautioned that the regulations are enforced, and that illegally parked cars may be towed away at the owner's expense.

Special area parking permits are issued only after careful consideration by the Special Requests-Appeals Board. Extenuating circumstances (physical disabilities, etc.) are the basis for the issuance of these permits.



A complete list of regulations is found in the pamphlet *Regulations Governing Motor Vehicles*, which is made available at registration. Correspondence regarding motor vehicles should be addressed to the Traffic Bureau, G-11 Barton Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Law School Activities

International Legal Studies Program

The International Legal Studies Program was developed with the generous support of the Arthur Curtis James Foundation and the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894. Students are offered a program of concentrated study in the international legal field, as described elsewhere in this *Announcement*. A number of foreign scholars and students come to Ithaca for research and study. The Ford Foundation has made substantial long-term grants, the proceeds of which have largely been used to conduct faculty seminars in the field of comparative law and summer conferences in the field of public international law, and to bring distinguished foreign visiting professors to Cornell. Student programs include the speakers' series, the activities of the Cornell International Law Society, and publication of the student-edited *Cornell International Law Journal*.

Cornell Law Review

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

Cornell Law Forum

The *Forum*, published four times a year, is the law students' newspaper. Each issue is dedicated to a legal subject of current interest with article contributions from outside contributors, faculty, and students. The remainder is devoted to articles of legal interest, School news, placement, and alumni affairs. The *Forum* has won first place in the American Law School Association Newspaper Contest on four different occasions and second on six different occasions.

Moot Court

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

Upperclass Moot Court presents several rounds of brief writing and oral argument in the third, fourth, and fifth terms. It is organized in the form of a bracket 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.

Cornell Legal Aid

Cornell Legal Aid provides legal services to persons financially unable to employ an attorney. Participation in Legal Aid is open to all interested second- and third-year students. It operates under the supervision of the directing attorney who is a member of the Law School faculty, and an associate director who is a practicing trial lawyer. Students initially are given cases to research in both the criminal and civil areas, after which they may pursue their own interests. A Legal Aid member has an opportunity for significant client contact and in-depth research in interesting and developing areas of the law.

The Cornell Legal Aid maintains office hours at community centers in Tompkins County and at Myron Taylor Hall. All members participate in this initial phase of client contact by interviewing applicants for assistance. Cases which are accepted are then assigned to a student who conducts further investigation, does research, and discusses a proposed course of action with the directing attorney. Pursuant to statute, third-year members are permitted to make court appearances in certain cases. These students perform all the functions of trial counsel under the supervision of the directing attorney. In all other cases requiring court action the directing attorney represents the client in court, accompanied by the student in charge of the case.

In addition to civil cases, Legal Aid members may assist attorneys representing indigent prisoners before appellate courts and in post conviction proceedings involving *coram nobis* and *habeas corpus* and other phases of criminal defense work.

The Legal Aid program is supplemented by training sessions and by student preparation of memorandum in a particular area to assist future members with their cases. Participation in Legal Aid is a prerequisite to enrollment in the Legal Aid Seminar.

Prisoner Representation

An experimental legal assistance project, organized in 1970, permits selected third-year students to



provide legal services to indigent inmates of the maximum security State Correctional Facility at Auburn, New York. The project has been given court approval and is supported in substantial part by a grant from the New York State Office of Planning Services, Division of Criminal Justice. Participating students, working under faculty supervision, interview and counsel indigent inmate clients, and conduct necessary research, both factual and legal. With the consent of their inmate client and of the court in which the matter is pending, students are permitted to appear in court, provided a faculty supervisor or other licensed lawyer is present.

During the school year, participating students are enrolled in the clinical problem course in Prisoner Representation and receive regular course credit for their work. During the summer in lieu of course credit the project gives full-time employment to several students who have completed two years of law study.

To the maximum extent feasible, this program operates as a law office, with the faculty supervisors serving as the firm partners and the students as associates. Students are provided with secretarial assistance and are reimbursed for their travel expenses for client interviews and court appearances.

The continuation of this program after the fall term of 1972 depends on the continued availability of grant funds for this project.

Cornell Law Student Association

Each student belongs to the Cornell Law Student Association. Dues are paid from the initial registration fee and are applied over the three years of Law School to various CLSA sponsored activities. Such activities include the financing of the *Cornell Law Forum*, operation of the Law School bookstore, and various social and educational events.

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

Through its committees, the CLSA is the law students' voice in the formulation of Law School policies. The CLSA is the student government of the Law School. Officers are elected annually by the student body.

Black Law Caucus

The Black Law Caucus is an organization of black law students dedicated to improving the educational opportunities for black students in law school. The Caucus works with black students throughout the country on problems of mutual concern.

The Caucus seeks to increase the number of black people in the Law School administration, faculty, and

student body. It is involved in recruiting activities on the Cornell campus and across the country. It also seeks to increase the offering of courses related to problems of the poor. Caucus members work to define their role as lawyers and as members of the black community. The Caucus also cooperates with the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) to forge nationwide bonds between black law students which can be continued after graduation.

The Black Law Caucus is committed to the proposition that black men and women cannot afford the comfortable myopia of the past; that as students now and as lawyers later their skills must be used to make freedom a reality for oppressed people everywhere.

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 at Cornell Law School in 1970. It is an informal association of women, students, faculty, and employees at the Law School with an office in Hughes Hall. The Coalition works to recruit more female applicants to the school, to secure faculty positions for women, and to modify Law School policies which affect women. It sponsors a variety of public lectures and discussions on legal issues of concern to women such as property law, divorce, equal employment, and rape laws. On a state and national level the Coalition works to place qualified women in the judiciary and political office, and supports legislation advantageous to women. By maintaining close contact with similar women's organizations in law schools and the profession throughout the country, the Women's Law Coalition strives to foster an understanding of the legal rights of women in general, and to improve the position of women in the legal profession.

Other Organizations

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

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

The Cornell Environmental Law Society provides an opportunity for students interested in preserving and improving our environment to develop certain expertise by participating in Society-sponsored lectures and assisting attorneys and community groups who are involved in planning and litigation. Membership is open to all students.



DEAN
ASSOCIATE



Description of Courses

First-Year Courses

100 Constitutional Law. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Dean Forrester.
Study of Basic American constitutional law and judicial review.

101 Contracts. Five hours. Materials to be announced. Section I: Professor Summers. Section II: Professor Hogan.
The formation, interpretation, enforcement, and termination of contracts, including the scope of legal protection accorded contracts, the elements of agreement, consideration and the seal, offer and acceptance, third-party beneficiaries, assignment, the effect of changed or unforeseen circumstances, conditions in contracts, and the Statute of Frauds.

102 Criminal Justice. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Hanslowe and Professor Summers.
The criminal law as an instrument of social control. Substantive, procedural, constitutional, and administrative aspects will be examined.

Criminal Procedure. For description see course 404 under Second- or Third-Year Electives.

103 Introduction to Property. Three hours. Section I: Donahue, Kauper, and Martin, *Property, An Introduction to the Concept and the Institution* (temporary edition). Professor Martin. Section II: Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property*. Professor Roberts.
Section I: A thorough investigation of the law's protection of ownership and/or possession. Special attention is directed to the justifications for such protection and to the limits on it which result from competing interests. The second major area for investigation is the law controlling creation of multiple interests in the same property. In this connection emphasis will be given to the relationship of landlord and tenant.
Section II: Property as a collective phenomenon rather than a collection of sundry private rights is employed as the central theme of this course. The counterpoint necessary to orchestrate this theme will be afforded by an investigation of the law developed to deal with the conflicting claims of several landowners to use a common body of water, with the claims to neighboring landowners to put their parcels to uses which conflict with one another, and with the conflict arising out of the diverse interests of landlords and tenants in the same parcel of land.

104 Practice Training I. One hour. Price and Bitner, *Effective Legal Research* (third edition). Professor Bitner.
An introduction to the tools of law practice and the

materials of legal research. The use of the law library, its digests, encyclopedias, reports, texts, and works of legal reference will be explained.

105 Practice Training II. Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Rossi, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Hampson, Mr. Colapietro, Mr. Aloï, Mr. Payment, and Mrs. Fahey.
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.

106 Private Land-Use Controls. Three hours. Section I: Donahue, Kauper, and Martin, *Property, An Introduction to the Concept and the Institution* (temporary edition). Professor Martin. Section II: Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property*. Professor Roberts.

Section I: The possession or ownership of land and the allocation of physical resources—minerals, water, air rights. Common law limits on the owner's right to use arising out of harmful effects to others. Judicial enforcement of private attempts to resolve such conflicts employing easements, covenants, comprehensive development schemes. An introduction to publicly set and imposed controls—the principal instruments and their limitations. Concluding the course is a survey of the modern land transaction.

Section II. The sale of terrestrial space; the trend of modern social legislation and manufacturing techniques to undermine traditional property lore and replace it with a commodity market governed by rules applicable to bailments and sales of personal property. Covenants and easements, subdivision plans, nonprofit neighborhood association corporations, open space preservation, and restraints on alienation as they evidence themselves in the rise of neofeudalism on the planned suburban scene. Cooperatives and condominiums as center-city Meccas or financially necessary expedients. Introduction to public land use controls.

107 Procedure I. Six hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor MacDonald and Professor Thoron (fall term); Professor Schlesinger and Professor H. L. Warren (spring term)

An introduction to civil procedure, placing particular emphasis on those procedural concepts which are fundamental to the conduct of present-day litigation. A general survey of the litigation process, from the commencement of an action through the appeal, with detailed consideration of the following: jurisdiction, process, and venue; federalism and the ascertainment of applicable law; the development of modern procedure; modern

30 Second-Year Electives

pleading; discovery and other pretrial devices; trial; judgments; and former adjudication.

108 Tort Law and Alternatives. Five hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Rossi. An introduction to fault, enterprise liability, and social insurance as approaches to compensation for harms. The impact of liability, health, and disability insurance as risk-bearing alternatives will be examined with focus upon reform proposals for compensation to the traffic victim.

Second-Year Electives

200 Basic Commercial Law. Three hours. Hogan and Warren, *Cases and Materials on Commercial and Consumer Transactions* (1972). Professor Hogan. The course seeks to foster awareness of the relevant kinds of things that can go wrong in commercial and consumer dealings, and to develop relevant preventive and remedial sophistication, including skills required for effective use of complicated statutory schemes. Primarily focuses on the Uniform Commercial Code, with main emphasis on Article 2, but with some consideration of Articles 7 and 9. The related subjects of commercial paper and banking transactions are not systematically treated in this course but in course 203, Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions.

201 Business Enterprises I. Three hours. Henn, *Agency, Partnership, and other Unincorporated Business Enterprises* (1972). Professor Henn. Introduction to the law of agency and corporations and unincorporated forms of business enterprises, including partnerships, limited partnerships, implied partnerships, mining partnerships, subpartnerships, registered partnerships, statutory partnership associations, joint ventures, joint-stock associations, and business trusts. Aspects of the law of business corporations to be covered in greater depth include the history and significance of business corporations; nature of corporateness; selection of form of business enterprise; selection of jurisdiction of incorporation; reincorporation problems (promoters and reincorporation agreements); incorporation, admission, and domestication; defective incorporation; disregard of corporateness; and corporate financial structure. Business Enterprises I is a prerequisite to the more advanced treatment of the law of corporations in Business Enterprises II.

202 Business Enterprises II. Three hours. Stevens and Henn, *Statutes, Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations and Other Business Enterprises* (1965). Prerequisite: 201, Business Enterprises I. Professor Henn. Advanced treatment of the law of corporations, with emphasis on the corporate management structure; special problems of close corporations; special problems of larger corporations; dividends, other distributions, and redemption; extraordinary corporate matters; corporate litigation (including derivative actions); corporate liquidation, arrangement, and reorganization. The course is intended for students who desire more comprehensive coverage of various aspects of the law of corporations beyond that offered by way of introduction in Business Enterprises I.

203 Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions. Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Penney. Commercial paper and bank deposits and collections under Uniform Commercial Code, Articles 3 and 4, other statutes and common law. This course is intended to give the student the ability to master and read critically a complex pattern of statutory provisions. It also seeks to give the student some understanding of an esoteric, but important area of commercial practice and law, where business practices are constantly threatening to outrun the controlling legislation.

204 Legal Accounting. Two hours. Professor Ratner. Introduction to basic accounting terminology, methods and concepts, and to their relationships with business enterprise, taxation, regulation of economic activity, and securities regulation.

205 Trusts and Estates I. Three hours. Ritchie, Alford and Efland, *Cases on Decedents' Estates and Trusts* (4th ed.). Professor Dean. The law of wills and trusts. The student will also be introduced to the topics of future interests, fiduciary administration, and estate planning, which can be pursued further in more specialized courses.

206 Trusts and Estates II. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Prerequisite: Trusts and Estates I. Professor Pasley. Selected topics in the law of wills, trusts, and future interests will be taken up and explored in some detail, with emphasis on modern statutory developments.

Third-Year Electives

300 Comparative State Procedure. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor MacDonald. A study of procedural tools in the administration of justice in civil actions and proceedings. Individual supervised preparation on the basis of the procedures available in the state of the student's choice. Class discussion will emphasize the functions and tactics of the various devices studied. This course may not be elected by students who take Procedure II.

301 Conflict of Laws. Three hours. Reese and Rosenberg, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws* (sixth edition, 1971). Professor Schlesinger. The primary objective is to teach a technique dealing with problems (arising in all fields of law) which cut across state or national boundaries. Questions of jurisdiction and full faith and credit will be explored more deeply than in Procedure I, and the application of jurisdictional principles in particular fields, such as migratory divorces, will be studied in detail. At least half of the course deals with the rules—often controversial or newly emerging—which determine the choice of the law to be applied by state and federal courts in cases connected with more than one state or country.

302 Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions. Three hours. Hogan and Warren, *Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions Under the Uniform Commercial Code* (1967). Professor Hogan. After an introduction to the rights and remedies of creditors seeking to enforce their claims by legal process and the liquidation provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, the course is concentrated upon 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.

303 Evidence. Three hours. Maguire, Weinstein, Chadbourne, and Mansfield, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (fifth edition, 1965), *Proposed Rules of Evidence for the U.S. District Court and Magistrates* (1971 Revised Draft). Professor Rossi.

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

304 Federal Jurisdiction. Two hours. Forrester, Currier, and Moye, *Cases and Materials on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure* (second edition, 1970). Dean Forrester. A study of the jurisdiction of the federal courts and of the

procedural rules related to jurisdictional matters, including the law applied by the federal courts, federal question and diversity jurisdiction, removal jurisdiction, jurisdictional amount, appellate jurisdiction, and conflicts between the state and national judicial systems.

305 Procedure II. Three hours fall term, three hours spring term. *Civil Practice Law and Rules; Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts*; Peterfreund and McLaughlin, *Cases and Materials on New York Practice* (second edition, 1968). Professor E. N. Warren. An intensive study of modern civil procedure prescribed and regulated by the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including all steps taken in an ordinary civil action and all procedural devices available to private parties to obtain adjudication of controversies. The method of study will be reading and analyzing cases, statutes, and court rules, and comparing the practice and procedure under the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts.

306 Supervised Writing for Third-Year Students. For description see p. 12.

Second- or Third-Year Electives

400 Administrative Law. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Barceló. The developing and growing law of the administrative process. The powers, methods, roles, and procedures of public administrative agencies and officials (federal and state) operating in such diverse fields as: the regulation of business (e.g., price and wage controls), business and professional licensing, equal employment opportunity, protection of the environment; the regulation of broadcasting and allied communications activities, etc. The place of such agencies in constitutional government; control and review of agency and official action by the courts and other means.

401 Admiralty. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Instructor to be announced. The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; death and injury of persons, and the special provisions governing death and injury of the various classes of maritime workers; maritime liens; the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships; the principles of liability and its limitation which are peculiar to the admiralty law; salvage; general average; marine insurance; and the principles governing collision.

402 Antitrust and Trade Regulation. Three hours. Schwartz, *Free Enterprise and Economic Organization* (4th ed.). Professor Dean. Consideration of the antitrust laws as an economic constitution as interpreted by the courts, limiting the development and exercise of economic power. Problems to be considered include: agreements among competitors, franchising, "fair-trade laws" and other types of controlled distribution, price discrimination, monopolization, mergers, and conglomerates.

403 Comparative Law. Three hours. Schlesinger, *Comparative Law—Cases, Text, and Materials* (third edition, 1970). Professor Schlesinger. The purpose is to develop a technique by which lawyers trained in one system of law may be enabled to recognize, analyze, and study problems arising in terms of a different system. The first part is devoted to procedural and evidentiary problems faced by domestic courts when they have to decide cases involving foreign law and foreign facts. Following this, the fundamental, historically conditioned differences in approach and method between common law and civil law will be explored. Basic problems

involving international business transactions or litigation with foreign aspects will be discussed in the light of continental legal thinking; emphasis will be placed on the French, German, and Swiss codes as the outstanding models of systematic codification, and on the pattern set by these models in other civil law countries (including developing countries) throughout the world.

404 Criminal Procedure. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor H. L. Warren. The administration of criminal justice, including control of police practices (investigation, arrests, search, seizure, interrogation); the decision to prosecute, right to counsel, bail, preliminary examination, grand jury, arraignment, plea bargaining, motions, preparation for trial, and adjudication of guilt or innocence. Throughout the course emphasis will be given to the practical application of the Rules of Criminal Procedure from the viewpoint of defense and prosecution attorneys, as well as from the Appellate Court standpoint.

405 Domestic Relations. Two hours. Paulsen, Wadlington and Goebel, *Cases and Other Materials on Domestic Relations* (1970). Professor Curtiss. A study of the law governing marriage, including support and property rights; parent-child relationships, including legitimacy, adoption and custody; and dissolution of marriage through annulment, separation and divorce, and the economic consequences of dissolution.

406 Estate and Gift Taxation. Two hours. Pedrick and Kirby, *The Study of Federal Tax Law: Estate and Gift Tax Volume* (1972–1973). Professor Dean. 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 at death.

407 Environmental Law. Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Roberts. A sweeping canvass of the law relevant to the environment, including: the law of nuisance, administrative law, recent legislation and proposed legislation; together with readings in the political and economic realm bearing on the developing law in the environmental field.

408 History of Legal Institutions. Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Pasley. A study of the historical background and development of one or more social institutions from the standpoint of the law; their impact on the law and the law's response in shaping, promoting, limiting, or abolishing them, as the case may be. (Not offered in 1972–73.)

409 Housing and Urban Development. Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Martin. Recommended but not a prerequisite: 415 Land Financing. An examination of those federal, state, and municipal programs which share the goal of increasing the supply of housing of reasonable quality at a price which families of low and moderate incomes can afford. Attention will be given both to programs that seek to generate new housing and those which attempt to secure maintenance and restoration of existing stock. Specific topics to be covered include: the economics of slum ownership, housing codes and their enforcement, public financing of rehabilitation, and subsidy programs producing new housing.

410 Income Taxation. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Huff. A basic course in federal income taxation designed to develop the student's understanding of tax concepts and his ability to work effectively with the Internal Revenue Code, the Regulations, and the cases and other tax materials.

411 Insurance. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor Pasley. The course deals with general principles of insurance law

32 Second- or Third-Year Electives

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

412 International Law. Three hours. Casebook and materials to be announced. Professor Barceló. The processes of the international legal system, and the interplay of those processes with those of national legal systems in the resolution of problems having transnational dimensions. The role of international law in international and national tribunals; recognition of states and governments; treaties and agreements, and the allocation of powers affecting them in the United States; jurisdictional questions, including the law of the sea; immunities; rights of aliens, including international standards for the protection of the person and property; human rights in the international setting; claims among nations.

413 Labor Law I. Three hours. Oberer and Hanslowe, *Cases and Materials on Labor Law: Collective Bargaining in a Free Society*. Professor Hanslowe. A study of the nature and functions of collective bargaining, including the evolution of American policy and the current legal treatment of questions concerning the representation of employees for collective bargaining; employer conduct affecting the organizational efforts of employees; employee conduct in the form of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; the negotiation and enforcement of collective agreements.

414 Labor Law II. Two hours. Oberer and Hanslowe, *Cases and Materials on Labor Law: Collective Bargaining in a Free Society*. Professor Hanslowe. A continuation of Labor Law I, dealing with emergency labor disputes, labor relations in public employment, labor and the antitrust laws, civil rights legislation, rights of individual employees and union members, problems of union administration. Labor Law I, or its equivalent, is a prerequisite for this course. (This is course 583 given by the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and open to law students.)

415 Land Financing. Three hours. Penney and Broude, *Cases and Materials on Land Financing* (1970). Professor Penney.

The course will deal with basic mortgage law as reflected in residential and commercial financing, but the emphasis is shifted from doctrine to function by the consideration of a series of increasingly complex land financing transactions involving subdivisions, shopping centers, and office buildings. Substantial material is devoted to programs for financing public housing and 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 at the conclusion of the material.

416 Land-Use Planning. Three hours. Roberts, *Land Use Planning*. Professor Roberts. A study of the legal matrix as a method of controlling the environment in which people live and work including: the evolution from trespass to the right of privacy; covenants and easements as *ad hoc* tools haphazardly developed to control the sale of a portion of the grantor's land; nuisance as a device to control the neighborhood environment, and 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.

417 Legal Philosophy. Two hours. Hart, *The Concept of Law* (1961); Fuller, *The Morality of Law* (1964); *Essays on Legal Philosophy* (Summers, editor, 1968); mimeographed materials. Professor Summers. Opens with a critique of the related notions of "having a legal philosophy" and "being a member of a school of jurisprudence." Thereafter, systematic consideration is given to a few selected topics which will vary from year to year. Illustrative of such topics are the following: significantly instructive misconceptions concerning the nature of law; indispensable functions of law; nature of an ideal society and extent law can or cannot contribute thereto; varieties of social injustice relatively immune from law; nature and distinctive utilities of basic legal processes and techniques such as adjudication and legislation; factors and mechanisms of legal change; civil and non-civil disobedience; traditional abuses of law, e.g., its use to enforce morality as such; ideal justifications for types of authoritative decisions, first principles and concepts within particular branches of law, e.g., *mens rea*, good faith, impartiality; the legal mind; and the place of the legal profession within a legal system. The focus of the course will be on problems of conceptual analysis and rational justification which arise within such of the foregoing topics as are selected for study. Occasionally, attempts also will be made to "derive" and defend some general "truths of legal experience."

418 Local Government. Three hours. Sato and Van Alstyne, *State and Local Government Law* (1970). Professor Curtiss.

The legal problems involved in the organization and administration of local governmental units including the city, county, town, village, school district, and special district. The following matters relating to these various units will be among those considered: relationship with the 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).

419 Remedies. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Pasley.

A survey and comparison of the basic judicial remedies available for redress of wrongs, breach of contract, and "unjust enrichment." Remedies 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, are also considered.

420 Securities Regulation. Three hours. Professor 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 which a lawyer might expect to face in practice, as well as questions concerning the effectiveness of the present regulatory scheme.

421 Taxation of Business Enterprises. Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Huff. A basic study of the federal income-tax problems of business corporations and partnerships and their investors. The course traces the tax effects of the major events which take place in the life span of these two types of enterprises, beginning with formation, moving on to distributions, sales of interests, reorganizations, and concluding with liquidations, partial and complete.

422 Welfare Law. Three hours. Levy, Lewis, and Martin, *Cases and Materials on Social Welfare and the Individual*. Professor Martin.

An examination of those government programs which by design or effect can be seen as antipoverty measures. First consideration is given to those which distribute cash benefits to individuals meeting an eligibility test that includes an assessment of need—e.g., OAA, AFDC. Next the problems of furnishing aid in kind (food, housing, medical care) are explored through an examination of one such program. Social Security and Unemployment Compensation are studied as examples of programs which channel benefits not by a need test but through use of other criteria frequently associated with need—e.g., old age, disability, unemployment. To conclude, recent proposals for "welfare reform" are analyzed. Throughout there are several recurring legal themes; they include: (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

A statement of the purpose of problem courses and the method of conducting them will be found on p. 12. At least one problem course is prerequisite to graduation, but students are strongly urged to elect more than one. Each course carries two hours' credit. All problem courses are open to second-year as well as to third-year students except as indicated to the contrary below.

500 Civil Rights. Professor Konvitz.

A study of the constitutional, historical and philosophical aspects of minority-group rights, and their vindication through legislative, judicial, and administrative processes. The study will include federal and state civil rights acts as they affect security of the person, voting rights, and discrimination in places of public accommodations, employment, housing, the administration of justice, and health and welfare services. Although the emphasis will be on the problems relating to the policy of racial equality, consideration will also be given to the rights of women, religious minorities, and disadvantaged groups generally.

501 Computers and the Law. Professor Pasley.

Consideration will be given to some of the problems and possibilities presented to the law by the modern large-scale computer. Among matters which 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 administrative law; the computer and the right of privacy; the use of the computer in the administration of justice; 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. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

502 Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law.

Professor Henn.

Problems involving copyrights, trademarks (and unfair competition), and patents, designed both to introduce the general student to the basic concepts of those fields and to provide some specialized training for those interested in pursuing careers in the publishing or entertainment industries, or as patent lawyers.

503 Corporate Practice. Prerequisites: Business Enterprises I and II, and Legal Accounting or its equivalent. Professor Henn.

The subject matter is 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.

504 Estate Planning. Prerequisite: Estate and Gift Taxation. Professor Freeman.

"You can't take it with you." A man's estate as his partial continuing presence; continuity of life plans and death plans; the place of the lawyer; emphasis on boundaries set and quagmires presented by tax, trust, and estate law; and concrete problems involving small, medium, and large estates, varied family, and varied business requirements. An opportunity to draft trust, will, insurance, and other plans and instruments.

505 Fiduciary Administration. Professor Dean.

Planning and settlement of estates by will, trust, deed, and other devices; selected problems in administration of estates in the probate court. The emphasis is on the planning and drafting aspects of estate planning rather than on the tax aspects.

506 Government Contracts. Professor 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. Consideration will be given to such topics as the federal budget structure (appropriations, obligations, and expenditures); contracting by formal advertising; the negotiated contract; standard forms and clauses; contract pricing; price redetermination and renegotiation of profits; allowable costs under cost-type contracts; termination for default and for convenience; settlement of disputes; claims by or against the government arising out of contracts; contract financing; patent and copyright problems; contracts for research and development; facilities contracts; and contracts with foreign governments and organizations. Special attention will be given to problems which may be encountered by lawyers in private practice representing business clients, as well as to the problems with which the government lawyer is concerned.

507 International Business Transactions.

Professor Barceló.

The legal problems (arising under American, international and foreign law) that confront businesses whose affairs cross national boundaries. Private commercial law aspects of international trade transactions and the effort to unify international trade law. United States trade policy; tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade and export controls in East-West trade. International agreements and processes seeking trade liberalization—the economics of international trade and the issues underlying an interdependent world economy; problems of trade in patented and trademarked products; international tax problems; direct investment abroad, including incentives and obstacles to American investment, foreign corporate law questions, investment in less developed countries; basic antitrust issues in international trade and investment, including international aspects of American and Common Market antitrust law; international aspects of the law of securities regulation; problems and issues concerning the multinational corporation.

508 International Economic Organizations.

Professor Barceló.

34 Problem Courses

The institutional and legal framework of the regional economic and trade organizations, with particular emphasis upon the European Economic Community (Common Market). A study of the constitutive law and regulatory regime of the principal legal institutions of the international economy: 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. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

509 Law and Psychiatry. Professor Hanslowe. Study of the manner in which the law deals with abnormal behavior in the light of psychiatric insights. Problems to be considered will be drawn from such fields as treatment of the mentally ill and of juvenile delinquents, criminal insanity and correction of criminals, alcoholism and drug addiction, and legal control of sexual behavior. The course will be built around the discussion of assigned readings and student research papers. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

510 Law Practice Dynamics. Professor Thoron. A realistic introduction to the professional aspects of law practice and to the pragmatic pressures faced by lawyers in serving clients and practicing law. 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. Emphasis will be placed on the problems of conscience and professional responsibility beginning lawyers are likely to meet in typical dealings with clients, opposing parties, witnesses, government agencies, and the public generally.

511 Legal Interviewing and Counseling. Freeman, *Legal Interviewing and Counseling*. Professor Freeman. An attempt to meet the need for training in the art and science of good interviewing, counseling, and negotiating. Psychological insights with regard to the client, attorney, and various legal problems are combined with instruction in how to get the basic facts, find the real problem, and apply legal knowledge. Consideration of typical cases in such areas as business, crime, marriage, legal aid, military, and youth problems. Use of audio-visual recordings of students' interviews with clients, and criticism thereof. Meetings with psychiatrists, practicing lawyers, marriage counselors, social workers, clinical trainers and others.

512 Legislation. Professor Curtiss. The course will involve a study of legislation as an instrument of reform of the law; legislative organization; form and arrangement of statutes; formulation of legislative policy; legislative procedure; limitations upon retroactive legislation; various means for making laws effective; and methods of interpretation. Within this context, there will be selected problems related to the drafting, enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of legislation (federal, state, and local).

513 Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy. Professor Henn. Deals with the problems encountered in practice in representing clients in the publishing, radio, television, motion picture, and other communication and entertainment

industries, relating to libel, slander, and right of privacy. 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. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

514 Litigation of Business Disputes—Domestic and International. Professor Schlesinger. Typical litigation and negotiation problems cutting across all fields of law will be analyzed, with emphasis on the practical effect of legal rules and on the interaction of substantive and adjective law. Some of the problems will raise incidental questions of attorney-client relations and of law-office organization. The problems, largely drawn from actual situations confronting businessmen and their counsel, will require considerable research. Such research usually will be followed by the preparation, in draft form, of papers such as pleadings, memoranda of law, opinion letters, agreements, or proposed statutes. All of the problems, whether involving domestic or international business transactions, will be viewed from the standpoint of an American lawyer. No knowledge of foreign law is required for this course. Preference in enrollment is given to third-year students.

515 Prisoner Representation. Professor Rossi and Professor Thoron. A clinical program involving actual legal representation of indigent inmates at the Auburn Correctional Facility by third-year law students under faculty supervision. Participating students will interview inmates, prepare opinion letters, write memoranda of law, and, when appropriate, draft petitions and motions initiating legal action. Upon written consent of the inmate being represented and with permission of the judge or presiding officer, students may appear before New York trial or appellate courts or administrative tribunal. In such appearances the supervising faculty member or a licensed attorney will be personally present.

516 Problems in Family Law. Professor Curtiss. An examination of selected legal problems related to the family in such areas as support and property rights; dissolution of marriage through annulment, separation, and divorce, and the economic consequences thereof; parent-child relationships, including illegitimacy, adoption and custody; abortion law reform; welfare and poverty programs; juvenile court proceedings; and legal counseling. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

517 Problems in Labor Law. Professor Hanslowe. A study in depth of current problems in the labor relations area, with special emphasis on public employment. Preference in admission will be given to those who have taken Labor Law 410. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

518 Problems of Clinical Law. Materials to be announced. Professor H. L. Warren. Open to students who have successfully completed one semester of Legal Aid work. Centered around the handling of active cases from the Legal Aid files, the course will develop in depth, through court experience, group discussion, outside reading, and individual conferences, the methods of law practice including examination of witnesses, courtroom demeanor, trial tactics, and professional responsibility.

519 Problems of Urban Development. Professor 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. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

520 Problems of War and Peace. Professor Barceló. 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 and intergovernmental institutions—in particular the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS)—in controlling the use of force, restraining armed conflict, restoring and maintaining peace, and developing a more peaceful world. The study of international norms and peace-keeping processes in the context of past and current problem areas. (Not offered in 1972-73.)

521 Science, Technology, and Law. Enrollment open to a limited number of graduate students from other parts of the university as well as to law students. Professor Hanslowe.

An interdisciplinary exploration of the problems posed by, and the solutions potential in, the science and technology of affluence. Areas of special attention will include air and water pollution, exhaustion of limited natural resources, urbanization, aesthetic blight, population control, invasions of privacy through electronic surveillance and storage, and economic planning. The purpose of the course will be to seek an accommodation of science and law so as to achieve, through the use of legal norms and processes, both a taming of technology and a maximizing of its potential for the solution of social problems.

522 Trial and Appellate Advocacy. Professor Desmond, Professor Thoron, and Mr. Gould. Representative practical problems arising in trial practice, with instruction in the techniques of legal research and preparation for trial. In addition to the preparation of memoranda of law, the course will include the drafting of pleadings, motions, briefs, and other litigation papers. There will also be a series of trial and appellate courtroom exercises.

Nonprofessional Course

Credit for this nonprofessional, general education course may not be counted toward a professional degree in law.

600 (also, Government 313) The Nature, Functions, and Limits of Law. Spring term. Three hours. Summers and Howard, *Law, Its Nature, Functions and Limits* (1972). Professor Summers.

Though taught by a Law School faculty member, this is not a course for professional law school students. It is a general education survey course for nonlaw students at the sophomore level and up. Law is presented not as a body of rules but as a set of varied techniques for dealing with such social problems as securing a healthy

environment, keeping community peace, reinforcing the family, protecting basic freedoms, assuring some equality of opportunity, and controlling officials of the legal system. Consideration is given to the nonlegal factors bearing on the effectiveness of law. The limitations of law are stressed. Course materials consist mainly of judicial opinions, statutes, and other primary sources. Extensive use will be made of discussion techniques, but there will be some lecturing as well.

Courses in Other Divisions

In addition to the work in international affairs described on p. 13, attention is called to courses of special value to law students given in other colleges and schools in the University. In this category fall courses in accounting, cooperatives, corporation finance, economics, government (including international law and organization), labor relations, psychology, sociology, taxation, city and regional planning, and other fields related to law. More complete information can be obtained from the *Announcements* of the divisions referred to. The curricula of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations should also be examined.

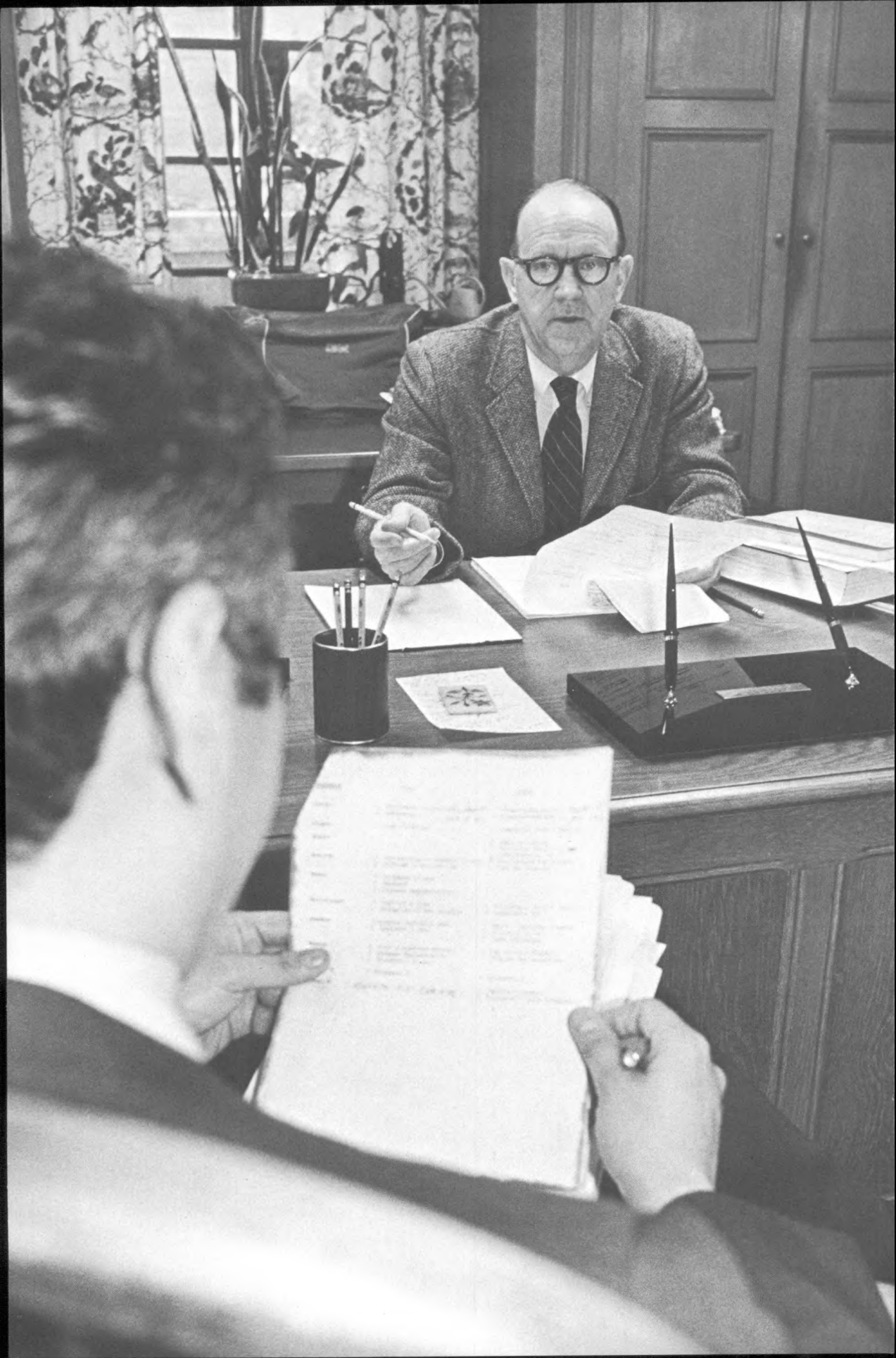
Students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Those who have satisfactorily completed the first year are encouraged to take courses related to their Law School program in other divisions of Cornell. Permission to do so must be secured from the associate dean, and will not be granted for more than one such course in any one semester. Credit towards the J.D. degree will be granted for such work whenever, in the opinion of the associate dean, it is sufficiently cognate to the student's Law School program. 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 and take at least four courses constituting ten or more hours of course work in the Law School.

Advanced ROTC Courses

Students in the Law School may choose to take the advanced courses of the Army or Air Force ROTC programs as electives. Although a student receives no credit toward the J.D. degree for those courses, he does receive a draft deferment while enrolled in a ROTC program. A student who successfully completes the ROTC program will be commissioned as an officer.

Applications must be completed by the end of March of the year in which military enrollment is desired and need not be delayed pending receipt of acceptance in the Law School. Further information may be found in the *Announcement of Officer Education*, which may be obtained by writing to the Announcements Office, Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.



Register

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Donald M. Sheraw, B.B.A., M.B.A., J.D., Assistant Dean for Admissions
John J. Barceló III, B.A., J.D., Director of International Legal Studies and Assistant Professor of Law
Harry Bitner, A.B., B.S., J.D., Law Librarian and Professor of Law
Herbert Lee Warren, A.B., J.D., Director, Cornell Legal Aid Clinic
Betty Dorothy Friedlander, A.B., LL.B., Associate Director, Cornell Legal Aid Clinic

Faculty

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

Bertram Francis Willcox, A.B., J.D., William G. McRoberts Research Professor in Administration of the Law, Emeritus
Robert Armstrong Anthony, B.A., B.A.Juris., M.A., J.D., Professor of Law (on leave 1972-73)
John J. Barceló III, B.A., J.D., Assistant Professor of Law
Harry Bitner, A.B., B.S., J.D., Professor of Law
Willis David Curtiss, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
William Tucker Dean, A.B., M.B.A., J.D., Professor of Law
Charles Stewart Desmond, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Visiting Professor of Law
William Ray Forrester, A.B., J.D., LL.D., Professor of Law
Harrop Arthur Freeman, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law (on leave spring term, 1973)
Milton S. Gould, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer in Law
Kurt Loewus Hanslowe, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law
Harry George Henn, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Edward Cornell Professor of Law
William Edward Hogan, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., J. duPratt White Professor of Law
William S. Huff, B.S.L., J.D., Visiting Professor of Law (spring term, 1973)
Rudolph R. Loncke, B.A., J.D., Visiting Assistant Professor of Law
John Winchester MacDonald, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law
Peter W. Martin, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law
Walter E. Oberer, B.A., LL.B., Robert S. Stevens Professor of Law (on leave 1972-73)
Robert Stephen Pasley, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
Norman Penney, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law and Dean of University Faculty
David Louis Ratner, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law (on leave 1971-72)
Ernest F. Roberts, Jr., B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law (on leave spring term, 1972)
Faust Frank Rossi, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
Richard H. Saylor, A.B., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law
Rudolf Berthold Schlesinger, LL.B., Dr. Jur., William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law
Robert S. Summers, B.S., LL.B., Professor of Law
Gray Thoron, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
John W. Wade, B.A., J.D., LL.M., S.J.D., Visiting Professor of Law
Ernest Neal Warren, A.B., J.D., William G. McRoberts Professor in Administration of the Law
Herbert Lee Warren, A.B., J.D., Associate Professor of Clinical Law

Dean Forrester and Professor Rossi in conference

Elected Members from Other Faculties

Herbert Whittaker Briggs, Ph.D., Goldwin Smith Professor of International Law, Emeritus, College of Arts and Sciences
Milton Ridvas Konvitz, B.S., M.A., J.D., Ph.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., L.H.D., LL.D., Professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations

Part-Time Instructors in Practice Training

Donald R. Adair, A.B., J.D., Rochester, New York
Francis A. Aloï, A.B., LL.B., Rochester, New York
Bruno Colapietro, A.B., J.D., Binghamton, New York
Lynn L. Fahey, A.B., J.D., Owego, New York
Thomas M. Hampson, A.B., LL.B., Rochester, New York
Joseph Edward Lynch, A.B., J.D., Auburn, New York
Kenneth A. Payment, B.S., LL.B., Rochester, New York

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Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., General Counsel, Treasury Dept., Washington, D.C.
Alexander Pirnie, Member of Congress from New York, Washington, D.C.
C. Frank Reavis, Reavis & McGrath, New York City
Howard W. Robison, Member of Congress from New York, Washington, D.C.
William P. Rogers, The Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.
Alfred M. Saperston, Saperston, Wiltse, Duke, Day and Wilson, Buffalo, New York

Elbert P. Tuttle, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Atlanta, Georgia
Joseph Weintraub, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey
Roger J. Weiss, Weiss, Peck & Greer, New York City

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:

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, 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, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit: *The Role of the Federal Courts Today*
1963 The Honorable Harold R. Medina, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *Reflections on the Trial Judge's Role*
1962 S. Hazard Gillespie, Jr., Esq., 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, 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, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; subsequently Chief Judge: *Federalism and State Judicial Power over Non-Residents*
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, 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 Taft-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, 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., Esq., of the New York Bar; subsequently Professor of Law, Cornell Law School, and Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *A New Society and an Old Calling*
- 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, 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*
- 1931 Professor Harold J. Laski, London School of Economics, England: *Sovereignty and International Law*
- 1930 The Honorable William S. Andrews, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals: *New York and Its Waters*
- 1929 Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England: *Case Law in the United States and in England*
- 1928 Walter P. Cooke, Esq., of the New York Bar: *Reparations and the Dawes Plan*
- 1927 Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of the City of New York: *Property and Sovereignty*
- 1926 Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar: *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice*
- 1925 The Honorable Robert Von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania: *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions When Amending the Federal Constitution*
- 1924 The Honorable Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge: *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions*
- 1923 The Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge of that Court and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *The Philosopher and the Lawyer*
- 1922 Albert M. Kales, Esq., of the Illinois Bar: *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence*
- 1921 Professor Samuel Williston, Dane Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *Freedom of Contract*
- 1920 The Honorable Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge: *The Fourth Estate*
- 1919 Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School; subsequently Chief Justice of the United States: *The Lawyer and His Neighbors*
- 1918 The Honorable Charles M. Hough, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *Due Process of Law Today*
- 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 the law students with an opportunity to expand their legal education beyond the substantive and procedural law taught in the Law School. The incumbents of the lectureship and their topics have been as follows:

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*

1968 Theodore W. Kheel, Esq., '37, of the New Bar: *The Dynamics of Mediation of Group Conflicts*

1967 The Reverend Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Dean of the Boston College Law School; subsequently, Member of Congress: *Abortion and the Legislator's Dilemma*

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*
- 1961 The Honorable J. William Fulbright, United States Senator, Arkansas: *American Foreign Policy in the Twentieth Century under an Eighteenth-Century Constitution*
- 1960 The Honorable Kenneth B. Keating, United States Senator, New York; subsequently Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and Ambassador to India: *The Federal Government's Role in Combating Organized Crime*
- 1959 Dean Ronald H. Graveson, King's College, London, England: *An English Lawyer Looks at American Federalism*
- 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 which 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, University of Southern California Law School: *Mental Illness and the Criminal Law—a Dialogue*
- 1967 Fred P. Graham, Esq., Member of the Tennessee Bar and New York Times Supreme Court Correspondent: *A Fair Press and a Free Client*
- 1964 Edward Bennett Williams, Esq., Member 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., Member 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*

Students, 1971-72

- Abbott, Ralph F., Jr., A.B. 1970, Boston College
- Aboud, Grace S., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
- Abut, Charles C., B.A., 1969, Columbia University
- Adams, Robert W., A.B. 1966, Hamilton College
- Adelman, Charles M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Ahart, Edward W., A.B., 1969, Lafayette College
- Alexander, David H., B.S. 1969, University of Pennsylvania
- Allen, Henry S. Jr., A.B. 1969, Washington University
- Alster, Lewis, B.B.A. 1967, City College of New York

- Altshuler, Michael D., B.A. 1968, University of California at Los Angeles
- Angel, Stephen R., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Antine, Marc E., B.A. 1969, University of Massachusetts
- Andross, David P., B.A. 1968, Columbia College of Columbia University
- Anspach, Robert M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Arnold, Judith M., B.A. 1970, Vassar College
- Arnold, Richard W., B.S. 1961, United States Air Force Academy; M.A.O.M. 1967, University of Southern California
- Aronson, Robert, A.B. 1968, Emory University
- Ast, David A., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
- Avil, Richard D., Jr., B.E.E. 1970, Villanova University
- Axtell, Clayton M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Baldwin, Gregory A., B.S. 1968, Boston College
- Baller, James, A.B. 1969, Dartmouth College
- Banks, Norwood K., B.A. 1971, St. John's University
- Barald, Patricia A., AB/MA 1970, Pembroke College, Brown University
- Baranoff, Jerald D., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
- Barasch, David M., B.A. 1970, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- Barnett, James K. III, B.S. 1968, University of California at Berkeley
- Barton, Thomas D., B.A. 1971, Tulane University
- Bassen, Ned H., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
- Batista, Paul A., A.B. 1970, Bowdoin College
- Battaglia, Sandy P., B.S. 1969, Clarkson College of Technology
- Battaglia, Timothy J., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Beach, Charles A. II, B.A. 1967, Hamilton College
- Beeman, Roger A., A.B. 1963, Rutgers University
- Bellsey, Jonathan K., B.A. 1969, Western Reserve University (Case)
- Bennett, Scott L., B.A. 1971, University of Michigan
- Bentley, Michael C., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
- Berent, Larry D., B.A. 1969, St. Lawrence University
- Bernadino, Joseph, B.A. 1969, Hamilton College
- Bernhard, Steven R., B.A. 1970, State University of New York at Binghamton
- Birk, David R., B.A. 1969, University of Florida
- Blau, Ronna B., A.B. 1969, Douglass College
- Blumenthal, Michael C., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Binghamton
- Boatner, B. Herbert, Jr., B.A. 1969, University of Pennsylvania
- Bogle, Peter C., B.A. 1970, Colby College
- Boone, William Dan, A.B. 1969, Williams College
- Bradlau, George F., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
- Brandt, George W., B.S. 1964; M.B.A. 1965, Cornell University
- Brierley, Douglas S., B.A. 1971, Duke University
- Brooks, Teddar S., B.A. 1966, State University of New York at Buffalo
- Brothers, John J., B.A. 1969, Ohio State University
- Brown, Joseph B., A.B. 1970, University of Rochester
- Brown, Omer F., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
- Brownstein, Kenneth L., B.A. 1971, Trinity College
- Brunner, Thomas B., Dr. iur. 1968, University of Zurich
- Brunner, Vera Licentiate 1969; Dr. iur. 1971, University of Zurich
- Burns, Jeffrey S., B.S. 1969, University of Connecticut
- Buss, William E., B.A. 1968, American University
- Butler, David L., B.A. 1967, Wesleyan University
- Buttery, James C., B.A. 1970, Occidental College
- Callaghan, Thomas F. O., B.S. 1969, Boston College
- Calvani, Terry, B.A. 1969, University of New Mexico
- Campbell, Scott R., A.B. 1970, Claremont Men's College
- Caplicki, Dennis P., B.S.—B.A. 1969, Georgetown University
- Carbonaro, Joseph L. B. A. 1970, New York University
- Carroll, Robert C., B.A. 1969, St. Michaels College

- Carter, Victor S., B.A. 1969, Princeton University
 Casciano, Francis D., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Cashman, Daniel F., A.B. 1968, Tufts University
 Cassidy, James M., B.A. 1971, University of New Hampshire
 Cavanagh, Edward D., A.B. 1971, University of Notre Dame
 Charap, Ross J., B.A. 1970, Columbia College of Columbia University
 Cheikes, Stephen G., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo
 Chess, Stanley D., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Cinabro, Robert H., B.A. 1970, Kalamazoo College
 Clarke, Diane G., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
 Clarke, Donald H., B.A. 1971, Stanford University
 Cleary, Dennis H., B.S. 1971, Niagara University
 Cobb, Arthur L., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Coffey, Edward C., B.A. 1964, Villanova University
 Cohen, Henry C., B.S. 1967, Miami University (Ohio)
 Cole, Jeffrey N., B.A. 1970, Michigan State University
 Cole, Kenneth M. III, B.A. 1969, Bowdoin College
 Coleman, Francis D., B.A. 1963, Franklin & Marshall College; B. Aero E. 1963, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; M.S. 1967, Long Island University
 Collin, David M., B.A. 1970, St. Lawrence University
 Connolly, Daniel J., B.A. 1968, Boston College
 Cook, Bradford E., B.A. 1970, University of New Hampshire
 Coolican, Thomas F., B.A. 1966, University of Scranton
 Cooper, Michael R., B.A. 1967, Long Island University
 Copeland, Peter A., B.A. 1971, Hamilton College
 Corbin, Robert P., A.B. 1970, Dickinson College
 Corenthal, Norman T., B.A. 1971, Columbia University
 Corn, Harvey E., B.A. 1970, Alfred University
 Cornell, Shirley E., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Corwin, Joel S., B.A. 1971, Yale University
 Cotropia, Charles S., B.S. 1968, University of Texas
 Cowen, Robert N., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Cropper, Stephen W., B.A. 1969, Haverford College
 Crotty, Robert E., B.A. 1966, University of Notre Dame
 Curley, Robert A., Jr., A.B. 1971, Harvard College
- Day, Harry D., B.A. 1970, Yale University
 DeCelles, Gerard M., B.S. 1970, Boston College
 DeClue, David A., B.A. 1967, Dickinson College
 Deitrick, William E., B.A. 1967, Johns Hopkins University
 Dembitz, Edward A., A.B. 1971, Boston College
 DeMent, James A., Jr., B.A. 1969, Texas Christian University
 DeMeo, Rudolph, E. R., B.A. 1969, Brooklyn College
 Denman, Don C., B.A. 1969, Yale University
 Descheemaeker, Pierre J., Licence en Droit 1969; D.E.S. Droit Prive 1970; Institut de Droit Compare 1971; University of Paris; Diploma in English Law 1970, City of London College
- Dickerson, Thomas A., B.S. 1969, Colgate University
 DiGiovanni, Nicholas, Jr., B.A. 1970, Providence College
 Dinner, Gary L., B.S. 1970, University of Pittsburgh
 Dombroski, John E., B.A. 1967, Trinity College
 Donahue, Stephen F., A.B. 1966, College of the Holy Cross
 Dornette, Frances W., B.A. 1970, Sweet Briar College
 Dow, Rodney H., B.A. 1970, Williams College
 Dowling, Patrick J., B.A. 1969, St. Benedict College
 Doyle, Joseph T., Jr., A.B. 1971, Holy Cross College
 Doyle, Justin P., A.B. 1970, Dartmouth College
 Draper, David R., B.A. 1967, University of Washington
 Dreher, Robert L., B.A. 1970, Alfred University
 Dressen, Freddy, Licence en Droit 1970; C.E.J.-I.D.A. 1971, University of Paris
- Drumright, Donald A., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Dughi, Louis John, Jr., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 DuPuy, Robert A., B.A. 1968, Dartmouth College
 Dwyer, Lorna M., B.A., 1969, Mount Holyoke College
 Dwyer, Matthew H., B.A., 1967, University of Notre Dame
- Eastland, Henry B., B.A. 1969, LaSalle College
 Eaton, Kenneth W., B.A. 1967, Yale University
- Edelman, Henry D., B.A. 1970; M.A. 1971, Colgate University
 Edelstein, Stewart I., A.B. 1970, Oberlin College
 Ege, Karl J., B.S.E. 1965, Princeton University
 Ela, Beth, B.A. 1971, Pomona College
 Eldridge, William H., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
 Ellman, Evan J., B.A. 1971, Yale University
 Emery, Frederick C., Jr., B.A. 1969, Colby College
 Emmett, Thomas R., B.A. 1967, Drake University
 Ende, James I., B.A. 1968, Queens College
 Endorf, Verlaine L., B.A. 1965, Hamline University
 Eng, George, B.S. 1970, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
 Englehardt, Richard J., B.A. 1968, Rutgers University
 English, Richard G., A.B. 1969, Middlebury College
 Ennist, Sharyn M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Erstling, Jay A., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
 Esbeck, Carl H., B.S. 1971, Iowa State University of Science and Technology
 Eule, Julian N., B.A. 1970, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- Fairbairn, Judith A., B.S. 1970, Purdue University
 Feheley, Lawrence F., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Felmly, Bruce W., B.A. 1969, University of Rhode Island
 Fenton, Nathaniel R., B.A. 1969, Bowdoin College
 Ferguson, William S., A.B. 1966, Cornell University
 Fettweis, Robert J., B.A. 1969, Seton Hall University
 Figley, Brad S., B.A. 1970, Washington & Jefferson College
 Fine, Andrew C., B.A. 1971, University of Pennsylvania
 Flanagan, Robert L., B.A. 1967, Harvard University
 Forscey, Michael A., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
 Foster, William J. IV, B.A. 1969, Amherst College
 Franklin, James E. II, B.A. 1968, Fordham College
 Fritchey, David E., A.B. 1969, Muhlenberg College
 Frolich, Dennis R., B.A. 1969, Colorado University
 Fuss, Marshall R., A.B. 1970, University of California at Berkeley
- Gabriel, James A., B.A. 1969, Alfred University
 Gad, Helen Grevey, B.A. 1969, University of New Mexico
 Gaffney, Margaret M., B.S. 1964, Iowa State University; M.S. 1966, Indiana University
 Gallagher, John J., B.S. 1969, University of Scranton
 Garrett, Kenneth M., B.A. 1970, University of Pacific
 Garrison, Glen P., B.A. 1969, Stanford University
 Garvin, Anthony O., B.A. 1969, University of Washington
 Gaynes, Alex A., B.A. 1969, Michigan State University
 Geannette, Mark A., B.A. 1970, Wesleyan University
 Geisler, Robert E., B.A. 1969, Seton Hall University
 Gendler, John M., B.A. 1970, Carleton College
 George, Ellen S., B.A. 1968, University of Michigan
 Gerry, David P., B.A. 1970, University of Connecticut
 Gillespie, James B., Jr., A.B. 1971, Davidson College
 Gillespie, Thomas E., B.S. 1966, Sacramento State College
 Gilson, David M., B.A. 1970, University of Pennsylvania
 Goldberg, Arthur D., B.I.E. 1969, Cornell University
 Goldberg, William J., B.A. 1971, Knox College
 Gordon, Gail H., A.B. 1971, Smith College
 Gordon, Gail R., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Gordon, Herbert J., A.B. 1970, University of Rochester
 Gorman, Sarah E., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Grauer, William E., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Greenfield, Gary A., A.B. 1971, Lafayette College
 Griffin, Hughes, B.A. 1967, Yale University
 Grimshaw, James Q., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
 Groetzinger, Jon, Jr., A.B. 1971, Middlebury College
 Grossman, Theodore M., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
- Hall, Stewart K., A.B. 1969, University of North Carolina
 Harbeck, Stephen P., B.A. 1968, College of the Holy Cross
 Harbison, Kent G., B.S. 1966, Bowling Green State University
 Harradine, David A., B.A. 1969, St. John Fisher College
 Harrington, Vincent, B.A. 1969, Boston College

- Harris, Thomas V., A.B. 1970, Harvard College
 Harris, Timothy S., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Harsch, Jean A. S., B.A. 1951, Swarthmore College
 Harter, Ralph M., B.A. 1968, Hobart College
 Hathaway, Charles M., B.S. 1967, Northeastern State College
 Hayden, Chad R., B.S. 1967, Bucknell University
 Hayoz, Robert T., A.B. 1969, Upsala College
 Hecht, Arlette A., B.A. 1971, City College of New York
 Hecker, David, B.A. 1970, Harvard College
 Heidelberger, Jonathan, A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Heinsz, Timothy J., B.A. 1969, St. Louis University
 Hellman, Alan Lee, A.B. 1970, University of Illinois
 Hermann, Richard L., B.A. 1968, Yale University
 Hermann, Robert F., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
 Herrick, Daniel P., B.A. 1969, St. Lawrence University
 Hill, Melvin B., Jr., B.A. 1970, Bucknell University
 Hillman, Robert A., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester
 Hirshfeld, Lucy W., B.A., 1968, University of Michigan
 Hoe, Edward S., B.A. 1969, Colby College
 Hogan, Anne R., B.A. 1969, Vassar College
 Horgan, Nancy E., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Horn, Jack B., B.A. 1970, Brooklyn College
 Horne, David J., B.A. 1970, University of Massachusetts
 Hotine, Susan J., B.A. 1970, Wells College
 Hughes, David R., A.B. 1969, Lafayette College
 Hughes, John W., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
 Hughes, Paul G., B.A. 1969, Villanova University
 Hughes, Richard K., A.B. 1969, Boston College
 Hulseberg, Judith L., B.A. 1970, University of Illinois
 Hunt, Derek W., A.B. 1965, Cornell University
 Hynes, Kelly T., A.B. 1969, University of Illinois
- Ignal, Howard E., B.A. 1968, University of Connecticut
 Ishimine, Keitsutsu, LL.B. 1969, University of Ryukyus;
 M.C.J. 1963, New York University
- Jacob, Frederick A., B.A. 1969, Ursinus College
 Jacobs, Charles H., B.A. 1970, University of Colorado
 Jacobs, Mitchell H., A.B. 1971, Harvard University
 Jankowski, David F., B.A. 1970, Trinity College
 Jensen, Robert W., B.S. 1967, University of Vermont
 Johnson, Karen A., B.A. 1969, University of South Dakota
 Johnson, Larry C., B.A. 1969, University of Nebraska
 Johnson, Walter G., Jr., A.B. 1971, Brown University
 Johnstone, Jeffrey M., A.B. 1967, Colgate University
 Jungman, David, B.A. 1971, Hamilton College
- Kaplan, Eugene N., A.B. 1970, New York University
 Kaufman, Mark S., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Kelly, Randall M., B.S. 1969, Cornell University
 Kenny, Peter W., B.A. 1969, Colgate University
 Kiggins, Robert J., A.B. 1971, Boston College
 Kinnally, William L., Jr., B.A. 1969, Niagara University
 Klopff, Jeffrey A., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Klupinski, Theodore M., B.S. 1961, John Carroll University
 Knauer, Todd A., B.A. 1970, Alfred University
 Koher, William F., B.S. 1970, Indiana University
 Kohler, Barry L., B.A. 1970, University of Pennsylvania
 Kotchek, Patricia L., B.A. 1971, West Virginia University
 Krislov, Clinton A., B.A. 1971, Northwestern University
 Kubinec, John R., B.S. 1968, Ithaca College
 Kucharski, Richard L., B.S. 1970, Bradley University
 Kurtyka, Ruthanne, A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Kwasnik, Dennis J., B.A. 1971, Boston College
- LaCivita, David M., A.B. 1971, Boston College
 Lang, Robert D., B.A. 1970, City College of New York
 Lange, William A., Jr., A.B. 1967, Lafayette College
 Lapinski, John C., A.B. 1967, Princeton University
 Larson, David J., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
 LaRue, Homer C., B.A. 1970, Purdue University
 Laubscher, Barry R., B.S. 1969, John Carroll University
 Lauer, David W., B.A. 1970, University of Pennsylvania
- Laufer, Daniel A., A.B. 1970, Duke University
 Laufer, Linda E., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo
 Lebowitz, Mark A., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester
 Leffel, Frederic J., B.A. 1971, University of Virginia
 Leonelli, Jean-Marc, Licence en Droit 1968; D.E.S. 1970; Diplome de L'Institut de Droit Compare 1970, University of Paris
 Lesnik, Lawrence K., B.A. 1971, Duke University
 Levao, Richard A., A.B. 1970, Rutgers University
 Lever, Lawrence G., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Levine, Jeffrey A., B.A. 1969, University of Massachusetts
 Levine, Peter H., B.A. 1969, City College of New York
 Levine, Sally Anne, A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Levy, Barbara M., B.A. 1969, Washington University
 Lewis, Wayne K., B.A. 1970, Rutgers University
 Leyhane, Thomas B., B.A. 1970, Gettysburg College
 Licciardi, John L., B.A. 1969, Colgate University
 Lichtenstein, Lynn S., B.A. 1965, Radcliffe College
 Littlefield, David E., B.A., 1969, University of Utah
 Lowen, Lawrence T., B.A. 1968, Pennsylvania State University
 Lucash, Richard M., B.S. 1970, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Luke, Donald F., B.A. 1969, Wesleyan University
 Lunn, Robert J., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester
 Lupton, Ronald W., B.A. 1971, Colby College
 Lynette, Andrew H., B.B.S. 1969, Bernard M. Baruch College
 Lynn, Jonathan P., A.B. 1969, Lafayette College
 Lytle, Theodore L., Jr., A.B. 1968, Princeton University
- MacLennan, John F., B.A. 1970, Dickinson College
 Madden, William Lee, B.A. 1970, Stanford University
 Maher, Thomas M., B.A. 1969, University of South Dakota;
 M.P.A. 1971, University of Virginia
 Majarian, Diran Martin, A.B. 1970, Reed College
 Mancuso, Robert F., B.A. 1968, St. John's University;
 M.B.A. 1970, University of Chicago
 Manzo, Peter T., A.B. 1968, Georgetown University
 Marcus, Ira B., B.S. 1971, State University of New York at Albany
 Marron, John F., B.A. 1969, St. Bonaventure University
 Mazzagetti, Dominick A., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
 McChesney, Peter B., A.B. 1970, Stanford University
 McClelland, Lane I., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
 McCullough, Michael P., B.A. 1969, Wesleyan University
 McGuire, Henry Joseph, B.A. 1970, Boston College
 McKelvey, Thomas H., B.A. 1968, Washington University
 McKnight, William E., B.A. 1970, Merrimack College
 McLane, Martha A., A.B. 1970, Duke University
 Meisel, Bruce M., B.A. 1969, American University
 Merkin, Stewart A., B.S. 1965, University of Pennsylvania
 Mersereau, Peter R., B.A. 1970, Yale University
 Metoyer, Stephen A., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Meunier, Paul D., B.A. 1971, Northwestern State College
 Meyer, Judith P., B.A. 1966, Barnard College
 Meyerhoff, Albert H., B.A. 1969, University of Connecticut
 Michael, Robert J., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo
 Miller, Donald E., B.A. 1967, Dickinson College
 Miller, Howard S., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
 Miller, Joseph T., B.A. 1969, Rider College
 Miller, Vernon C., Jr., B.A. 1968, Virginia Military Institute
 Millman, Robert F., B.A. 1971, University of Wisconsin
 Minc, David C., B.A. 1968, Hofstra University
 Minella, Raymond J., A.B. 1971, University of California at Berkeley
 Mishkin, Janet Steel, B.A. 1969, Duke University
 Mishkin, Jeffrey A., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Albany
 Moran, John D., A.B. 1968, University of Notre Dame
 Moran, Mary Jennifer, B.A. 1971, Stanford University
 Morell, Randy J., A.B. 1970, Villanova University

Morrison, Richard J., A.B. 1968, Bucknell University
 Mueller, Paula J., A.B. 1968, Cornell University
 Muller, Carl F., B.A. 1969, Grinnell College
 Murnan, Robert J., B.A. 1968, Southern Methodist University
 Murphy, Christopher M., B.A. 1968, Iona College
 Murray, Frank L., B.S. 1969, University of Maryland
 Myers, Thomas E., B.A. 1971, College of the Holy Cross

Nadybal, Jonathan D., B.S. 1970, Villanova University
 Natelson, Robert G., A.B. 1970, Lafayette College
 Needle, Steven D., B.A. 1968, Brooklyn College
 Nemeth, Joseph G., A.B. 1971, Dartmouth College
 Nitkin, Bradley, B.A. 1969, Yale University
 Noble, Roger W., B.S. 1968, Clarkson College
 Norris, John A., A.B. 1968, University of Rochester
 Nozette, Mark D., B.A. 1971, Colgate University

O'Brien, Michael P., B.A. 1971, Yale University
 O'Brien, Thomas C., B.A. 1967, Yale University
 Obenland, Bruce D., B.A. 1969, Concordia College
 O'Hara, Joseph J., A.B. 1970, Holy Cross College
 O'Keefe, Thomas C., B.A. 1968, Fordham University
 Osar, Robert L., A.B. 1969, University of Notre Dame
 Ott, Stanley R., A.B. 1970, Lafayette College

Pardes, Steven A., A.B. 1970, Rutgers University
 Peabody, Arthur E., Jr., B.A. 1969, Northeastern University
 Peck, Ann H., B.A. 1965, Randolph-Macon
 Woman's College
 Perlman, Robert S., B.A. 1968, University of Massachusetts
 Pfeiffer, Mark A., B.A. 1970, Dartmouth College
 Piampiano, Robert J., B.A. 1967, Dartmouth College
 Piranino, Thomas A., B.A. 1971, Allegheny College
 Pisanelli, Gerard J., B.A. 1970, Hamilton College
 Ponzan, Robert J., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
 Pope, Robert J., B.A. 1971, Yale University
 Potanka, Edward P., B.A. 1970, Amherst College
 Power, Lorraine M., A.B. 1970, Smith College
 Pratt, Benjamin R., A.B. 1969, Bowdoin College
 Pratt, Leslie C., A.B. 1965, Dartmouth College
 Prebble, John, B.A. 1966, Auckland University; LL.B. 1968,
 Auckland University; B.C.L. 1970, Oxford University,
 England
 Pritzker, David M., B.A. 1962, Yale University; M.A. 1964,
 Brandeis University
 Pye, Rosemary, A.B. 1968, Wheaton College

Rath, William C., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
 Redmond, Richard A., B.A. 1969, University of Notre Dame
 Regan, Joseph A., B.A. 1969, St. John Fisher College
 Ressler, Howard D., A.B. 1970, Lafayette College
 Richards, Thomas S., B.S. 1965, Bucknell University
 Rideau, Enrico J., B.A. 1971, California State College
 at Los Angeles
 Ridloff, Richard, B.A. 1969, Queens College
 Riggs, Douglas A., B.S. 1966, Brigham Young University;
 M.S. 1967, West Virginia University
 Riley, Dennis J., B.A. 1970, LaSalle College
 Riley, John H., B.A. 1968, Boston College
 Robbins, Jon P., B.A. 1970, State University of New York
 at Binghamton
 Robinson, Henry H., A.B. 1969, University of North Carolina
 Roche, Thomas M., A.B. 1970, Rutgers University
 Romaine, William D., B.A. 1970, Williams College
 Rosenberg, Joel, A.B. 1964, George Washington University
 Rosenblatt, James H., B.A. 1969, Vanderbilt University
 Rosenblum, James B., B.A. 1969, Yale University
 Rovelli, Louis J., B.A. 1971, Tulane University
 Royal, Frederick D., B.A. 1968, University of Massachusetts
 Rubin, Kenneth A., B.S. 1969; M.S. 1971, Cornell University
 Rubine, Allen P., B.A. 1970, Tufts University
 Rudnick, Robert A., B.A. 1969, Colby College
 Ruskin, Jonathan S., A.B. 1971, Cornell University

Sansoucy, Paul M., A.B. 1963, Yale University
 Schatz, Ellen L., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
 Scheffel, John F., A.B. 1959, Cornell University
 Schenker, Michael S., B.Ch.E. 1969, Cornell University
 Schiller, Janet M., B.A. 1971, Pomona College
 Schmitz, Guy A., A.B. 1969, St. Louis University
 Schoff, James A., B.A. 1968, Hamilton College
 Schopf, William G. Jr., A.B. 1970, Princeton University
 Schropp, Charles P., A.B. 1966, Lafayette College
 Schwartz, Howard D., B.A. 1971, Pennsylvania
 State University
 Schwartz, John W., A.B. 1968, Cornell University
 Schwartzreich, Steven S., B.S. 1970, Ithaca College
 Sharpe, Gary L., B.A. 1971, State University of New York
 at Buffalo
 Shatzer, William W., B.S. 1970, Oregon State University
 Shaw, William R., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Sheehan, Daniel C., B.A. 1969; B.S. 1969, University of
 Oregon
 Shigetani, Ronald Y., A.B. 1964, Cornell University
 Shinnock, John B., B.A. 1969, University of Rochester
 Shpritzer, Richard A., B.A. 1971, University of Michigan
 Sica, Richard V., B.A. 1966, University of Pennsylvania;
 M.B.A. 1967, University of Pittsburgh
 Sierchio, Joseph, B.A. 1971, Rutgers College
 Silverman, Marc L., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
 Silverstein, David, B.S. 1968, Cornell University
 Simpson, Warren L., A.B. 1969, Dartmouth College
 Singer, Charles A., B.A. 1971, Queens College
 Sinnott, Richard J., B.A. 1970, Manhattan College
 Smith, Douglas K., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
 Smith, Gregory J., B.A. 1969, Colorado College
 Smith, James A., Jr., B.A. 1970, University of Notre Dame
 Smith, Paul C., B.A. 1970, Indiana University of
 Pennsylvania
 Smith, Richard L., B.S., 1970, Cornell University
 Snyder, David R., B.A. 1971, Michigan State University
 Snyder, Stephen M., B.A. 1965, University of California
 at Santa Barbara
 Sommerhalter, Stephen W., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
 Somsasdi, Virada, LL.B. 1970, Chulalongkorn University
 Sorrell, William H., B.A. 1970, University of Notre Dame
 Sperl, Robert A., B.A. 1968, Harpur College; M.A. 1971,
 Johns Hopkins University
 Stanley, Lowell A., A.B. 1971, University of Florida
 Starostecki, Andrew P., B.A. 1970, Columbia University
 Stechel, Ira B., B.A. 1969, City College of New York
 Stein, Harriet S., B.A. 1970, New York University
 Stephens, William H. III, A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Stevens, John R., A.B. 1968, Duke University
 Stevenson, Henry E., B.A. 1970, Yale University
 Stewart, Charles A., A.B. 1967, Boston College
 Stewart, Terry C., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
 Stone, Robin L., B.A. 1967, University of Rochester
 Stonehill, Eric, B.A. 1970, Northwestern University
 Storto, Richard M., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
 Strom, Barry, B.S. 1970, Rochester Institute of Technology
 Strom, Fredric A., A.B. 1970, Brown University
 Stumbar, Leon R., B.S. 1969, Cornell University; M.S. 1971,
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Subkow, Barry M., B.A. 1970, Pennsylvania State University
 Sullivan, Richard B., B.A./B.S. 1965, University of Dayton
 Swindell, James W., B.S. 1968, University of Maryland

Tarr, Christopher S., A.B. 1970, Lafayette College
 Tepper, Mark A., B.A. 1969, State University of New York
 at Stony Brook
 Tobin, John E., Jr., B.A. 1971, Hamilton College
 Torrens, Thomas M., A.B. 1967, University of Rochester
 Townsend, James E., B.A. 1968, Yale University
 Trause, Paul K., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
 Treacy, Michael E., B.A. 1971, Pomona College
 Turner, Warren M., B.A. 1969, Colby College
 Turnoff, William C., B.A. 1970, Franklin & Marshall College

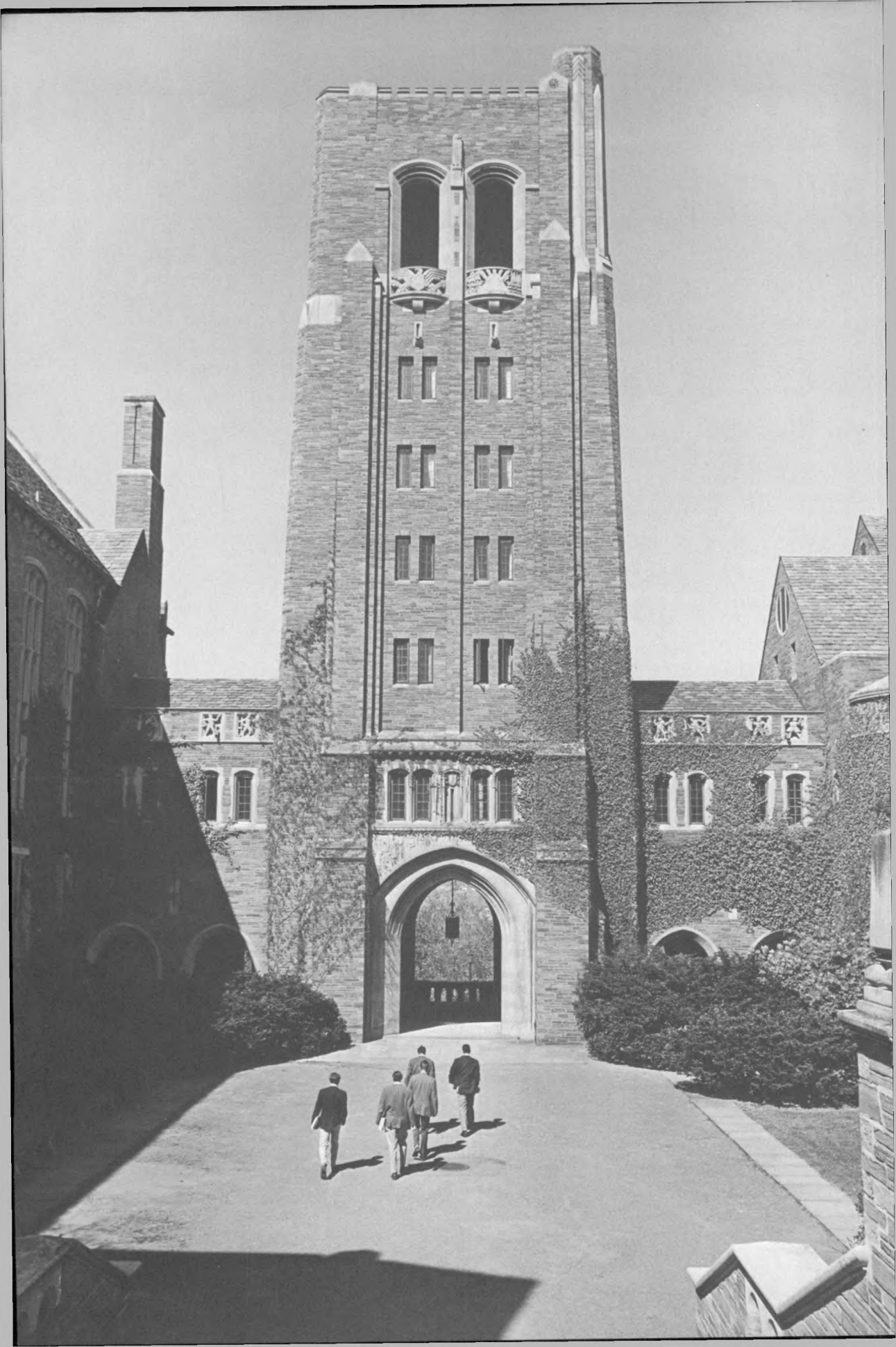
44 Colleges and Universities Represented, 1971-72

Tuttle, Seale W., B.S. 1965, Cornell University	
Tynan, Richard C., B.A. 1969, Niagara University	
Unti, Steven F., B.S. 1970, Washington & Lee University	
Uren, John R. D., B.S./M.E. 1966, Northrup Institute of Technology; Masters of Engineering 1968, Cornell University	
Valkevich, Robert J., B.A. 1971, Dartmouth College	
VanGraafeiland, Gary P., B.A. 1968, Union College	
Vannella, Michael F., A.B. 1970, Villanova University	
Vogel, Steven H., B.A. 1969, Indiana University	
VonSchmidt, Walter G., A.B. 1967, Georgetown University	
Wagar, Dorothy B., B.S. 1955, Indiana University	
Walker, Craig M., B.A. 1969, Williams College	
Wallen, John C., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo	
Walsh, John A. R., A.B. 1969, Villanova University	
Wanagel, Carol C., A.B. 1969, Cornell University	
Wang, Francis S., B.A. 1968, Queens College	
Warner, Daniel K., A.B. 1969, Stanford University	
Warren, Spencer C., B.A. 1971, Johns Hopkins University	
Warwick, Robert A., B.E.E. 1966, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	
Weidberg, Clifford R., B.A. 1969, Hofstra University	
Weitzman, Allan H., B.S. 1970, Cornell University	
Wesley, Richard C., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Albany	
West, Keith H., B.S. 1970, Pennsylvania State University	
West, Robert J., Jr., B.A. 1968, Hofstra University	
Wheeler, Christopher C., A.B. 1968, Hamilton College	
Wheeler, Steven M., A.B. 1971, Princeton University	
Wheeler, Thomas B., B.A. 1971, Carleton College	
Whitaker, Thomas W., B.A. 1966, Yale University	
White, Richard C., B.A. 1967, University of North Carolina	
Whitlow, Henry C., B.S. 1969, Wayne State University	
Whitman, Edwin L., B.S. 1960, U.S. Air Force Academy	
Wick, Charles D., B.A. 1971, Bowdoin College	
Wiebusch, Richard V., B.A. 1968, Dartmouth College	
Wiechmann, Eric W., B.A. 1970, Hamilton College	
Wilder, Joyce A., B.A. 1971, Yale University	
Wilkens, Jeffrey M., B.A. 1968, Yale University	
Willett, Thomas E., B.S. 1969, U.S. Air Force Academy	
Wirtz, David M., B.A. 1969, Johns Hopkins University	
Wittman, Sherwin V. II, B.A. 1970, Pomona College	
Woltag, Marc I., B.A. 1971, St. Lawrence University	
Wood, Jacques M., B.S. 1970, Cornell University	
Wright, Archie T. III, A.B. 1968, Duke University	
Wright, James E., A.B. 1969, Princeton University	
Yates, Harvey E., Jr., B.A. 1969, University of Texas	
Youngquist, Steven C., B.A. 1969, University of North Dakota	
Zangrilli, Albert J., B.A. 1963, University of Notre Dame	
Zenor, Donna J., B.A. 1968, Arizona State University	
Zenor, John L., B.A. 1969, Arizona State University	
Zibel, Howard J., B.S. 1971, Cornell University	
Zuccarini, Michael J., B.S.C.E. 1971, Bradley University	
Barnard College, New York, New York	1
Bernard M. Baruch College, New York, New York	1
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts	12
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine	5
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio	1
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois	2
Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts	1
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah	1
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York	3
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	3
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	4
California, University of, Berkeley, California	3
California, University of, Los Angeles, California	3
California, University of, Santa Barbara, California	1
Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota	2
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand	1
Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California	1
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York	2
Colby College, Waterville, Maine	6
Colgate University, Hamilton, New York	12
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado	1
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colorado	1
Columbia University, New York, New York	5
Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota	1
Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Connecticut	4
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York	65
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire	10
Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina	1
Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio	1
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania	2
Douglass College, New Brunswick, New Jersey	1
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina	7
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia	1
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida	1
Florida, University of, Gainesville, Florida	2
Fordham University, Bronx, New York	1
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	2
George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	1
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	4
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	1
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa	1
Hamilton College, Clinton, New York	9
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota	1
Harpur College, Binghamton, New York	1
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	4
Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania	2
Hobart College, Geneva, New York	1
Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York	3
Holy Cross, College of the, Worcester, Massachusetts	5
Illinois, University of, Urbana, Illinois	4
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana	2
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana Pennsylvania	1
Iona College, New Rochelle, New York	1
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa	2
Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York	2
John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio	2
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	4
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan	1
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois	1
Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania	9
LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2
London, City College of, London, England	1
Long Island University, C. W. Post Campus, Brookville, New York	1

Colleges and Universities Represented, 1971-72

Alfred University, Alfred, New York	4
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania	1
American University, Washington, D.C.	2
Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts	2
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona	1
Auckland University, Auckland, New Zealand	1

Long Island University, The Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn, New York	1	Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York	10
Manhattan College, New York, New York	1	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey	15
Maryland, University of, College Park, Maryland	2	Ryukyus, University of, Naha, Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands	1
Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Massachusetts	7		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts	1	Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California	1
Merrimack College, N. Andover, Massachusetts	1	Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pennsylvania	2
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio	1	Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey	2
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan	1	Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts	2
Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Michigan	2	South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, South Dakota	2
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont	5	Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas	1
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts	2	St. Benedict College, Atchison, Kansas	1
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania	1	St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, New York	1
	1	St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota	1
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebraska	1	St. John's University, Jamaica, Long Island, New York	1
New Hampshire, University of, Durham, New Hampshire	1	St. John Fisher College, Rochester, New York	2
New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, New Mexico	2	St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York	4
New York, City College of, New York, New York	2	St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri	2
New York, State University of, at Albany, New York	4	St. Michael's College, University of Toronto,	1
New York, State University of, at Binghamton, New York	2	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	
New York, State University of, at Buffalo, New York	2	Stanford University, Stanford, California	7
New York, State University of, at Stony Brook, New York	3	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	2
New York University, New York, New York	3	Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia	1
Niagara University, Niagara University, New York	5		
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma	3	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas	1
Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts	4	Texas, University of, Austin, Texas	2
North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, North Carolina	3	Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut	2
North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota	1	Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts	2
Northrop Institute of Technology, Indlewood, California	1	Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana	2
Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma	3		
Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Indiana	1	Union College, Schenectady, New York	1
	1	United States Air Force Academy,	3
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio	10	Colorado Springs, Colorado	
Occidental College, Los Angeles, California	1	Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania	1
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	1	Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah	1
Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon	1		
Oregon, University of, Eugene, Oregon	1	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee	1
Oxford University, Oxford, England	1	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York	2
	1	Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vermont	1
Pacific University of the, Stockton, California	1	Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania	7
Paris, University of, Paris, France	1	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia	1
Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania	1	Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Virginia	2
Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3		
Pittsburgh University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	4	Washington and Jefferson College,	1
Pomona College, Claremont, California	8	Washington Pennsylvania	
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey	1	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia	1
Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island	1	Washington, University of, Seattle, Washington	4
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana	4	Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	1
	7	Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan	1
Queens College, Flushing, New York	1	Wells College, Aurora, New York	1
	2	Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut	4
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts	2	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	1
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia	2	West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia	2
Reed College, Portland, Oregon	1	Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts	1
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York	1	Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts	4
Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, Rhode Island	1	Wisconsin University of, Madison, Wisconsin	1
Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey	1		
	1	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut	20
	1	Zurich, University of, Zurich, Switzerland	2



Index

- Administration, University, 37; Law School, 37
Admission requirements, for J.D., 8; for advanced degrees, 15
Advanced standing, 9
Advisers, faculty, 7
Advisory Council, 38
Announcements, list of, 48
Application forms, 9
Attendance, 13

Black Law Caucus, 27
Buildings and facilities, 22

Calendar, 5
Class size, 7
Colleges and universities represented (1971-72), 44
Cornell Law Review, 25
Cornell Law Student Association, 27
Cornell Legal Aid, 25
Courses: curriculum, 9; description of, 29; dropping of, 13; first-year, 29; second-year electives, 30; third-year electives, 30; second- or third-year electives, 31; nonprofessional course, 35; problem courses, 33; courses in other divisions of Cornell, 35
Curriculum, 9; scope and aim of, 7

Degrees: Doctor of Law, 13; specialization, 13; combined with other degrees, 15; Graduate School degrees, 15
Deposit, 9
Description of courses, 29

Employment, 19
Examinations, 12
Expenses, 18

Faculty advisers, 7
Faculty and staff, list of, 37
Fees, 18
Financial aid, 18

Graduate work, 15; admission, 15; requirements, 17; administration, 18
Graduation, eligibility for, 13

Health services and medical care, 23
History of the Law School, 7
Housing, 22, 23

International legal studies, 25

Law School admission test, 8
Lectureships, 38
Libraries, 22
Loans, 18

Measure of work, 12
Medical care, 23
Merit points, 12
Moot Court, 25
Motor vehicles, 23

Placement service, 23
Practice Training program, 12
Prelegal studies, 9
Prisoner Representation, 25
Prizes, 21
Problem Course requirement, 12
Program for fall term, 1972, 11
Program for spring term, 1973, 11

Registration with Bar authorities, 9
Research fund, 22
ROTC: advanced courses, 35

Scholarships, 19
Scholastic standing, 12
Selection of students, 8
Special students, 9
Standing, scholastic, 12
Student activities, 25
Student organizations, 27
Students at Cornell Law School (1971-72), 40
Supervised writing program for third-year students, 12

Tuition (J.D.), 18
Women's Law Coalition, 27

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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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Life Sciences
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College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Asian Studies
Graduate School of Business and
Public Administration
Field of Education (Graduate)
College of Engineering
Graduate School
Graduate School: Course Descriptions
School of Hotel Administration
New York State College of Human Ecology
New York State School of Industrial and
Labor Relations
Law School
Medical College (New York City)
Graduate School of Medical Sciences (New York City)
Cornell University—New York Hospital School
of Nursing (New York City)
Graduate School of Nutrition
Officer Education (ROTC)
Summer Session
Veterinary College

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Ithaca, New York 14850.

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