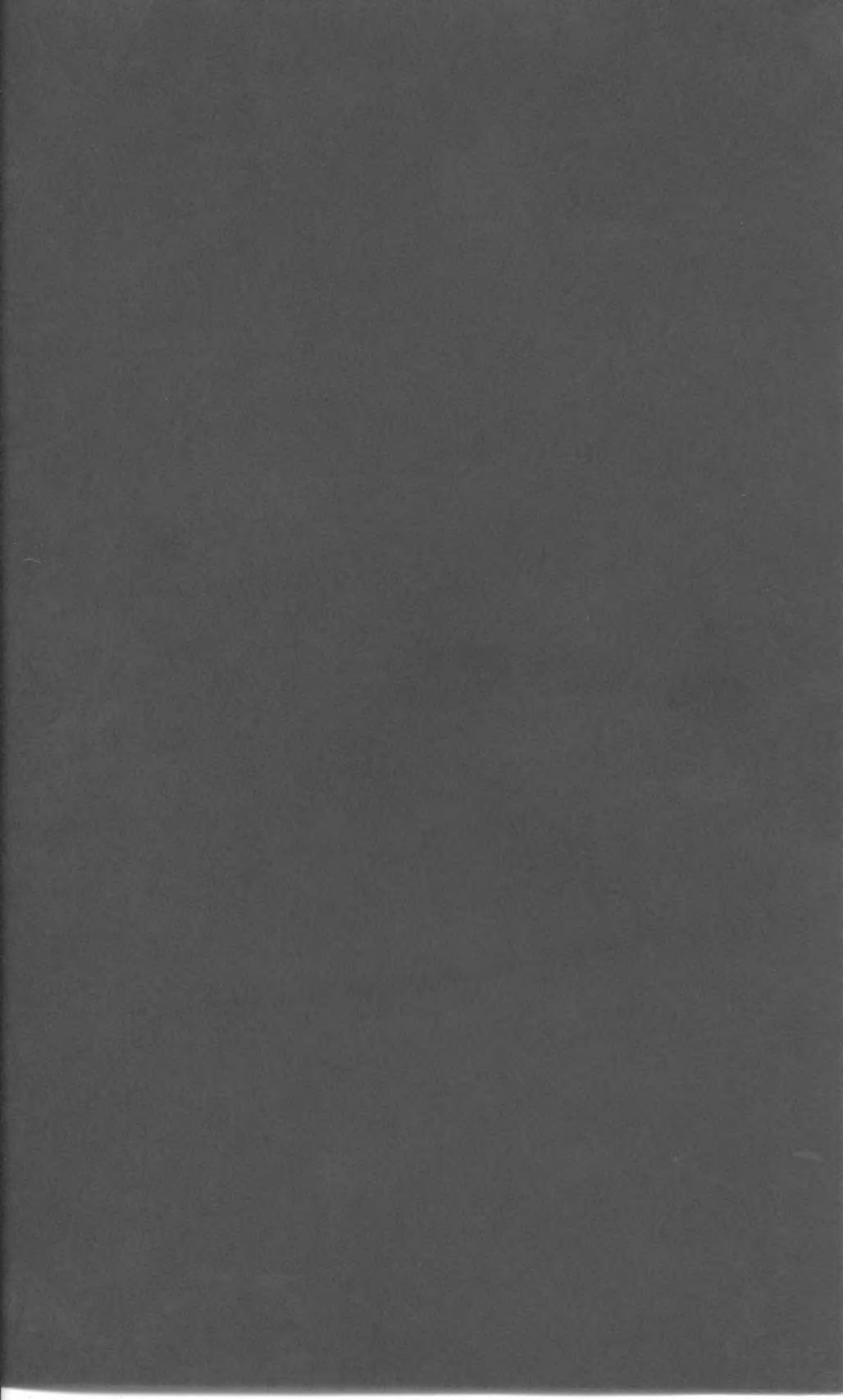




Cornell University  
Announcements

The Law School



Cornell University

The Law School

1973-74

**Cornell University Announcements**

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1973-74

## Cornell Law School Calendar\*

### Fall term

Preliminary enrollment, 4:00 p.m.

Orientation

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

Registration, new students

Registration, continuing and rejoining students

Thanksgiving recess:

Instruction suspended, 5:15 p.m.

Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.

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

Reading day

Final examinations begin

Final examinations end

Christmas vacation and intersession begins

Spring Term

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

Registration, new and rejoining students

Registration, continuing students

Spring recess:

Instruction suspended, 1:10 p.m.

Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.

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

Reading period begins

Reading period ends

Final examinations begin

Final examinations end

Law School Convocation

Commencement Day

Friday, August 24

Saturday, August 25

Monday, August 27

Thursday, August 30

Friday, August 31

Wednesday, November 21

Monday, November 26

Wednesday, December 5†

Thursday, December 6

Friday, December 7

Saturday, December 22

Sunday, December 23

Monday, January 21

Thursday, January 24

Friday, January 25

Saturday, April 6

Monday, April 15

Saturday, May 4

Monday, May 6

Wednesday, May 8

Thursday, May 9

Friday, May 24

Saturday, May 25

Monday, June 3

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

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

\* The Law School calendar differs in a number of ways from the University calendar. In order to meet the requirement of Rule IV of the Rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York classes in the Law School begin prior to the commencement of the University to provide six semesters of sixteen weeks each. The examination period in the Law School deviates from the University calendar by extending over a period of two weeks.

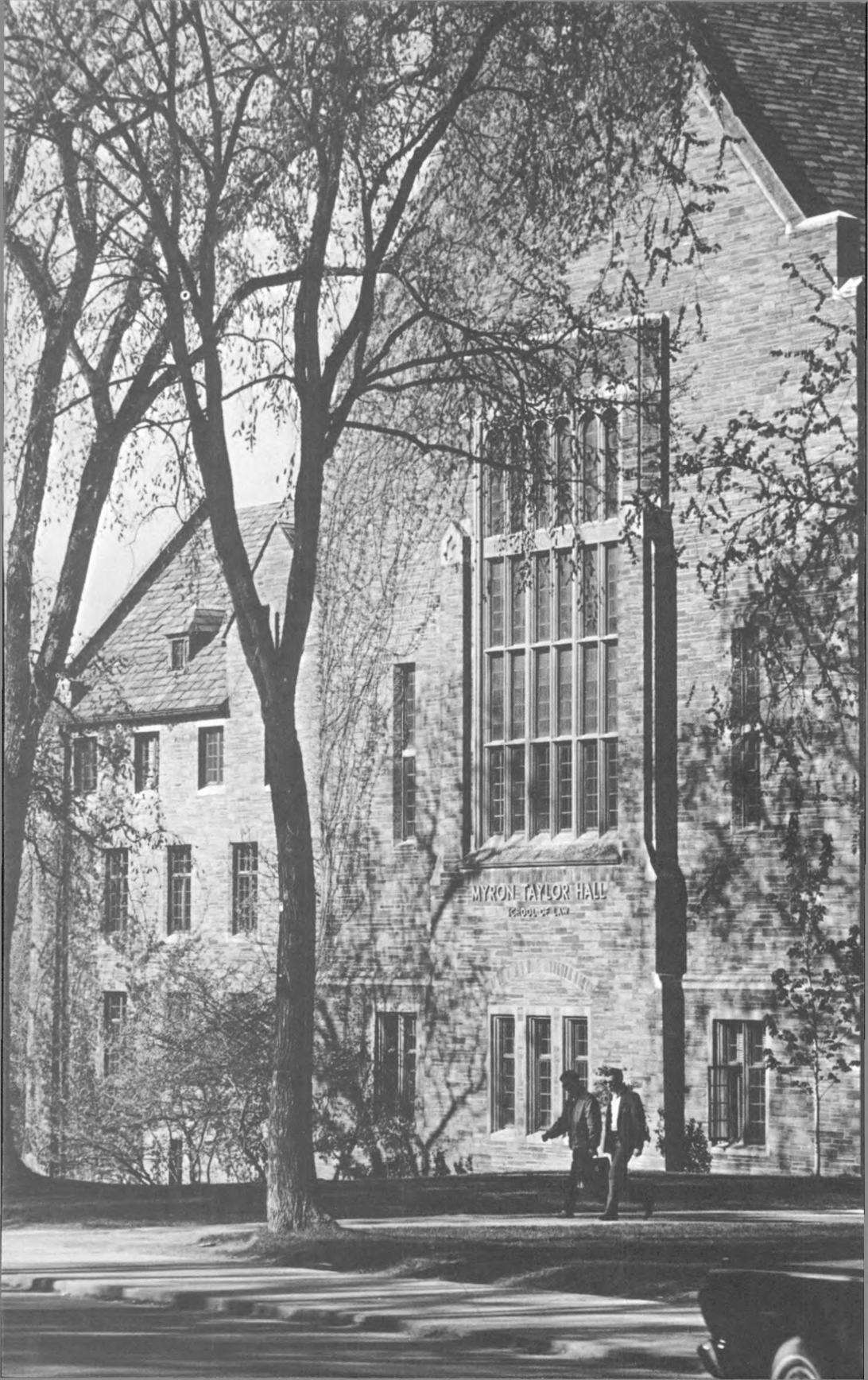
† Classes scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3, 4 and 5, 1973 will be classes normally scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

## Announcements

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



MYRON TAYLOR HALL  
SCHOOL OF LAW

## 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

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.

Myron Taylor Hall

In the furtherance of all these ends, emphasis is placed 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 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

Early in the first year each student is assigned a member of the faculty who will serve as personal adviser throughout the three years of Law School. All students may at any time call upon members of the faculty in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their respective programs of study.

## 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 made. Evidence of the applicant's mental ability, character, and personality will be considered in determining probable fitness for the law and in passing upon the 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 the undergraduate college, and the Law School Admission Test score.

"It is the policy of Cornell University actively to support equality of educational opportunity. No student shall be denied admission to the University or be discriminated against otherwise because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, or sex."

### 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.

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
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 hours of courses in the College of Arts and Sciences).

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." These requirements must be fulfilled even though a student does not intend to practice in New York State. In addition the student may be obliged to fulfill similar requirements imposed by another state in which he is preparing to practice. This obligation is separate from the Law School requirements for admission.

### 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. The score is used to supplement the college record, recommendations, and other factors that determine admission. An applicant should write to LSAT/LSIDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, requesting an application blank and information bulletin. During 1973-74 the test will be administered on the following Saturdays: October 20, 1973; December 15, 1973; February 9, 1974; April 20, 1974; and July 27, 1974.

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. *Transcripts should not be sent 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 the student expects to enroll) and completed no later than February 28 (February LSAT scores will be accepted as meeting this deadline.)

Each accepted candidate is required to pay a \$100 registration fee (see p. 7).

### 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 the study of law is begun*. As soon as the student decides to study law, instructions should be obtained from the proper authorities (usually the state board of law examiners or the clerk of the court of highest jurisdiction) in the state in which the student intends to practice. *Failure to comply with such instructions may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

### 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 at the discretion of the faculty be admitted to advanced standing on the conditions that 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

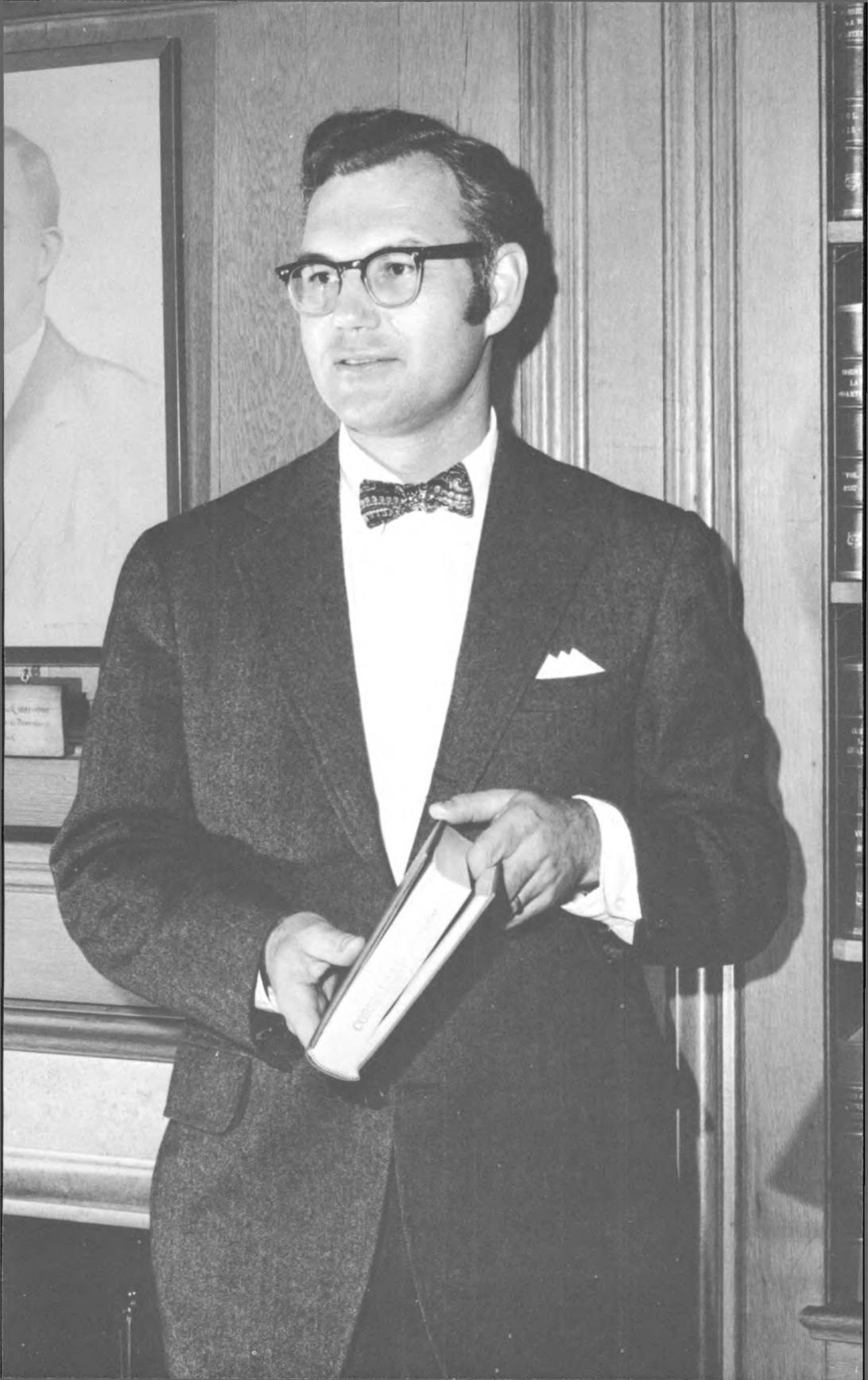
Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission as candidates for a degree, but who do not wish to become such, may at the discretion of the faculty be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of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

1. pursue personal intellectual interests. Interest begets scholarship, and students will derive the greatest benefit from those studies which arouse or stimulate their interest.
2. attempt to acquire or develop precision of thought. Of first importance to the lawyer is ability to express thoughts 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



## 9 Program for 1973-74

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 their interests, help to cultivate a wider appreciation of literature, art, and music, and make better educated and well-rounded persons and citizens.

For additional information, see the official *Pre-Law Handbook 1973-74* edition, prepared by the Law School Admission 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 ninety-six weeks of law study and eighty-four semester hours of credit, or the equivalent, in professional law subjects and other courses related to legal training taught by members of the faculty of the law school or its university to the extent of no more than ten of the required hours.

First-year courses are all required. With the exception of the problem-course requirement (see p. 10), 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 1973-74

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

#### First-Year Courses

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

#### *Spring*

Constitutional Law, Section II	3
Contracts	2
Criminal Justice, Section I	3
Practice Training II	2
Private Land-Use Controls	3
Procedure I	3
Tort Law and Alternatives	2

#### 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>	
Business Enterprises II	3
Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions	2
Trusts and Estates II	3

#### Third-Year Electives

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Conflict of Laws	3
Evidence	3
Procedure II	3
Trial and Appellate Advocacy	2
<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Comparative State Procedure	3
Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions	3
Federal Jurisdiction	2
Procedure II	3

#### Second-or-Third-Year Electives

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Domestic Relations	2
Environmental Law	2
Estate and Gift Taxation	2
History of Legal Institutions	2
Income Taxation	3
International Law	3
Labor Law I	3
Land Financing	3
Remedies	3
Securities Regulation	3
Taxation of Business Enterprises	3

#### *Spring*

	<i>Hours</i>
Administrative Law	3
Admiralty	2
Antitrust and Trade Regulation	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Land Use Planning	3
Law Practice Dynamics	2
Local Government	3
Welfare Law	3

**Problem Courses**

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Civil Liberties	2
Current Legal Problems of Executive Branch	2
Legal Aid Seminar	2
Legal Aid Seminar-Trial Counsel Section— Continued through spring term	2
Legal Interviewing and Counseling	2
Legislation	2
Litigation of Business Disputes— Domestic and International	2
New Systems for Delivering Legal Services	2
Prisoner Representation	2
<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
International Business Transactions	2
Legal Aid Seminar	2
Legal Aid Seminar-Trial Counsel Section— Continued from Fall Term	2
Legal Education	2
Problems of Urban Development	2
Problems of War and Peace	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. 35–38. 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 a 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 the 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.

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

**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.

**Examinations**

1. 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.
2. Students may be excluded from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.
3. An excused absence from a course examination will result in the mark of "incomplete," which, if the student has not been dropped, may be made up at the next examination in the subject.
4. A student may not take a reexamination in a course for the purpose of raising 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.
5. 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.

**Standing**

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. A regular student will be dropped for scholastic deficiency (a) if at the close of his first two terms of law study his merit point ratio is less than 0.85; or (b) if at the end of either his third or fourth terms his merit point ratio is less than 0.90; or (c) if at the end of any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than 0.94; or (d) 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.

5. Special students may be dropped for unsatisfactory scholastic work at any time.
6. A student who fails a required course may not repeat the course unless 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.

**Dropping of Courses**

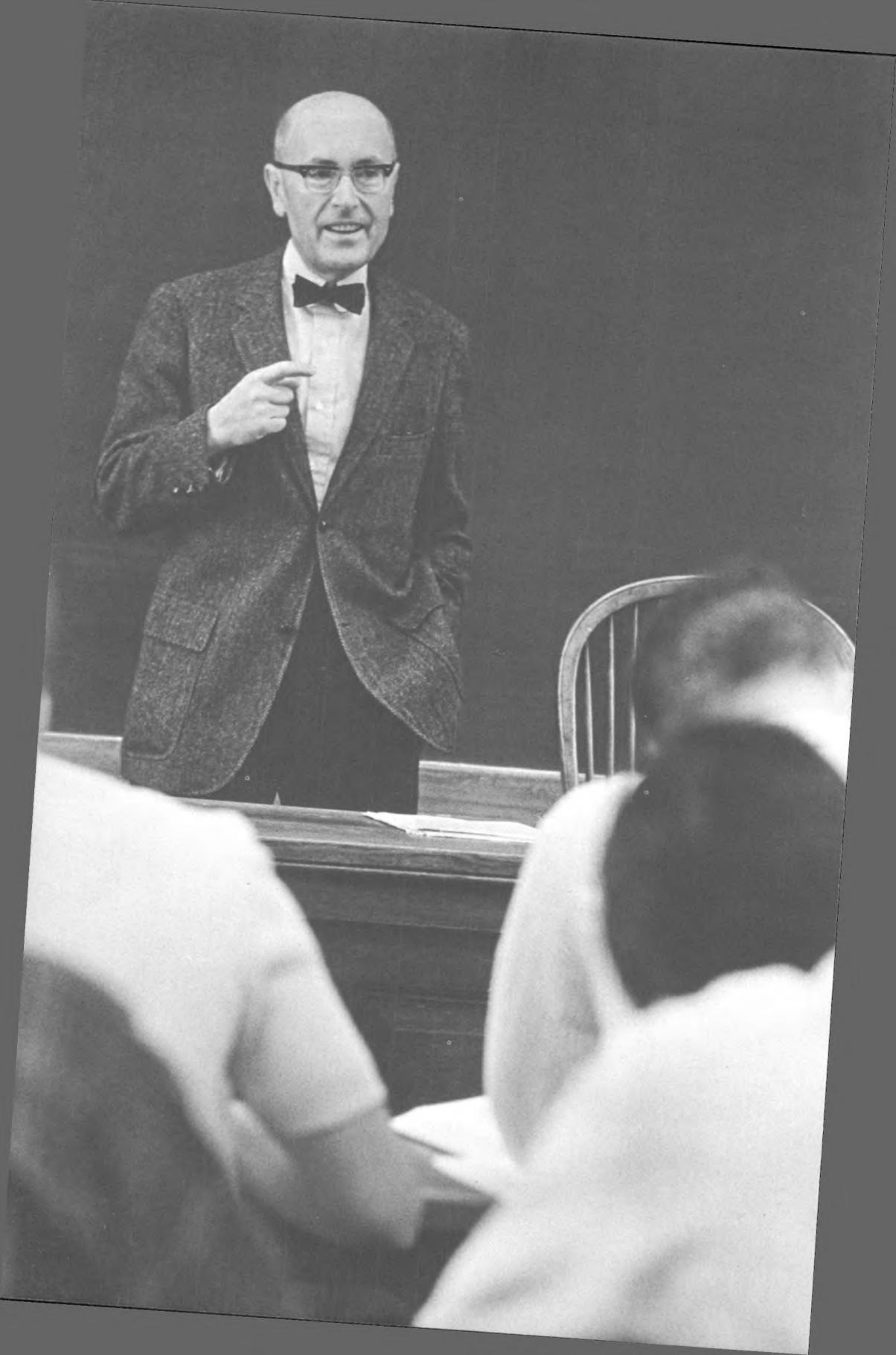
1. A problem course may not be dropped at any time after the beginning of the term.
2. Any other course in which a student registers for credit may not be dropped after the expiration of one week from the beginning of the term.
3. The only exception to these rules will be in the rare case where the faculty authorizes the dropping of a course for good cause, as in the case of illness.
4. A student who drops a course in violation of the above rules will be awarded an F for the course.

**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.

**Attendance**

1. Irregular attendance or neglect of work is sufficient cause for removal from the School. Regular attendance is required for certification to the bar examiners.
2. Requests for leaves of absence should be made in advance.
3. 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. 8), 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 at the beginning of their second year of law study to elect to become candidates for the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International 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 prob-

lems 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.

### **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 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 mem-



bers 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.

## Finances

### 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 \$5,500 for one academic year. A total of about \$6,900 for expenses should be projected for a married student without children, and \$7,300 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	\$3,000
Room* and meals	1,700
Books, supplies	200
Clothing, laundry, cleaning, personal allowance and incidentals	600
Transportation (including vacations)	<hr/>

\* For information about housing see p. 17.

### Tuition and Fees

Tuition 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 \$1500 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 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.

### Financial Aid

The School has a comprehensive financial aid program which is designed to provide 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 February 28. 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, and (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 applied against 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 after graduation or leaving the University. The interest rate is 7 percent per annum.

Scholarships are awarded to applicants with high academic promise. 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 which follows.

### **Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service**

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

The form should be sent to the GAPSFAS where it will be analyzed, duplicated, and sent to each Law School designated on the registration form. 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.

**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. 1957; the income to be awarded as scholarships to support worthy and needy students in the Law School.

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

**Leonard T. Milliman Cooperative Law Scholarship.** A gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Milliman in memory of their son, Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, USN. This \$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.

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

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

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

**Judge Nathan A. Schatz Emergency Loan Fund.**

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

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

**Mynderse Van Cleef Scholarship.** This scholarship is awarded at the discretion of the Law faculty.

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

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

**Horace Eugene Whiteside Memorial Scholarship and George Jarvis Thompson Memorial Scholarship.** These two scholarships have been established by the past and continuing generosity of graduates and friends of the Law School in memory of two great scholars and teachers who served for many years on the faculty.

**Prizes**

**Boardman Third-Year Law Prize.** This third-year law prize of \$200 is the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the Law School. It is awarded annually to the student who has, in the judgment of the faculty, done the best work 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 eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Prize is not eligible.

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

**Nathan Rothstein 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.

**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. 1897, has been designated by the Board of Trustees of the University as the Homer Strong Research Fund. The income from the fund is to be used to encourage and support faculty and student research.

**Buildings and Facilities**

**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. 1914, 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 280,000 volumes, and is arranged to permit each student direct access to books in the stacks and 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. There are also complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language, and an excellent collection of textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias. The Cornell Law Library is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs filed in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. 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 Cornell 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. 1914, 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 four million 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 Cornell Law Placement Service under the supervision of an assistant dean who serves as director of placement.

The placement program assists men and women to find positions in private practice, industry, and public services. The loyal and effective cooperation of individual Cornell law alumni throughout the country has contributed, in an important way, in the placement of Law School graduates.

## 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 going 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 University Health Services offers a Prepaid Health Care Plan for student spouses which is identical, in benefits, to the student health care. For the payment of a fee each term a student spouse is entitled to unlimited medical visits to Gannett Clinic, up to fourteen days each term for hospitalization in Sage Infirmary and emergency surgical care. In addition, the Health Services will assume the cost of a first visit to a specialist (when referred by a Health Services physician). Other services are available at reduced cost to those who participate in this program. Students may enroll their spouses prior to, or during the first thirty days of any term.

This primary care program is not to be confused with the Student Accident and Sickness Insurance Plan (for Cornell Students and their dependents). The Student Insurance supplements basic health care by providing twelve month insurance coverage for students (and dependents) over and above benefits of the Health Services, and by protecting the student when he is away from the Cornell campus (e.g., vacations).

Information and enrollment forms for the Student Spouse Prepaid Health Care Plan may be obtained by writing or going to the: University Health Services, Gannett Medical Clinic, 10 Central Avenue, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

On a voluntary basis, insurance is available to supplement the services provided. 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 see the *Announcement of General Information*.

## 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.

University dormitory housing is available to single graduate students upon application to the Student Housing Office, Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Students are not subject to a residence requirement, and should note that *acceptance to Cornell University does not necessarily guarantee the availability of on-campus accommodations.*

The University maintains apartment accommodations for approximately 420 married students and their families.

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

## Motor Vehicles

Because of the limited facilities for on-campus parking, Cornell University does not encourage the use of motor vehicles but does recognize that they are often a necessity. The University requires that *all* members of the campus community (students, faculty, staff, and employees of non-University agencies located on the grounds) register with the Traffic Bureau, G-11 Barton Hall, any vehicles (including cars, trucks, motorcycles, and motorscooters) in their possession which are *at any time* operated or parked on Cornell property.

Fall-term and summer-session students must register vehicles at the same time that they pick up material for course registration. Other students (including those who do not have a vehicle at the time they come to Cornell but later in the term acquire one) should register in person at the Traffic Bureau during normal business hours. As a prerequisite to such registration, an individual and his or her vehicle must meet all requirements prescribed by New York State law for legal operation. Please note that vehicles must be registered no later than five days from the date when they are first brought to the campus and that no vehicle operated by a Cornell student or employee may be parked anywhere on the campus unless it has been registered with the Traffic Bureau.

Virtually all on-campus parking (except for certain visitor areas) is by permit only, and the interior campus is closed to most vehicular traffic Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m.

to 5:00 p.m. Parking permits are available to most dormitory residents and to commuting students residing more than 1½ miles from the center of the campus and must be obtained at the same time that the vehicle to which the permit is to be affixed is registered. Permit fees are based primarily upon the maintenance and enforcement costs for the parking area where the permit is valid. A schedule of permit types, their prices, and their eligibility criteria is included with the vehicle-registration instruction sheet which may be obtained from the Traffic Bureau. Since not all residence units have available parking adjacent to them, students planning to reside in University dormitories and apartment complexes should ascertain the availability of student parking near their prospective residences prior to making final housing selections.

A fairly complete listing of all parking and traffic regulations is to be found in the pamphlet *Cornell University Regulations Governing Motor Vehicles* which is made available at the time a vehicle is registered. It is the responsibility of all students and other members of the campus community who drive to be familiar with these parking and traffic regulations and to abide by them. Since parking and traffic facilities are scarce, these regulations are carefully enforced; violators will be issued summonses and may have their vehicles either immobilized with a wheel-locking device or else towed away at their own expense.

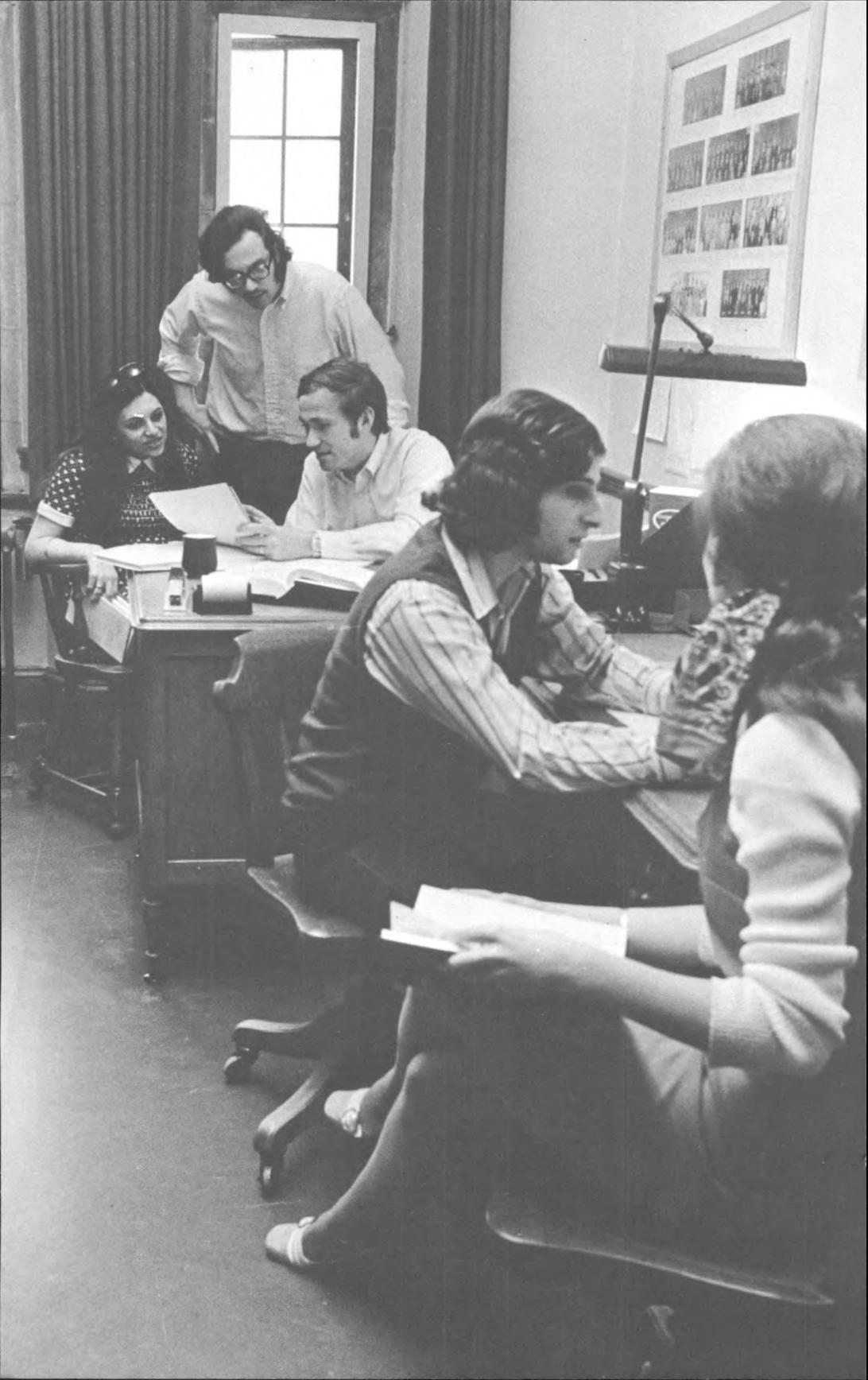
The Traffic Bureau will be glad to assist those individuals who have general inquiries or have special problems and requests. Correspondence should be directed to: Traffic Bureau, G-11 Barton Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, telephone 607 256-4600.

## 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 in this *Announcement*). Enrollment includes a number of foreign scholars and students who come to Ithaca for research and study.

The Program is currently funded by grants from the Ford Foundation, the General Electric Foundation, and the Olin Corporation. 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, to conduct 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 International Law Journal**

The *Cornell International Law Journal*, now in its seventh year of publication, is one of the oldest law reviews focusing primarily on legal problems of international dimension. The *Journal* publishes leading articles written by international scholars, lawyers, and diplomats and represents Cornell in an area of growing importance to scholars and practitioners in this country and around the world. Each issue also contains student work in the form of *comments* on recent developments in international law and *notes* on unresolved problems facing the international legal community.

*Journal* members are selected either on the basis of first year academic performance or by demonstrating proficiency in writing skills. Publishing two issues a year, the *Journal* offers students training and practice in the important legal skills of research, writing, and editing, as well as an opportunity to pursue special interest in the areas of public and private international law, transnational law, and comparative law.

### **Cornell International Law Society**

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

### **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 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. Discus-

sions 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 Cornell Law *Forum*, published four times a year, is the Law School's magazine. Each issue is dedicated to a topic of interest to the legal community, with article contributions from outside contributors, faculty, and students. The magazine also includes other contributions of interest to its specialized audience—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.

### **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 depends on the availability of grant funds.

### **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, and 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. 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 adversely. 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 judiciary and political offices, 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, and to improve the position of women in the legal profession.

The office of the Women's Law Coalition is in Hughes Hall.

### **Other Organizations**

**The Order of the Coif:** is a national honorary society to which a few of the highest-ranking

students may be elected in the third year. There is a chapter of the Order of the Coif at the Cornell Law School.

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

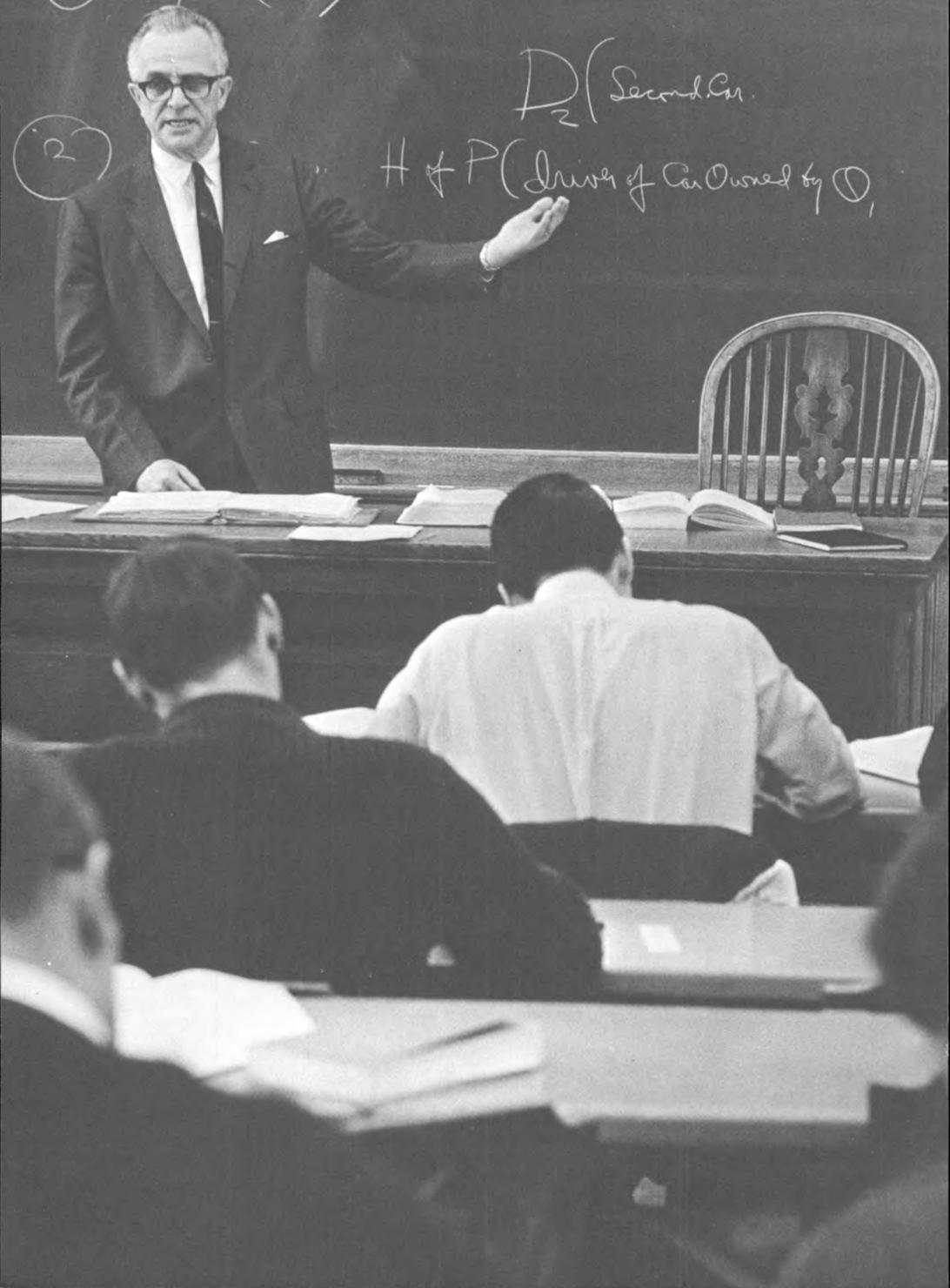
**The Cornell Environmental Law Society:** provides an opportunity for students interested in preserving and improving our environment to develop certain expertise by participating in Society-sponsored lectures and assisting attorneys and community groups who are involved in planning and litigation.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

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## Description of Courses

### First-Year Courses

**500 Constitutional Law.** Three hours. Section I: D. L. Ratner (fall). Section II: T. D. Morgan (spring). *Lockhart, Kamisar and Choper.* Study of Basic American constitutional law and judicial review.

**501 Contracts.** Five hours. Materials to be announced. Section I: R. S. Summers. Section II: W. E. 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.

**502 Criminal Justice.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Section I: K. L. Hanslowe (fall). Section II: R. S. Summers (spring). The criminal law as an instrument of social control. Substantive, procedural, constitutional, and administrative aspects will be examined.

**503 Introduction to Property.** Three hours. Section I: Donahue, Kauper, and Martin, *Property, An Introduction to the Concept and the Institution* (temporary edition); P. W. Martin. Section II: Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property*; E. F. 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 or-

chestrate 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.

**504 Practice Training I.** One hour. Price and Bitner, *Effective Legal Research* (third edition). H. 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.

**505 Practice Training II.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. F. F. Rossi, coordinator; F. A. Aloj, B. Colapietro, L. L. Fahey, S. T. Fenstermaker, T. M. Hampson, H. R. Ippolito, M. A. Wineburg, and J. Weisberger. The preparation of legal materials of law practice including the drafting of opinion letters, memoranda of law, and a brief. The functions and techniques of oral and written argument. Consideration of the role of the legal profession, its functions, and ethics.

**506 Private Land-Use Controls.** Three hours. Section I: Donahue, Kauper, and Martin, *Property, An Introduction to the Concept and the Institution* (temporary edition); P. W. Martin. Section II: Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property*; E. F. 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.

**507 Procedure I.** Six hours. Casebook to be announced. F. F. Rossi and G. Thoron (fall term); G. Thoron (spring term).

An introduction to civil procedure, with 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 pleading; discovery and other pretrial devices; trial; judgments; and former adjudication.

**508 Tort Law and Alternatives.** Five hours. Materials to be announced. P. A. Barald.

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

**520 Basic Commercial Law.** Three hours. W. E. Hogan and R. S. Summers. W. E. Hogan's section will use Hogan and Warren, *Cases and Materials on Commercial and Consumer Transactions* (1972). R. S. Summers' section will use Speidel, Summers and White, *Teaching Materials on Commercial Transaction* (1969), and mimeographed materials.

An attempt 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 523, Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions.

**521 Business Enterprises I.** Three hours. Henn, *Agency, Partnership, and other Unincorporated Business Enterprises* (1972); Henn, *Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations* (1973). H. G. Henn.

Introduction to agency, partnerships, and corporations. Aspects of the law of business corporations to be covered in greater depth include the history and significance of business corporations; theories of corporateness; selection of form of business enterprise; selection of jurisdiction of incorporation; incorporation and initial financing; incorporation risks, including promoters' defective incorporation, and disregard of corporateness risks; and statutory management norms. Business Enterprises I is a prerequisite to the more advanced treatment of the law of corporations in Business Enterprises II.

**522 Business Enterprises II.** Three hours. Henn, *Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations* (1973). Prerequisite: Business Enterprises I. R. S. Pasley.

Advanced treatment of the law of corporations, with emphasis on the corporate management structure; management duties; special problems of closely-held and publicly-held corporations; dividends, other distributions, and redemptions; extraordinary corporate matters; and corporate litigation (including derivative actions). Intended for students who desire more comprehensive coverage of various aspects of the law of corporations beyond that offered by way of introduction in Business Enterprises I.

**523 Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. N. Penney.

Commercial paper and bank deposits and collections under Uniform Commercial Code, Articles 3 and 4, other statutes and common law. Intended to give the student the ability to master and read critically a complex pattern of statutory provisions. Also, 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.

**[524 Legal Accounting.** Two hours. D. L. Ratner. (Not offered in 1973-74.) Introduction to basic accounting terminology, methods, and concepts, and to their relationships with business enterprise, taxation, regulation of economic activity, and securities regulation.]

**525 Trusts and Estates I.** Three hours. Multi-lithed materials to be distributed. W. T. Dean. Trusts and Estates I & II constitute an integrated treatment of the law of wills, trusts, and future interests, with some introduction to fiduciary administration and estate planning, subjects which can be pursued further in more

specialized courses. Emphasis will be on modern statutory developments in leading jurisdictions and on the proposed Uniform Probate Code, but the common law background of these will not be neglected.

Trusts and Estates I will cover the law of decedents' estates in general, including wills and intestate succession, and the main topics of the law of trusts.

**526 Trusts and Estates II.** Three hours.

Materials to be announced. R. S. Pasley.

A continuation of Trusts and Estates I, *supra*, which is a prerequisite. Certain topics in the law of wills and trusts will be explored in greater depth, for example, contracts concerning testamentary dispositions, gifts to charity, and principal and income. This will be followed by a study of the major problems of future interests, including classification of estates, powers of appointment, construction of dispositive instruments, gifts to classes, and the rule against perpetuities and related rules, both at common law and under modern statutes.

### Third-Year Electives

**530 Comparative State Procedure.** Three

hours. Materials to be announced. F. F. Rossi. 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.

**531 Conflict of Laws.** Three hours. Reese and Rosenberg, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws* (sixth edition, 1971). R. B. 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.

**532 Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions.** Three hours. Hogan and Warren,

*Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions Under the Uniform Commercial Code* (1967). W. E. 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, concentration will be on the legal planning involved in the extension of consumer, farm, and business credit secured by personal property under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, in light of the Bankruptcy Act, the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyances Act, and the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966.

**533 Evidence.** Three hours. Maguire, Chadbourne, Weinstein, and Mansfield, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (sixth edition, 1973), Proposed Rules of Evidence for the U.S. District Court and Magistrates (1971 Revised Draft). F. F. 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.

**534 Federal Jurisdiction.** Two hours.

Forrester, Currier, and Moye, *Cases and Materials on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure* (second edition, 1970). P. A. Barald.

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.

**535 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). 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.

**536 Supervised Writing for Third-Year Students.** For description see p. 10.

**537 Trial and Appellate Advocacy.** Two hours. C. S. Desmond, G. Thoron and M. S. Gould.

Representative practical problems arising in trial practice, with instruction in trial techniques. In addition to the drafting of pleadings, motions, briefs, or other litigation papers, there will be a series of trial and appellate courtroom exercises.

## Second- or Third-Year Electives

**540 Administrative Law.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. R. A. Anthony. The powers, methods, roles, and procedures of public officials and bureaucracies; their place in constitutional government; control of them by the courts and other means. Part of the course will be devoted to examining the methods and policies of the F.C.C. in the regulation of broadcasting and allied communications activities.

**541 Admiralty.** Two hours. Casebook to be announced. J. J. Barceló. 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.

**542 Antitrust and Trade Regulation.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. T. D. Morgan. 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.

**[543 Comparative Law.** Three hours. Schlesinger, *Comparative Law—Cases, Text, and Materials* (third edition, 1970). R. B. Schlesinger. (Not offered in 1973–74.) 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.]

**544 Criminal Procedure.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. 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, and from the Appellate Court standpoint.

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

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

**547 Estate and Gift Taxation.** Material to be announced. W. T. 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.

**548 History of Legal Institutions.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. R. S. Pasley. A study of the historical background and development of one or more selected institutions of society from the standpoint of the law. The institution selected for 1973–74 is "constitutionalism in western society."

**[549 Housing and Urban Development.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. Recommended but not a prerequisite: 554 Land Financing. P. W. Martin. (Not offered in 1973–74.) 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.]

**550 Income Taxation.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. H. A. Freeman. 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, regulations, cases, and other tax materials.

**[551 Insurance.** Two hours. Casebook to be announced. R. S. Pasley. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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

**552 International Law.** Three hours. Casebook and materials to be announced. R. A. Anthony.

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.

**553 Labor Law I.** Three hours. Oberer and Hanslowe, *Cases and Materials on Labor Law: Collective Bargaining in a Free Society*. K. L. 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.

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

Basic mortgage law as reflected in residential and commercial financing; emphasis is shifted from doctrine to function by the consideration of a series of increasingly complex land financing transactions involving subdivisions, 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.

**555 Land-Use Planning.** Three hours. Roberts, *Land Use Planning*. E. F. Roberts.

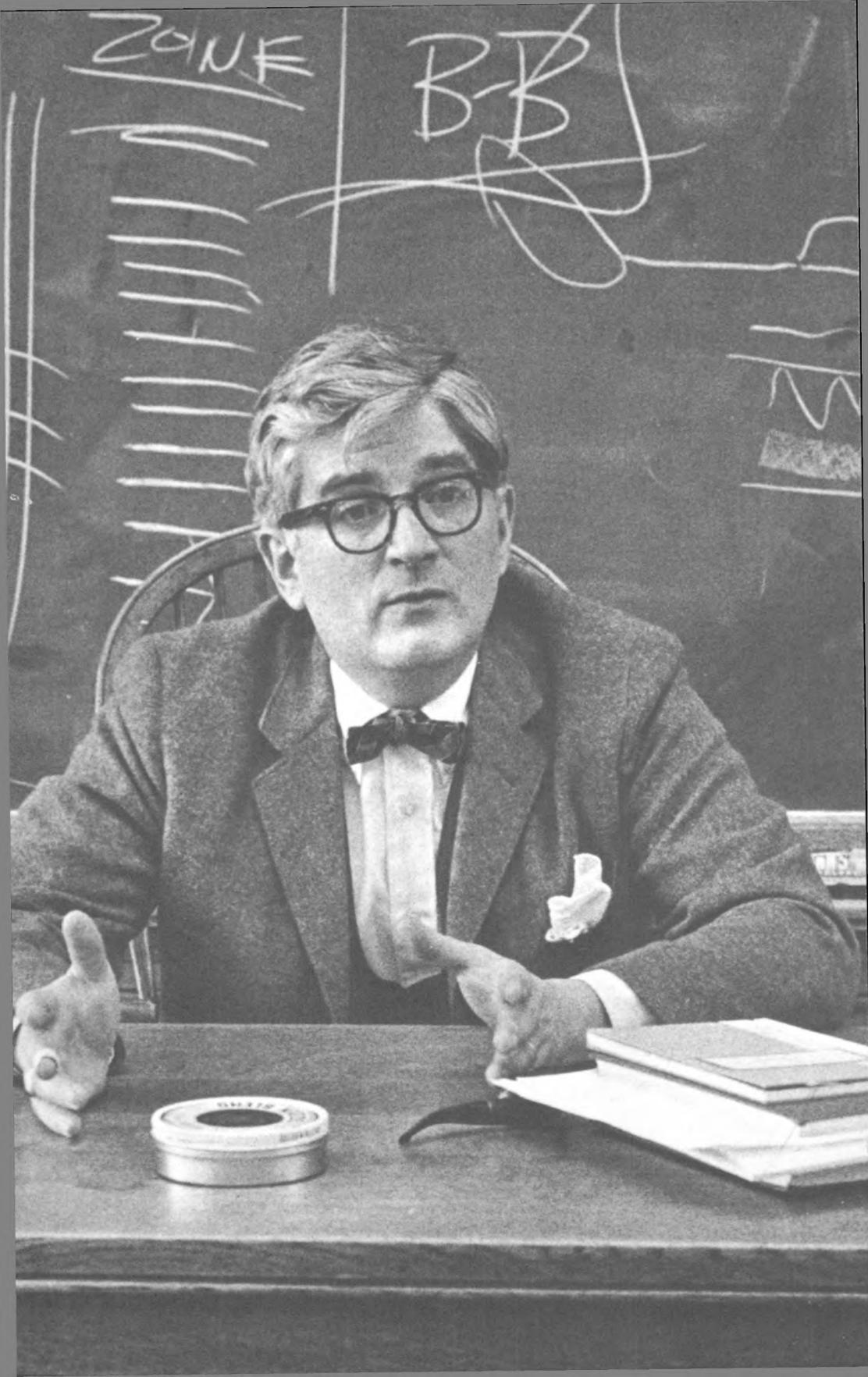
A study of the legal matrix as a method of controlling the environment in which people live and work including: the evolution from trespass to the right of privacy; covenants and easements as *ad hoc* tools haphazardly developed to control the sale of a portion of the grantor's land; nuisance as a device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

**556 Law Practice Dynamics.** Two hours. G. 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.

**[557 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. R. S. Summers. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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."]

**558 Local Government.** Three hours. Sato and Van Alstyne, *State and Local Government Law* (1970). W. D. Curtiss.

The legal problems involved in the organization and administration of local governmental units, including the city, county, town, village, 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).

**559 Remedies.** Three hours. Fiss, *Injunctions* (1972). R. S. Pasley.

A general survey and comparison of the basic judicial remedies available for redress of wrongs, breach of contract, and "unjust enrichment" which will be followed by a study in depth of the particular remedy of the injunction. Some attention will be given to the early history of equity and the rise of the injunction, but the emphasis will be on the use of the injunction in modern contexts, such as school desegregation, antitrust, and the like. The use of the contempt power to enforce injunctions will be considered at some length.

**560 Securities Regulation.** Three hours. D. L. Ratner.

Federal and state regulation of the trading and distribution of securities and of practices in the securities business; 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, and questions concerning the effectiveness of the present regulatory scheme.

**561 Taxation of Business Enterprises.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. H. G. Henn. A basic study of the federal income-tax problems of business corporations and their investors. The course traces the tax effects of the major events which take place in the life span of the business enterprise, beginning with formation, moving on to distributions, sales of interest, reorganizations, and concluding with liquidations.

**562 Welfare Law.** Three hours. Levy, Lewis, and Martin, *Cases and Materials on Social Welfare and the Individual*. P. W. Martin. An examination of those government programs which by design or effect can be seen as antipoverty measures. Consideration will be given to those programs which distribute cash benefits to individuals meeting an eligibility test that includes an assessment of need—AFDC and the new Supplemental Security Income Program. 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—old age, disability, unemployment. 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. 10. 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.

**570 Civil Liberties.** M. R. Konvitz. A study of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, but chiefly of the First Amendment freedoms: the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses, with special emphasis on the problems relating to federal and state aid to parochial schools; freedom of speech and the press, with special regard for problems relating to obscenity, privilege of journalists and symbolic speech; the present status of the clear and present danger doctrine; and the right of privacy. Problems will be studied from the standpoint of history, philosophy and moral

theory, and from the standpoint of constitutional law.

**[571 Civil Rights.** M. R. Konvitz. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

A study of minority-group rights and their vindication through the legal process. Concentration will be on problems relating to voting rights, employment, housing, places of public accommodation, and personal security. Emphasis will be on racial equality, but consideration will also be given to the rights of women, religious minorities, and disadvantaged groups generally. Problems will be approached from historical and philosophical aspects and from the standpoint of constitutional law and development.]

**[572 Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law.** H. G. Henn. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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.]

**[573 Corporate Practice.** Prerequisites: Business Enterprises I and II, and Legal Accounting or its equivalent. H. G. Henn. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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.]

**574 Current Legal Problems of the Executive Branch.** R. C. Cramton.

An examination of some current legal problems of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Emphasis will be given to the constitutional and political interplay of the President and Congress through examination of such selected problems as the President's power to appoint and remove; executive privilege; the appropriations power; and similar problems. A number of current legislative proposals will also be considered, such as proposals to create a newsmen's privilege and to establish a consumer advocacy agency. Preparation of legal opinions and legislative commentary will be involved.

**[575 Estate Planning.** Prerequisite: Estate and Gift Taxation. H. A. Freeman. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

"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.]

**[576 Fiduciary Administration.** W. T. Dean. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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

**[577 Government Contracts.** R. S. Pasley. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

A survey of the principal statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and administrative rulings relating to the procurement of supplies and services and the disposal of surplus property by the federal government. Topics will include the federal budget structure (appropriations, obligations, and expenditures); contracting by formal advertising; the negotiated contract; 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, and to the problems with which the government lawyer is concerned.]

**[578 International Business Transactions.**

R. A. Anthony.

The legal problems (arising under American, international, and foreign law) that confront businesses whose affairs cross national boundaries, and policy issues to which such business gives rise. Import and export problems, including the economics of international trade, United States trade policy, tariffs and other trade restrictions, international trade agreements, commercial law aspects of international trade transactions, and problems of trade in patented and trade-marked products. Direct investment abroad, including incentives and obstacles to American investment, the right of establishment, foreign corporate law questions, investment in less developed countries,

and problems of protecting against expropriatory action. The international patent and trademark system, and legal techniques of licensing industrial property rights abroad. Basic anti-trust aspects of international trade and investment. Issues concerning the multinational corporation. Specialists from government, private practice, and business will participate in some of the class meetings.

**[579 International Economic Organizations.**

J. J. Barceló. (Not offered in 1973-74.) The institutional and legal frame work of regional economic integration, with particular emphasis upon the European Economic Community (Common Market Law). 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.]

**[580 Law and Psychiatry.** K. L. Hanslowe.

(Not offered in 1973-74.) 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. Discussion of assigned readings and student research papers.]

**581 Legal-Aid Seminar.** Materials to be announced. H. L. Warren.

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.

**582 Legal Aid Seminar-Trial Counsel Section.**

Fall and spring semester. Two hours credit each semester; total of four hours credit for entire academic year. *One grade given at end of spring semester. Course must be taken entire year.* Open to third-year students. Prerequisites: the regular Legal Aid Seminar, or extensive participation in Legal Aid and special permission of the instructor. H. L. Warren. Class meets once a week for two hours in fall semester; once every other week in spring semester and occasional joint meetings in spring with regular Legal Aid Seminar. Individual

conference with instructor every two weeks and access to instructor during scheduled office hours throughout the year as required.

*Course Content and Requirements:* (1) Assigned supervision of four to eight volunteer Legal Aid students with prime responsibility for handling of case including conduct of trial and review and approval of all trial preparation materials. (2) Weekly written reports to instructor concerning: (a) performance of students working under course participant (volunteers); (b) summary report on status of cases handled by volunteers; (c) questions or recommended action to be taken on pending cases; (d) summary of work done previous week with copies of all written material prepared by student in connection with duties as either trial counsel or supervising student over volunteers. (3) Semiweekly meetings with instructor to discuss content of weekly reports. (4) Student presentation to and leading discussion of at least one session with regular Legal Aid Seminar on substantive law and/or pending cases of general interest. (5) Substantive law discussion led by instructor and occasional guest lecturers, judges and attorneys on trial tactics, evidence, New York procedure, family court act, local courts, welfare law, and landlord-tenant law and consumer problems.

**583 Legal Education.** R. C. Cramton.

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

**584 Legal Interviewing and Counseling.**

Freeman, *Legal Interviewing and Counseling*. H. A. 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.

**585 Legislation.** W. D. Curtiss and C. E. Cook.

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).

**[586 Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy.** H. G. Henn. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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.]

**587 Litigation of Business Disputes—**

**Domestic and International.** Preference given to third-year students. R. B. 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 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.

**588 New Systems for Delivering Legal Services.** P. W. Martin.

An investigation of recent efforts to improve the delivery of legal services to low and moderate income individuals, including the federally funded legal service program, *judicare*, and prepaid legal services plans using both open and closed panels of attorneys. Particular attention will be devoted to the tension between innovations and publicly enforced standards of the profession—prohibitions of advertising or corporate practice, and bar association minimum fee schedules. In addition, problems of detail or implementation will be explored—defining and pricing the service to be provided, use of paraprofessionals, assembling the initial market.

**589 Prisoner Representation.** F. F. Rossi and G. 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, conduct appropriate research, and prepare memoranda of law, opinion letters, petitions, motions, briefs, and other court papers. 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 tribunals. In such appearances the supervising faculty member or a licensed attorney will be personally present.

**[590 Problems in Family Law.** W. D. Curtiss. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

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; welfare and poverty programs; and juvenile court proceedings.]

**[591 Problems in Labor Law.** Preference will be given to those who have taken Labor Law I. K. L. Hanslowe. (Not offered in 1973-74.)

A study in depth of current problems in the labor relations area, with special emphasis on public employment.]

**592 Problems of Urban Development.** W. D. Curtiss.

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

**593 Problems of War and Peace.** J. J. 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.

**594 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. K. L. 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 re-

sources, urbanization, aesthetic blight, population control, invasions of privacy through electronic surveillance and storage, and economic planning. The purpose 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.

### Nonprofessional Course

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

**Government 313. The Nature, Functions, and Limits of Law.** Spring term. Three hours. Summers and Howard, *Law, Its Nature, Functions and Limits* (1972). R. S. 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 offered 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, 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. (See the list at the back of this publication.) 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 permitted to take courses related to their Law School program in other divisions of Cornell. Permission must be secured from the associate dean, and will not be granted for more than one such course in any one semester. Credit not exceeding three hours a course towards the J.D. degree will be granted for such work whenever, in the opinion of the associate dean, it is related to legal training. Grades on such work are not included in merit point computations.

A student electing a course outside the Law School for credit or otherwise must also register in each term for and take at least four courses constituting ten or more hours of course work in the Law School. Regardless of the number of courses elected outside the Law School a student must satisfactorily complete seventy (70) semester hours of credit in professional law subjects taught by members of the Law School faculty.

### 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.



## Cornell University

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 City  
 Howard W. Robison, Member of Congress from  
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 William P. Rogers, The Secretary of State,  
 Washington, D.C.  
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 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  
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**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 Tatt-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 Univer-

sity: *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:

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

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

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

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

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

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, 1972-73

Abbott, Ralph F. Jr., B.A. 1970, Boston College

About, Grace S., B.S. 1971, Cornell University

Adelman, Charles M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University

Allen, Henry S. Jr., A.B. 1969, Washington University, Missouri

Allen, Howard Bruce, A.B. 1969, Rutgers University

Alster, Lewis, B.B.A. 1967, City College of New York

Amadeo, Louis L., A.B. 1971, Cornell University

Andorka, Frank H., A.B. 1968, Ohio State University

Andross, David P., A.B. 1968, Columbia College of Columbia University

Angel, Stephen R., A.B. 1970, Cornell University

Anspach, Robert M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University

Arnold, Judith M., A.B. 1970, Vassar College

Avil, Richard D. Jr., B.E.E. 1970, Villanova University

Axtell, Clayton M., A.B. 1970, Cornell University

Baland, Timothy J., B.A. 1966, St. John's University

Baldwin, Gregory A., B.S. 1968, Boston College

Banks, Norwood K., B.A. 1971, St. John's University

Barald, Patricia A., A.B., M.A. 1970, Pembroke College, Brown 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; M.B.A. 1969, 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

Beach, Charles A. II, A.B. 1967, Hamilton College

Beeson, Peter G., B.A. 1967, Yale University

Belko, Kristin, B.A. 1972, Swarthmore College

Bennett, Scott L., A.B. 1971, University of Michigan

Benz, Thomas J., B.S.F.S. 1970, Georgetown University; M.S.F.S. 1972, Georgetown University

Berkey, David L., B.I.E. 1972, New York University

Bernadino, Joseph, A.B. 1969, Hamilton College

Bernhard, Steven R., B.A. 1970, State University of New York at Binghamton

Birchall, James L., A.B. 1972, Dartmouth College

Bliss, James R., A.B. 1969, Cornell University

Blumenthal, Michael C., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Binghamton

Bogle, Peter C., A.B. 1970, Colby College

Boyd, Mary Elizabeth, B.A. 1970, State University of New York at Binghamton; M.S. 1970, University of California at Riverside

Bradlau, George F., B.A. 1971, Colgate University

Brady, Michael A., B.S. 1970, LeMoyne College

Brady, Surell D., B.A. 1972, Pomona College

- Bressman, David L., A.B. 1972, Cornell University
- Brierley, Douglas S., A.B. 1971, Duke University
- Brodegaard, Robert F., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
- Brooks, Teddar S., B.A. 1966, New York State University at Buffalo
- Brown, Joseph B., A.B. 1970, University of Rochester
- Brown, Robert, A.B. 1972, Duke University
- Brown, Rodney A., B.A. 1971, Williams College; M.A. 1972, University of Heidelberg
- Brownstein, Kenneth L., B.A. 1971, Trinity College
- Buss, William E., B.A. 1968, The 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
- Campbell, John L., B.A. 1972, Duke University
- Campbell, Scott R., A.B. 1970, Claremont Men's College
- Carbonaro, Joseph L., B.A. 1970, New York University
- Carlin, Elliot M., A.B. 1972, Cornell University
- Cashman, Daniel F., B.A. 1968, Tufts University
- Cassidy, James M., B.A. 1971, University of New Hampshire
- Cavadel, Joel H., B.A. 1972, Pennsylvania State University
- Cavanagh, Edward D., A.B. 1971, University of Notre Dame
- Charap, Ross J., A.B. 1970, Columbia College of Columbia University
- Cheikes, Stephen G., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo
- Cicchetti, Carl R., B.A. 1969, Providence College
- Cinabro, Robert H., B.A. 1970, Kalamazoo College
- Clark, Gary M., B.A. 1968, Colgate University
- Clarke, Diane G., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
- Clarke, Donald H., A.B. 1971, Stanford University
- Cleary, Dennis H., B.S. 1971, Niagara University
- Clemons, Carol A., A.B. 1972, Boston University
- Cobb, Arthur L., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
- Coffey, Edward C., B.A. 1964, Villanova University
- Cole, Jeffrey N., B.A. 1970, Michigan State University
- Collin, David M., B.A. 1970, St. Lawrence University
- Connick, Nancy, B.A. 1971, Pomona College
- Cook, Bradford E., B.A. 1970, University of New Hampshire
- Cooper, Michael R., B.A. 1967, Long Island University
- Copeland, Peter A., A.B. 1971, Hamilton College
- Corbin, Robert P., A.B. 1970, Dickinson College
- Corenthal, Norman T., A.B. 1971, Columbia University
- Corn, Harvey E., B.A. 1970, Alfred University
- Cotrochia, Charles S., B.S. 1968, University of Texas
- Cronheim, Alan J., A.B. 1972, University of Rochester
- Curley, Robert A., Jr., A.B. 1971, Harvard College
- Davis, Lewis U., B.S. 1972, Lehigh University
- Day, Harry D., B.A. 1970, Yale University
- DeCelles, Gerard M., B.S. 1970, Boston College
- DeClue, David A., A.B. 1967, Dickinson College
- Del Negro, John T., A.B. 1970, George Washington University
- DeMars, Mary E., B.A. 1972, Ithaca College
- Dembitz, Edward A., B.A. 1971, Boston College
- Denitzio, Thomas J., B.A. 1972, Lafayette College
- Denno, Dale J., A.B. 1972, Syracuse 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
- Dornette, Frances W., A.B. 1970, Sweet Briar College
- Dow, Rodney H., B.A. 1970, Williams College
- Doyle, Joseph T. Jr., A.B. 1971, Holy Cross College
- Doyle, Justin P., A.B. 1970, Dartmouth College
- Dreher, Robert L., B.A. 1970, Alfred University
- Drelich, David J., A.B. 1972, Rutgers University
- Drumright, Donald A., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- DuPuy, Robert A., A.B. 1968, Dartmouth College
- Dwyer, Matthew H., A.B. 1967, University of Notre Dame
- Edelman, Henry D., B.A. 1970, Colgate University; M.A. 1971, Colgate University
- Edelstein, Stewart I., A.B. 1970, Oberlin College
- Egan, Shirley K., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Ela, Beth, B.A. 1971, Pomona College
- Ellman, Evan J., B.A. 1971, Yale University
- Elmore, Robert W., B.A. 1964, Yale University
- Emery, Frederick C. Jr., A.B. 1969, Colby College
- Emnett, Thomas R., B.A. 1967, Drake University
- Endorf, Verlane L., B.A. 1965, Hamline University
- Eng, George, B.S. 1970, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- Engelhardt, Richard J., A.B. 1968, Rutgers University
- Epstein, Owen C., B.A. 1972, New York University
- Erstling, Jay A., B.S. 1971, Cornell University
- Esbeck, Carl H., B.S. 1971, Iowa State University
- Esguerra, Juan Carlos, J.D. 1972, Universidad Javeriana; Specialization in Socio Economic Sciences 1972, Universidad Javeriana
- Eule, Julian N., B.A. 1970, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- Evans, Douglas H., A.B. 1972, Franklin & Marshall College
- Fairbairn, Judith A., B.S. 1970, Purdue University
- Fauntleroy, Richard T., B.S. 1972, Cornell University

- Feheley, Lawrence F., A.B. 1969, Cornell University  
 Ferguson, William S., A.B. 1966, Cornell University  
 Figley, Brad S., B.A. 1970, Washington & Jefferson College  
 Fine, Andrew C., A.B. 1971, University of Pennsylvania  
 Flanagan, Robert L., A.B. 1967, Harvard University  
 Fleming, Jack W., B.S. 1972, University of Michigan  
 Franklin, James E. II, B.A. 1968, Fordham College  
 Fried, Arthur J., A.B. 1972, Cornell University  
 Frohlich, Dennis R., B.A. 1969, Colorado University  
 Frye, Roland M., A.B. 1972, Princeton University  
 Fuss, Marshall R., A.B. 1970, University of California at Berkeley  
 Gacioch, James C., A.B. 1967, University of Pennsylvania  
 Gaffney, Margaret M., B.S. 1964, Iowa State University; M.S. 1966, Indiana University  
 Gallagher, Richard B., B.A. 1972, Lehigh University  
 Gann, David E., B.A. 1972, Haverford College  
 Gardella, Lawrence F., A.B. 1971, Cornell University  
 Garrett, Kenneth M., A.B. 1970, University of Pacific  
 Geannette, Mark A., B.A. 1970, Wesleyan University  
 Geiger, Alexander, A.B. 1972, Princeton University  
 Geil, Norman H., B.S. 1970, Yale University  
 Gendler, John M., B.A. 1970, Carleton College  
 Gery, David P., B.A. 1970, University of Connecticut  
 Getman, George S., B.A. 1968, Yale University  
 Giesecke, Karsten P., A.B. 1972, Princeton University  
 Gillespie, James B., Jr., B.A. 1971, Davidson College  
 Gillespie, Thomas E., B.S. 1966, Sacramento State College  
 Gilson, David M., A.B. 1970, University of Pennsylvania  
 Giso, Frank III, A.B. 1971, Brown University  
 Goldberg, William J., B.A. 1971, Knox College  
 Goldsmith, Michael, B.S. 1972, Cornell University  
 Gordon, Gail H., A.B. 1971, Smith College  
 Gordon, Harold D., B.A. 1972, Amherst College  
 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  
 Grimshaw, James Q., B.S. 1971, Cornell University  
 Groetzinger, Jon, Jr., B.A. 1971, Middlebury College  
 Groff, Alfred C., A.B. 1972, Hamilton College  
 Grossman, Theodore M., A.B. 1971, Cornell University  
 Gussman, Margaret B., A.B. 1969, Radcliffe College  
 Harbeck, Stephen P., A.B. 1968, College of the Holy Cross  
 Harbison, Kent G., B.S. 1966, Bowling Green State University  
 Harrington, Vincent, B.A. 1969, Boston College  
 Harris, Deanna J., B.A. 1969, University of Iowa; M.F.A. 1971, University of North Carolina  
 Harris, Robert M., A.B. 1967, Gettysburg College  
 Harris, Thomas V., A.B. 1970, Harvard College  
 Harris, Timothy S., A.B. 1971, Cornell University  
 Hathaway, Charles M., B.S. 1967, Northeastern State College  
 Hayoz, Robert T., B.A. 1969, Upsala College  
 Hecker, David, A.B. 1970, Harvard College  
 Heed, Peter W., A.B. 1972, Dartmouth College  
 Heidelberg, Jonathan, A.B. 1970, Cornell University  
 Hellman, Alan Lee, B.A. 1970, University of Illinois  
 Helme, George W., B.A. 1972, Haverford College  
 Hennig, Godfrey III, B.A. 1972, University of Mississippi  
 Henry, Richard J., A.B. 1969, Stanford University  
 Hermann, Richard L., B.A. 1968, Yale University  
 Hermann, Robert F., B.S. 1970, Cornell University  
 Hetherington, Bryan D., B.A. 1972, LaSalle College  
 Hetherington, Edwin S., A.B. 1971, Princeton University  
 Hill, Barry E., B.A. 1971, Brooklyn College  
 Hill, Melvin B., Jr., A.B. 1970, Bucknell University  
 Hines, Sarah H., B.A. 1969, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; M.A. 1970, Stanford University  
 Hirshfeld, Edward B., A.B. 1972, Harvard University  
 Hirshfeld, Lucy W., A.B. 1968, University of Michigan  
 Hoe, Edward S., A.B. 1969, Colby College  
 Hoffman, Bruce A., B.A. 1972, Denison University  
 Hoffman, Jane M., A.B. 1970, University of Michigan; M.A. 1972, University of Michigan  
 Holmberg, Anna K., A.B. 1967, Cornell University; M.A. 1969, University of Michigan  
 Hook, David C., A.B. 1971, Princeton University  
 Horgan, Nancy E., A.B. 1970, Cornell University  
 Horn, Jack, B.A. 1970, Brooklyn College  
 Horne, David J., B.A. 1970, University of Massachusetts  
 Horwich, John L., A.B. 1972, Princeton University  
 Hotine, Susan J., B.A. 1970, Wells College  
 Howe, Robert J., B.A. 1972, University of Pittsburgh  
 Hughes, John W., B.S. 1970, Cornell University  
 Huhn, Steven T., B.A. 1967, American University  
 Huling, Elijah, B.A. 1972, Hobart College  
 Hulseberg, Judith L., B.A. 1970, University of Illinois

- Hutton, Thomas C., A.B. 1972, Princeton University
- Hynes, Kelly T., B.A. 1969, University of Illinois
- Ishimine, Keitstsu, LL.B. 1959, University of Ryukyus; M.C.J. 1963, New York University
- 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
- Janoski, Jeffrey F., B.A. 1972, Yale University
- Jinnett, Robert J., A.B. 1971, Harvard University
- Johnson, Larry C., B.A. 1969, University of Nebraska
- Johnson, Robert C., A.B. 1971, Bowdoin College
- Johnson, Walter G. Jr., A.B. 1971, Brown University
- Johnstone, Jeffrey M., B.A. 1967, Colgate University
- Jones, Thomas M., B.A. 1969, University of Illinois; M.B.A. 1971, Cornell University
- Jungman, David, A.B. 1971, Hamilton College
- Junker, Thomas C., A.B. 1972, Brown University
- Kaplan, Eugene N., B.A. 1970, New York University
- Kaplan, Susan W., B.A. 1971, New York University
- Karel, Howard, B.S. 1972, Cornell University
- Kaufman, Mark S., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
- Kelly, John J. III, B.S.F.S. 1969, Georgetown University
- Kessler, Diane J., B.A. 1972, Ohio State University
- Kiggins, Robert J., B.A. 1971, Boston College
- Klopf, Jeffrey A., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Kluess, Kenneth, A.B. 1966, Cornell University
- Knapp, Spencer R., B.A. 1971, Trinity College
- Knauer, Todd A., B.A. 1970, Alfred University
- Knee, Michael N., A.B. 1973, Cornell University
- Kocher, William F., B.S. 1970, Indiana University at Indianapolis
- Koehncke, Katrin M.R., Juris Kandidat Examen 1972, Lunds University
- Kohler, Barry L., A.B. 1970, University of Pennsylvania
- Kotchek, Patricia L., A.B. 1971, West Virginia University
- Kreisberg, Julian S., A.B. 1972, University of Pennsylvania
- Krislov, Clinton A., B.A. 1971, Northwestern University
- Kubinec, John R., B.S. 1968, Ithaca College
- Kucharski, Richard L., B.S. 1970, Bradley University
- Kunz, Charles T., B.A. 1972, Colgate University
- Kurtyka, Ruthanne, A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Kwasnik, Dennis J., B.A. 1971, Boston College
- LaCivita, David M., B.A. 1971, Boston College
- Landells, Michael B., A.B. 1971, Rutgers University
- Landweber, Marcia P., A.B. 1973, Cornell University
- Lang, Robert D., B.A. 1970, City College of New York
- Lange, William A., Jr., B.A. 1967, Lafayette College
- Lapin, Paula A., A.B. 1972, University of Rochester
- Lapinski, John C., A.B. 1967, Princeton University
- Larson, David J., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
- La Rue, Homer C., B.A. 1970, Purdue University
- LaRue, Paul H., B.A. 1972, Yale University
- Lauer, David W., A.B. 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
- Lee, William F., A.B. 1972, Harvard University
- Leffel, Frederic J., B.A. 1971, University of Virginia
- Lesnik, Lawrence K., A.B. 1971, Duke University
- Levao, Richard A., A.B. 1970, Rutgers University
- Lever, Lawrence G., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Levine, Ellen Schatz, A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Levine, Sally A., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Levy, Barbara M., B.A. 1969, Washington University
- Lewis, Wayne K., A.B. 1970, Rutgers University
- Leyhane, Thomas B., A.B. 1970, Gettysburg College
- Locke, Leslie D., B.A. 1968, Washington & Lee University
- Loewentheil, Stephan M., B.A. 1972, Washington & Jefferson College
- Lucash, Richard M., B.S. 1970, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Lunn, Robert J., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester
- Lupton, Ronald W., A.B. 1971, Colby College
- Lynette, Andrew H., B.B.S. 1969, Bernard M. Baruch College
- Lyon, David J., B.S. 1972, Brigham Young University
- Lyon, Geoffrey P., B.A. 1972, Haverford College
- Mabry, Ralph T., A.B. 1972, Syracuse University
- MacLennan, John F., A.B. 1970, Dickinson College
- Madden, William L., A.B. 1970, Stanford University
- Maher, Thomas M., B.A. 1969, University of South Dakota; M.P.A. 1971, University of Virginia
- Majarian, Diran M., B.A. 1970, Reed College
- Mancuso, Robert F., B.A. 1968, St. John's University; M.B.A. 1970, University of Chicago
- Manion, Stephen B., A.B. 1971, Harvard University
- Maniscalco, Robert A., B.S. 1972, University of Connecticut
- Marcus, Ira B., B.S. 1971, State University of New York at Albany
- Mathieson, Randall C., B.S.E. 1971, Princeton University
- McChesney, Peter Brooks, A.B. 1970, Stanford University

- McClelland, Lane Irene, B.S. 1970, Cornell University
- McCullough, Michael P., B.A. 1969, Wesleyan University
- McGuire, Henry Joseph, B.A. 1970, Boston College
- McKelvey, Thomas H., A.B. 1968, Washington University
- McKnight, William E., B.A. 1970, Merrimack College
- McLane, Martha A., A.B. 1970, Duke University
- McRobbie, Bonnie J., B.A. 1971, Randolph-Macon Woman's College
- Meisel, Bruce M., B.A. 1969, American University
- Meller, Robert L., B.A. 1972, Carleton College
- Merkelson, Wayne P., A.B. 1973, Cornell University
- Mersereau, Peter R., B.A. 1970, Yale University
- Metoyer, Stephen A., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
- Meuse, Charles K., B.A. 1972, Colgate University
- Meunier, Paul D., B.A. 1971, Northwestern State College
- Meyer, Judith P., B.A. 1966, Barnard College
- Michael, Robert J., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo
- Miller, Howard S., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Miller, Kenneth J., A.B. 1972, Cornell University
- Miller, Stephen R., B.A. 1972, Yale University
- Millman, Robert F., B.A. 1971, University of Wisconsin
- Mills, William M., A.B. 1972, Dartmouth College
- Minella, Raymond J., A.B. 1971, University of California at Berkeley
- Minuse, Catherine J., B.A. 1972, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- Moore, Thomas R., A.B. 1972, Youngstown State University
- 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
- Morris, David R., A.B. 1972, Cornell University
- Morrison, Richard J., A.B. 1968, Bucknell University
- Mueller, Paula J., A.B. 1968, Cornell University
- Murchison, Michael, B.A. 1971, Amherst College
- Murnan, Robert J., A.B. 1968, Southern Methodist University
- Myers, Thomas E., A.B. 1971, College of the Holy Cross
- Nadybal, Jonathan D., B.S. 1970, Villanova University
- Natelson, Robert G., B.A. 1970, Lafayette College
- Nemeth, Joseph G., A.B. 1971, Dartmouth College
- Nitkin, Bradley, B.A. 1969, Yale University
- Noble, Roger W., B.S. 1968, Clarkson College
- Normoyle, Michael C., A.B. 1970, University of the Pacific
- Norris, John A., A.B. 1968, University of Rochester
- Northey, John H., A.B. 1971, University of North Carolina
- Nozette, Mark D., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
- O'Brien, Michael P., B.A. 1971, Yale University
- Officer, John D., B.A. 1970, Claremont Men's College
- O'Hara, Joseph J., A.B. 1970, Holy Cross College
- O'Keefe, Thomas C., B.A. 1968, Fordham University
- Ott, Stanley R., B.A. 1970, Lafayette College
- Pardes, Steven A., A.B. 1970, Rutgers University at New Brunswick
- Pasley, Robert S., A.B. 1971, Hamilton College
- Peck, Ann H., B.A. 1965, Randolph-Macon Woman's College
- Penick, Joe Edward, A.B. 1971, University of California at Los Angeles
- Penney, Bradford A., A.B. 1972, Brown University
- Peterson, Samuel C., B.S. 1972, State University College at New Paltz
- Pfeifer, Michael George, B.A. 1970, Yale University
- Pfeifer, Michael Ray, B.A. 1972, Claremont Men's College
- Piampiano, Brenda T., B.A. 1970, University of Oklahoma; M.A. 1971, Georgetown University
- Piampiano, Robert J., B.A. 1967, Dartmouth College
- Piraino, Thomas A., A.B. 1971, Allegheny College
- Pisanelli, Gerard J., A.B. 1970, Hamilton College
- Pluta, Joyce A., A.B. 1972, Mount Holyoke 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
- Price, Somers S., Jr., B.A. 1972, Davidson College
- Pritzker, David M., B.A. 1962, Yale University; M.A. 1964, Brandeis University
- Pye, Rosemary, B.A. 1968, Wheaton College
- Quay, Richard D., A.B. 1971, Princeton University
- Quinn, James M., B.A. 1972, Boston College
- Rath, William C., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
- Rawlinson, Dennis P., A.B. 1969, University of Notre Dame
- Ressler, Howard D., B.A. 1970, Lafayette College
- Riegel, Steven J., B.A. 1972, University of Wisconsin
- Rieger, Donald F., Jr., B.A. 1968, Yale University; M.A. 1972, University of Michigan
- Riggs, Douglas A., B.S. 1966, Brigham Young University; M.S. 1967, West Virginia University
- Riley, Dennis J., B.A. 1970, LaSalle College
- Robbins, Jon Paul, 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
- Rosbe, William L., B.A. 1966, Yale University
- Rosen, Stephan C., B.S. 1971, State University of New York at Oneonta

- Rosenthal, Donald L., B.S. 1972, Cornell University
- Ross, Malcolm I., A.B. 1968, Cornell University
- Rothenberg, David A., B.S. 1971, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Rouse, James B., B.A. 1966, University of Virginia; M.A. 1967, Tufts University; M.A.L.D. 1968, Tufts University
- Rovelli, Louis J., B.A. 1971, Tulane University
- Rubin, Kenneth A., B.S. 1969, Cornell University; M.S. 1971, Cornell University
- Rubine, Allen P., B.A. 1970, Tufts University
- Rubinovitz, Francine J., B.A. 1972, University of Connecticut
- Ruskin, Jonathan S., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
- Sabel, Bradley K., B.A. 1970, Vanderbilt University
- Sansoucy, Paul M., B.A. 1963, Yale University
- Saracino, David P., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Cortland
- Schechter, John M., A.B. 1967, Hamilton College; M.M. 1970, Indiana University
- Scheindlin, Shira A., A.B. 1967, University of Michigan; M.A. 1969, Columbia University
- Schenker, Michael S., B.Ch.E. 1969, Cornell University
- Schiller, Janet M., B.A. 1971, Pomona College
- Schopf, William G., Jr., A.B. 1970, Princeton University
- Schropp, Charles P., B.A. 1966, Lafayette College
- Schur, William G., A.B. 1972, Dartmouth College
- Schwartz, Andrew H., A.B. 1972, University of Rochester
- 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
- Sculnick, Michael W., A.B. 1972, Oberlin College
- Seely, Robert F., A.B. 1966, Princeton University
- Shampansky, Jay R., A.B. 1972, Cornell University
- 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
- Shigetani, Ronald Y., A.B. 1964, Cornell University
- Siegel, Robert G., B.A. 1972, Wesleyan University
- Sierchio, Joseph, A.B. 1971, Rutgers College
- Silverstein, David, B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Singer, Charles A., B.A. 1971, Queens College
- Sinnott, Richard J., B.A. 1970, Manhattan College
- Smith, James A., Jr., A.B. 1970, University of Notre Dame
- Smith, Paul C., A.B. 1970, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
- Smith, Richard L., B.S. 1970, Cornell University
- Smolen, Dale, A.B. 1972, Vassar College
- Snow, John T., A.B. 1970, Cornell University
- Snyder, David R., B.A. 1971, Michigan State University
- Sommerhalter, Stephen W., B.A. 1971, Colgate University
- Somswasdi, Virada, LL.B. 1970, Chulalongkorn University
- Sorrell, William H., A.B. 1970, University of Notre Dame
- Sperl, Robert A., B.A. 1968, New York State College at Binghamton; M.A. 1971, Johns Hopkins University
- Stanley, Lowell A., B.A. 1971, University of Florida
- Starostecki, Andrew P., A.B. 1970, Columbia University
- Stein, Harriet S., B.A. 1970, New York University
- Stephens, Richard A., A.B. 1971, University of Michigan
- 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, Richard C., B.S. 1969, Western Carolina University
- Stewart, Robert M., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Stewart, Terry C., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
- Stonehill, Eric, B.A. 1970, Northwestern University
- Storto, Richard M., A.B. 1971, Cornell University
- Story, John H., A.B. 1972, Hamilton College
- Strecker, David E., B.A. 1972, Westminster College
- Strom, Barry, B.S. 1970, Rochester Institute of Technology
- Strom, Fredric A., A.B. 1970, Brown University
- Stumberg, Leon Richard, B.S. 1969, Cornell University; M.S. 1971, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Subkow, Barry M., B.A. 1970, Pennsylvania State University
- Swindell, James W., B.S. 1968, University of Maryland
- Synakowski, Daniel G., A.B. 1972, Brown University
- Tagaya, Osamu, B.A. 1972, Tufts University
- Tarbell, Swift, A.B. 1972, Colby College
- Tarr, Christopher S., B.A. 1970, Lafayette College
- Terr, Leonard B., B.A. 1967, LaSalle College; A.M. 1968, Brown University; Ph.D. 1971, Brown University
- Thompson, Mary-Ann, A.B. 1971, Syracuse University
- Thon, Susan C., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Thywissen, Johann Heinrich, Referendar Examination 1969, University of Muenster; Assessor examination 1972, Stuttgart; Member of the German Bars 1972
- Tobin, John E., Jr., A.B. 1971, Hamilton College
- Tompsett, William C., B.A. 1970, Haverford College
- Torrens, Thomas M., B.A. 1970, Haverford College
- 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., A.B. 1969, Colby College

Turnoff, William C., A.B. 1970, Franklin & Marshall College  
 Tyler, David A., B.A. 1969, Harvard University  
 Tyman, Gary L., B.A. 1972, St. Bonaventure University  
 Unti, Steven F., B.S. 1970, Washington & Lee University  
 Uris, Richard B., A.B. 1967, University of Rochester; M.A. 1968, Pennsylvania State University  
 Valkenburgh, Roger R., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester  
 Valkevich, Robert J., A.B. 1971, Dartmouth College  
 Vannella, Michael F., B.A. 1970, Villanova University  
 Viehe, James E., A.B. 1971, Harvard University  
 Vogel, Steven H., A.B. 1969, Indiana University, Indiana  
 Vreeland, Arthur A., A.B. 1967, Duke University  
 Wagstaff, Peter C., A.B. 1972, Stanford University  
 Wallen, John C., B.A. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo  
 Wanagel, Carol C., A.B. 1969, Cornell University  
 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; M.B.A. 1972, Cornell 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, Steven M., A.B. 1971, Princeton University  
 Wheeler, Thomas B., B.A. 1971, Carleton College  
 Whitaker, Thomas W., B.A. 1966, Yale University  
 Whitbeck, Paul M., B.A. 1967, Yale University  
 White, Richard C., A.B. 1967, University of North Carolina  
 Whitlow, Henry Clay, B.S. 1969, Wayne State University  
 Whitman, Edwin L., B.S. 1960, U.S. Air Force Academy  
 Wick, Charles D., A.B. 1971, Bowdoin College  
 Wigger, Stanley W., B.A. 1972, Williams College  
 Wiebusch, Richard V., A.B. 1968, Dartmouth College  
 Wiechmann, Eric W., A.B. 1970, Hamilton College  
 Wilder, Joyce A., B.A. 1971, Yale University  
 Wilkens, Jeffrey M., B.A. 1968, Yale University  
 Williams, Cynthia J., A.B. 1973, Cornell University  
 Winter, Gene S., B.S. 1972, University of California at Los Angeles  
 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  
 Wood, Mark I., A.B. 1970, Stanford University  
 Wreh, Tuan, A.A. 1959, Kendall College; B.Sc. 1960, Boston University; LL.B. 1971, University of Liberia  
 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  
 Zenor, Donna J., B.A. 1968, Arizona State University  
 Zuccarini, Michael J., B.S.C.E. 1971, Bradley University  
 Zuckerman, Lynn F., B.S. 1971, Tufts University  
 Zwanzig, Peter E., B.A. 1967, University of Virginia

## Colleges and Universities Represented, 1972-73

Alfred University, Alfred, New York	3
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania	1
American University, Washington, D.C.	3
Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts	3
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona	1
Barnard College, New York, New York	1
Bernard M. Baruch College, New York, New York	1
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts	9
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts	2
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine	6
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio	1
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois	2
Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts	1
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah	2
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York	2
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	8
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	2
California, University of, Berkeley, California	3
California, University of, Los Angeles, California	2
Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota	3
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Illinois	1
Chulalongkorn, University, Bangkok, Thailand	1
Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California	3
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York	1
Colby College, Waterville, Maine	6
Colgate University, Hamilton, New York	12
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colorado	2
Columbia University, New York, New York	5
Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Connecticut	3
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York	77
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire	11
Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina	2
Denison University, Grandville, Ohio	1
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania	3
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa	1
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina	9

52 Colleges and Universities Represented, 1972-73

Florida, University of, Gainesville, Florida	1	New York State, University of, at Cortland	1
Fordham University, Bronx, New York	2	New York State, University of, at Oneonta	1
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	2	New York State, University of, at Stony Brook	3
George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	1	New York University, New York, New York	7
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	3	Niagara University, Niagara University, New York	1
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	2	Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma	1
Hamilton College, Clinton, New York	11	North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, North Carolina	4
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota	1	Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois	1
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	11	Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma	2
Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania	4	Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Indiana	6
Heidelberg, University of, Heidelberg, West Germany	1	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio	2
Hobart College, Geneva, New York	1	Occidental College, Los Angeles, California	1
Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York	1	Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	2
Holy Cross, College of the, Worcester, Massachusetts	4	Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Oklahoma	1
Illinois, University of, Urbana, Illinois	4	Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon	1
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana	3	Pacific, University of the, Stockton, California	2
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania	1	Paris, University of, Paris, France	1
Iona College, New Rochelle, New York	1	Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa	3	Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania	8
Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York	3	Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	2
Javeriana, Universidad, Bogota, Colombia	1	Pomona College, Claremont, California	6
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	3	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey	15
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan	1	Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island	2
Kendall College, Evanston, Illinois	1	Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana	2
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois	1	Queens College, Flushing, New York	1
Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania	8	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts	1
LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia	3
Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	2	Reed College, Portland, Oregon	1
Le Moyne College, Syracuse, New York	1	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York	2
Liberia, University of, Monrovia, Liberia	1	Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York	10
Long Island University, C.W. Post Campus, Brookville, New York	1	Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York	1
Lunds University, Lund, Sweden	1	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey	10
Manhattan College, New York, New York	1	Ryukyus, University of, Naha, Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands	1
Maryland, University of, College Park, Maryland	1	Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California	1
Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Massachusetts	1	Smith College, Northhampton, Massachusetts	2
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts	3	South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, South Dakota	1
Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts	1	Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas	1
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio	1	St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, New York	1
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan	7	St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota	2
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan	2	St. John's University, Jamaica, New York	1
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont	1	St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York	2
Mississippi, University of, University, Mississippi	1	Stanford University, Stanford, California	9
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts	2	State University College at New Paltz, New York	1
Muenster, University of, Muenster, Germany	1	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	1
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebraska	1	Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia	1
New Hampshire, University of, Durham, New Hampshire	2	Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York	3
New York, City College of, New York, New York	2	Texas, University of, Austin, Texas	2
New York State, University of, at Albany	5	Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut	4
New York State, University of, at Binghamton	2		
New York State, University of, at Buffalo	6		

Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts	5	Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan	1
Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana	2	Wells College, Aurora, New York	1
United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado	1	Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut	4
Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey	1	West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia	2
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee	1	Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, North Carolina	1
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York	2	Westminister College, Fulton, Massachusetts	1
Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania	5	Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts	1
Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Virginia	4	Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts	4
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania	2	Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wisconsin	2
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia	2	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut	25
Washington, University of, Seattle, Washington	1	Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio	1
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	2	Zurich, University of, Zurich, Switzerland	1



## Cornell University

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## List of Announcements

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New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences  
College of Architecture, Art, and Planning  
College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Asian Studies  
Graduate School of Business and Public Administration  
Field of Education (Graduate)  
College of Engineering  
Engineering at Cornell  
Graduate Study in Engineering and Applied Sciences  
General Information\*  
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  
New York State Veterinary College

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

Requests for the publications listed above should be addressed to

Cornell University Announcements  
Edmund Ezra Day Hall  
Ithaca, New York 14850.

(The writer should include his zip code.)