

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Announcement of the
Cornell Law School
for 1939-40

VOLUME 30 : APRIL 15, 1939 : NUMBER 17

Faculty of the Cornell Law School

EDMUND EZRA DAY, S.B., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., President of the University

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A.B., M.D., L.H.D., LL.D., President Emeritus.

ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.

EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Professor of Law, Emeritus.

CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

LYMAN PERL WILSON, B.S., J.D., LL.D., Professor of Law.

GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

HERBERT DAVID LAUBE, B.L., A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

GUSTAVUS HILL ROBINSON, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law and Secretary of the Law School.

JOHN WINCHESTER MACDONALD, A.B., A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law

ARTHUR JOHN KEEFFE, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.

GEORGE THOMAS WASHINGTON, Ph.B., B.Litt. (Law), LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.

LEWIS W. MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Librarian, and Assistant Professor of Law.

MORRIS P. GLUSHIEN, A.B., LL.B., Teaching Fellow (in 1938-39).

The Cornell Law School

AIMS AND

METHODS Since its foundation in 1887, the Law School has retained the ideal and has endeavored to accomplish the purpose stated by President Andrew D. White in anticipation of the School's establishment: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out, not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based *lawyers* in the best sense, who, as they gain experience, may be classed as *jurists* and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench, and in various public bodies."

LIMITATIONS ON

ADMISSION The Law School is committed to the policy of instruction in relatively small groups. Myron Taylor Hall, completed in 1932, was designed with class-rooms of moderate seating capacity and with a number of small rooms for the accommodation of group conferences. In basing eligibility for admission to the School not only upon the completion of the required number of years of pre-legal education, but also upon evidence of ability, character, and personality, we have recognized that it is important both to restrict the size and to maintain the quality of the student body. Selection is based upon a transcript of the applicant's college record, additional information elicited by the application form, letters of recommendation, and, where practicable, upon interviews.

FACULTY

ADVISERS Various methods and practices have been adopted with the purpose of individualizing instruction to the fullest extent practicable. Each student is assigned early in the first year to some member of the Faculty as personal adviser throughout the law school course. All students are privileged at any time to call upon members of the Faculty in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their respective courses.

In connection with the Moot Court work, required of all First Year students, the group assigned to each faculty adviser receives from him during the initial stages of this work guidance in the analysis of problems and in the use of the library, and criticism in the preparation of briefs and the presentation of arguments.

THIRD YEAR PROBLEM

COURSES For Third Year students, a number of problem

courses are offered. These courses will be found listed on page 27. Enrollment in each course is limited, since the success of the method requires such restriction. Instruction is conducted through the submission of office problems which are correlated for the orderly unfolding of the fields of law covered by the course. Students work independently upon the problems assigned, but are privileged to consult with the instructor during the period of preparation; and their solutions, in the form of memoranda of law, legal instruments, or drafts of corrective legislation, as required, must be presented to the group for discussion and criticism. These courses are designed to supplement the training already derived from the accepted case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, and to apply their knowledge, and to develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems. No student is graduated from the School without taking at least one of these problem courses, and some enroll for several of them.

COMPREHENSIVE

EXAMINATION Examinations are given in separate courses through and including those ending at midyear of the third

year. At the end of the third year a comprehensive examination covering the work of the three years is required. Eligibility for graduation is based upon the Faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from the work of the student throughout his three years, the ability demonstrated by him in problem courses, and his performance on the comprehensive examination.

SCOPE AND AIM OF

CURRICULUM The aim of the School is not solely to give information, nor solely to train the minds of its

students, but to combine discipline in legal reasoning with the acquisition of a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles and of their social purpose and significance. The Faculty endeavors to keep the curriculum modernized not only as to broad fields of law but also as to variations of emphasis to be accorded special topics within a particular course. At the same time emphasis is put upon the origin and evolution of legal principles and rules, and upon the factors which influence change. It is of importance that the student understand the purpose of law and see it as one of the social sciences. Such knowledge and training give greater competence for effective service to clients

and for effective public service in advancing the law. Still further to develop a cultural and understanding background of practical value, the course on Jurisprudence is not reserved for candidates for graduate degrees, but is open for election by all Third Year students.

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

PLACEMENT

SERVICE Many students have definite positions in practice assured them upon graduation. Others are able to discover openings through their own efforts. Still others need to be assisted in becoming located. The Law School makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position, but it does endeavor to aid them in becoming suitably located. This assistance is provided through regional placement committees of the Cornell Law Association, with direction of the activities of these committees centralized in a member of the Faculty. Even though the legal profession is generally reputed to be overcrowded in many localities, the success of the students of this School in securing suitable positions before or shortly after graduation may be attributed to the fact that this organized placement service is assisting a student body selected upon the basis of ability and character and maintained upon a high plane of scholastic standing.

CORNELL LAW

QUARTERLY This legal periodical is published in December, February, April, and June by the Faculty and students of the Law School. It contains articles on important legal problems, student notes, and book reviews. The student editors are selected on the basis of their Law School records and aptitude for research. Each student editor is assigned to work on a recent case of novelty or peculiar interest, under the guidance of a member of the Faculty. The object is to analyze the problem involved, to collate the

authorities, and to prepare a brief commentary on the decision and its significance. The work trains the editors in the use of books, in the marshalling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

Third Year students who are not on the editorial board of the *Quarterly* but who desire to write Notes may be permitted to do so under the direction of members of the Faculty.

MOOT COURT

The moot court work affords 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. It is required of all First Year students, and the quality of the performance of each student in this work is taken into account at the end of the year in determining his eligibility for continuance in the School or for promotion. Early in the autumn, First Year students are instructed in the use of the various kinds of law books, and are assisted in the preliminary stages of their moot court work by their faculty advisers. The Student Moot Court Board, comprising Second and Third Year students selected on the basis of scholarship, cooperate with the Faculty in the direction of the work and are available for the judicious counselling of the participants throughout the year. Each First Year student engages in two arguments before a court composed of a member of the Faculty or a member of the bench or bar in association with a member of the Student Board. In the spring a final moot case is argued publicly by four students before judges drawn from the higher courts of this and other states and from the federal bench. The competitors in the final case are selected by the Faculty upon the basis of the merit of the students' performances in the preliminary arguments.

CORNELL LEGAL

AID BUREAU Through cooperation between the Law School and the Tompkins County Bar Association an opportunity for students to participate in legal aid work is made available. The Cornell Legal Aid Bureau admits to membership Second and Third Year students interested in participating in this type of service. A member of the bar to whom a legal aid case is assigned is privileged to call upon the Bureau for the designation of student assistants. The arrangement supplies a helpful supplement to law school instruction by affording students opportunities for con-

tacts with actual clients and occasions for the practical application of their training and for the planning of the solution of a client's problem under the direction of a practicing attorney.

HONOR SYSTEM

The student body is voluntarily organized into an Association which administers the honor system that has prevailed in the Law School for upwards of thirty years. The Association also sponsors meetings addressed by guest speakers and makes arrangements for student-faculty smokers.

EQUIPMENT

Myron Taylor Hall. In December, 1928, announcement was made of the gift of \$1,500,000 by Myron C. Taylor of the Class of 1894 for a new building for the Law School, to be known as Myron Taylor Hall. This building was completed and occupied in the summer of 1932. It furnishes splendid facilities for the teaching of law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the comfort and convenience of students includes cubicles adjacent to the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, separate lounges for men and women, and a squash court open to law students.

Law Library. The library of the Law School numbers some 85,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets, and is so arranged as to permit the student direct access to the books in the stacks as well as in the reading room. Its collection of reports of American State and Federal Courts and of the reports of the British Commonwealth of Nations is complete. It also has complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an adequate collection of text books, digests, annotations, and encyclopaedias, and is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. Two special collections are of particular interest. They are the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law, provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett of the Class of 1901, which embraces about 5,500 volumes of the session laws of the states, among them many rare volumes. The other is the Myron Taylor Collection of the League of Nations Publications, given by Myron C. Taylor. In the fields of continental European law and Latin-American law there is a developing expansion.

General Library. The University Library, containing more than 900,000 volumes (exclusive of the Law Library), is accessible to law students.

Gymnasium. The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Education, is open to law students.

Cornell Infirmary. The Infirmary, together with an endowment, was presented to the University in 1897 by Dean Sage and William H. Sage. The Infirmary, which now includes a fireproof hospital building, is equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients, has a staff of trained nurses, and is open to all students.

Admission to the Law School

REQUIREMENTS

The School reserves the right to change at any time its entrance requirements and its rules respecting admission, continuance in the School, or graduation. The present entrance requirements are set forth below.

In addition to meeting the School's requirements, all applicants for admission must comply with certain University rules. These rules are fully stated in the *General Information Number*. Two of them in particular are as follows:

(a) *Deposit*. Every candidate for admission is required to deposit twenty-five dollars with the University not later than August 1. If the candidate matriculates, the deposit will be credited to his account, \$10 for a matriculation fee, \$1 for an examination-book fee, and \$14 as a guaranty fund which every candidate for a baccalaureate degree is required to maintain and which is to be refunded upon his graduation or permanent withdrawal less any indebtedness to the University. If admission is denied, the entire deposit will be refunded. An accepted candidate who withdraws his application (a) before August 1 is entitled to a refund of his entire deposit, (b) after July 31 but before August 31, to a refund of \$15, (c) after August 31, to no refund. Students who have previously registered in Cornell University and who have for any reason received a refund of the \$14 guaranty fund must repay this before again registering in the University.

(b) *Certificate of Vaccination*. Every candidate for admission is required to present, not later than August 1, a satisfactory certificate of vaccination against smallpox. It will be accepted as satisfactory only if it certifies that within the last five years a successful vaccination has been performed or three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination have been made.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. Applicants for admission as regular First Year students are required to present evidence of the receipt of a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university; except that students in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University are allowed in their senior year to elect the first year of the Law course, and in this way to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in six years.

From the applicants fulfilling the scholastic requirements, a selection of those to be admitted will be made by the Faculty of the Law

School. Evidence of the applicant's mental ability, character, and personality will be considered in determining his probable fitness for the law, and in passing upon his application for admission. Such evidence is derived from a transcript of the applicant's undergraduate record, the information supplied in answers to the questions contained in the application form, the appraisals which must be submitted by at least two members of the Faculty of the applicant's college, and, where practicable, from a personal interview. Preferably, this interview should be in Ithaca, but where that is not feasible arrangements may be made for an interview at the place of the applicant's residence or college.

A student who has been dropped from another law school and who has not been reinstated there is not eligible for admission to this Law School.

Advanced Standing. A student who has satisfied the entrance requirements for regular First Year students, and who has successfully completed one or more years of law work in a law school of approved standing, and who can return to that school, may in the discretion of the Faculty be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe. Advanced standing beyond the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

Special Students. Applicants who are twenty-one years of age may, in exceptional cases, and in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the Law School as special students not candidates for a degree.

Students from Other Colleges in Cornell University. Subject to the regulations of the Colleges in which they are registered and of the Law School, students from other Colleges of the University may elect work in the Law School, but such students are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their senior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty. Work permitted to be taken in the Law School may not be counted towards the law degree except when taken by a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, registered as a First Year student in the Law School. Students from other colleges who elect work in the Law School (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work) should, before making their election of courses, consult with the Secretary of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.

Application Forms. A form of application for admission will be furnished by the Secretary of the Law School upon request. All applicants for admission must fill out this form.

Advice as to Pre-Legal Studies. Lawyers are themselves unable to

agree upon a pre-legal course which should be uniformly adhered to by those preparing themselves for a career in the law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as wholly without value to the lawyer. However, certain cardinal principles which should guide the pre-legal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. These are:

(1) Personal intellectual interests should be catered to, for interest begets scholarship and a student will derive most from those studies which arouse or stimulate his interest.

(2) Attempt to acquire or develop the habit of precision of thought by pursuing such studies as logic, mathematics, physics, chemistry, or other laboratory sciences.

(3) Consider the special utility of certain subjects to one trained in law, whether he be practitioner, judge, legislator, or teacher of law.

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

The third category needs amplification. Of first importance to the lawyer is ability to express himself clearly and cogently, both orally and in writing. Emphasis should therefore be given to courses in English composition and public speaking. Economics, history, government, and sociology should be stressed because of their near relation to law as a social science and their influence upon the development of the law; ethics, because of its kinship to guiding legal principles, and philosophy, because of the influence of philosophic reasoning upon legal reasoning. Psychology has its place because the lawyer must understand human nature and mental behavior. A comprehension of the principles of accounting is almost indispensable. Some knowledge of the sciences, such as chemistry, physics, biology, and physiology, will prove of practical value to the lawyer with a general practice. For some, broader scientific background, for example in chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering, when coupled with training in law, may furnish peculiar qualifications for specialized work in counselling certain types of businesses or for a career as a patent lawyer.

GRADUATE WORK

IN LAW The degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) are

conferred by Cornell University upon candidates who have satisfied the respective requirements for those degrees after completing with

distinction a graduate course in law. This graduate work is organized under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School. This division, in which is vested authority to establish and administer rules for admission to, candidacy for, and graduation with, the degrees LL.M. and J.S.D., consists of the members of the Faculty of the Law School, representatives of the departments of Economics, Government, History, and Philosophy in the College of Arts and Sciences, and such other members of the Graduate School Faculty as for the time being are serving on the special committees of candidates for the graduate degrees in law.

This method of organizing graduate work in law is considered especially advantageous since it offers to graduate students in law an opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University, such as those in philosophy, history, government, business, and finance.

Admission. An applicant for admission to graduate work in law must hold a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school, and must have demonstrated a high standard of professional ability.

The application for admission should state the objective for which the candidate desires graduate work and also the particular fields of study in which he is interested. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the candidate, and a statement of his financial situation. The purpose in giving graduate work in law at Cornell University is to make available the facilities of the Division of Law for more advanced technical training, or to assist the candidate in carrying out a constructive project of his own relating to the history, content, or administration of the law. This end will be most efficiently attained if the graduate student comes to the University with a program in mind. Each candidate for a graduate degree in law is admitted and his program arranged on an individual basis, and therefore the content of the program and the period of residence (not less than the minimum hereinafter stated) will vary with the particular needs of the individual student. The candidate's special committee may require the demonstration of a reading knowledge of such foreign languages as it deems necessary for the proper achievement of his program.

Master of Laws. The Master's degree is intended primarily for those who desire to increase their knowledge of the law by work in special fields. In order to receive the degree of Master of Laws the candidate is required to complete with high merit such a program of instruction and investigation as shall be approved by his special committee and

acceptable to the Division. He must demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of articles or reports.

Doctor of the Science of Law. Work leading to the Doctor's degree is designed to train legal scholars and to stimulate original investigation which shall constitute a contribution to the scientific study of law and to the solution of problems in the fields of the history, content, administration, and progress of the law. It is expected that candidates for the Doctor's degree shall have had some professional practice or teaching experience after obtaining a first degree in law. In order to receive the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law the candidate is required to pursue with distinction such a program of study and investigation as shall be approved by his special committee and acceptable to the Division, the results of such investigation to be embodied in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship, and which shall be presented in a form suitable for publication.

Examinations. The candidate shall pass with superior standing such examinations, oral or written, or both, as shall be required by his special committee, and acceptable to the Division of Law. The Graduate School requires a final examination for either degree, that for the Doctor's degree to be taken after the completion and filing of the thesis in the office of the Graduate School.

Residence. Students who are candidates for the graduate degrees in law must be in residence not less than one academic year. Upon petition, the Division may grant a student permission to carry on specified graduate work in law during the summer and determine the residence credit to be granted therefor, but a student may not acquire more than one term's credit in the aggregate by summer attendance. It is the policy of the Division to limit such summer work to graduate students who have been in residence part or all of the preceding academic year.

Registration and Calendar. Graduate students in law are registered in the Graduate School. They are required to be in residence in accordance with the Cornell Law School calendar (see inside front cover), but are governed by the Graduate School Calendar as to work taken in other departments.

Special Equipment for Graduate Work. A number of furnished offices are provided in Myron Taylor Hall for graduate students.

For further information with regard to graduate work in law see the current *Announcement of the Graduate School*, or write to the Chairman of the Division of Law, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Information for Students

REGISTRATION

Students may begin the study of law in September only. Students must register on the days fixed in the calendar and present registration cards at the Dean's office on the same days. Registration blanks for matriculated students in the Law School are issued by the University Registrar upon request. Such request should be made not less than three weeks in advance of registration day.

No student in the second or third year may register in more than fourteen or less than twelve hours in any regular term without the consent of the Executive Committee.

ATTENDANCE

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

(b) Requests for leaves of absence should be made in advance. Requests for those which are desired in connection with general university activities should be presented to the Chairman of the University Committee on Student Activities.

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

MEASURE OF WORK

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

1. *Examinations.* (a) All students are required to take course examinations, except that Third Year students are excused from course examinations in the term in which the Faculty declares them eligible to take the comprehensive examination required for graduation. This comprehensive examination will be given in the Spring Term of the school year and will not normally be given at other times. 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 methods of study.

(b) Students may be excluded from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.

(c) An unexcused absence from an examination will result in the mark of "Incomplete", which may, with the permission of the Faculty, be removed at a subsequent examination.

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

(e) The following grades are given upon examinations: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor; P, pass; F, failure.

(f) Any student who has received a grade of "D" or "P" in any course examination and who has not been dropped from the School, is entitled to one re-examination for the purpose of raising this grade. Such re-examination must be at a subsequent regular examination in that subject, and not more than two years after the grade of "D" or "P" was incurred. The student's final mark in the subject shall be the one secured in the second examination.

2. *Standing.* (a) Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows: for each hour of work in which the student received a grade of A, 3 points; for each hour of B, 2 points; for each hour of C, 1 point; for each hour of D, $\frac{1}{2}$ point; for each hour of P, no points. For each hour of F, $\frac{1}{2}$ point will be deducted.

(b) A student's merit point ratio is determined by dividing the total number of merit points awarded to him by the number of hours of work taken in course. Hours of F grade are not excluded in this computation. Hours in which a second examination is taken under Rule 1 (f) above are counted only once.

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

(d) A regular student will be dropped (1) if at the close of his first two terms of law study he has not earned 20 merit points, or (2) if at the end of his third term his merit point ratio is less than .75, or (3) if at the end of his fourth or any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than .85, or (4) if in the judgment of the Faculty his work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory.

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

(f) Special students and students taking less than full work may be dropped at any time in the discretion of the Faculty.

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

3. *Eligibility to take comprehensive examination.* (a) To be eligible to take the comprehensive examination in the second term of any academic year a student must have obtained at the end of the first term of that academic year a total of at least 66 hours and 64 merit points.

(b) Any student who at the end of the first term of his third year is not eligible for the comprehensive examination and has not been dropped under these rules, may be continued in the School on such terms as the Faculty may prescribe.

DEGREES AND

CERTIFICATES 1. *Bachelor of Laws Degree.* As a prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have completed the course, which requires attendance during three academic years; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation; (c) have satisfactorily completed eighty hours of work; and (d) have satisfactorily passed a comprehensive examination based upon the work of the three years.

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

3. A student who does not satisfactorily pass the third year comprehensive examination will not be graduated in that year and may continue in the School only with the permission of the Faculty.

Certificate of Attendance. Any student who has been in regular attendance upon the Law School, whether entitled to a degree or not, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and his attainments.

Graduate Degrees in Law. The degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) are conferred upon students who do satisfactory graduate work in law. See the fuller statement on pages 11-13.

BULLETIN BOARD

Official notices which are posted on the bulletin board maintained for that purpose are considered personal notices to the student or students concerned.

REGISTRATION FOR BAR EXAMINATIONS

The bar examiners of the various states require, in many instances, the filing of certain certificates or the taking of preliminary examinations before entrance upon the study of the law. Each student entering the Law School should obtain from the proper authorities (usually the State Board of Law Examiners) in the state in which he intends to practice information as to the requirements of that state. *This information should be obtained as soon as the student decides to study law. Failure to do so may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

SCHOLARSHIPS

AND PRIZES *Cornell Law Association Scholarships.* A limited number of scholarships have been established for the year 1939-40 by the Cornell Law Association from the net proceeds of the annual dues paid by its members and from funds given for the purpose by individual alumni or groups of alumni. These scholarships will be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty under rules prescribed by the Law Association.

Cornell University Scholarships. Fifteen annual tuition scholarships have been established by the University to be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty of Law.

Henry W. Sackett Scholarships. Two scholarships, one of which will probably be of the value of four hundred dollars, and one of which will probably be of the value of three hundred dollars, have been established for the year 1939-40, from the Sackett Law School Endowment Fund. These scholarships are to be awarded in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

Mynderse Van Cleef Scholarship. This scholarship of the value of seventy-five dollars is awarded in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

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

Cuthbert W. Pound Fund. During the year 1937 the Pound Memorial Fund was created through contributions made in memory of the late Cuthbert W. Pound, '84, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and one time a member of the Faculty of the Cornell Law School. The income from the fund provides a scholarship of four hundred dollars.

Cornell Law Loan Funds. With the aid of the Cornell Law Association a small revolving loan fund was created for the benefit of students

in the Law School. The University also received from the estate of Walter P. Cooke, '91, the sum of \$36,500 for the establishment of a loan fund for law students. Loans are made upon the recommendation of a committee of the Faculty.

Boardman Third Year Law Scholarship. A Third Year Law Scholarship of the value of eighty dollars, being the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded annually in June to the Second Year student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year. It is available during the third year and is payable in the same way as are University undergraduate scholarships. This scholarship may be forfeited in case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

Fraser Scholarships. Two scholarships, of the value of one hundred dollars and fifty dollars each, the gift of William Metcalf, jr., '01, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to Third Year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the Third Year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Scholarship is not eligible.

W. D. P. Carey Exhibition. A prize of fifty dollars is offered for the year 1939-40 by William D. P. Carey, '26, of Hutchinson, Kansas, to be awarded to the Third Year student in the Cornell Law School who, in the judgment of the Faculty, acquits himself most creditably in the comprehensive examination.

TUITION AND

OTHER FEES *Tuition.* The fee for tuition for all law students except candidates for graduate degrees in law is \$400 a year, payable in installments of \$220 at the beginning of the first term and \$180 at the beginning of the second term. For the University's requirements and rules with regard to the payment of tuition and other fees, see the *General Information Number*.

The tuition fee for all students registered in the Graduate School of Cornell University for graduate work in law is \$150 for the academic year, payable in installments of \$75 at the beginning of each term.

For regulations as to additional fees and as to tuition charge for summer sessions or portions of the academic year, see the current *Announcement of the Graduate School*.

A *Matriculation Fee* of \$10 and an *Examination-Book Fee* of \$1 are required of every student at the time of his first registration in the University. (If a deposit of \$25 has been made, these fees are taken out of the deposit.)

A *Health and Infirmary Fee* of \$6 is required at the beginning of each term. For a statement of the privileges given in return for this fee, see the *General Information Number*.

A *Willard Straight Hall Membership Fee* of \$5 is required at the beginning of each term. Its payment entitles the student to share in the common privileges afforded by Willard Straight Hall, subject to regulations approved by the Board of Managers of the Hall.

A *Physical Recreation Fee* of \$4 is required at the beginning of each term of every student in the Law School. It entitles the student to the use of the University athletic fields and the Gymnasium, and to a locker, with bathing facilities and towels, in the Gymnasium, the Drill Hall, or the Schoellkopf Memorial Building.

A *Graduation Fee* is required, at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred, of every candidate for a degree. For the degree of LL.B. the fee is \$10; for an advanced degree it is \$20. The fee will be returned if the degree is not conferred.

Special Fees. A student desiring to take an examination for the removal of a mark of "Incomplete" or "Absent", or a re-examination for the purpose of raising a grade of "D" or "P", must notify the Secretary, and pay the required fee, in advance of the date of such examination. By the rules of the University, a fee of \$2 is required.

Matriculated students who register late in any term are required to pay a fee of \$5.

Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

LIVING

COSTS The University has ten residential halls and four houses which altogether provide room for about 700 men. The rents range from \$3 to \$7 a week. The house at 15 South Avenue, one block from Myron Taylor Hall, is reserved for graduate students, including men of the Law School. For particulars consult the *General Information Number* or address the Manager of Residential Halls.

Many private lodging houses near the University offer furnished rooms, with heat and light, at rates ranging from \$3 to \$6 a week for

a single room. Before he rents a room in a private house, a student should make sure, by a personal inspection, that the sanitary arrangements of the house are good, and he should especially insist on a good fire escape. The University publishes a list of lodging houses which have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in the above respects; the list is ready for distribution on August 15. New students, if they have not already engaged rooms, are advised to come to Ithaca for that purpose a few days before the beginning of registration in September.

The University does not conduct dining halls for its student men. There is, however, a large cafeteria in Willard Straight Hall and another at the College of Home Economics. Near the University are many restaurants and cafeterias which cater mainly to students. The boarding house is extinct here, though the fraternity house takes its place in serving the needs of many undergraduates.

COSTS FOR

WOMEN

The University provides furnished rooms and board for student women in six large residential halls—Sage College, Prudence Risley Hall, and four units of the Balch Halls—and their accommodations are supplemented by those of several adjacent cottages. In any of these halls the charge for board, laundry, and rent of a furnished room, with heat and light, is \$525 a year. Prospective students are urged to make early arrangements for their accommodations by applying to the Manager of Residential Halls. Rooms are assigned in order of application on August 25.

BOOKS

The books that are needed for the first year in the Law School cost from \$25 to \$40. By the sale of books at the end of each year the cost of the books that are needed for the next year can ordinarily be partly met.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of law demands so much of the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake the earning of a major part of his living expenses during the school year. Four students of the Law School are employed as assistant law librarians. For further information on the subject of employment consult the *General Information Number*.

NOTE

Further information upon points which do not appear to be covered by this Announcement can be obtained by addressing The Secretary, Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Courses of Instruction

REQUIRED AND ELECTIVE

The completion of the course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws requires attendance for three academic years of about thirty-two weeks each and the satisfactory pursuit of eighty term-hours of studies approved by the Faculty. Following is a list of the courses of instruction that are given in the Law School:

FIRST YEAR (*All Courses Required*)

1. *Contract*. Three hours throughout the year. Six credit hours. Huffcut and Woodruff's *Cases on Contract* (fourth edition) and special assignments. Professor THOMPSON. Credit will be given only for the entire course. Students will not be admitted in the second term.

History and development of the common law of contract, with emphasis upon the modern movements in this field of the law. Principles controlling the formation, operation, and termination of the contractual obligation, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the law course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

2. *Agency*. Second term. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Assistant Professor WASHINGTON.

The conduct of business and industry through representatives; the distribution of the risks of business and industry between employers, employees, and third parties; problems of authority, notice, and ratification; duties of employer and employee to one another; introductory study of the forms of business organization.

3. *Torts*. Three hours throughout the year. Six credit hours. Wilson's *Cases on Torts*. Professor WILSON. Credit will be given only for the entire course. Students will not be admitted in the second term.

Civil wrongs arising from breaches of socially imposed duties as distinguished from duties assumed by contract. Interference with person or property, including trespass; conversion; negligence; defamation; deceit; wrongful prosecution; liability not based on fault; interference with social and business relations (unfair competition,

strikes, boycotts, and the like); duties arising from the possession of land; etc.

4. *Criminal Law*. First term. Four hours. Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law* (third edition). Professor BURDICK.

Purposes of criminal justice; the criminal act; attempts; mental states; mitigating and exonerating circumstances; causal relation; parties; the specific crimes.

5. *Personal Property*. First term. Three hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property* (second edition). Assistant Professor WASHINGTON.

Relation of the common law actions and modern procedure to substantive law of personal property; acquisition of interests in chattels by rightful taking of possession, including bailments; duties of bailee to bailor; rights of bailor and bailee; the bailee as a secured creditor, including common law liens and pledges; bona fide purchase; acquisition of interests in personal property by gift, satisfaction of judgment, accession, and confusion; fixtures and emblements.

7. *Equity I*. Second term. Three hours. Cook's *Cases in Equity*, one volume edition (second edition). Professor STEVENS.

The course involves a study of the origin and nature of equity, and a consideration of equitable relief based upon the inadequacy of the legal remedy as illustrated by cases in contract and tort.

8. *Real Property I*. Both terms. First term, two hours; second term, three hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (second edition); Bigelow's *Introduction to the Law of Real Property* and *Cases on Rights in Land* (second edition); The American Law Institute's *Restatement of the Law of Property*. Professor FARNHAM. Credit will be given only for the entire course. Students will not be admitted in the second term.

Possessory estates in land, including limitations appropriate to their creation; elementary treatment of future interests, including the relation of the Statutes of Uses and Wills to their creation; modern conveyancing and execution of deeds; common law and statutory marital estates; bare possessory interests in chattels and land, including acquisition of title by adverse possession; prescription; interests incidental to possession of land, including lateral and subjacent support, interests in streams, surface waters, and underground waters; interests in the land of another, including profits, easements, licenses, covenants running with the land at law, equitable servitudes and rents; covenants for title; equitable servitudes in chattels.

Moot Court. Both terms. Assistant Professor MORSE aided by Assistant Professors KEEFFE and WASHINGTON.

Preparation of briefs and argument of cases before members of the Faculty. Instruction in the use of legal materials by Assistant Professor MORSE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS (*All Courses Elective*)

21. *Negotiable Paper*. First term. Three hours. Smith and Moore's *Cases on Bills and Notes* (third edition). Professor ROBINSON.

The law of negotiable instruments from the law merchant, through the common law and into its present codified state in the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law; the formal requisites of bills, notes and checks; negotiation; the obligations of the parties to such paper; the necessary steps to perfect the holder's rights; and the discharge of negotiable instruments.

22. *Wills and Probate Law*. First term. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor LAUBE.

The right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; the formalities for the execution and revocation of a will; the various classes of legacies and devises; the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in the administration of decedents' estates.

23. *Equity II*. First term. Three hours. Cook's *Cases on Equity*, one volume edition (second edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Enforcement and effect of equitable decrees; powers over a res within and without the jurisdiction; the grounds for denying equitable relief though the remedy at law is inadequate; equitable conversion.

24. *Insurance*. First term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Insurance* (second edition). Professor ROBINSON.

The special subject-matter treated is the insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to this species of contractual obligation. The contracts of fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; and the statutory provisions affecting insurance contracts are considered.

26. *Evidence*. First term. Four hours. Casebook to be announced. Assistant Professor KEEFFE.

This course includes in general all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases. It deals with judicial notice, presumptions, admissions, relevancy, and the rule against hearsay with its exceptions. It also covers opinion evidence, real evidence, documentary evidence, the best evidence rule, the parol evidence rule, and the examination of witnesses.

27. *Sales*. First term. Three hours. Williston and McCurdy, *Cases on Sales*. Professor ROBINSON.

This course is concerned with the sale of personal property, including sale by use of document of title; the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller, and of third persons regarding the transaction; the origin and incidents of warranties; conditional sales; and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

28. *Procedure I*. Second term. Three hours. Professor MACDONALD. Materials to be announced.

The purpose of the two courses, Procedure I and Procedure II, is the study of the organization and development of the machinery provided by the state designed to bring to a conclusion controversies between individuals, including a study of the courts and their officers, and the function of the bar as a profession; the procedural devices used in the courts during the course of an action, excluding treatment of factual preparation for trial and the law of evidence; the steps taken in an ordinary civil action from the issuance of process to the satisfaction of judgment. The method of study will be reading of cases and statutes, consideration of current proposals for improving procedure, and drafting of papers.

Procedure I will include the organization of the courts, process, and pleadings. It should ordinarily be elected in the second year.

29. *Procedure II*. First term. Three hours. Professor MACDONALD. Materials to be announced.

See statement of Procedure I. Preparation for trial, through the appeal. This course should ordinarily be elected in the third year.

30. *Security Transactions*. First term. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor LAUBE.

A discussion of the problems arising in the use of the various security devices in financing where the credit is obtained by the use of personal or real property or of the credit of a third person.

32. *Business Associations*. Both terms. First term, three hours; second term, two hours. Elective as a unit for Third Year students. Frey's *Cases and Statutes on Business Associations*. Professor STEVENS and Assistant Professor WASHINGTON.

The formation, organization, management, control, and termination of partnerships, limited partnerships, joint stock companies, business trusts, and private corporations, with major attention being given to corporate problems arising under common law and modern statutes. The work of the second term is largely devoted to financial matters including accounting.

33. *Quasi-Contracts*. Second term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (third edition). Professor LAUBE. (Omitted 1939-40.)

The rectification of unjust enrichment through the contract forms of action; comparison of this kind of relief with other forms available.

34. *Business Regulation I*. Second term. Three hours. Robinson's *Cases on Public Utilities* (second edition) and assigned material. Professor THOMPSON.

Constitutional background of business regulation; general scope of regulation at common law; regulation of public service enterprises; creation of the relation of public utility proprietor and patron; the historical rights and duties arising therefrom; performance of the service; termination of the relation; special duties of the carrier; regulation of air transportation; radio regulation; interrelation of state and federal administrative agencies; legal aspects of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

35. *Constitutional Law*. Second term. Four hours. Dodd's *Cases on Constitutional Law* (shorter selection, second edition). Professor BURDICK.

Judicial interpretation and enforcement of written constitutions; legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government; the federal system; form of the national government; inter-state and foreign commerce; the Bill of Rights; due process and equal protection; eminent domain; retroactive laws in civil cases; constitutional amendment.

36. *Property III*. Second term. Two hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (second edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Description of land conveyed; accretion; exceptions and reservations; creation of easements by implication; concurrent estates; estoppel by deed; recording and registration of titles.

38. *Future Interests*. Second term. Three hours. Elective for Third Year students. Kales' *Cases on Future Interests* (second edition). Professor WHITESIDE.

Classification of future interests in property; creation and characteristics of the various kinds of future interests; construction of limitations; the rule against perpetuities; suspension of the power of alienation under the statutes of New York and other jurisdictions; restraints on alienation; powers.

39. *Trusts*. Second term. Three hours. Scott's *Cases on Trusts* (second edition). Professor WHITESIDE.

Distinctions between the trust and other relationships; creation and elements of the trust; resulting and constructive trusts; the trustee

and the beneficiary, and their respective rights, duties, and powers; the termination of the trust.

41. *Conflict of Laws*. Second term. Three hours. Elective for Third Year students. Beale's *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (one volume, second edition). Professor ROBINSON.

Questions concerning the rights of persons within the territory of one nation or state, by reason of acts, private or public, done within the dominion of another nation or state.

42. *Municipal Corporations*. First term. Two hours. Stason's *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. Assistant Professor MORSE.

Creation, control, alteration, and dissolution of municipal corporations; their charters, proceedings, officers, and agents; their powers and liabilities; taxation and indebtedness.

46. *International Law*. First term. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the rights and duties of nations and their subjects or citizens in time of peace or war, where international questions are involved, including nationality, territory and jurisdiction of states, treaties, pacific settlement of international disputes, rights of citizens and aliens in time of war, and obligations and rights of neutrals.

47. *Admiralty*. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Elective for Second and Third Year students. Professor ROBINSON. (Not given in 1939-40.)

This course deals with the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; with death and injury of persons, and the special provisions governing death and injury of the various classes of maritime workers; with maritime liens; with the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships; and with the principles of liability and its limitation which are peculiar to the admiralty law. Salvage, general average and the principles governing collision will be covered in only a general way.

48. *Creditors' Rights*. Second term. Three hours. Sturges' *Cases on Debtors' Estates* (second edition). Assistant Professor KEEFFE.

Elective for Second and Third Year students. The course will include the remedies available to a creditor in the state and federal courts, such as attachment, assignment for the benefit of creditors, equity receivership, and bankruptcy. Special emphasis will be placed upon the reorganization of corporations under the recent amendments to the Bankruptcy Act. In addition to the casebook special problems will be assigned.

50. *Jurisprudence*. First term. Two hours. Professor LAUBE.

An examination of the nature and end of law, its sources, its forms, its scope, its application, and its growth. Assigned reading and selected cases. Elective for Graduate and Third Year students.

51. *Administrative Law*. Second term. Two hours. Professor MACDONALD. Casebook to be announced.

A discussion of the law applicable to determinations involving private rights made by bodies other than the courts. This involves a study of the theory of the separation of powers, and of the functions of the three branches of government. The course centers upon the nature of the various powers over private rights granted to non-judicial bodies; the nature of the proceeding before such bodies; the manner of the determination of the issue, including executive discretion; and the nature of the control exercised by the courts over such determinations. Elective for Graduate and Third Year students.

52. *Exercises in Evidence*. Second term. Two hours of class work; one hour credit. Professor WILSON.

A study of the trial stage of a lawsuit, designed to illustrate the application of the principles developed in Course 26, *supra*. Open only to students who have credit for that course. *Not* to be given if *less* than twelve students elect the course.

PROBLEM COURSES

AND SEMINARS

The following courses are elective for Graduate and Third Year students. Except as indicated below, enrollment in each course will be limited to twelve students.

53. *Jurisprudence*. Second term. One hour. Professor LAUBE. Elective for Graduate and selected Third Year students. (Omitted in 1939-40.)

Individual study of specific problems in the light of their social or economic background. Course 50 is a prerequisite.

54. *Taxation*. Second term. Two hours. Professors STEVENS and WHITESIDE. Enrollment limited to twenty-four, divided into two sections.

A study of income, estate, and gift tax questions as raised by problems drawn from the fields of business associations, trusts, and estates.

Individual investigation; preparation of reports and instruments; group conferences.

55. *Legal History*. Time and credit to be arranged. Professors WHITESIDE, THOMPSON, ROBINSON, and Assistant Professor WASHINGTON.

Directed studies in special fields of legal history.

57. *Federal Practice*. Second term. Two hours. Assistant Professor KEEFFE.

Supervised individual study of particular problems that arise in practice in the Federal Courts. Special emphasis will be placed upon the removal of causes and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

58. *Election of Remedies*. First term. Two hours. Professor WILSON.

A study of the general principles of damages at law, and a comparative study of forms of alternative relief, together with a consideration of the elements involved in a choice among available remedies.

60. *Business Regulation II*. First term. Time and credit to be arranged. Seminar based on assigned material and research reports. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law, or Business Regulation I, or a course in the Law of Public Utilities. Professor THOMPSON and Assistant Professor WASHINGTON.

Common law and modern legislative regulation of business monopolies and unfair competition; modern statutory regulation in the fields of labor, agriculture, commerce, finance, and industry; government in the power business; the rural electrification problem; co-operative enterprises; interrelation of state and federal regulation.

61. *Trusts and Estates*. Second term. One hour. Professor WHITESIDE.

A study of trusts and estates through assigned problems, including drafting, administration, taxation, and practice in Surrogate's Courts.

62. *Legislation*. Second term. Two hours. Professor MACDONALD.

A study of the legislative process, organization and procedure of law reform through legislation, and of specific problems of legislative drafting.

63. *Procedure*. Time and credit to be arranged. Professors MACDONALD and WILSON, and Assistant Professor KEEFFE.

Directed studies in special fields of procedure.

COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Attention is called to courses related to the law in the fields of History, Government, Economics, Philosophy, and Psychology, and to the courses in Public Speaking. (See the *Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences*.)

Students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Those who have satisfactorily completed their first year

may, with the permission of the Dean, elect each year thereafter not to exceed three hours in other colleges.

THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

The Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in honor of Judge Irvine, former Dean of this School, provides for one or more lectures on legal topics each year by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

- 1914—Hon. Adelbert Moot, of the Buffalo Bar. *Thoroughness.*
 1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York City Bar. *Legal Ethics.*
 1917—Professor J. H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern University College of Law, Chicago, Ill. *A New Way to Teach Old Law.*
 1918—Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. *Due Process of Law Today.*
 1919—Hon. Harlan F. Stone, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Lawyer and His Neighbors.*
 1920—Hon. Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *The Fourth Estate.*
 1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School. *Freedom of Contract.*
 1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., of the Chicago Bar. *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence.*
 1923—Hon. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Philosopher and the Lawyer.*
 1924—Hon. Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions.*
 1925—Hon. Robert Von Moschzisker, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa. *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions when Amending the Federal Constitution.*
 1926—Frederic R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar. *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice.*
 1927—Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of the City of New York. *Property and Sovereignty.*
 1928—Walter P. Cooke, Esq., late of the Buffalo Bar. *Reparations and the Dawes Plan.*
 1929—Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England. *Case Law in the United States and in England.*
 1930—Hon. William S. Andrews, former judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *New York and its Waters.*
 1931—Professor Harold J. Laski, London School of Economics, England. *Sovereignty and International Law.*
 1932—Professor Joseph H. Beale, Harvard Law School. *Legal History and Law Reform.*
 1933—Professor Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University. *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States.*
 1934—Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar, Toledo, Ohio. *The Art of Drafting Contracts.*

- 1935—Dean Charles E. Clark, Yale Law School. *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure.*
- 1936—Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar, New York City. *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles.*
- 1937—Hon. Charles Warren, of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia Bars, Washington, D. C. *State Disputes in the Supreme Court.*
- 1938—Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Esq., of the New York Bar, Rochester, N. Y. *A New Society and an Old Calling.*
- 1939—Professor Roscoe Pound, Harvard University. *Private Law and Public Law.*

Catalogue of Students, 1938-39

Third Year Students

Baldwin, Frederic Kidder, A.B. 1932, Williams	Utica
Bendixen, Edward Hawley, B.S. 1936, Syracuse	Syracuse
Berry, John Ehresmann, A.B. 1936, Syracuse	Syracuse
Blackman, Sidney Willis, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Warren, Pa.
Blunt, Charles Marston, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Springfield, Mass.
Borger, William Henry, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Pearl River
Broker, Thomas Oerter, B.A. 1936, Wesleyan	Dumont, N. J.
Buyoucos, James Victor, A.B. 1936, Dartmouth	Canajoharie
Chase, Lester Hall, B.A. 1931, St. Lawrence	Massena
Daetsch, William Jacob, jr., A.B. 1937, Cornell	Buffalo
Driscoll, Thomas Lucius, jr., A.B. 1937, Cornell	Lynbrook
Dughi, Louis John, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Westfield, N. J.
Duke, Emanuel, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Buffalo
Gordon, Nellie Mae, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Lawyersville
Gossin, Alex Joseph, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Rochester
Gregory, David, A.B. 1936, Williams	Ithaca
Groner, Samuel, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Buffalo
Hauser, Robert Griebel, B.S. 1936, Hamilton	Utica
Holt-Harris, John Evan, jr., A.B. 1937, Cornell	Albany
Hopper, Walter Everett, jr., A.B. 1937, Cornell	Ithaca
Ives, Winston Spencer, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Owego
Jennings, Homer Thomas, A.B. 1935, Union	Fulton
Joelson, Charles Samuel, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Paterson, N. J.
Jones, Grace Hinsdale, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Ithaca
Jones, Herschel Baker, A.B. 1936, Centre College	Columbia, Ky.
Joy, Emma Rowena, A.B. 1936, College of the Sacred Heart	Lansford, Pa.
Kelly, Joseph John, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Addison
Kern, Warren Louis, B.Chem. 1936, Cornell	New York City
Kingman, Lucius, A.B. 1935, Yale	Providence, R. I.
Kleps, Ralph Norman, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Batavia
MacCrea, Norman Stanley, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Ithaca
MacMackin, Stuart, A.B. 1936, Dartmouth	Utica
Mandel, Joseph Maurice, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Bayside
Mercier, Harry Wilfrid, A.B. 1935, Cornell	Clayton
Miller, Edwin Mason, B.S. 1935, Cornell	Fredonia
Mistretta, Charles Joseph, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Falconer
Moscowitz, Alvin Edward, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Brooklyn
Muskie, Edmund Sixtus, A.B. 1936, Bates	Rumford, Maine
Newman, Thomas Francis, jr., A.B. 1936, Cornell	Yonkers
Nichols, Thomas Monroe, A.B. 1936, Syracuse	Rochester
Norton, Sidney Jeffrey, A.B. 1936, Wesleyan	Kew Gardens
Plumb, William Thompson, jr., A.B. 1936, Rochester	Rochester
Polensky, Monroe Jesse, B.S. 1935, New York University	Ithaca
Rarig, Frederick John, A.B. 1936, Minnesota	Ithaca

Rarig, Reva Mae, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Ithaca
Raynor, Eleanor Catherine, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Ithaca
Robison, Howard Winfield, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Owego
Rosenbaum, Ruth Joy, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Ithaca
Rosenheck, Manford, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Elmira
Scoville, Elizabeth Eliza, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Ithaca
Slawson, Alfred Meeks, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Canisteo
Stoddard, William Increase, A.B. 1936, Cornell	New York City
Ward, Peter, A.B. 1936, Harvard	Buffalo
Weber, Charles Michael, A.B. 1936, Colgate	Franklin Square
Williams, George Rafter, A.B. 1936, Michigan	Rochester
Willmott, Henry Hatton, A.B. 1936, Williams	Watertown
Ziff, Bertram, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Elmira

Second Year Students

Adamson, John Evans, jr., A.B. 1937, Hamilton	Kenmore
Andrews, James DeWitt, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Savannah
Axtell, Clayton Morgan, jr., A.B. 1937, Cornell	Deposit
Bassett, Charles Hibberd, A.B. 1937, Dartmouth	Owego
Brelos, Richard Henry, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Williamsville
Brown, Wendell Reese, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Utica
Budington, Thomas Gunton, A.B. 1937, Columbia	Piermont
Burke, Thomas Albert, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Canandaigua
Clark, Claude J., jr., A.B. 1937, Dartmouth	Malone
Cohen, Arthur Joseph, jr., A.B. 1937, Dartmouth	New York City
Conable, John Strachan, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Warsaw
Conable, William Gouinlock, A.B. 1936, Cornell	Warsaw
Conti, Arthur, B.A. 1937, Lehigh	Brooklyn
Conway, John Joseph, jr., A.B. 1937, Cornell	Albany
Coxe, Alfred Conkling, jr., A.B. 1937, Williams	New York City
Cribb, Joseph William, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Canandaigua
Crockett, John Choate, A.B. 1937, Tufts	Lewiston, Maine
Curtiss, Willis David, jr., A.B. 1938, Cornell	Sodus
Dean, Bruce Gilbert, B.S. 1931, New York State College for Teachers	Oswego
Dreyfus, Lynn Elliott, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Delhi
Elmore, George Sutherland, A.B. 1937, Dartmouth	Washington, D. C.
Estabrook, Henry Curry, A.B. 1937, Hamilton	Fayetteville
Fenderson, Jose Webster, A.B. 1937, Amherst	Parsonsfield, Me.
Fink, Joseph Harris, A.B. 1937, Cornell College (Iowa)	Mason City, Iowa
Frisbee, Edward, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Stuyvesant Falls
Gould, Abbott, A.B. 1938, Cornell	White Plains
Henley, Earle Burr, jr., B.S. 1937, Cornell	Oakland, Cal.
Higerd, Ralph Arlington, A.B. 1937, Ohio Wesleyan	Ithaca
Hirshman, Sam Hahn, A.B. 1937, Vanderbilt	Memphis, Tenn.
Hochheiser, Arthur, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Brooklyn
Klausmeyer, Robert Oscar, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Cincinnati, Ohio
Lieberman, Morris Aaron, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Ithaca
Lounsberry, Richard Cooling, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Owego
Lucchese, Anthony Ernest, A.B. 1936, Manhattan College	Tuckahoe

McInerney, Brendan Thomas, B.A. 1937, Yale	Rochester
Madden, Mary Ellen, A.B. 1936, University of Rochester	Rochester
Miller, Robert Grantier, A.B. 1937, Bucknell	Elmira
Newman, Robert Suffern, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Elmira
Orr, William Wallace, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Lewiston
Perkins, Donald Howland, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Rochester
Polk, Herbert Philip, A.B. 1938, Cornell	New York City
Pollock, James Mackenzie, A.B. 1937, Cornell	Towners
Rogers, Thomas Francis, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Syracuse
Roundey, William Gilchrist, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Utica
Schechter, Herman, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Smithtown Branch
Schmuck, Harry Wallis, A.B. 1937, Mount Union College	East Canton, Ohio
Snyder, Emanuel Philip, A.B. 1937, St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.
Stewart, John Spencer, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Ithaca
Stookey, David Knapp, A.B. 1937, Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Tausig, John Geyer, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Harrisburg, Pa.
VanGraafeiland, Ellsworth Alfred, A.B. 1937, Univ. of Rochester	Rochester
Weber, Louis Ellis, A.B. 1937, Lafayette	New York City
Williams, Edwin Albert, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Buffalo
Williams, Judson Clark, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Granville
Wilson, William Leonard, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Waverly
Wood, Polly, A.B. 1935, Mt. Holyoke	Fall River, Mass.

First Year Students

Abeloff, Monroe Jay, B.S. 1938, New York University	New York City
Ahern, Robert James, Arts-Law, Cornell	Buffalo
Berne, Frederick Carl, Arts-Law, Cornell	Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Boochever, Robert, Arts-Law, Cornell	Ithaca
Bookhout, Richard Jay, Arts-Law, Cornell	Oneonta
Booth, Mynderse VanCleaf, Arts-Law, Cornell	Elmira
Brown, Robert Eugene, A.B. 1938, Baldwin-Wallace,	Bamford, nr. Sheffield, England
Caliri, Joseph Louis, A.B. 1938, University of Rochester	Rochester
Campbell, William Todd, A.B. 1938, Colgate	Ridgewood, N. J.
Chamberlain, Philetus Mason, A.B. 1938, University of Rochester	Honeoye Falls
Cooke, George William, jr., B.A. 1937, University of Delaware	Buffalo
Crocker, J. DeReu, A.B. 1938, Brown	Macedon
Dahmen, Ernest A., jr., A.B. 1938, Cornell	Ithaca
Davis, Sherwood Evan, A.B. 1938, Wesleyan	Kingston
Davis, William Henry, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Jackson Heights
DeLamater, William Groat, Arts-Law, Cornell	Ancram
Didinsky, Bernard, Arts-Law, Cornell	South Fallsburg
Feltman, Lee, Arts-Law, Cornell	Albany
Fernbach, Robert Dennis, A.B. 1938, Notre Dame	Cheektowaga
Fischer, William Francis, Arts-Law, Cornell	Johnson City
Fisher, Morgan Terhune, Arts-Law, Cornell	Utica
Fitzpatrick, Francis James, jr., A.B. 1938, Duke	Maplewood, N. J.
German, Ralph Harlan, Arts-Law, Cornell	Pittsburgh, Pa.

Glann, Amos Bissell, Arts-Law, Cornell	Apalachin
Glendening, John Walter, jr., A.B. 1938, Colgate	Maplewood, N. J.
Goldbas, Moses Leon, Arts-Law, Cornell	Utica
Gorman, Charles Woodbury, A.B. 1938, Brown	Providence, R. I.
Heaney, Howell Johnson, Arts-Law, Cornell	Beacon
Hillier, Donald Thomas, B.S. 1938, New Hampshire	Lancaster, N. H.
Hodnett, James Dufour, A.B. 1938, Alfred	Bolivar
Hutton, Albert, jr., A.B. 1938, Brown	Garden City
Katz, Stanley Romer, Arts-Law, Cornell	Bradley, N. J.
Keane, John Michael, A.B. 1936, Hamilton	Binghamton
Keyes, Robinson Emery, A.B. 1937, Dartmouth	Rutland, Vt.
Kraushaar, David, Arts-Law, Cornell	Lawrence
Leone, Ralph, A.B. 1938, Long Island	Brooklyn
Leshner, Robert Schuyler, A.B. 1938, Syracuse	Buffalo
Lesnik, Stanley Jack, Arts-Law, Cornell	Newark, N. J.
Leto, Anthony Richard, B.S. 1938, New York University	New York City
Levene, Louis, Arts-Law, Cornell	Binghamton
Lieberman, Howard Daniel, Arts-Law, Cornell	Brooklyn
McDonald, Robert James, B.S. 1938, Cornell	Waterbury, Conn.
Magoon, John Alfred, B.A. 1938, Stanford	Honolulu, T. H.
Medvin, Murray, B.A. 1938, Wisconsin	New York City
Miller, Edmund Florian, Arts-Law, Cornell	Poughkeepsie
Morgenstern, Florence, Arts-Law, Cornell	Brooklyn
Murdock, Jacob Milton III, Arts-Law, Cornell	Johnstown, Pa.
Netter, Richard, Arts-Law, Cornell	White Plains
O'Malley, Robert Henry, A.B. 1937, Fordham	Carbondale, Pa.
Penney, Norton Lynn, Arts-Law, Cornell	Ithaca
Perna, Rocco Robert Peter, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Riverside, Conn.
Philipp, Douglas Herbert, Arts-Law, Cornell	Syracuse
Price, Irving Llewellyn, jr., Arts-Law, Cornell	Greenport, L. I.
Quigley, Thomas Moore, B.S. 1937, Catholic University	Rutland, Vt.
Raker, Frederick Louis, A.B. 1938, Wesleyan	Pottstown, Pa.
Randall, John Jay, III, A.B. 1938, Colgate	Freeport
Rapoport, Bernard Robert, Arts-Law, Cornell	New York City
Reiter, Hulbert Anderson, A.B. 1938, Wesleyan	Summit, N. J.
Rizzuto, Frank Paul, A.B. 1938, Franklin and Marshall	Endicott
Schweller, Gurson Louis, Arts-Law, Cornell	New York City
Scott, Harry, jr., A.B. 1938, Cornell	Newark, Ohio
Sheridan, Arthur Clinton, Arts-Law, Cornell	Geneva
Slattery, John Hendricken, jr., A.B. 1938, Brown	Providence, R. I.
Smith, George Sidney, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Chadwick
Stewart, Paul Kenyon, A.B. 1938, Bates	Portland, Maine
Turner, Frederick Loyst, Arts-Law, Cornell	Buffalo
Walton, Daniel Day, jr., B.S. 1938, Harvard	Pleasantville
Weed, Norman Broadwell, A.B. 1938, Stanford	Washington, D. C.
Wichert, Robert Adolph, A.B. 1938, Cornell	Watertown
Wildove, Jacob Louis, Arts-Law, Cornell	Middleburg
Wilson, Donald Stanton, A.B. 1938, Dartmouth	Brooklyn
Yengo, Carl Joseph, B.S. 1938, Syracuse	Ithaca

Institutions Represented

Alfred University.	1	Manhattan College.	1
Amherst College.	1	Michigan, University of.	1
Baldwin-Wallace College. . .	1	Minnesota, University of.	1
Bates College.	2	Mount Holyoke College	1
Brown University	4	Mount Union College.	1
Bucknell University	1	New Hampshire, University of.	1
Catholic University of America.	1	New York College for Teachers.	1
Centre College.	1	New York University.	3
Coe College.	1	Notre Dame University	1
Colgate University	4	Ohio Wesleyan University	1
Columbia University .	1	Rochester, University of.	5
Cornell College (Iowa)	1	Sacred Heart, College of the.	1
Cornell University. .	103	St. John's College.	1
Dartmouth College.	8	St. Lawrence University	1
Delaware, University of.	1	Stanford University	2
Duke University .	1	Syracuse University	5
Fordham University	1	Tufts College.	1
Franklin and Marshall College.	1	Union College.	1
Hamilton College	4	Vanderbilt University.	1
Harvard College.	2	Wesleyan University	5
Lafayette College. .	1	Williams College.	4
Lehigh University . .	1	Wisconsin, University of	1
Long Island University	1	Yale College.	2

Number of Institutions Represented: 46.

