

1956

1956-57 Undergraduate Division

New York Law School

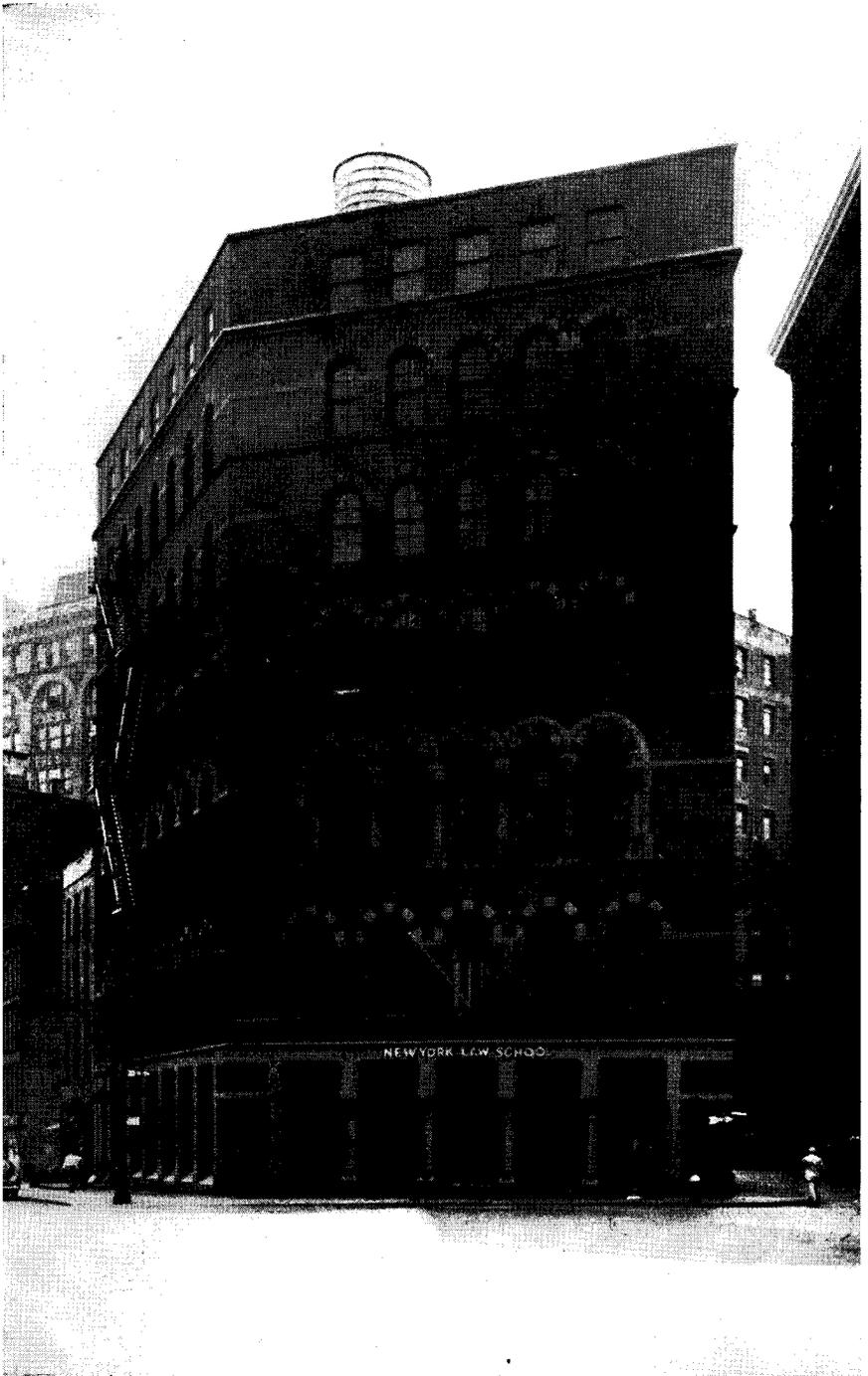
**NEW YORK
LAW SCHOOL**

ESTABLISHED 1891 • INCORPORATED 1897

UNDERGRADUATE DIVISION

1956-1957

**244 William Street,
New York 38, New York**



The Dwight Building, New York Law School



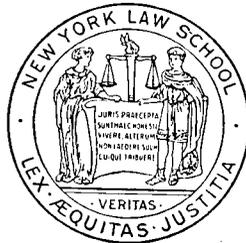
The Lounge of New York Law School

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

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UNDERGRADUATE DIVISION

1956-1957



Approved by the American Bar Association

244 William Street,
New York 38, New York

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CALENDAR

1956

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THE NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR

Fall Semester

1957

BY APPOINTMENT		<i>Registration of New Students</i>
SEPTEMBER	16, 17, 18, 19	<i>Re-enrollment of Students</i>
SEPTEMBER	26	<i>Late Registration</i>
OCTOBER	1	<i>Classes begin for All Students</i>
NOVEMBER	27	<i>Wednesday, Thanksgiving Holidays begin, 9:00 P. M.</i>
DECEMBER	2	<i>Monday, Thanksgiving Holidays end, 9:00 A. M.</i>
DECEMBER	20	<i>Friday, Christmas Recess begins, 9:00 P. M.</i>

1958

JANUARY	2	<i>Thursday, Christmas Recess ends, 9:00 A. M.</i>
JANUARY	30	<i>Semester ends for All Students</i>

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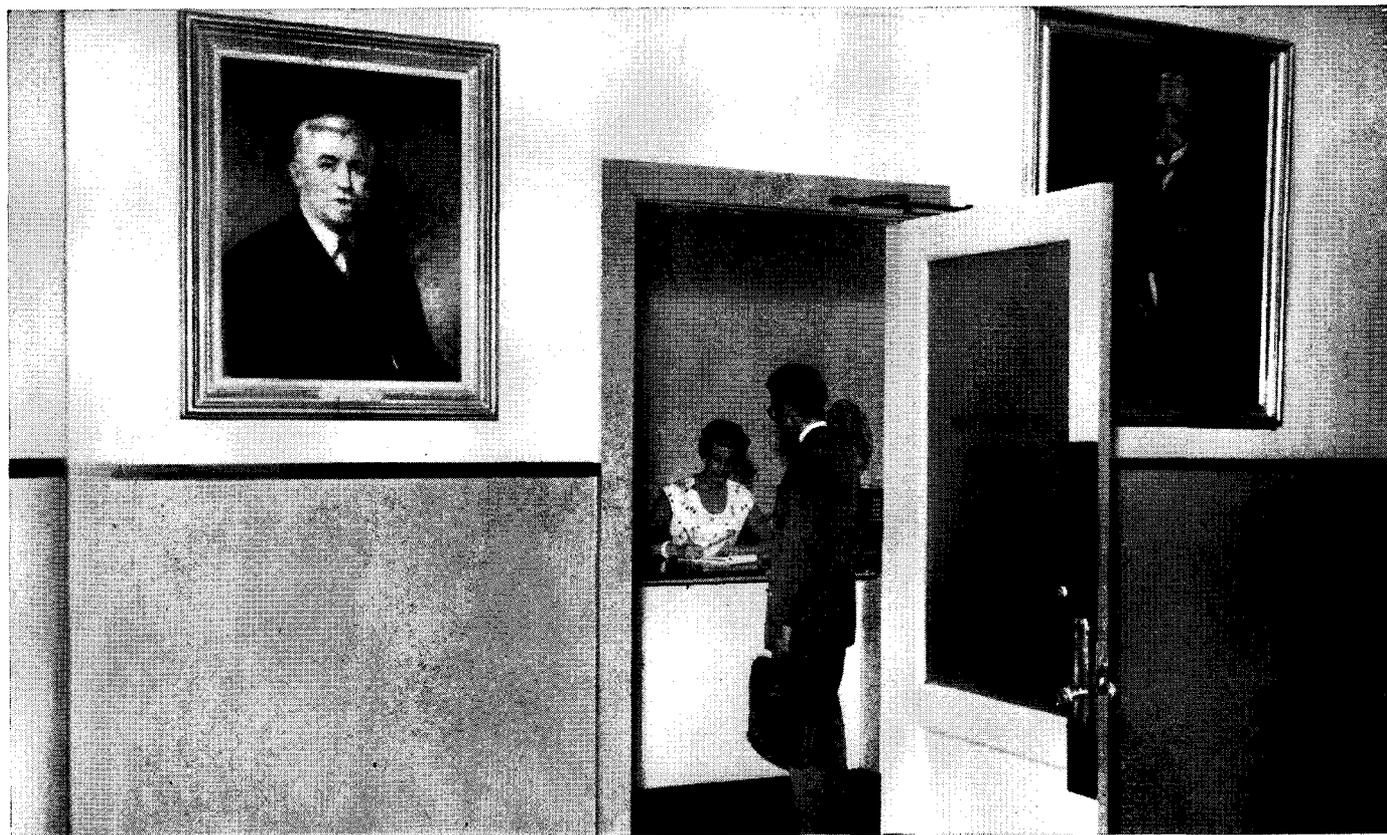
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Entrance to Registration Office, flanked by portraits of the first two Deans of New York Law School, George Chase and Robert E. Petty

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First President of the Board of Trustees of New York Law School

(John Bigelow was a civic reformer, distinguished journalist, progressive educator, Minister to Mexico and France, founder of the New York Public Library, elder statesman, and public benefactor)

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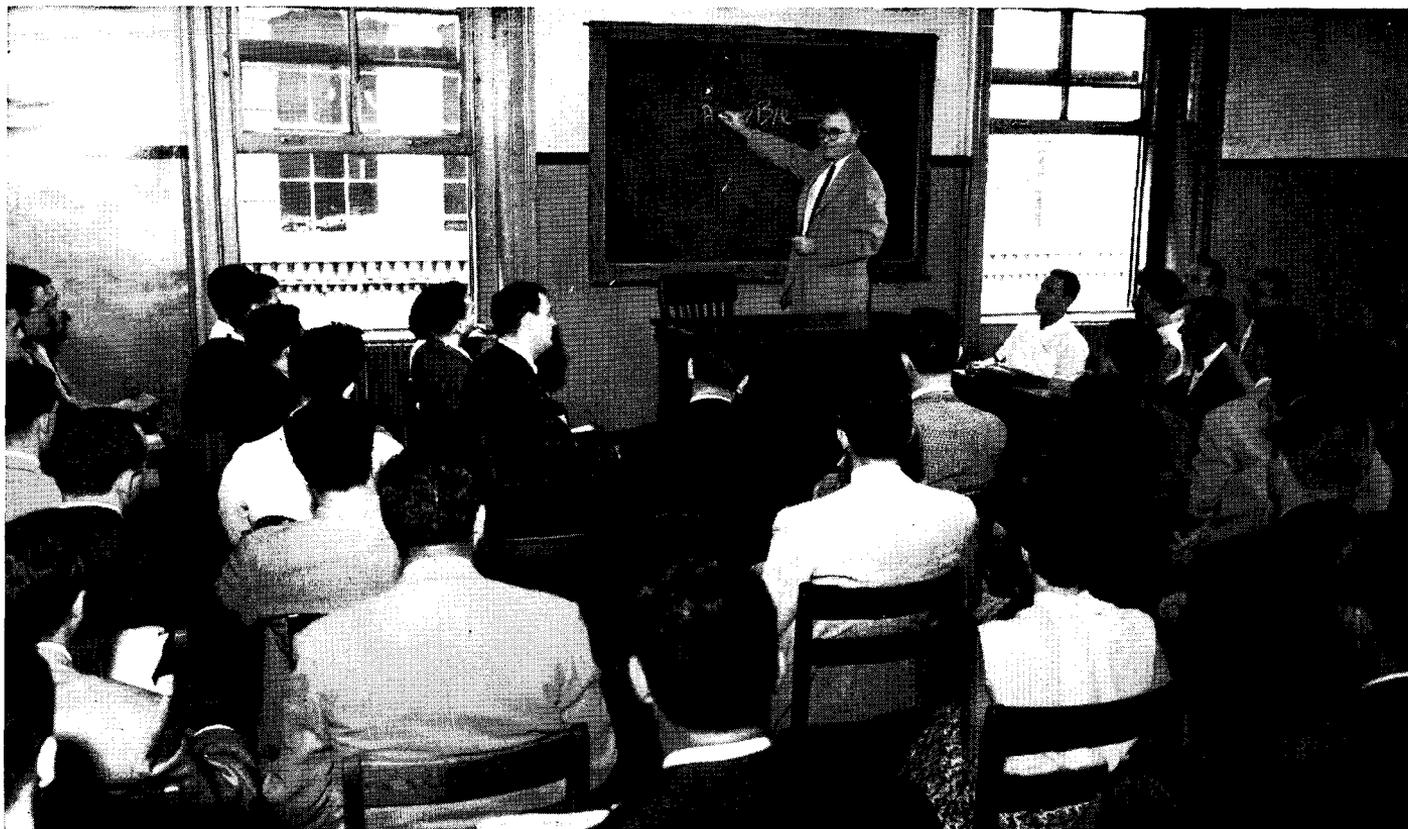
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Professor Sidney H. Asch conducting a class in Real Property

THE LAW SCHOOL

NEW YORK LAW School was organized in 1891 as a non-profit educational institution under a temporary charter granted by the New York State Board of Regents. In 1897 the Law School was incorporated by the New York State Legislature (Chapter 307, New York Laws, 1897). The Act of Incorporation recited that New York Law School was "to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of giving instruction in law and cognate subjects." By this Act authority was given "to grant and confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws and in testimony thereof to award suitable diplomas." By subsequent amendment of the Charter, the school was given authority to grant the Doctor of Juridical Science Degree (S.J.D.) and honorary Doctor's Degree (LL.D.). Five trustees were named by the Legislature in the Act of Incorporation. They were John Bigelow, LL.D., Thomas S. Ormiston, LL.B., Thomas M. Dillingham, M.D., Albert B. Boardman, LL.B., and George Chase, LL.B. The School is approved by the American Bar Association, through the Council of its Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, as well as by the New York State Board of Regents.

The founding of New York Law School was the result of the influence and initiative of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, then Dean of Columbia University School of Law. George Chase, one of the original trustees and a Professor of Law at Columbia University, was the first Dean of New York Law School. With him on the first faculty were his Columbia colleagues, Professors Robert D. Petty and Alfred G. Reeves.

In addition to the teaching and scholarship of Chase, Petty, Reeves, and that of Professor Israel A. Washburne, who became associated with the Law School in 1900 and served for more than thirty years, the Law School also enjoyed the benefit and inspiration of lectures by Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes.

In recent years, under the leadership of Archibald R. Watson, who became President in 1934, and with the cooperation of a distinguished Board of Trustees, the School has acquired a permanent home at 244 William Street, New York 38, New

York. The location is just east of the Municipal Building, in close proximity to the new Manhattan Civic Center. By reason of this development the Law School now has control of the facilities to meet the instructional and recreational needs of the student body. This development has added a new element of stability to an institution which has long served an important public and professional function in the community of which it has been and is an integral part.

THE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

AT THE time New York Law School was organized there were two recognized and distinctive methods of legal instruction. These were the textbook and casebook systems.

The textbook system placed a text or treatise on a specific topic in the hands of the student, with instructions to read the text and concentrate on understanding the principles of law discussed therein, as elaborated by the instructor and as illustrated by specific cases, all being arranged in such a way as to constitute an orderly presentation of the subject. The strength of this method was that it placed in the hands of the student a clear-cut, orderly statement of the principles underlying a given subject.

The casebook system, conceived by Professor Langdell of Harvard University Law School, placed the source legal material of adjudicated cases in the hands of the prospective lawyer, arranged in such a manner as to develop logically a given topic, calling upon the student to analyze the cause of action involved, to formulate and state in lawyer-like fashion the issues of fact or of law presented at the various stages of the proceedings, to interpret the opinion of the court, to extract therefrom the rule of the case, and finally to understand the principle of law underlying the rule. The strength of this system consisted in its value as an educational device for training the beginner in legal analysis of causes of action, which constitutes the central objective of all legal instruction.

The Dwight tradition of teaching fell somewhere between the lecture and the textbook schemes of instruction, consisting in a combination of the lecture and the text, yet differing from both in the more liberal use of cases in order to illustrate a principle previously developed in the lecture or presented in textual form.

Whatever the respective merits of these systems of instruction as they existed in 1891, the march of time has changed our perspective concerning each. As Woodrow Wilson, a great educator as well as a great President, once remarked, the principal

difference between the methods of legal instruction as they existed in his day was largely one of emphasis. The truth appears to be that in most modern law schools, as in New York Law School, no single system of instruction affords a complete solution to the problem of getting over to the law student the full import of modern legal education. In the matter of methods, the casebook system has generally come to be regarded as an efficient tool for teaching the beginner the technique of analyzing causes of action; but beyond that it has largely ceased to exist in its original form. No longer are casebooks referred to merely as casebooks, but as "Cases and Materials" on specific topics, the materials consisting of textual matter, hypothetical cases, or references to the bibliography of the subject.

Aside from any specific method of instruction, New York Law School seeks to train the student in the historical development of the law, and to explain the extent to which the great body of our substantive law developed out of and has been affected by remedial law. In this connection, Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "Whenever we trace a leading doctrine of substantive law far enough back, we are very likely to find some forgotten circumstance of procedure at its source." And Maine expressed the same idea when he stated that the rules of substantive law were to be discovered secreted in the interstices of the common law actions. However this may be, the study of adjective and substantive law is carried on by New York Law School side by side throughout the entire period of instruction in both the graduate and undergraduate divisions, thus emphasizing to the student the fundamental relationship of the two branches of the law. Over and above these objectives, the School aims to give to each student a sound understanding of the enduring principles of the common law, which is the great heritage of the Anglo-Saxon world; and, at the same time, to ground the future lawyer in the fundamentals of State and Federal Regulation, as well as case law.

As indicated in the description of both the graduate and undergraduate courses, the location of the Law School—so near the Civic Center of New York City as to be almost a part of it, surrounded by local, state and federal courts and administrative agencies—affords exceptional opportunity for the actual observa-

tion of the practical applications of the theory of the law, as expounded in the classroom. Thus, under faculty guidance, actual trials and the arguments of appeals may be attended by student groups on occasions corresponding to their theoretical study. Moreover, in an effort to bridge the ever-widening gap between the law school and the law office, the student is required to draft the appropriate legal documents in connection with the study of each topic.

Finally, an effort is made to afford students experience in the actual application of the law. To this end, small groups of students are apprenticed for a few weeks to members of the staff of the Legal Aid Society. There, under the general supervision of the Society's Attorney-in-Chief and such Faculty Members as may be designated by the Dean, the students receive training in law-office practice, management, and routine in the actual handling of the cases referred daily in wide variety to the Society. In the second place, the students also receive instruction in legal bibliography, or the technique of legal research, in writing notes, comments or decisions on assigned topics, some of which are selected for publication in the New York Law Forum, and in the preparation and presentation of legal memoranda and hypothetical appellate briefs.



Associate Librarian Rudolph H. Heimanson at the control desk

THE LIBRARY

Developed primarily as a working collection for the practical needs of New York Law School students, faculty and alumni, the more than 40,000 volume library aims to be a center for general legal research.

The basic collection comprises all of the state appellate reports prior to the West Reporter System, plus the Reporter System itself. Added to this are all the major reported decisions in the Federal Courts and a special collection of leading English cases. The Library also possesses up to date statutory material of the Federal Government and of all the states, and collections of English statutes.

This basic material is supplemented by a careful selection of textbooks, treatises, encyclopedias, services. Complete holdings of the American Digest System, American Law Reports Annotated, Federal Digest, Abbott's New York Digest, are maintained.

A special feature of the Library is the Olin Collection, established by a special grant of \$12,000 in 1953. This fund has enabled the Library to include, among other publications, about 200 Anglo-American legal periodicals.

In 1953, the Library was designated as the repository library for the Scribes, a national organization of writers on legal subjects, who must be members of the American Bar Association.

The Library is located on the third floor of the School, where a Main Reading Room and special New York and Federal Reading Rooms are maintained. In addition to this, the fifth floor collection houses all the bound periodicals, all state reports (outside of New York), encyclopedias, various agency reports, Federal statutes, all English materials. The Card Catalog (for books) and the Kardex (for periodicals), both of which are found in the Main Reading Room, inform quickly about the holdings of the Library and their location.

The Library is open week days from 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Sundays from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Special holiday schedules are posted on the bulletin board from time to time.



A section of the Law Library

**THE PROGRAM OF UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION
LEADING TO THE BACHELOR OF LAWS
(LL.B.) DEGREE**

The General Objectives

THE primary objective of the Law School is to prepare students for the practice of the legal profession. With this in mind it seeks to ground the future lawyer in the fundamentals of the common law, which is the common legal heritage of the English-speaking peoples. It is also the purpose of the program to train teachers of the law, and to equip the student with the techniques necessary effectively to handle problems involving the adjustment of human relations on a legal basis. The Bachelor's degree, with these objectives in mind, consists of a three year course of instruction designed to occupy the full time of the prospective lawyer, while the program of study and research for the graduate degrees will occupy the entire time of the student for not less than one academic year.

The Specific Objectives of Day and Evening Divisions

THIS program of instruction leads to the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) degree in both the Full-Time (Day) Division and the Part-Time (Evening) Division.

The Full-Time (Day) Division course of study is designed to absorb the full time of students for three years of two terms each, or six terms. The normal classroom schedule consists of a minimum of twelve hours per week. As each hour in the classroom should be preceded by a minimum of three hours' preparation at home or in the library, it is evident that the students admitted to this division must devote substantially all their time to law-school work. In addition there must be a time allowance for participation in student activities such as the moot court and the research incidental to preparation of required law notes. With these objectives in view, the courses in the Full-Time (Day) Division are scheduled during the day only, and students registered in this division may not pursue courses in other schools without the written approval of the Dean.

Candidates for the LL.B. degree may begin their work at the beginning of the Fall, Spring or Summer Terms. The right to cancel the Summer Term is reserved to the Law School.

Students entering the Fall Term may, at their option, pursue the regular, non-accelerated program consisting of the Fall and Spring Terms, graduating in June at the end of three academic years, or upon completion of six semesters' work.

If they follow the accelerated program they may complete their studies at the end of two calendar years, graduating in October. Those pursuing the accelerated program are required so to indicate not later than the second semester of the first calendar year. The right to cancel the accelerated program at any time is reserved to the Law School Administration.

Candidates whose educational training has not been delayed are urged to adopt the non-accelerated program, as this program offers an opportunity for Summer vacation, during which the student may do necessary cultural, background reading, and reflect upon and coordinate the first year's work before undertaking the second. But where the training of the prospective students has been delayed, as in the case of veterans, they may pursue the accelerated program with advantage.

Candidates for the LL.B. degree who find it necessary to be employed while pursuing their studies may register in the Part-Time (Evening) Division, which offers a complete program of instruction over a period of four academic years, or eight semesters.

The class schedule of part-time classes consists of a minimum of eight hours a week, distributed over four or five evenings a week, beginning on Monday and ending on Friday. The spread of the evening course over a four year period is designed to allow the evening student of law the same amount of time for preparation for classroom work, research in the library, and participation in moot court work or other student activities as are available to the day student completing the same work in a three year period. Those desiring to study law in the evening must appreciate the gravity of the undertaking and must be prepared to make heavy sacrifices in both time and energy.

Admission Requirements

THE educational qualifications for the study of law in New York State are determined by the Rules of the Court of Appeals and of the American Bar Association.

As New York Law School is a coeducational institution, men or women who have reached the age of eighteen years at or before the beginning of the first scholastic year, who have completed an approved degree curriculum in an accredited institution whose programs are registered by the New York State Education Department or which is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the State Education Department, or who present evidence of having obtained the Law Student Qualifying Certificate showing compliance with the pre-legal requirements of the State of New York, based on three years' work ($\frac{3}{4}$ credit) towards a degree from the aforementioned approved schools, are eligible to apply for admission to the Law School as candidates for the Bachelor of Laws degree (LL.B.). Students possessing only the Law Student Qualifying Certificate requiring two years of college work may enroll in the Full-Time (Day) Division, and take an additional year of study in the Law School. The latter program is subject to sufficient registration.

PRE-LEGAL EDUCATION

No prescribed course of pre-legal education is required of applicants as a condition precedent to admission. Nevertheless, it is the established policy of the School to give preference in selection to applicants who have successfully completed university courses in English composition or public speaking, or in six out of the nine subjects recommended in the Report on Legal Education adopted in 1945 by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Colleges. The subjects listed in that report include: (1) Social science, including economics, government and sociology; (2) philosophy and ethics; (3) psychology and logic; (4) English and American literature; (5) English and American history; (6) mathematics; (7) accounting; (8) laboratory science, including biology, chemistry and physics; and (9) ancient or modern foreign languages.

APTITUDE TESTS OR OTHER EXAMINATIONS

THE Law School may require any applicant to take an aptitude test, or submit to such other examinations as may be

provided by the Law School, to assist in the determination of the qualifications of the applicant and the likelihood of his success at the bar. Prior to such tests or examinations, however, the applicant should file an application blank with the necessary accompanying documents, so that all pertinent information may be available at the time of the first interview.

Admission Procedure

THE APPLICATION

APPLICANTS for admission to the Law School are required to fill out the regular application form, which may be obtained in person or by written request from the Registrar at 244 William Street, New York 38, New York.

Such applications must be accompanied by an official transcript of the applicant's undergraduate record (s), his prior law-school record, if any, and the score on the aptitude test, if such an examination is required. Official transcripts should be directed to the Registrar of the New York Law School. All necessary credentials, including written evidence satisfactory to the Registrar of graduation from an accredited institution, with a degree based on an approved curriculum, or a Law Student Qualifying Certificate, and a receipt showing that the application fee has been paid, must be in the hands of the Registrar before any formal action can be taken on the application for admission.

REGISTRATION

WHEN the application and the other necessary papers are finally in the hands of the Registrar, they are turned over to the Committee on Admissions, which will promptly investigate the scholastic qualifications of the applicant, and grant a personal interview in an effort to secure an over-all estimate of the applicant's aptitude for the study of law. Upon completing the analysis of the applicant's record, the Committee returns the application to the Registrar, who thereupon notifies the applicant, if approved for registration, to appear in person at the office of the Registrar on the date specified to fill out the required records, thus completing the registration.

LATE REGISTRATION

APPLICANTS approved for Registration by the Committee on Admissions prior to the end of the regular registration period or advanced students will be permitted to register during the late registration period only upon payment of a late registration fee in the amount of five dollars (\$5.00). This fee is not chargeable to the Veterans' Benefits.

As considerable time is required for the consideration of a student's application and credentials with thoroughness and care, it is recommended that applicants for admission should not defer their applications for registration until the final days before the commencement of the school year. This for the reason that attendance credit begins only with the date when registration is complete.

Attendance and Rules of Discipline

No credit will be given for work done *in absentia* except as provided for in admissions with advanced standing and in the requirements for graduate degrees.

Punctuality and regularity of attendance upon each day's classes will be insisted upon, and a record of attendance will be kept. Lateness will be recorded as absence. If for any reason a student fails to meet his class, such failure must be satisfactorily explained in writing to the Registrar. Failure to attend scheduled classes without good cause, such as illness, constitutes ground for dismissal from the School.

At the beginning of each course, students will be assigned seats in the respective classrooms according to number. Records based upon the presence or absence of the student in his or her assigned seat for the full fifty minutes of required instruction will be kept by a clerk from the Registrar's Office.

When a student is absent for more than fifteen per cent of the lecture hours in any course, his attendance is deemed unsatisfactory and he may thereby forfeit the right to enter the examination in that subject or, having taken it, may be denied credit therefor and required to repeat the course.

Students who are absent for more than ten per cent of the required total attendance during a semester may receive no credit for the semester, and may be dropped from the school.

All students are admitted to the Law School subject to its rules and regulations relating to discipline and attendance and any amendments thereof. The Law School will exercise the right to dismiss a student or take other disciplinary action whenever, in the judgment of the Dean, circumstances require it.

The Course of Study

THE schedule of courses in this Bulletin is subject to change.

In general, a minimum of 79 semester hours of credit is required for graduation.

In order to receive time credit in accordance with the rules of the Court of Appeals at least ten classroom periods of fifty minutes each must be pursued each week during the Day Session, and during the Evening Session at least eight classroom periods of fifty minutes each must be pursued each week.

Upon the written approval of the Executive Committee students may transfer from the three-year day course to the four-year evening course, or vice versa, upon completion of any semester or other complete academic session. A successfully completed year of the day course is deemed equivalent to one and one-third years of the evening course, and a successfully completed year of the evening course is deemed equivalent to three-quarters of a year of the day course.

THE FULL-TIME (DAY) DIVISION COURSE OF STUDY

First Year Subjects

Agency (1)	Legal Bibliography (1)
Contracts (5)	Legal Method (1)
Criminal Law and Procedure (3)	Procedure I: Common Law Pleading (3)
Domestic Relations (1)	Property I: Personal Property (2)
Introduction to Evidence (1)	Property II: Rights in Land (3)
Introduction to Public Law (2)	Torts (5)
Jurisprudence (2)	

Second Year Subjects

Advanced Legal Research (1, 1)	Procedure II: Equity Pleading (2)
Corporations (3)	Procedure III: Code Pleading (2)
Drafting of Legal Instruments (2)	Procedure IV: Evidence (3)
Equity (4)	Property III: Titles (3)
The Legal Profession (1)	Sales (2)
Legal Research and Writing (1)	Security Transactions (3)
Legislation (2)	Wills and Decedent Estates (3)
Partnership (1)	

Third Year Subjects

Administrative Law (2)	Negotiable Instruments (2)
Conflict of Laws (3)	Procedure V: Practice (6)
Constitutional Law (3)	Property IV: Future Interests (2)
Integration of the Law (3)	Restitution (2)
Law and Society (2)	Suretyship (2)
Legal History (2)	Trusts (2)
Legal Writing (2)	

THE PART-TIME (EVENING) DIVISION COURSE OF STUDY

First Year Subjects

Agency (1)	Legal Method (1)
Contracts (5)	Procedure I: Common Law
Domestic Relations (1)	Pleading (3)
Introduction to Evidence (1)	Property I: Personal Prop-
Introduction to Public	erty (2)
Law (2)	Torts (5)
Jurisprudence (1)	

Second Year Subjects

Criminal Law and Proce-	Partnership (1)
dure (3)	Property II: Rights in
Equity (4)	Land (3)
Legal Bibliography (1)	Property III: Titles (3)
Legal Research and	Wills and Decedent
Writing (1)	Estates (3)

Third Year Subjects

Corporations (3)	Procedure IV: Evidence (3)
Drafting of Legal Instru-	Property IV: Future
ments (2)	Interests (2)
Law and Society (2)	Sales (2)
Legislation (2)	Security Transactions (3)
Procedure II: Equity	Suretyship (2)
Pleading (2)	The Legal Profession (1)
Procedure III: Code	Trusts (2)
Pleading (2)	

Fourth Year Subjects

Administrative Law (2)	Legal Writing (2)
Conflict of Laws (3)	Negotiable Instruments (2)
Constitutional Law (3)	Procedure V: Practice (6)
Legal History (2)	Restitution (2)
Integration of the Law (3)	

Other Subjects

Accounting for Lawyers I (2)	Interpretation of Statutes (2)
Accounting for Lawyers II (2)	Labor Law (3)
Bailments and Carriers (2)	Mortgages (2)
Bankruptcy and Insolvency (2)	Municipal Corporations (3)
Damages (2)	Procedure VI: Federal
Estate Planning (2)	Procedure (3)
Federal Income Taxes (Basic) (3)	Public Utilities (3)
Insurance (2)	Trial Work (2)
International Law (3)	

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

Accounting for Lawyers I: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course is offered to those law students who have had no previous knowledge of the fundamental principles of bookkeeping and accounting. There is an examination of accounting techniques, including journalizing, adjusted trial balances, reserve and valuation accounts, depreciation and amortization, consolidated financial statements, the use of business papers as registers, and discounting notes. Laboratory work includes the analysis of practical problems and the preparation of complex statements.

Accounting for Lawyers II: (2 Semester Hours)

ACCOUNTING for Lawyers I or the equivalent is a prerequisite to this course. Intensive work is directed to the business organization field. This includes accounting problems of a partnership, corporation, and other types of business enterprises with particular emphasis on the corporation. Cost, departmental and branch accounting, analysis and interpretation of financial statements, fiduciary accounting, and taxation are some of the more pertinent topics of discussion. Laboratory exercises of practical problems are required.

Administrative Law: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course deals with the historical emergence of modern administrative law; the creation and functions of administrative agencies, including rules and rule-making; adjudication; constitutional limitations; investigation; statutes and administration; administrative proceedings; agency hearings and decisions and judicial control.

Agency: (1 Semester Hour)

THE nature and creation of an agency are made the subject of inquiry, including an examination of the relationship of principal and agent, principal and third parties, and agent and third parties. Particular agencies are discussed to develop special as well as general rules.

Bailments and Public Carriers: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course involves special assumpsit and common laws trust including bailments, carriers, innkeepers, and other special relationships; executory contracts and other special relationships, and consideration as a substitute for trust, studied genetically, comparatively and functionally; the decisional law of bailments with stimuli toward critical evaluation of the traditions; Lord Holt and the comparative process including its genetic limitations; the decisional law of warehousemen and other commercial bailees; the decisional law of innkeepers and carriers; the decisional law of possessory security (pledges and liens); a study of society's legislative process; law and expressions of law; a developmental and functional study of the enacted law of warehousemen, innkeepers, carriers, liens and pledges including the applicable local, uniform and federal expressions of law and the resulting decisional consequences.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency: (2 Semester Hours)

RIGHTS and remedies of debtors and creditors in situations of insolvency are studied in the following sequence: adjustment without suit; enforcement of judgments; arbitrations; preferences; fraudulent transfers; receivership; bankruptcy, which is further subdivided into its nature, origin and jurisdiction, the acts of bankruptcy, procedure, persons and pleadings, arrangement and composition, debtor relief without liquidation, wage-earners, farmers, railroads and other special groups, proof of claims, assets, distribution, and finally, in outline, corporate reorganization.

Conflict of Laws: (3 Semester Hours)

THE history and development of the subject of conflict of laws is viewed in relation to jurisdiction of courts, both federal and state; foreign judgments; commercial arbitration; the Constitution; choice of law; torts; contracts; property; workmen's compensation acts; business organizations; family; decedent's estates; trust estates; debtor's estates.

Constitutional Law: (3 Semester Hours)

THIS course treats of the judicial interpretation and enforcement of written constitutions; the three departments of government; the federal systems; powers of the national government, including interstate commerce; personal liberty; citizenship; relationship between the Fourteenth and first eight amendments; political and social rights; due process and equal protection of the law, including procedure and jurisdiction, equality and certainty, application to substantive law, taxation, and eminent domain; retroactive laws in civil cases; civil and criminal justice; constitutional revision and amendment.

Contracts: (5 Semester Hours)

AN intensive inquiry is had into the general nature, scope and classification of contracts. Pure contracts are distinguished from quasi contracts. Elements required to create a contract are developed, including competency of parties, legality of object, and mutuality of assent. The establishment, termination and acceptance of an offer in unilateral and bilateral contracts are subject to treatment, as are consideration and the seal; charitable subscriptions; rights of third parties; assignment; effect of circumstances unforeseen by the parties; operation of the contract; conditions precedent, concurrent and subsequent; severable and entire contracts; fraud; misrepresentation; mistake; duress; remedies afforded the aggrieved party; rescission; anticipatory breach; Statute of Frauds, with its historical background and American adoption and application of the English Statute.

Corporations: (3 Semester Hours)

THE legal concept of a corporation is evolved from its origin to its present form. Requirements essential to the creation of a corporation and also to distinguish it from other forms of business organization. Also examined are the powers of a corporation; the rights and liabilities arising out of ultra vires transactions; the rights and duties of directors, stockholders and creditors; dividends; merger; dissolution; consolidation; reorganization.

Criminal Law and Procedure: (3 Semester Hours)

THE origin and purpose of the Criminal Law are developed, including a study of basic rules involved in the administration of criminal justice. Elements of criminal liability under the common law, the New York statutes and the U. S. Code are constructed from an intensive consideration of cases from simple offenses to capital crimes. In considering the procedural aspects, there is an investigation of such topics as jurisdiction, arrest, bail, grand jury, indictment, extradition, arraignment, trial, verdict, judgment, sentence and appeal. Current cases of prominence are covered by class lectures with occasional visits to the City, County and Federal criminal courts by the class and the lecturer.

Damages: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course entails a study of the procedural application of the law of damages. An inquiry is had into the nature of compensatory and punitive damages. Specific tort actions include injury to both personal and property interests, such as negligence, assault, battery, libel, slander, trespass and deceit. In the contract action, attention is directed to damages flowing from a breach of contract involving both personalty and realty.

Domestic Relations: (1 Semester Hour)

THE requirements to create a marriage both at common law and under New York statutory law are developed in a background which emphasizes the importance of the family as a basic moral force. After creation of the marriage, there is an analysis of the causes for annulment, dissolution, divorce and separation; the relationship between husband and wife with respect to prenuptial transactions; separation agreements; support of the wife; the relationship between parent and child; legitimacy; custody; contracts and torts. Emphasis is placed on the New York Domestic Relations Law with correlative sections of the New York Civil Practice Act.

Drafting of Legal Instruments: (2 Semester Hours)

Supplementing and complementing the courses of study in legal science and in the substantive and adjective law, this course is primarily devoted to training and assisting the student in the drafting of legal instruments commonly prepared in law offices. Students will draft wills, agreements, complaints, briefs and other legal documents and will prepare papers on some general legal subject. Part of the course will be devoted to a review of legal bibliography and further training and study in the use of legal literary tools. Special lectures will be given on great books in the law. (Given as two one-hour courses in the Evening Division.)

Estate Planning: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course is designed to develop a practical approach to effective estate planning. The principles of the law of wills, trusts and estates basic to sound planning, will be reviewed and the fundamentals of federal estate and gift taxes will be analyzed with emphasis on their effect upon the available methods of arranging and disposing of property during lifetime and by will. Consideration will be given to the effective use of life insurance, powers of appointment and the marital deduction and problems of valuation, draftsmanship and administration. Typical integrated estate plans will be developed and critically examined in the light of their adaptability in meeting the needs of a given family situation, practicability of administration and tax consequences. Classroom activity will consist of lectures, case analysis and discussion and active student participation in the drafting of instruments commonly used in estate planning.

Equity: (4 Semester Hours)

IN this course, there is involved a study of the history and development of equity from the early common law days in England to the code form in use today in this country. The nature of equity jurisdiction, including the powers of the courts of equity, specific performance of contracts, specific relief against torts, and special equitable remedies are thoroughly examined

to distinguish principles of equity as developed in the courts of equity from principles of law as developed in the courts of law. Methods of procedure in equity, as opposed to law, under the common law and the merger of the two systems under statutory law are made the basis of a comparative study.

Federal Income Taxes (Basic): (3 Semester Hours)

THIS course is devoted to a fundamental understanding of the Federal Income Tax Law as it applies to the individual, the partnership, the fiduciary, and the corporation. It deals with the income, excess profits, estate, and gift taxes. The preparation of tax returns and procedure in the Bureau of Internal Revenue are incidentally treated. The practical aspects of the tax law are included. This is a basic course.

Insurance: (2 Semester Hours)

THE principles of the insurance contract pertaining to nature and form, parties, insurable interest, consideration, representations and warranties, construction, rights and obligations of the parties, waiver and estoppel, subrogation, agents, brokers and remedies lay the foundation for the subject matter of this course. All forms of insurance are explored with special emphasis on life, fire, casualty and marine.

Integration of the Law: (3 Semester Hours)

THIS course is designed for students who have been exposed to the basic courses in substantive and procedural law. It presents to these students the interrelation of the various rules of law and enables them to treat the complex legal problems as an integrated whole. It develops the students' perceptive and analytic ability in evaluating legal situations.

International Law: (3 Semester Hours)

THE organization of the international community in theory and fact is dealt with; also national sovereignty, including birth, recognition, independence and extinctions; national domain, including acquisitions, boundaries, general or special privileges and succession; national population; national jurisdiction; intercourse and agreements; adjustment of differences, and growth of the law through international cooperation.

Interpretation of Statutes: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course treats of judicial notice and proof of written law; the distribution of power to interpret written law; the judicial process in interpreting statutes; the words of the statute; the subject matter and purpose of the statute; the context; associated words; parts of the statute in relation to the whole; extrinsic aids; statutes in relation to other statutes and

in relation to the traditional law; common law exceptions and defenses; remedy, exclusive and accumulative; mandatory and directory provisions; statutory powers and rights; time of taking effect; prospective and retrospective operation of statutes; judicial change of construction; and repeal, including amendment and reenactment.

Introduction to Evidence: (1 Semester Hour)

THIS course is designed to give the beginning student a sufficient knowledge of the law of evidence to aid him in the preparation of cases in the substantive law courses. It covers such matters as the privilege against incrimination, privileged communications, functions of the judge and the jury, relevancy, competency of witnesses, illegally obtained evidence, hearsay and the exceptions to the hearsay rule, opinion evidence and the so-called best evidence rule.

Introduction to Public Law: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course includes the nature, formulation, sources, and enforcement of law; the relationship between law and society; a survey of legal history and of the existing legal systems; the legal concept of the state and of sovereignty; an introduction to the nature and historical development of the English and American Constitutions; a preliminary study of essential features and basic principles of American constitutional law; the doctrine of separation of powers; the doctrine of precedents in Anglo-American law; the process and function of judicial review; an introductory survey of the scope and principles of administrative law as illustrated in taxation, labor law, workmen's compensation, and other fields; an outline of the history of international law and an examination of legal aspects of recent developments in international relations.

Jurisprudence: (1 Semester Hour)

THIS study involves a critical approach to the law and the living philosophy that underlies it. Distinctions are noted between law and morality. All the sociological aspects are developed, as are the ancient and modern scientific concepts, in order to understand more fully the general philosophic nature of the law. Justice is seen in its proper philosophic setting. The various problems confronting the old and the new legal philosophers are examined in the light of varied contemporary cultural and moral backgrounds.

Labor Law: (Basic Course): (3 Semester Hours)

A STUDY is made of the substantive law and practice in the field of collective bargaining and labor relations, giving consideration to the economic and social factors affecting industrial relations as a background to aid in understanding the resulting legal problems; the development of the collective

bargaining agreement, its scope and legal status; the internal problems of unions; the right to strike, boycott, picket, and of freedom of speech under common law and modern statutes including the Taft-Hartley Act; the problem of the labor injunction; federal and state anti-injunction statutes; mediation and arbitration; the federal statutes and court decisions dealing with combinations in restraint of trade in the field of industrial relations; a brief examination of the background of the early English common law and statutes on the problems created by combinations of workmen; the development of the common law in this country and the concepts of conspiracy in restraint of trade; an examination of the provisions of the federal statutes including the National Labor Relations Act as amended; analysis of legal concepts and principles underlying the growing body of labor law and the appraisal of their application and their effectiveness as instruments of social policy.

Law and Society: (2 Semester Hours)

A survey course designed to give the student a broad background of the nature of legal science. This course deals with legal history, jurisprudence and the relationship between law and our modern complex society.

Legal Bibliography: (1 Semester Hour)

This course is designed to instruct the student in "how to find the law." A comprehensive study in legal bibliography, supplemented by laboratory work in the library, it encompasses research in constitutions, treaties, legislative enactments, judicial and administrative decisions, digests, encyclopedias, citations, treaties and periodical literature. English as well as American materials are studied.

Legal History: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course combines the study of the development of Anglo-American legal institutions with a critical analysis of the philosophical bases of the Common Law. The historical aspects of the law are also studied through the lives of the leading judges, practitioners and teachers of the Common Law and the great law books which formed the foundations of legal learning. (Given as two one-hour courses in the Evening Division.)

Legal Method: (1 Semester Hour)

This course is designed to give the beginning student an understanding of the skills necessary in the professional use of case law and legislation. The principal subjects considered are: the sources and forms of Anglo-American law, the analysis and synthesis of judicial precedents, the interpretation of statutes, the coordination of judge-made and statute law, and the uses of legal reasoning.

The Legal Profession: (1 Semester Hour)

This course is designed to aid the student and the lawyer in determining the nature of the legal profession, the standards of conduct, the sanctions employed, the factors making for the acceptance or the rejection of an offered case, the role of the lawyer as the advocate, the judge, and the developments of the organized bar and its accomplishments. Particular emphasis is placed upon the Canons of Professional Ethics and the Canons of Judicial Ethics of the American Bar Association.

Legal Research and Writing: (1 Semester Hour)

Designed to provide instruction and foster research in legal problems. This course enables the student to increase his knowledge, understanding, and skills in the techniques of the law. In addition to preparing short papers on the case and statutory law covering certain limited legal questions, each student will write a comprehensive law note or legal memorandum on some broader aspect of the law. Papers of sufficient merit will be eligible for publication in the Student Law Review.

Legislation: (2 Semester Hours)

THE process of legislation is compared with that of the courts; nature and extent of legislative power; formulation of legislative policy; legislative organization and procedure; sources and forms of written law; modes of enactment; validity of statutes; analytical studies of the problem of legislative intent.

Mortgages: (2 Semester Hours)

THE history of mortgage law is developed from the common law of early England to the present lien theory of mortgages in the United States. The subject matter includes an examination of legal and equitable mortgages, interests which may be mortgaged, the mortgage debt, rights and duties of mortgagor and mortgagee, priorities, discharge, right of redemption, conveyances of land subject to mortgage, subrogation, contribution, exoneration, marshalling, assignment, extension, satisfaction, and foreclosure. Reference is made to chattel mortgages and other forms of security transactions.

Municipal Corporations: (3 Semester Hours)

DEFINITION and nature; devolution of public powers in local units, including among other topics delegation and non-delegation of powers; nature of the municipal corporation in relation to the state and other local units; internal organization and structure; legislative and administrative process; powers, nature and construction; the police power; liability in contract and quasi-contract; municipal finance; property rights of municipal corporations; municipal liability for injuries to persons and property; federal-city relations.

Negotiable Instruments: (2 Semester Hours)

AFTER an historical development of the subject matter, the classification and form of negotiable instruments are dealt with. There are also presented for scrutiny the requisites of negotiability, transfer of instruments, negotiation distinguished from assignment, indorsements, holders in due course, rights and liabilities of maker, acceptor, drawer, indorser and transferor, and discharge of instrument. The course considers these topics under the law merchant and under the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law as enacted in New York.

Partnership: (1 Semester Hour)

THE nature and formation of a partnership and its role as a business device are considered. Partnerships are distinguished from corporations, business trusts, joint-stock companies and other forms of business representation. The rights and duties of the partners are scrutinized in regard to the carrying on of the partnership affairs and the dissolution and winding up of the partnership business. The course considers these topics under the Law Merchant and under the Uniform Partnership and Limited Partnership Acts and related statutes as adopted in New York.

Procedure I: Common Law Pleading (3 Semester Hours)

THIS course introduces the beginning student to the historical background of Anglo-American procedure, traces the relationship between remedial and substantive law, and develops the activities regulated by adjective law. It is also designed to examine the basic procedural conceptions systematically. The ability to analyze causes of action and to formulate and state issues of fact and issues of law is developed as an incident of the study of the common law forms of action and their abolition under the code, followed by a study of the pleadings as developed at common law and modified by modern statutes.

Procedure II: Equity Pleading (2 Semester Hours)

EQUITY pleading covers the jurisdiction of Federal Equity Courts; parties; the bill in equity; process and appearance; demurrer; plea; answer; cross-bill and counterclaim; replication; taking evidence; master in chancery; amended and supplemental pleadings; decree and rehearing.

Procedure III: Code Pleading (2 Semester Hours)

THE history and development of code pleading is traced, including the New Federal Rules; its relation to common law and equity pleading, and to the Federal Rules of Procedure; the abolition of the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity; in whose name the action must be prosecuted; joinder of plaintiffs and defendants; plaintiffs and defendants as representatives of a class; bringing in new parties, including interpleader and third-party practice; purpose, methods and forms of pleading; joinder of causes; facts constituting a cause of action; the answer; the reply; objections to pleadings; amended and supplemental pleadings; construction of pleadings.

Procedure IV: Evidence (3 Semester Hours)

A KNOWLEDGE of the rules governing the presentation of proof in judicial proceedings is required in this course, covering leading rules and principles of exclusion and selection, examination, cross-examination, competency, and privileges of witnesses. It also embraces judicial notice, burden of proof, presumptions, province of the court and jury, relevancy and materiality, admissions, confessions, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, and the "best evidence" rule.

Procedure V: Practice (6 Semester Hours)

THE subject of practice includes a study of the procedure in the civil courts of the State of New York which encompasses the jurisdiction of the courts, parties to an action, place of trial, methods of serving process, appearance, officers of the courts, including attorneys, judges and referees, pleadings and bills of particular. It outlines motion practice, limitation of actions, provisional remedies, pre-trial practice, trials, verdicts, decisions, motions for new trials, appeals, costs, enforcement of judgments, particular actions and special proceedings.

Procedure VI: Federal Procedure (3 Semester Hours)

INCLUDED in this course are the following topics: "Judicial Power" and "Cases and Controversies"; cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States; diversity of citizenship; jurisdictional amount; removal jurisdiction and procedure; conclusiveness of determination of jurisdiction; conflicts between state and national judicial systems; substantive law applied in the federal courts; procedure in the district court; appellate jurisdiction and procedure; original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Property I: Personal Property (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course deals with the concept of property, involving the distinction between real and personal property, the distinction between possession, ownership and title, the elements of findings and the rights and duties of the finder in relation to the owner. It distinguishes bailments from other transactions and treats with the scope and validity of the common law lien, the acquisition of ownership, the pledge, fixtures and emblements.

Property II: Rights in Land (3 Semester Hours)

THIS course in property deals with the feudal system and its effect upon tenure in the United States, estate, non-possessory interests in land, concurrent ownership, disseizin and the remedies therefor, uses and trusts, rights in land incidental to possession, and rights in the lands of another, including easements and profits, licenses, agreements running with land owned in fee, agreements running between landlord and tenant, rents, waste and public rights.

Property III: Titles (3 Semester Hours)

THE materials in this course are intended to afford a suitable basis for the development of the legal doctrines applicable to changes in the ownership of land and various interests therein as between living persons. It includes title by adverse possession and prescription, conveyances at common law under the Statutes of Uses and under modern statutes; execution of deeds; the subject matter, creation of easements by implication, estates created, covenants for title, estoppel by deed, priorities, including fraudulent conveyances, recording, title registration.

Property IV: Future Interests (2 Semester Hours)

THIS course embraces common law and modern future interests. It is a study of the background, terminology and classification, plus problems in construction and characteristics and creation of future interests. It also includes consideration of powers of appointment, common law and statutory rules against perpetuities, rules restricting accumulations, indestructible trust, and partial invalidity or ineffectiveness.

Public Utilities: (3 Semester Hours)

THERE is presented in this course the general scope of utility regulation with emphasis on statutory and administrative materials. Leading cases illustrate the tendency toward controlled monopoly in this field rather than unbridled competition. The rights and duties of interested parties are examined. Standards for rates are established after a development of rate-making policies from common law to the modern statutes. The course also includes a study of the function of commissions and courts in the regulatory process. There is embraced a treatment of the law on carriers as well as of the law on public service.

Restitution: (2 Semester Hours)

THE subject matter of this course traces the history of quasi-contract. Specific attention is paid to situations involving benefits tortiously acquired, benefits conferred under mistake, including mistake of fact and mistake of law, conditions of recovery and defenses thereto, benefits conferred under compulsion and benefits voluntarily conferred.

Sales: (2 Semester Hours)

SALES is a study of the law concerned with the passage of property rights in personal property from a vendor to a vendee under contracts to sell and contracts of sale. The course covers the English Sale of Goods Act, the Uniform Sales Act and the pertinent New York statutes that establish the source and the requirements of the sales contract. Passage of property in goods, estoppel and fraud, documents of title, security transactions, risk of loss, warranties, remedies of buyer and seller, Statute of Frauds, conditional sales, and chattel mortgages are some of the more precise topics explored in this course.

Security Transactions: (3 Semester Hours)

LEGAL principles and procedures for creditor security are developed through the examination, analysis, and application of such devices as conditional sales, unpaid seller's liens, chattel and real property mortgages, pledges, trust receipts, and suretyship and guaranty.

Suretyship: (2 Semester Hours)

THIS study outlines an inquiry into the purpose and creation of the suretyship relation and the distinctions between suretyship, guaranty and indorsement. It requires a knowledge of the formation and construction of the contract, Statute of Frauds, rights of the surety, rights of the creditor, and defenses available to the surety. The course also includes a discussion of third party undertakings pursuant to law, such as official and judicial bonds.

Torts: (5 Semester Hours)

TORTS concerns civil wrongs to person and property which arise from a breach of duty imposed by the common and statutory law. The civil wrongs include negligence, assault, battery, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, trespass, conversion, fraud, nuisance, unlawful interference with another's business relations, and many related actions. It entails a thorough examination of the rights enjoyed by a person respecting his person and his property and the correlative duties imposed upon him respecting his neighbor's person and property.

Trial Work: (2 Semester Hours)

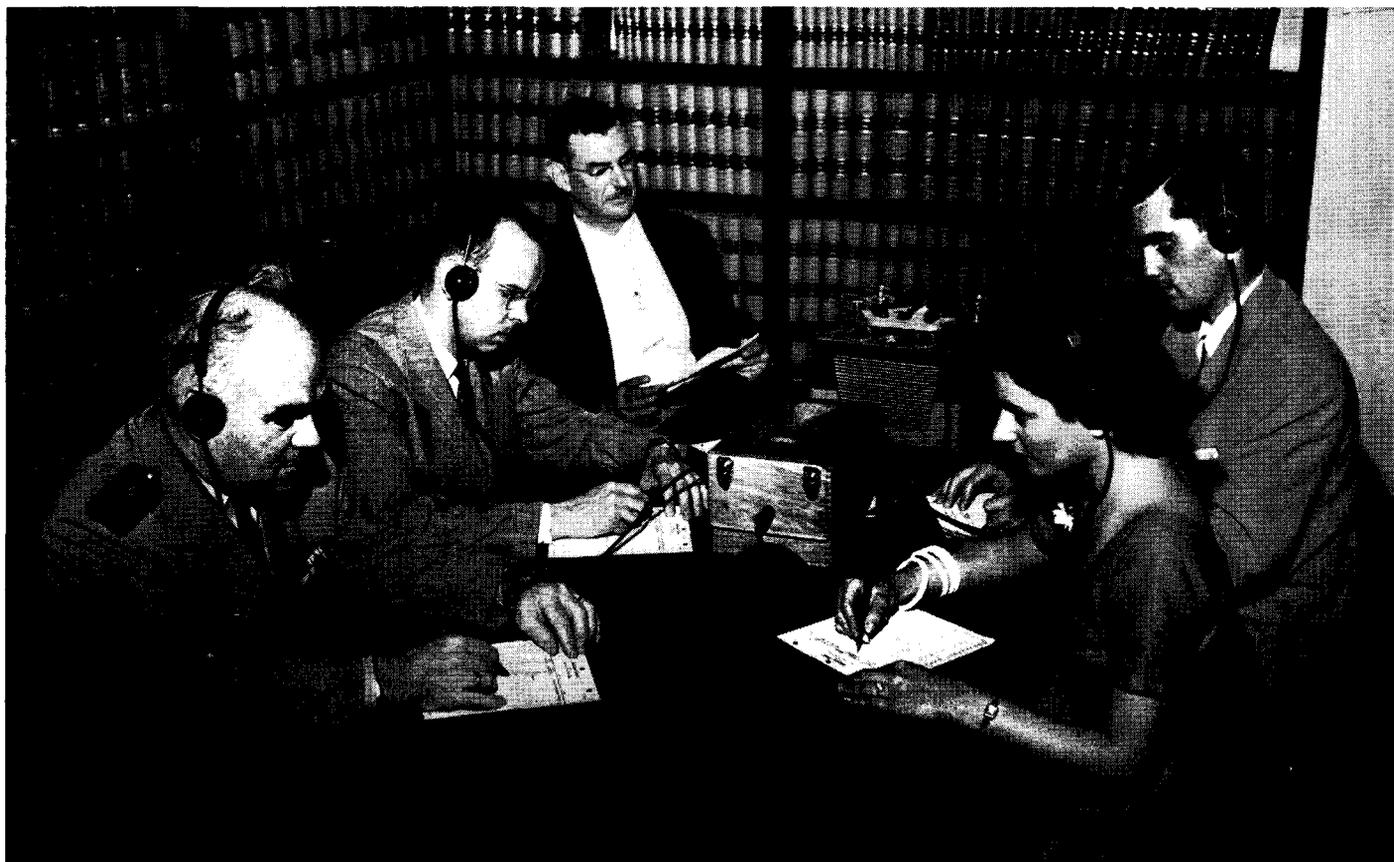
THIS course is designed to cover every phase of trial technique, tactics and strategy. It is intended to furnish the equivalent of actual trial experience. By means of the "Electroni-Court", the courtroom is brought into the classroom and the students are trained to recognize and react instantly to objectionable questions or answers as well as to convince the court of the correctness of their positions.

Trusts: (2 Semester Hours)

THE history and creation of trusts are investigated critically to present a complete view of the trust relation. There is a treatment of expressed or implied trust interest, the subject matter of the trust, the methods of creation, the beneficiary, the kinds of trusts, the application of statutes, the problems of trust administration including the care, skill and loyalty required of the trustee, the delegation of trustee's powers, the contracts and torts of trustee, the termination of trust, and the remedies available for trust enforcement.

Wills and Decedent Estates: (3 Semester Hours)

AN exhaustive study of the rules of descent and distribution provides the basic approach to this course. Some specific topics for discussion are freedom of testation, execution, capacity, fraud, undue influence, mistake, integration, including the parol-evidence rule, testamentary character, revocation and revival, construction, ademption, abatement, lapse, probate of wills, and administration of estates. Emphasis is placed on the New York Decedent Estate Law.



Professor Louis E. Schwartz, demonstrates the use of tape recordings as a library and research device for training in Trial Practice

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

General Provisions

WRITTEN examinations in undergraduate subjects are held at the end of each semester. These examinations are a mixture of the objective and the essay type of question and are presented under the anonymous system. Other specific rules governing examination procedure are posted on the bulletin board before the beginning of each examination period.

The hours when examinations are conducted may be fixed at times other than when regular classes are held.

A student must comply in every respect with the rules on examination procedure and attendance, and also give satisfactory recitation in the classroom, or he may not be permitted to take the examination or examinations involved.

Failure to appear for an examination will prohibit the student from going on with advanced work until the deficiency has been made up, or may result in dismissal, unless written evidence satisfactory to the Registrar is presented within five days following the examination and is approved in writing. If excused, the student must take the examination when it is next given in regular course. The same conditions apply to re-examinations.

Scale of Grading

THE following grading scale will prevail: A 87-100 (Excellent), B 78-86 (Good), C 69-77 (Fair), D 60-68 (Lowest passing grade), all below 60 are F (Failure).

Every student is required to maintain a weighted average of C in each scholastic year to continue in good standing, and to maintain a cumulative average of C. A school year is to be considered as any two consecutive terms.

Any student failing to maintain the minimum average of C may not be permitted to continue in the Law School as a candidate for the LL.B. degree. A student may, however, be permitted to continue with advanced work on probation, or remain on a repeat basis.

A student failing or omitting examinations in two or more subjects whose total hours aggregate one-third or more of the total hours' work in a given semester will be dropped from the Law School.

The condition attached to the letter F (below 60) is that, where a student is otherwise permitted to proceed with his work, he may apply for permission to take a re-examination in the subject failed. If he then receives a grade of F in the re-examination, but has the required average, he must repeat the entire course.

Any student who has failed or has not appeared for an examination, the content of which course has changed or is not then a part of the curriculum, will be required to prepare himself in the altered course or substitute by repeating a new course for the one that has been replaced.

Any student may be dropped by the Dean for poor scholarship or conduct unbecoming a law student when in his judgment it is deemed necessary.

Comprehensive Examinations

THE law is a single unit. But in presenting it to the student we break this unit or body of the whole into separate compartments, which are denominated subjects, as, for example, torts, contracts, and property. This process of instruction continues until the third year, when finally the student runs into the course on Conflict of Laws, which now calls for the reintegration of the law as a whole, thus compelling the student to coordinate the subject matter of the three-year curriculum. This development comes too late in the period of instruction wholly to achieve its objective. While highly beneficial and therefore indispensable as a device for preparing the student for the bar examinations and for the obligations of practice, it is deemed advisable to begin this process of integration much earlier in the three-year period of instruction by introducing a system of comprehensive examinations.

Therefore, before the regular examinations as given by the instructor in each course have been presented, the students will be tested by a comprehensive examination covering the cumulative work to date, drawn up and graded by persons other than the regular instructors.

In the Full-Time (Day) Division the first comprehensive examinations will be given at the close of the first year, and will cover from two angles the specific subjects studied in that period. Part of the examination will consist of questions which cut across one, two, three, four or more topics, thus calling upon the student to integrate and apply his knowledge of the law as involved in the question under consideration. Another part of the examination will consist of a few questions on each course studied during the period covered by a given examination. By this device it will be possible to determine whether the student has acquired sufficient knowledge of the specific subjects, and their respective techniques, and also whether his knowledge and technique is confined to a single topic or can be applied in reaching solutions of problems involving the integration of the various subjects of the law that originally had been presented to the student as if they comprised more or less separate compartments of the law.

At the close of the second year, this process will be repeated, the only difference being that the examination will be extended to include all the subjects covered during the first and second years of study. At the beginning and end of the third year the examination will include the subjects covered in the entire three-year curriculum. Comparable groups in the Part-Time (Evening) Division will also be examined.

The objectives of this comprehensive examination system are:

1. To impress upon the student at the beginning and throughout the course the need for careful preparation of each course, including the analysis of textual materials, the briefing or the analysis of cases, the formulation and statement of issues of law and of fact, the taking and preserving of adequate notes based on classroom discussion;
2. To induce the prospective lawyer to coordinate, integrate and apply the knowledge of the subjects studied, thus gradually building up in the student's mind a concept of the law as a unified whole, as opposed to regarding it as something consisting of separate and distinct compartments;
3. To serve as a check on the quality and the coverage of instruction in specific subjects;

4. To assist the student in preparing for the State Bar Examination; and finally

5. To aid the other instructional processes designed to produce a well-rounded lawyer, trained in the technique of legal analysis, equipped with an understanding of the law as a unit, and with an appreciation of its ethical, historical and cultural values.

In general, the results of the Comprehensive Examinations will have no bearing on graduation. Where, however, a student has not satisfactorily completed all of his courses in the final semester, his record on the Comprehensive Examinations may be taken into consideration in the discretion of the Dean.

Cum Laude

Cum Laude LL.B. degrees are awarded to those students who maintain an average grade of 84 and have no grades less than 68 for the last four terms of their work in the case of three year students and the last five terms of their work in the case of four year students.

EXPENSES

Tuition Fees

Three-year day course.....	\$225 Per Term
Four-year evening course.....	\$200 Per Term

When less than a full term's schedule of subjects is taken, the tuition fee is at the rate of \$24 per term hour provided that the total fee shall not exceed the fee for the full term. Subjects taken in addition to or out of regular order of those prescribed for the regular term also are charged at rate of \$24 per term hour.

All tuition fees are payable in advance of registration, except in the case of veterans approved by the Veterans Administration for registration at New York Law School, or students holding scholarships. In the latter instances, the Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement (PL 346), the Certificate for Education and Training (PL 550),* the Authorization and Notice of Entrance into Training (PL 16 and PL 894), or certified written evidence of scholarship must be submitted prior to registration.

* Tuition and fees must be paid in full at the time of registration or as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ payment at the time of registration, $\frac{1}{2}$ payment at the end of the second month of the semester, and $\frac{1}{2}$ payment at the end of the third month of the semester.

Withdrawals

If it becomes necessary for a student to withdraw from the Law School by reason of illness, or other unforeseen reason, the following deduction policy prevails, according to actual attendance:

One week or less	20%
Between one and two weeks	20%
Between two and three weeks	40%
Between three and four weeks	60%
Between four and five weeks	80%
Over five weeks	100%

The above graduated scale of charges does not apply to a fee which is for a noncontinuing service and not subject to refund under any conditions, such as a registration fee.

A student is not regarded as having withdrawn from the School unless written notice of his withdrawal and the reason for it is received and approved by the Registrar, and until written approval is received by the student.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

ARRANGEMENTS can be made through the Law Office Placement Bureau of the School for employment in various law offices throughout the city, when positions are available. New York Law School makes every effort to place its graduates in remunerative positions. With this in mind the School has established a Placement Bureau through which arrangements may be made for employment in various law offices where openings develop.

PRIZES

No prize will be awarded to a student who has not attended with diligence and regularity the prescribed exercises of the Law School, who has not taken all the examinations required of him, and whose scholarship, as shown at the examinations, is not sufficiently high, in the estimation of the Faculty, to justify the award.

Trustees' Prizes.—The Trustees have provided a prize of \$100 to be awarded to the student graduating with the highest scholastic average in the subjects of his final year. A separate award is made in Day and Evening Divisions of the school.

Nathaniel L. Goldstein Award.—Nathaniel L. Goldstein (class of '18), former Attorney General of the State of New York, has announced the award of a medal, yearly, to the graduate of the year, to be nominated by the President and the Dean of the School, who has been most proficient in Constitutional Law.

Elsberg Prize.—In 1913 Mrs. Albert Elsberg gave to the Law School a fund of \$2,000 to establish a prize in memory of her deceased son, Albert Marion Elsberg, who was a student in the Evening School and graduated in the class of 1910. This prize consists of a medal and an additional sum of \$50 and is awarded "to the student graduating that year from (after completing the full course in) the Evening Department of the School, who shall be deemed most proficient in the Law of Contracts, and otherwise deserving."

Federal Court Press Association Prizes.—The Federal Court Press Association has donated One Thousand Dollars as a special prize fund to New York Law School. Five Hundred Dollars of this donation will be awarded the first year, and Five Hundred Dollars the second year, in each instance, to the New York Law School student who succeeds in writing the prize essay on a subject relating to law and press—the topic, or topics, to be selected by the Faculty of New York Law School; the winning essay, or thesis, to be decided upon by a Faculty Committee consisting of not less than two members, each year.

Moot Court Awards.—The Trustees of New York Law School have provided a cash award of \$100 for the student deemed to have done the best work in the final argument of the Moot Court appellate competition, and an award in like amount to be divided equally among the members of the winning team.

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