Cornell Law School

(This is the first of a series of articles on the history of the Law School)

A significant part of the history of the Cornell Law School is being destroyed. Boardman Hall, located in the Arts quadrangle, is being razed by the University after 67 years of existence. To many of the law students, this means nothing more than the fact that one of the old buildings on campus has become out-dated and is being removed to make way for a more useful educational building. To many of the older alumni, however, the news will be accepted with a tinge of nostalgia and a feeling that part of "the good old days" will really be only a memory.

Boardman Hall was the first permanent home of the Cornell Law School. In 1893 the building was dedicated in honor of the first Dean of the Law School, Judge Douglas Boardman. As Dean Edwin H. Woodruff commented in his article on the history of Cornell Law School, 4 Cornell Law Quarterly 97, 1919, "The year 1892-93 was a notable one in the history of the school. The opening of a new and admirably equipped building exclusively for the use of the school, together with the gift of the Moak Library, furnished an equipment second to none at that time except that of Harvard Law School."

Since that day in 1893, as might well be expected, there have been many important changes, both in the physical plant of the school and also in the curriculum. Myron Taylor Hall was erected, the number of students increased, and the studies were continuously revamped to prepare the students for the practice of an ever changing and increasingly complex profession.

The year 1959, it seems, represents as notable a year in the history of the school as did 1893. The disappearance of Boardman Hall, perhaps, is the only negative event to be reported. Most obvious to the present students is the installing of the new curriculum for entering students, a major step by the administration to maintain the quality and current applicability of the studies. The plans for the new dormitory are well along the road to realization in construction, which it is contemplated will begin in the summer. Even a subject dear to the hearts of the critical students, library and classroom lighting, is fast being solved.

Two quotations familiar to most, if not all of the students are appropriate at this juncture. The first is found inscribed above the bench in the Moot Court Room: "The law must be stable and yet it cannot stand still." The other is from President Andrew Dickson White in his address in 1884 promoting the establishment of a law department at Cornell: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based lawyers in the best sense, who as they gain experience, may be classed as jurists and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench and in various public bodies." The changes wrought in the law school (Continued on page 4)
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throughout its history have had, as their foundation, these principles; and the changes in policy have been attempts to bring the study of law within these aims, not to twist the goals to conform to superficial changes in society.

Because of the events listed above, and because of the fact that the students of Cornell Law School for the most part have no real knowledge of the history of their school, the editors of the Forum feel that a series of articles along the lines of the commentary of Professor Morse on Myron Taylor Hall which was recently printed in the Forum would serve a useful purpose.

A very excellent history of the school until 1919 is found in Cornell Law Quarterly 91, 1919. It is with permission from the Quarterly that the first two articles follow Dean Woodruff’s article.

School’s Beginning

The law school, as a part of the university, was envisioned with the inception of Cornell. President White, in a report to the trustees of the University in 1884, presented a plan and organization of the university which included a department of law. At that time it was recognized that many of the proposed departments would not be established until some date in the future.

Not until 1885, however, was anything concrete said or done in connection with the founding of such a department. At that date, President White announced that the financial state of the University was sufficiently
In 1885 Mr. White retired as President of the University and Charles Kendall Adams succeeded him. President Adams wasted no time in getting the idea of a law school into a concrete plan. A committee was appointed in November 1885 to make an examination of the practicability and expediency of an early establishment of a law department; to report in June 1886.

In the interim the Merritt King law library was purchased. As Dean Woodruff observed: "... it is evident that the establishment of a law school was regarded as imminent ..."

The result of the examination was a unanimous recommendation that a law school should be opened in the fall of 1887. The committee, among other findings which led to their recommendation, felt that the establishment of a law school was compatible with "the letter and spirit of the fundamental laws of the university," and that Cornell was favorably situated for the establishment of such a school in that Ithaca was in the heart of a region abounding in students desiring legal education but with no institution to furnish it to them.

Thereupon, the trustees of the university adopted the report and a plan of organization was drawn up by the trustees. The original plan called for a two year course of instruction, similar to Yale, Michigan and Columbia. The primary reason for the two year course was the fact that New York required at least one year of study in a law office and a three year term at law school might have prohibited many students from coming to Cornell. "They would be seduced into time-saving, unorganized and desultory study in an office rather than follow the organized curriculum of a law school under a staff of instructors."

The original entrance requirements were the presentation of a New York Regent's academic diploma, substantially the same as required for the scientific and technical departments of the university.

Instruction was two classes or lectures a day to each class and textbook study, principally drill in Blackstone's Commentaries and Kent's Commentaries. Although the school at the outset did not follow Harvard's casebook method, it was noted by Dean Woodruff that from the beginning most courses "were in fact presented in part at least by the study of leading cases."

The foregoing plan of the trustees was formally adopted in October 1886 and at a meeting of the board in March, 1887 the "law school was definitely organized by the appointment of the members of the law faculty.

In September 1887 the school began functioning with Judge Douglas Boardman as its first Dean. The three resident professors, Harry B. Hutchins, Francis M. Burdick and Charles A. Collin, and fifty students met on the fourth floor of Morrill Hall. The first physical plant was something less than to be desired: "... inconveniently located, poorly ventilated and generally ill-adapted for the purposes of the school." Despite this burden, which continued until 1892, the law school "began its activities with promise of a useful prosperous career."

Not satisfied with the standards for entrance and for study, however, the trustees considered a resolution in 1889 urging that the entrance requirement be raised to the level required for general study in the university. This resolution was rejected by the

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trustees, not because they disagreed with the principle of raising standards, but that such an advance in entrance requirements “would drive New York students into the law offices for their preparation.” The trustees felt that standards could not be effectively raised until the New York Court of Appeals increased its requirements for admission to the bar.

Slight increases were made, nevertheless in 1892 and 1898, raising the requirements to the same level as that required for the general course in the university—namely a full four year high school course. As a result of this increase, enrollment dropped from 125 in 1897 to 62 in 1898, bearing out the trustees hesitance to advance standards earlier.

In 1892 the law school acquired its first adequate housing facilities. Boardman Hall, in honor of the first Dean of the law school, was completed and the Moak library presented to the law school. As Dean Woodruff

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commented: “Boardman Hall has proved to be a beautiful and cheerful home for the school and has an abiding place in the memory of hundreds of former students.”

Not until 1917 did the law school admissions requirements approach the now prevailing standards. A resolution was unanimously adopted in April 1917 requiring a) a diploma of graduation from a university or college or b) a certificate that the applicant has met the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed two years of study, other than professional law study, in a university or college of approved standing.

In 1905 Dean Huffcutt proposed a plan for a four year course, the first year of study being spent primarily in the Arts school and only a course in Torts in the law school. Dean Huffcutt stated “It is thought by the faculty that this scheme is much better from a pedagogical standpoint than the combination of law and arts and science subjects during three years and that the pursuit of subjects in Arts and Sciences almost exclusively for a year will afford much better preparation for professional study.” This plan was an alternative with the three year law school course which was also adopted at that time.

In 1911 admission to the three year course required at least one year of college work. The advances in standards, unlike the first few, “...caused no falling off in attendance.”

As a matter of record the registration for the year 1918-1919 increased from 191 in 1917-1918 to 216.

From its beginning, Cornell Law School has been a leading instution in the teaching of pleading and practice. “The gap between the law school and the law office must be narrowed, although it may challenge the patience and inventive skill of the teacher who gives himself to teaching practice. Professors Hutchins, Collin, Pound, Redfield, Irvine, Stagg and McCaskill have in succession brought to this work in the Cornell Law School such a fund of knowledge and practical experience as to range the subjects of Pleading and Practice on a line with the courses in substantive law.”
Cornell Law School

(This is the third of a series of articles on the history of the Law School)

One of the very notable events of the early years of the law school was the establishment of the Cornell Law Quarterly. The University and law school administrations, the faculty and the students recognized the need and the value of such a publication, and from the first issue it has been operated with great enthusiasm. President Schurman, in his Annual Report for the academic year 1918-1919 stated that “The Quarterly substantially enhances the spirit of mutual service between the College of Law, Cornell lawyers, and other members of the Bar; it helps by intelligent discussion and investigation towards the solution of legal problems; and most important of all it stimulates within the college itself, among the students and faculty, a desire to advance beyond the point of classroom instruction the cause of legal education in the larger sense.”

World War I had its effects on the law school. During the spring of 1917 Dean Woodruff noted that “scarcely any real effort was devoted to study, and all minds seem directed toward the great issue.” The students who returned for the fall semester in 1917, however, returned also to their studies with a decidedly more serious attitude. Registration, because of the war dropped 25% in 1917, Professor Bogert left for the duration, becoming Assistant Judge Advocate of the 78th Division, and students left school to serve in the armed forces. Because of the establishment of the Students’ Army Training Corps the year 1918-1919 was divided into four terms. From the S.A.T.C. program 12 students took courses in the law school.

Publication of the Law Quarterly was temporarily suspended in October 1918 due to the fact that the faculty advisors and nearly all of the student editors were in the national service.

In 1919 Robert Sproule Stevens, a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School was appointed lecturer in law; coming to Cornell via private practice and military service as a commissioned officer. The law library had grown, by 1919, to 53,000 volumes, and was presenting a serious problem of adequate shelving space.

Dean Edwin H. Woodruff resigned from his administrative position in 1921. He remained, however, as a full time professor. Professor George Gleason Bogert was appointed to succeed Dean Woodruff. Professor Bogert left military service as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1919, and in 1920 he was appointed, with two others, by the Governor of New York to represent New York at the “Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.” He drafted at that time the New Uniform Conditional Sales Law.

Registration, for the Law School as a whole, dropped from 119 to 97. Dean Bogert, however, stated in his Report of the Dean of the College of Law that there had been an increase of first year students since the new entrance requirements were advanced, and “It seems probable that this gradual increase will be continued until 150 or 200 students are again enrolled in the College as law students.”

Professor Stagg resigned from his teaching post which he held from 1908 to 1921. To fill Professor Stagg’s vacancy, the Trustees ap-

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appointed Mr. Stevens. At the same time Horace Eugene Whiteside was appointed Secretary of the College and Lecturer in Law; Mr. Whiteside received his LL.B. from Cornell.

1921 also saw an enlargement of the curriculum. Courses in Taxation, Restraints on Business and Industry, International Law, Municipal Corporations, Administrative Law and Public Officers, Damages, and Bankruptcy were added. The increase in available courses involved, as a result, the application of the elective system. Prior to 1921 the school had operated on a fixed curriculum with no choice of courses. Dean Bogert commented: “The present faculty, however, feels that the advantages of opportunities for specialization and of the added elasticity of the curriculum for administrative purposes are such that a limited application of the elective idea is warranted.”

The practice of inviting prominent figures in the legal profession to serve as non-resident lecturers continued, and in 1922-23 such men as the Honorable Benjamin Cardozo, and the Honorable Cuthbert Pound, both of the New York Court of Appeals, and the Honorable Frank Irvine enhanced the student’s study of the law.

The proposal for a summer session
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of the law school became a reality in 1923; the course of instruction lasting for eleven weeks; leading professors of law from other schools combining with the Cornell staff in the program.

1923 saw a reduction of the number of hours required for graduation from 90 to 82.

In 1923-24 a recommendation by the law school, that the law school be placed on a graduate school basis, was approved by the university trustees. Previous to this action the school had been the Cornell College of Law. In 1925 the designation was changed to the Cornell Law School.

Registration in 1923 soared from 87 during the previous year, to 130. During the next three years, registration increased by 30 each year. The other law schools in the state were advancing their requirements for admission; following the pace set by Cornell. In 1924 Cornell adopted the present entrance requirement—a college degree—thus attaining the true graduate school position which had been envisioned at the outset of the school.

1924 also saw Professor Laube come to the law school. Professor Laube had been a law professor at St. Louis University law school.

1925-26 was a year of considerable shakeup among the faculty. Dean Bogert, who had been on leave to teach at the University of Chicago, resigned from his Deanship and the Faculty, staying on at Chicago. Professor Burdick, who was Acting (Continued from page 5)
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Dean, became Dean of the Law School. Dean Bogert's professorial duties were taken up by Professor Elliott Cheatham who came to Cornell from teaching at the University of Illinois Law School. Professor McCaskill left Cornell and went to the University of Illinois, and Professor George J. Thompson, of the University of Pittsburgh Law School filled this vacancy.

In the ten year period of 1917-1926 two major problems plagued the law school. The first was the need for a larger faculty. Of the leading law schools of similar size Cornell had far fewer professors. In order to maintain the caliber of teaching such as was given by its outstanding faculty, an increase in salaries was also needed. With the proposed addition of a course in Comparative Law in 1926, the school definitely considered that at least one more professor was required.
Cornell Law School of the late 1920's was outgrowing its physical plant. With an ever-increasing enrollment of students and faculty, cramped stack space for books, lack of student recreational facilities, and crowded classrooms, Boardman Hall was clearly inadequate. In his Report to the Board of Trustees in 1928, President Farrand stated that "The Law School has outgrown its quarters and new construction on an adequate scale is imperative if that important professional school is to meet the problem which confronts it." Within a few months, this problem was decisively met through a $1,500,000 grant to Cornell University made by Myron C. Taylor '94 for a new law building to be known as Myron Taylor Hall. The objectives of the new law school were to furnish legal training not merely for the practice of law, but also for government services at home and abroad as well as leadership in large business enterprises. By spring of 1930, the plans were approved, with facilities encouraging small classroom sessions and an increased faculty enrollment. Two years later, Myron Taylor Hall was completed and ready to house the 1932 Summer Session. At the formal dedication ceremonies held the following October, Honorable Frank H. Hiscock, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided. The speakers included Myron Taylor, Honorable Cuthbert W. Pound, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, President Farrand, and Dean Burbick. The dedication was highlighted with the reading of a telegram from Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, who was at one time a member of the Cornell Law School faculty.

The value of oral training outside the classroom for first year law students was recognized as the law school developed. To further forensic training in law, First Year Moot Court work was introduced in 1926. Under the leadership of Assistant Professor Farnham, the first year law students were organized into eight law clubs for moot court work. This activity was highly successful from the start and afforded excellent training in legal research and briefing as well as in the presentation of oral argument. It also provided another opportunity to bring distinguished men from the bench to the Law School for the judging of the final moot court competitions. In 1927, Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, former Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell Law School, presided. In 1929, the Moot Court work was rearranged through the use of intra club competitions and the use of third-year law students to preside over the preliminary arguments.

One of the most pressing problems faced by the law school in the late 1920's was the need for an enlarged faculty. In 1929, the Board of Trustees appointed Mr. John W. MacDonald as Assistant Professor, increasing the size of the faculty from nine to ten members. Mr. MacDonald received his degrees of A.B., M.A., and LL.B. from Cornell in five years and was a member of the editorial board of the Cornell Law Quarterly. Previous to his appointment to the faculty, Mr. MacDonald held the position of Clerk in the New York Court of Claims. In 1937, Professor Henry W. Edgerton resigned to become Associate Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. This vacancy was filled early in 1938 when two new appointments to the faculty were made. Mr. Arthur J. Keefe, formerly of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Webb in New York was to teach Administration of Insolvent Estates. Mr. George T. Washington, a former Rhodes scholar in law at Oxford and later a member of Root, Clark, Buckner, & Ballantine in New York, was appointed to teach Personal Property and Agency. The continual demand for more faculty members made by Dean Burbick was directed at providing more of an opportunity for the faculty to keep abreast of the new developments in their respective fields and to contribute to their specialty. In addition, this demand was aimed at keeping upper classes small and informal and ex-
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Panding the number of courses.

In 1930, after a thorough study made by the law school Faculty, it was decided that all future candidates for admission should submit answers to a questionnaire. This questionnaire inquired into the candidate’s college activities, preparatory school record, extracurricular activities at college, and reading ability. It was observed that the probability of success in law school depended on more than a good scholastic record at college and a bachelor’s degree. In 1932, Dean Burdick made a special effort to increase the number of students entering from universities and colleges throughout the south, west, and middle west. This effort proved very successful and was greatly aided by the First Year scholarships provided by the Board of Trustees, the alumni, and Cornell Law Association. Another new feature adopted by the Admissions Office was the compulsory interview, introduced in 1939.
In 1928, the Board of Trustees authorized the University to confer advanced degrees in law, namely the degrees L.L.M. and J.S.D. The Law School curriculum itself, underwent a major change in 1931 when the faculty introduced comprehensive examinations for third year law students. These exams were to cover the work of the entire course of law through oral and written examinations and through problems to be worked out in the library. The summer session in law was cut down from eleven to six weeks. This was done partly to simplify the curricula and partly to prevent students from going stale from excessive study.

The Great Depression seriously threatened the student enrollment. The enrollment dwindled, for instance, from 219 students in 1929-30 to 182 in 1930-31 to 157 in 1931-32. During these critical years, Dean Burdick built up and used a revolving loan fund for law students in financial need. The money was generously supplied by alumni and friends of the law school.

Library Expanded

During the 1930’s the law library expanded almost 50% in numbers of volumes. With the completion of Myron Taylor Hall, with its book space for 450,000 volumes, room for future expansion became almost unlimited and by 1940, the volumes had reached 94,000. In 1930, Mr. Lewis W. Morse was appointed Assistant Law Librarian. A graduate of Colgate University, Mr. Morse received his L.L.B. degree from Cornell in 1928. This addition to the library staff was greatly needed for the impending move from Boardman Hall to Myron Taylor Hall and for the complete re-cataloguing of the law library after the move.

In the drive to expand the library, certain donations were particularly noteworthy. Professor Woodruff presented 459 volumes to the law library from his own collection. Myron Taylor provided funds for all of the publications of the League of Nations and for all their cataloguing and binding as well. Earl J. Bennett ’01 supplied much of our valuable collection of session laws of the various States. During this period, Mr. Morse compiled a Chronicle of English Judges, never before attempted.

Despite the generous contributions made to the law library and the notable progress made during the 1930’s, the annual library appropriation was inadequate when compared with similar appropriations for other leading law schools.

Law Faculty Busy

The Law School Faculty of 1930 was busy pursuing scholarly interests outside of classroom preparation and a few of the faculty participated in movements for the improvement of the law. Dean Burdick worked on the Advisory Committee for Research in International Law. Professor Wilson acted as consultant in the preparation of the Restatement of the Law of Torts. Professor Stevens acted as one of the New York Commissioners to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and later wrote a text in the field of Corporations.

In 1934, Professor Farnham was writing a text on Real Property and Professor Robinson was busy on a text on Admiralty. During this same time, Governor Lehman appointed Dean Burdick as the first Chairman of the New York State Permanent Commission on Law Revision. Professor MacDonald was appointed by this Commission as Executive Secretary and Director of Research. The Law Revision Commission made its permanent quarters in Myron Taylor Hall in acceptance of the Cornell University Trustees’ offer to do so. Professor Morse acted as a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Law Librarians.

One of the interesting developments of the 1933-34 spring term was the establishment of a seminar to study the New Deal problems. The work was engaged in by Professor Cashman of the Department of Government, five members of the Law School Faculty, and twenty third year law students.

Stevens Succeeds Burdick

Dean Burdick resigned as Dean of the Faculty late in 1936. After a sab-
and Business Regulations were offered as problem courses for the first time.

To orient entering first year law students and to help minimize the initial period of confusion experienced by many first year students, a series of introductory lectures were given in 1938 for the first time.

In 1936, the Cornell Student Legal Aid Bureau was established in cooperation with the Tompkins County Bar Association. This organization provided an excellent opportunity for second and third year students to obtain practical experience in law in assisting practicing lawyers render legal aid in all needy cases.

At the end of the depression, Cornell Law School had undergone many far-reaching improvements: Myron Taylor Hall had been built; the faculty was enlarged; graduate work in law was introduced; the curriculum was greatly enriched; and the requirements for admission to the law school as well as the scholastic standards within the law school were raised.

Problem Courses Initiated

In 1936-37, the problem type of instruction included two courses: a course dealing with the tax implications of problems drawn from the fields of corporations, trusts, and estates and an advanced course in jurisprudence.

Two years later, with the increased size of the Faculty, the number of problem courses was increased to seven. Legislation, Federal Procedure,
For Cornell Law School the 1940's were years of unprecedented challenge followed by years of great progress. One of the essential elements of any law school is a student body. But since the Law School was not intimately connected with the war effort, the draft board gradually drained the enrollment from the pre-war high of 208 to 67 in 1942 and 31 in 1943. This meant a great decline in tuition income and as operating costs remained relatively stable, the School was forced to operate at a loss during the war.

The Board of Trustees, however, prompted by its desire to maintain the School's prestige and to provide more young lawyers urgently needed by the profession and the Government, decided in January, 1943 to keep the School open throughout the war.

**Contributes To War Effort**

The Law School made every effort to contribute to the war effort by changing the curriculum to meet the war needs. The faculty recognized that law students develop capacities useful to the F.B.I. and the intelligence branches of the armed forces. It sought to strengthen these capacities by gearing the courses to the war effort. The School thus offered Administrative Law to first-year students and increased the number of courses in that field as well as in public law.

Starting in September, 1941, the school year was divided into three terms instead of two in order to ease the problem involved in the great turn-over of students.

Professor William Farnham was appointed Acting Dean of the Law School in 1942 while Dean Stevens was absent on sabbatic leave. Subsequently, Dean Stevens joined the Office for Emergency Management in Washington where he served as Assistant General Counsel to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. He was later appointed Chairman of the Appeal Board for the Office of Contract Settlement. Other faculty members left during the war so that the total number dwindled from the pre-war total of thirteen to only nine.

Despite their increased teaching loads, the Law School faculty contributed to the war effort as well as to the legal profession. Professor MacDonald continued as executive secretary of the New York Law Revision Commission and in July, 1942 he served as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. Professor Wilson was elected President of the Association of American Law Schools in 1943. Professor Thompson was busy on a casebook on Contracts. Professor Robinson gave a course in Naval History and Strategy for the Naval Training School housed in Myron Taylor.

Professor Washington was away in Teheran where he was head of the Lend-Lease Mission. Professor Morse was also absent and acted as Director of Libraries of the Judge Advocate General's Department in Washington.

Starting in 1942, the Navy Training School occupied all but two class rooms as well as the Moot Court Room.

**Long Road Back**

As World War II ended, the student enrollment and number of faculty was already on the up-swing. By 1948, the enrollment had risen to 375 with applications for admission three times the number admitted. The total number of faculty had risen from nine to seventeen.

In April, 1945, Harrop Freeman was appointed Professor of Administrative Law and Federal Taxation. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)
Before his appointment, Professor Freeman taught law at William and Mary. The following November, Arthur Sutherland, Jr. joined the faculty to teach Constitutional Law and Conflicts of Law. Arthur Larson was appointed to teach Corporations and Business Regulation. Professor Bertram Willcox joined the faculty to teach Labor Law.

After Professor Laube retired, the faculty decided to fill the vacancy with someone who could teach Comparative Law, a course to be used for a program leading to a law degree with Specialization in International Relations. In 1947, Rudolf B. Schlesinger was appointed to this position; having studied and practiced law in Munich and in New York.

To fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Robinson in 1948, the Trustees appointed Ernest Warren who was to teach Personal Property, Procedure II, and Evidence.
The decade of the nineteen-fifties saw the enrollment of the Cornell Law School hit an all time high and then steadily decline from that high until near the end of the decade when the number of students began to reach the more normal level of 100 in a class. This period of ten years saw the retirement of one of the greatest deans in the history of the law school, Robert S. Stevens. It also saw the appointment of Dean Gray Thoron to the Law School's top position. And finally all through those ten years the importance of the need for a law school residence center was noted, and action taken to turn that need into a new dormitory, Hughes Hall.

Enrollment in 1950 soared to 459, an increase of 22 percent over the 1948 total. Of that record number 118 were from Cornell and 341 received their undergraduate instruction at 118 other institutions of higher learning. Leaders in representation among that record enrollment of students were Syracuse, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Yale and Rochester.

Student Housing Problem Noted

In his 1951 report to the president, Dean Stevens noted that law students were forced to seek housing in private apartments and advised the University of the need for a law residence center for unmarried male students.

Professor John MacDonald was elected Faculty Representative on the University Board of Trustees for a 5-year term while Professor Rudolf Schlesinger's Cases and Materials on Comparative Law was published. The University's Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of Dean Stevens appointed Professors Horace E. Whiteside and George J. Thompson to the positions of J. DuPratt White Professor of Law and Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, respectively.

In 1951 enrollment slipped slightly to 391. This was a drop of 12 percent due to the end of the war boom of G.I. enrollment and the drain on the student rolls caused by the beginning of the Korean conflict. Professor Peter Ward joined the faculty in 1951. Professor Ward had been a brilliant student at the law school in the late 1930's.

James Foundation Grant

During the academic year 1952-53 the Law School, aided by a grant from the James Foundation, compiled material for a study of the impact of Sovietization on the East German legal structure, amassing the largest private collection of such information on this side of the Atlantic at that time. Dean Stevens announced the appointment of Michael H. Cardozo as associate professor of law. Professor Cardozo was a Yale Law School graduate and came to Cornell after 14 years of government service. 1952 saw the retirement of one of the faculty's most esteemed members, Professor Gustave Robinson. Also, Professor Arthur Keeffe retired from the profession of teaching during that year.

Professor MacDonald, as executive secretary and director of research of the New York State Law Revision Commission, led one of the most far-reaching projects of legal research undertaken during the decade—an analysis of the Uniform Commercial Code as drafted by the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Also during 1953 Professor Arthur Larsen was appointed as dean of the Pittsburgh Law School. Professor Harry Henn joined the faculty at Cornell during this year.

For practicing lawyers, government officials, teachers and law students the Cornell Law School in 1956 (CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)
Law School Looks to Future

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launched a program of faculty seminars and summer conferences on legal affairs of international importance. A grant of $296,000 from the Ford Foundation made possible this expansion in the field of international law.

Stevens Retires as Dean

Dean Stevens retired from the leadership of the Cornell legal community and the task was taken up on July 1, 1956 by Dean Gray Thoron. Almost immediately Dean Thoron began to look into the possibility of strengthening the curriculum in order to improve still further the legal training available at Cornell. During 1956 Professor Schlesinger was named William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law.

During 1957 Professor Joseph Sneed arrived at the Law School and subsequently became one of its better known and highly esteemed members. The faculty previously had another notable addition with the appointment of Professor Robert S. Pasley in 1954. Students entering Cornell Law School in the fall of 1958 were greeted by a brand new curriculum. In addition to an expanded core of required basic subjects during the first two years, two new features were added. These are increased stress on legal philosophy, legal history, public law and international law to give students greater perspective and a wider approach to the solution of law problems. Included was the requirement of the election of a major area of concentration so that each student could gain adequate depth in at least one relatively integrated area of the law.

New Residence Hall Planned

As the decade of the 1950's drew to a close, construction of a new residence center was assured through the gift of $1 million from Myron C. Taylor and the allocation of $400 thousand of University funds for the project. The new residence center will be named in memory of the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a member of the Cornell law faculty when Mr. Taylor was a student.

The death of Mr. Taylor near the close of the 10-year period saddened the hearts of all the members of the Cornell legal family. The generosity of this great benefactor of the Cornell Law School will never be forgotten. It was through his magnificent gifts to his alma mater that the Law School was able to acquire its splendid physical quarters, second to none in function and beauty.

Now Cornell Law School looks optimistically forward to the decade of the 1960's. The decade will see the centennial of the University. It will see the completion of Hughes Hall and it will see the maintenance of the Cornell Law School as one of the nation's great centers of legal education.

Professor Sneed (Continued from Page 9)

Materials for his course in Taxation. Last fall Professor Sneed was a witness at the House Ways and Means Committee hearings on a possible revision of the Internal Revenue Code. This coming summer (from July 28-30) he will participate in the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Institute at the University of Colorado in Boulder, Colo. He will deliver a paper on taxation to a number of other persons interested in the field who will come from many parts of the country.

In September of this year, the Sneeds will leave Ithaca for a sojourn in New Haven, Conn. There the professor will teach for one year at the Yale Law School. His first assignment will be to teach a Contracts course to a small section of 15 students and teach the balance of the Contracts course to a larger group in the Spring term. He will also assist in teaching a seminar group in Corporate Taxation, and will have his own Taxation class in the Spring term.

In the fall of 1961 the Sneed family will return to Ithaca and Professor Sneed will resume his teaching career here at the Cornell Law School. Those students who personally know the professor, those who have had him for a course and those who know of him only by reputation, all are earnestly looking forward to it.