Myron Taylor Hall

(The following is the first in a series of articles describing Myron Taylor Hall and some of its ornamental features. Prepared by Professor Lewis W. Morse of the Cornell Law School, with assistance from Thomas W. Cashel '56, and Edward S. Nelson '53.)

Myron Taylor Hall, gift of the Honorable Myron C. Taylor, was dedicated on October 15, 1932. Mr. Taylor symbolically presented the building to the University by giving the key to President Farrand. Addresses were made by Dean Charles K. Burdick and Cuthbert W. Pound, later Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals.

Mr. Taylor, a graduate of the Cornell Law School in 1894, attained prominence in business and public life as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of United States Steel, and as personal representative, with the rank of ambassador, of Presidents Pope Pius XII (1939-50). At the dedication ceremonies he said of the building:

"If, through knowledge of and a growing respect for the law and its enforcement, it inspires increased regard for the rights of others in individual and community life; if it assists in bringing to an earlier realization in age of reason, self control and brotherly love; if it helps to lead youth through better knowledge to wisdom, through broader perpsective to higher and nobler impulses; if it leads to a better appreciation of the true relationship between that which is material and that which is spiritual: if it helps to bridge the gulf which separates the commonplace from the ideal, the temporal from the eternal. Mrs. Taylor and I shall have achieved an enduring reward."

The gift was announced in December 1928, and construction was begun in the summer of 1930. The architects were Jackson, Robertson, and Adams of Providence, Rhode Island. Through the combined efforts of the late F. Ellis Jackson '01, the late Dean Burdick, and the late J. DuPratt White '90, every phase of the building was studied and developed to adapt it practically for the use of a student body of moderate size and to make it one of the most handsome and inspiring law school buildings in the United States.

Myron Taylor Hall is collegiate Gothic in general style, its exterior enriched by carvings executed by Lee Lawrie of Easton, Md., one of America's most distinguished sculptors. The building is constructed of native Ithaca. Because of the extensive use of stone from University quarries near Ithaca. Because of the extensive use of stone from this quarry in buildings on the campus, it has become known by builders as Cornell stone.

The eastern elevation of the building may appear to be the "front" because it faces one of the main streets of the campus, yet in planning the building, the architect and faculty decided that the "front" should overlook the valley and the lake and be viewed from the law school dormitories, then visualized as being located on the slope to the west of the building.

When plans were being drawn, the architect explained that like a human being, a great building should have both body and spirit. He, therefore, asked Dean Burdick and the law faculty to express the spirit of this new home of the Law School, so that it could be pictured in stone on the transepts of the arches beneath the great tower. The faculty determined that the new building should bespeak the dominant aspiration of the legal profession of its day—the advance from national peace to world peace by law. This is expressed by the architectural sculpture on the two sides of the tower arch—domestic law and international law.

Campus Calendar

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19—
Christmas Dinner Party
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21—
Christmas Vacation starts
MONDAY, JANUARY 23—
Christmas vacation ends
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24—
Final examinations start
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—
Final Examinations end
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10—
Intersession Vacation ends
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28—
Next issue of FORUM

Letter From The L.S.A. President

While words of gratitude should be expressed personally, I would like to make use of the written word in an effort to reach the great number of people who have contributed in various manners toward the management and conduct of student affairs during the past year.

The workings of any organization are dependent to a large degree on the people to whom this letter is directed: to those who have performed the thankless and often seemingly insignificant chores without which the Student Association could not function.

On behalf of the Executive Committee—of Jack Fulruder, Bruce Byers, Bob Douglas, Bob Gaunaud, Bob Rose and myself—I say to those of you who have devoted your time and effort in these countless tasks—Thank you.

—Bruno J. Gioffe

Exchange Column

This issue of the FORUM inaugurates the "Exchange Column" as a regular feature of the paper. It is the hope of the Forum staff that our readers will find the news and views as expressed in other Law School publications an interesting addition to the paper.

The November edition of the Ohio State University College of Law publication, The Buckeye Barrister, contained a current editorial on "Satellite Launches" which was reprinted in the November 25th edition of The Cornell Law Review. The Barrister editorial was as follows:

"Should the Russian satellite become a menace (non-military) to this nation, at what point in space may this country act to destroy that menace?"

According to the editorial, the favored solution to many potential problems in this field is to define space into two or more zones; a lower one being the present "territorial air space" and a higher one being an unlimited free area. The latter zone would have a legal status analogous to that of the high seas.

On a much lighter note, The Buckeye Barrister has a "Nursery Rhymes Series". The first one was a reimpression of "Old MacDonald Had a Farm". The second was a revision of "Humpty Dumpty". For the mere amusement reader, the Barrister editorial is a must.
Myron Taylor Hall
Peace Tower

(Approaching Myron Taylor Hall from the east the eyes are drawn to the impressive tower standing in the center of the structure. It provides the classroom wing at the right from that which houses the library, offices, and student lounges. This tower dominates the architecture of the building, just as its theme dominates the thought of this hall of learning — "Peace by Law".)

Surmounting the tower on each front are sculptures of an owl, the ancient symbol of wisdom. Here again the purpose of the structure is represented, for only through wisdom can the prospect of peace and order be realized.

Facing the courtyard and above the tower arch the transept bears carvings symbolic of the origin of the Common Law. The figures are of Henry II of England, sitting upon a throne bearing his coat of arms, and his justiciers, whom he is sending forth to carry the King's Peace by Law throughout his realm. Of the judicial innovations in the reign of Henry II (1125-1154), the greatest was the introduction of the system of the Justiciers or itinerant Royal Judges. Through them all of the King's subjects were ruled by uniform law. Henry II set the law and instructed his judges to put it in effect in all parts of the country. His manual for the use of judges was the first attempt to explain what this Common Law was. It is just and fitting that he should be commemorated as the father of Common Law. In him national peace through law is depicted.

World peace through law is represented on the western transept of the tower arch by the portrayal of a world court composed of several judges, representing the great law-making races of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Over the bench is the key emblem of the message—a broken sword symbolizing the end of war, the torch of knowledge and the plowshares symbolizing liberty and the pursuit of peace, the function of international law. To the right of the bench a figure wearing a royal diadem signifies the old world resting his hand upon a shield emblazoned with the rising sun and a map of the eastern hemisphere. Left of the bench the figure wears a crown of rays represents liberty, with a shield upon which is the setting sun and a map of the western hemisphere. Seated behind the bench in personification of the old world are Europe, wearing a wig and holding a book; Asia, wearing a turban and holding a scroll; and Africa. Their new world counterparts are an American Indian, bearing a pipe of peace, symbolizing North America; an Aztec, representing Central America; and a third figure, an Inca, representing South America. Between the two groups is a scroll with the legend "World Peace!" When planning this representation of International Law, Dean Burdick and the faculty were anxious to identify the characters, not with particular nations, but rather with different areas of the world. Thus, no inference of the superiority of one nation over another can be drawn from the omission of any one of the company of nations. Here, all the peoples of the world are joined together under the symbol of World Peace. This sculpture thus anticipated the United Nations.

(Third installment in next issue)

EXCHANGE COLUMN

Students who recently labored through the arduous tax final might be interested to hear that the Virginia Law School is initiating a new tax course this semester. Mr. Herrick K. Lidstone, a former tax lawyer now of Lewis & MacDonald, has been engaged to teach a course in "Foreign Aspects of United States Income Taxation." The course will deal with the extra-territorial implications of United States taxes and will be conducted on the basis of a group of hypothetical problems given to the students. The problems will be found in more than forty law schools that are generally either associated with an established and independent law school; either method could be adopted without difficulty. The course should be of particular interest to students interested in the tax world, and Phi Legal Fraternity at Columbia Law School. In his talk, Mr. DeSapio debunked the concept of "boss" in present-day politics and stated that, "The talk about the boss in the back room is a myth and those days are gone long ago." He denied that the selection of lower court judges was done, "by me and a few other people." It is his preference that the people elect judges, rather than having them selected by an impartial committee. He believes that there is more politics to a group of this type of
Myron Taylor Hall
Peace Tower II

(This is the third in a series of articles describing Myron Taylor Hall, prepared by Professor Louis Morse.)

The balconies on the east and west sides of the tower are ornamented with carvings; the coat of arms of the United States of America, and of the State of New York. The Great Seal of the United States contains the shield and the eagle grasping the olive branch, symbolizing peace, and the arrows, symbolizing the readiness of the United States to protect her heritage. In the seal of New York State are the jagged mountain peaks, the sun rising behind the ocean on the left, and the rivers on the right.

Midway down the tower is the corridor which connects the library and classroom wings. Interesting bits of architectural sculpture are the caricatures of the eight participants in the old English court. On the eastern elevation, looking from left to right are: the judge with his wig and gavel, the scrivener, the petit-fogger, the prisoner in leg chains, the witness taking the oath, the violent prosecuting attorney, the jailer with his key and scroll, and the town crier holding a lantern. These caricatures are duplicated, with the exception of the petit-fogger and the prisoner, on the west side of the building overlooking the lake.

THE NEW YORK TOWER

North of the Peace Tower and facing the courtyard is a round tower called the "New York Tower." At its top, five adjoining panels depict the stages of Law in New York State, from primitive tribal law to statehood union. The first panel at the left indicates the "Compact between Indian tribes, represented by an Indian chieftain, wearing a war bonnet and seated smoking a pipe of peace. Peace loving before the chief in procession are two warriors, one with a spear, the other with bow and arrows, all in an attitude of conciliation. The second panel, the Charter of 1629, recalls the period of Dutch rule. In that year, to encourage agriculture and industry and bring farmers and mechanics to the New World, the West India Company, holding rights under the Estates General of the Netherlands, issued a charter of Privileges and Exemptions which allowed a member to have his choice of a tract of unoccupied land (except on Manhattan Island) in return for purchasing the land from the Indians and planting a colony of persons upwards of fifteen years of age. This introduced the Dutch Patroon system.

The next panel depicts English sovereignty, represented by the Decree of 1664, by which Charles II, King of England, erected into a province the whole territory from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay, with all of Long Island and other dependencies, and granted them to his brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, as Lord Proprietor. With this decree of the Duke's authority, New Netherland became New York. The fourth panel is that of the Populn of 1683. An assembly which met at Fort James in the city of New York on October 17, 1683 passed fifteen acts. The first, styled a charter of liberties and privileges, required that an assembly be elected by the freeholders and free men be called at least once in three years, vested all legislative authority in the governor, council and assembly; forbade taxation without the consent of the assembly; and provided for religious liberty and trial by jury. Although the assembly was not held after the Duke of York became James II and New York became a royal province, its action marks an advance in the protection of the citizen's rights under law.

The last panel commemorates the union of the states into a Confederation in 1867. Under the leadership of Governor Clinton (1777-95), New York State refused to allow the Congress of the Confederation to collect duties at New York ports, and opposed the plan for a new federal Constitution. When a majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 had approved the new plan, Hamilton alone of the New York delegates remained to sign it, although, of course, it was ultimately ratified by New York State.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

Early this semester, Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. Clark addressed the law school on "Apartheid and the United States," which was reported on page 289 of this issue. It was the first in a series of articles or reports on a particular subject. In this case, it was on an important aspect of South Africa's social problems. The report contains a number of interesting facts, and was published in the New York Times. This is the third in a series of articles, and the first two were published in the New York Times and the New York Daily Times. The reports in this series are intended to be useful to both students and faculty, and are being published in the same manner as other articles. The reports will be available in the library of the law school. Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.
Myron Taylor Hall

(This is the final of a series of articles describing Myron Taylor Hall)

Interior

Opposite the inscription of dedication in the Foyer the stairway leads up to the reading room. At the first landing is a portrait of the founder of the University, Ezra Cornell. Mr. Cornell is seen signing the charter of the University. The stairway leads into the most beautiful room in the building, the reading room. It is one hundred eighty feet long, forty-eight feet wide, and fifty feet high. The lofty effect of the room with its exposed beams and hanging chandeliers resembles in many respects the meeting room of a medieval castle. At its eastern end a winding wrought iron staircase leads up to the International Law Room which is used for seminars in international law and contains a library of international law, including the remarkable collection of League of Nations documents given by Mr. Taylor.

Around the reading room are many portraits of judges and jurists of this country and England. They are: in alcove 3-4, Ernest W. Hufcuff, 1860-1907, a former Dean of Cornell Law School (1903-1907) and first president of the Association of American Law Schools; in alcove 51-52, Francis Miles Finch, 1827-1907, another former Dean of this Law School and Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; in alcove 47-48, Charles Pratt—Lord Camden, 1735-1794, who was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland and a steadfast friend of constitutional liberty and the rights of the American Colonies; in alcove 45-46, Christian Thomasius, of Germany, 1655-1728, who was one of the greatest judges of his era; in alcove 43-44, Cuthbert Winder Poud, 1864-1935, Professor in this Law School (1895-1904), Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1906-1915), Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals (1932-1934), and a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University (1913-1935). On the right of the control desk is a portrait of Frank Harris Hiscok '75, 1856-1946, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals (1916-1926), and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University (1917-1939). To the left of the control desk is a portrait of Charles Evans Hughes, 1862-1948, a Professor in this Law School (1891-1893), special lecturer (1893-1895), Governor of New York (1917-1919), and Chief Justice of the United States (1930-1941). In alcove 39-40, Justin Drury White '90, 1869-1939, founder of the firm of White and Case in New York City, Trustee of Cornell University (1913-1939), Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University (1923-1939), and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University (January 21, 1939—July 14, 1939). In alcove 37-38, William Murray, the famous Lord Mansfield, 1705-1793, Lord Chief Justice of England. He was "a great judge whose decisions struck a fatal blow at human slavery throughout the British Dominions" and did much to liberalize the common law. In alcove 35-36, Hugo Grotius, 1583-1645, the father of modern international law. In alcove 31-32, Leonard C. Crouch, 1866-1953, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court (1913-1932), Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals (1932-1936), and lecturer in appellate practice in this Law School (1941-1944). Off the library, below the International Law Room, there is a periodical room in which are portraits of two of America's greatest jurists, John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, and James Kent, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the State of New York. Also found in the periodical room is the portrait of a great American patriot. (Continued on page 3)

School Sponsors Second International Law Conference During Summer, '58

From June 23-25, 1958, the Cornell Law School sponsored its second Summer Conference on International Law. The general topic for discussion was "The Conflict of Laws," which was the subject of the 1957 conference. The conference was attended by 100 students from 17 different states and 30 different countries. The keynote address was given by Justice Robert H. Jackson, former Solicitor General of the United States and later Supreme Court Justice. The conference included sessions on topics such as the law of goods, international arbitration, and the law of treaties. The conference concluded with a panel discussion on the future of international law. The second conference was well received by the attendees and was deemed a success.
Mr. Louis W. Dawson was awarded his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1919, from the Cornell Law School, where he was the fourth Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Law Quarterly. Following practice with the New York City firm of Powell, Lourie, and Ruch, he became first, General Counsel, and then President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Arthur H. Dean
Mr. Arthur H. Dean, a native of Ithaca, received his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees from Cornell University in the years 1921 and 1923. While in Law School, he served as Managing Editor of the Cornell Law Quarterly. Mr. Dean has been awarded Doctor of Laws degrees by Hamilton College and Allegheny College. In 1950, he was a Dickinson Lecturer at the Harvard Law School. During 1953 and 1954, he served as Special United States Ambassador to Korea, and in 1958 was head of the American delegation to the Geneva Conference on the law of the sea. Mr. Dean is senior partner of the Wall Street firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

Frank C. Heath
Mr. Frank C. Heath graduated from Dartmouth College in 1934 and received his LL.B. degree from the Cornell Law School in 1937. Mr. Heath is a senior partner in the Cleveland firm of Jones, Day, Cockley, and Reavis.

Frank B. Ingersoll
Mr. Frank B. Ingersoll was awarded his Bachelor of Laws degree by the Cornell Law School in 1917. During the year of 1917, he served as Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Law Quarterly. He is a past President of the Cornell Law Association and a member of the Cornell University Council. Mr. Ingersoll is a senior partner in the Pittsburgh firm of Buchanan, Ingersoll, Rodwell, and Buerger.

Ralston R. Irvine
Mr. Ralston R. Irvine graduated from Cornell Law School in 1926. He was Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Law Quarterly in 1926. Mr. Irvine was National Chairman of the Cornell Law School Fund and is presently a member of the Executive Committee of the Cornell Law Association. He is a senior partner in the Wall Street firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Irvine.

Robert J. McDonald
Mr. Robert J. McDonald received his LL.B. from Cornell in 1941. He served as Business Manager of the Cornell Law Quarterly. Mr. McDonald is a partner in the New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

Clyde O'Brien
Mr. Clyde O'Brien was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree from the Cornell Law School in 1922. He is a partner in the Rochester firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans, and Dey.

Alfred M. Saperston
Mr. Alfred M. Saperston graduated from the Cornell Law School in 1919. From 1953 to 1955, he was Chairman of the Cornell Law School Fund. Mr. Saperston is now serving as Vice-President of the Cornell University Alumni Fund, Chairman of the Leadership Gift Program, and President of the Cornell Law Association. He is a senior partner in the Buffalo firm of Saperston, Naughton, and Saperston.

Because of previous commitments, neither Mr. Dean nor Governor Muskie was able to attend the first meeting of the Council.
Tour Organized for Pre-Law Students

Norman Penney, director of admissions of the Law School, recently organized a mass tour of the Law School by prospective students from Colgate, Hamilton, and Hobart college and the University of Rochester. On October 28, Cornellians mingled with approximately forty advisors, as the visitors sat in on a day of first year classes. During the 10:00-11:00 A.M. break, a coffee hour was scheduled to give law students and alumni of the colleges an opportunity to discuss legal education and related problems with the group. The coffee hour was designed to help the would-be lawyers to gain a clearer insight into law school workings and aims than is sometimes afforded the qualm-ridden individual applicant. The visitors climaxed their tour as the guests of the Law School at a luncheon in the Statler Club.

Quarterly Competitors...

in the Cornell Arts-Law program, receiving his B.A. degree last June. Leonard is also interested in entering the Second Year Moot Court Competition.

Eleanor Kraft is married and has one child, Rudolph Kraft III. Her husband, Rudolph Kraft II, Law '57, is working for the Law Revision Commission. Eleanor was an Arts-Law double registrant, receiving her B.A. degree from Cornell in 1957.

Kenneth Madsen of Metuchen, New Jersey, received an engineering degree from Yale University in 1956. He is a member of Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity.

Morris Mondschein, a New York City resident, received a B.S. degree from the University of Rochester in 1957. Morris is a member of Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity.

Claude Pitcher was an Arts-Law double registrant, receiving his B.A. degree from Cornell last June. Claude comes from Oneida, New York and is married.

Joins Family Firm

Upon graduation, Professor Ward returned to Buffalo, entering the family firm of Ward and Ward. His father had served as Attorney General of the State under Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, and had the distinction of being the only Reg.

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