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## **Pitt Law Bulletin 1964-1965**

University of Pittsburgh School of Law

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**King Henry VIII** made the fifth  
 year of his said Majesty's reign of great Britain France  
 Ireland and other his Majesty's Kingdoms Territories and Towns  
 of the one part & Thomas Hetherington of North Devon in the  
 County of Devon Sheriff for & in consideration of five hundred  
 shillings at or before the making & delivery hereof the which said  
 bargain & sell unto the said Thomas Hetherington the which said  
 bargain & sell on his lands of George Cap's & William Cap's on the which  
 a land containing by estimation one acre & half about  
 South East one land in Nighthams field & a narrow road  
 estimation one acre & another land or grounds containing by estimation  
 within the Townships or Territories of Great Ayburton aforesaid one  
 East & privileged Common Grounds hereditable & appurtenant  
 & to hold the same unto the said Thomas Hetherington the which said  
 the said term of one year from the said next ensuing fully to be  
 pepper & so at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next  
 virtue of these parts & of the Statute for transferring used unto  
 of all & singular his said Majesty's & heretofore made to  
 thereof to have & receive for ever In witness whereof  
 their hands & seals the day & year first above written

Antho:



Clarke



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH BULLETIN

SCHOOL OF LAW 1964-1965



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COVER: *An early English indenture recording a property transaction, one of a collection of such documents dated 1636 to 1723, from the University of Pittsburgh's Darlington Memorial Library.*



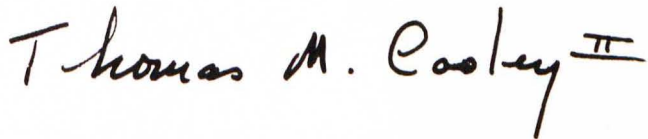


A law school's first responsibility is to decide what is central to the education of a lawyer. If the answer at first seems obvious — for example, a knowledge of basic rules of law and skill in brief and memorandum writing — an examination of the nature of the law will show these to be important but not, I believe, the real heart of the matter of educating lawyers.

If there is one thing which can safely be predicted about the future of the law, it is that the rules of law now in effect will change during the time the law students of today are in active practice. Indeed, the pace of change is accelerating. Because this is so, we see it as our purpose at the University of Pittsburgh Law School to prepare students not only to deal with legal materials as they exist today, but to be able to adapt themselves successfully to the changing legal and social environment of the future. In other words, we hope to teach them to "think like lawyers." This is a goal which has guided many of the leading law schools in the country for more than a generation.

Past generations of lawyers have demonstrated that this capacity enables the profession to preserve the legal fabric of society in the face of vast changes in the social and economic environment — to maintain the fundamental values for which the law has always stood in the Common Law countries.

A thorough grounding in the Anglo-American legal ethic is a grounding in a long tradition, but a tradition in which change has an accepted and continuous role. The lawyer who learns to think in the tradition of those who have understood this in the past can make a valuable contribution to the life of his time. Our principal task is to see that our students come to appreciate this basic characteristic of their profession, as well as to exercise its skills and techniques on the highest level of competence.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas M. Cooley II". The signature is written in a cursive style with a double underline under the name.

THOMAS M. COOLEY II

*Dean*



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†Part-time appointment.

\*Joint Appointment. Also holds rank of Associate Research Professor of Health Law, Graduate School of Public Health.

\*\*Currently on leave of absence.



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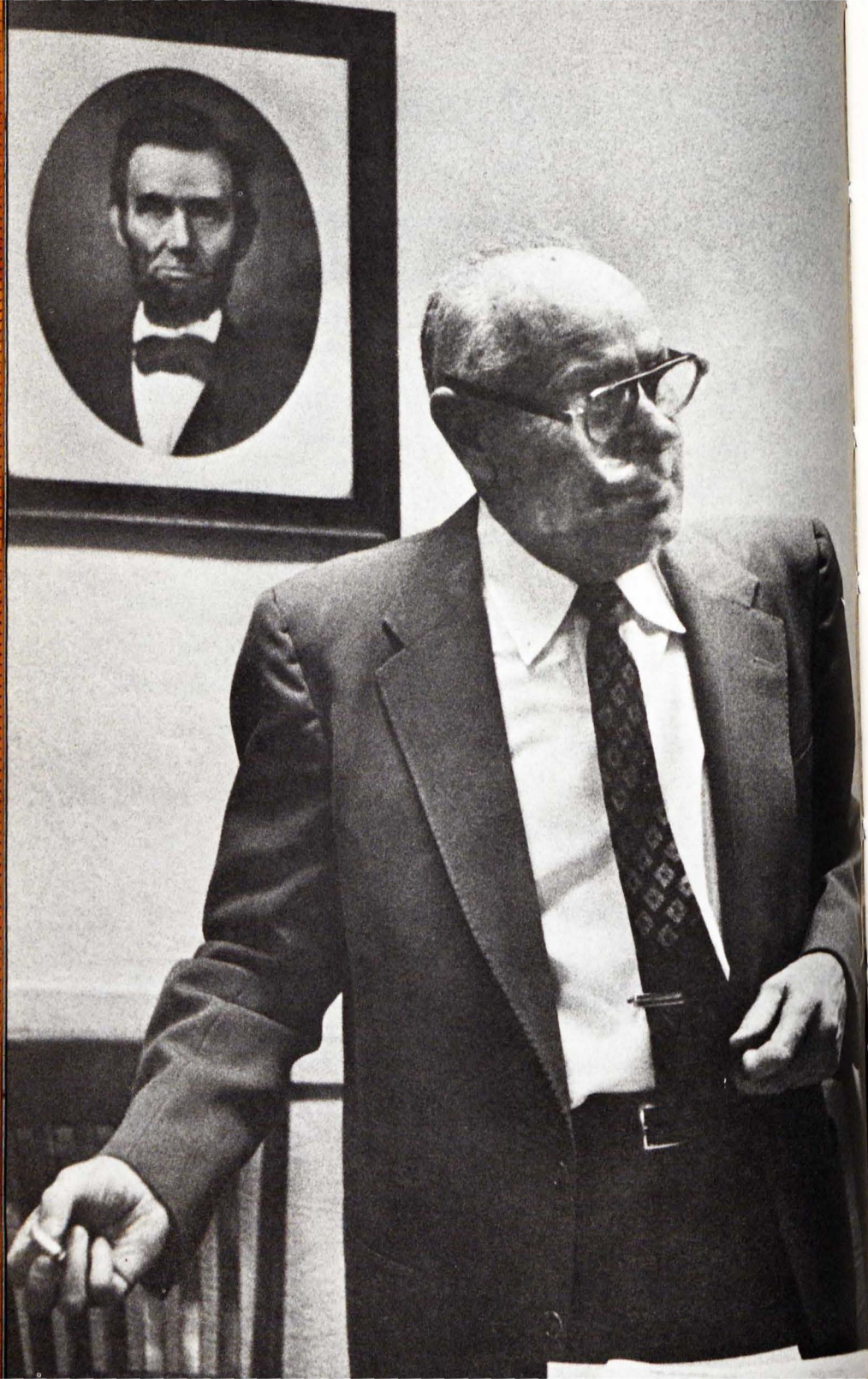
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# *The Study of Law*

No branch of knowledge has as many potential uses as a legal education has. No other study equips a person for so many different kinds of careers. Whether one enters one of the various branches of the legal profession itself or uses his legal training as a foundation for a career in some other field, the rigorous mental discipline afforded by law study can be of great value. The lawyer, who is trained to think clearly and to accept important responsibilities, is constantly in demand for positions of leadership in both private and public life. It is no coincidence that law-trained men and women fill many if not most of the important positions in government at all levels and that they are widely represented in the upper strata of positions in business and industry.

Law as a profession has venerable traditions: the modern American lawyer can trace his lineage directly to medieval England; but there were professional counselors and legal writers in ancient Rome, and archaeologists have unearthed wills, deeds, and negotiable instruments from the ruins of ancient Greece and Babylon. The student who undertakes the study of law will join the ranks of such men as Cicero and Gaius, Coke and Bacon, Blackstone and Bentham, Adams, Marshall and Story, Holmes and Cardozo. It is a high tradition of public service. But side by side with these men of affairs who have left their mark on history and on the law, there have been in every generation the trusted family and business counselors who toiled quietly and effectively to guide their clients and protect their interests. Today the lawyer is needed as never before to meet the rapidly changing conditions of modern society. His is the task of adapting the social and legal institutions of the past to the needs of the present.

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE LAW GRADUATE

Private practice of law, alone or with a group, continues to be the most important branch of the profession. However, there is an increasing range of opportunities in many branches of the federal, state, and local governments; in commercial banking, trust companies,



and insurance; in private industry, especially with the large publicly held corporations; in legal education; and with international agencies. At this time there is a general shortage of well trained law graduates. Special opportunities exist for those who have a second important skill, such as accounting, engineering, chemistry, or fluency in foreign languages; for instance, there is a steady demand for lawyer-engineers in the patent law field. There is every indication that the demand for competent law graduates will continue for the foreseeable future.

## LAW STUDY AT PITTSBURGH

The University of Pittsburgh Law School began offering a course of instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) in 1895. Since that time large numbers of its graduates have attained leading roles in the Pittsburgh community and elsewhere as judges of local, state and Federal courts, as legislators, as government administrators, and as prominent figures in industry and the practicing Bar.

At the University of Pittsburgh, as at most other modern law schools, law is a graduate course. Typically, a law student takes four or five courses totaling about 15 class hours a week for the first year and slightly less the second and third years. For convenience of study the vast subject matter of the law is divided into separate classifications, such as contracts, procedure, criminal law, property, and constitutional law; yet these categories are mere foci of emphasis rather than discrete subjects.

The principal method of instruction at Pittsburgh is the case method. Using casebooks, students are taught to read, analyze, compare, and synthesize cases. Classes proceed by a process of give and take between instructor and class, a free-flowing combination of recitation, discussion, and occasional short lecture. Since the classes are small, there is ample opportunity for each student to participate in class recitation and discussion. Other methods of instruction supplement and occasionally supplant the case method. The legal writing program provides for individual instruction and supervision in writing. The problem method is used for instruction in some courses, such as those where statutes are more important than cases as a source of the law. Broad courses such as Legal Profession and Jurisprudence rely largely on materials other than cases and statutes. Seminar courses require presentation of individual topics by students.

Believing that effective legal writing is essential to the successful lawyer, the faculty has instituted a comprehensive Legal Writing program, combining it with former programs in Legal Bibliography and Moot Court. It is believed that the program brings to the ordinary student the benefits which have heretofore been available to editors of the *Law Review*. Each student receives individual instruction and supervision in writing. In the first year the student is required to write a précis of individual cases, sample examination questions, and a legal memorandum. In the second year he is required to write a legal brief and make an oral argument in an imaginary lawsuit, pitting his ability against that of another student. Each of these Moot Court arguments is heard by a bench of three judges comprising a practicing lawyer or judge, a law professor, and a third-year student. Later in his second year each student writes a case comment or advanced legal memorandum. In the third year he is required to write a legal essay, usually as part of the requirement for a seminar. Students who are elected to the *Law Review* are permitted to submit their *Law Review* work in satisfaction of the legal writing requirements for the second and third years. While the program in Legal Writing carries neither credit nor grade, the requirements must be fulfilled as a prerequisite to graduation.

All first-year courses and many of the later courses are taught by the case method, using casebooks prepared by leading law professors. A casebook consists of a series of reports of judicial decisions rendered by American and British appellate courts. The decisions are edited and arranged by the author and are usually accompanied by explanatory comments, digests of other cases, and questions. Some casebooks contain statutes from various states and excerpts from texts and articles printed in legal periodicals. In some advanced courses the case method is relaxed somewhat; for example, in commercial law courses the study of uniform state commercial acts is emphasized. The usual method of grading in law school is by a single written examination at the end of the course.

Because of the unique subject matter of law and because of the use of casebooks rather than textbooks, the study of law requires an entirely different technique from the usual college course. A different kind of reading is required—more precise and more critical. It is not enough to learn a body of knowledge. This is only the beginning of law study. At the same time the student must learn to think as a lawyer, to



analyze and synthesize a series of cases, to compare and contrast different decisions, to use the law library, to write a legal memorandum or brief. The amount of time required for class preparation and for review is substantially greater than in most undergraduate courses.

Most students find the first year of law school difficult with its adjustment to new methods of study and class discussion. The practice of law is hard work mentally and to some extent physically. The same is true of the study of law. To succeed in law school the student should make every effort to have available the maximum amount of time for school work during the first year. Therefore the faculty strongly advises against such time-consuming activities as commuting from a distance, holding outside employment, and other outside commitments. The wife or husband of a law student should understand that the sacrifice of a certain amount of social life, especially during the first year or two of law school, will usually pay dividends in the form of higher grades, success on the bar examination, and better job opportunities.

## PRELEGAL EDUCATION

In 1954 a 12-year-old boy wrote to Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter stating that he was interested in law as a career and asking advice on how to prepare himself. Mr. Justice Frankfurter replied as follows [quoted in *Of Law and Men* (1957)]:

My dear Paul:

No one can be a truly competent lawyer unless he is a cultivated man. If I were you, I would forget all about my technical preparation for the law. The best way to prepare for the law is to come to the study of the law as a well-read person. Thus alone can one acquire the capacity to use the English language on paper and in speech and with the habits of clear thinking which only a truly liberal education can give. No less important for a lawyer is the cultivation of the imaginative faculties by reading poetry, seeing great paintings, in the original or in easily available reproductions, and listening to great music. Stock your mind with the deposit of much good reading, and widen and deepen your feelings by experiencing vicariously as much as possible the wonderful mysteries of the universe, and forget all about your future career.

With good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Felix Frankfurter

In general the University of Pittsburgh shares the view of Mr. Justice Frankfurter and that of the Association of American Law Schools: that no specific course of study can be prescribed for the pre-law student. This is in contrast with preprofessional education for medicine and related fields. In 1952 the Association adopted a Statement of Principles for prelegal education which recommended education for "comprehension and expression in words, critical understanding of the human institutions and values with which the law deals, and creative power in thinking." The State Board of Bar Examiners of Pennsylvania requires that at least one half of an applicant's college work be taken in cultural subjects.

While in accord with these general principles, the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law does suggest that courses in English, philosophy, history (especially English constitutional history), economics, political science, sociology, psychology, and foreign languages are germane to the understanding of law and to its practice. Especially desirable are intensive courses which require written work such as term papers and which afford practice in the organization and presentation of material. One caution is perhaps necessary. The undergraduate should realize that college courses in law, such as business law or constitutional law, are often taught from a viewpoint entirely different from professional courses in law, especially when the professor is not himself a lawyer. They may actually do more harm than good as pre-law studies.

Special considerations apply to undergraduate courses in accounting. The usefulness for law school purposes of a basic course in accounting in college will depend upon the content of the course. If it is largely concerned with teaching such things as double-entry book-keeping, journal and ledger entries, and controlling accounts, the course will be of little help in law school. On the other hand, the course will be helpful if it covers such matters as the theory of balance sheets, profit and loss statements, surplus accounts, methods of inventory valuation, methods of depreciation and actuarial principles. Entering students who are unfamiliar with accounting principles will be required to take a short course in accounting during their first year in law school. A course specially designed to meet the law student's needs has been devised by a law professor who is also a business school graduate, and is offered at the Pittsburgh Law School.

## A READING LIST FOR PRELAW AND LAW STUDENTS

In response to numerous requests the law faculty has prepared the following list of readings:

- Blaustein, Albert P., and Porter, Charles O.; *The American Lawyer* (a summary of the Survey of the Legal Profession recently conducted by the American Bar Association).
- Bowen, Catherine D.; *Yankee from Olympus\**; *The Lion and the Throne*; and *John Adams and the American Revolution* (a trilogy of legal biographies).
- Clark, Walter V.; *The Ox Bow Incident\** (a group of ranchers and cowboys take law into their own hands in the early West).
- Cohen, Morris, and Cohen, Felix; *Readings in Jurisprudence*.
- Cohen, Felix; *The Legal Conscience*.
- Cozzens, James G.; *The Just and the Unjust* (a murder trial in a quiet New Jersey town).
- Gerhart, Eugene C., ed.; *The Lawyer's Treasury* (a collection of articles reprinted from the *American Bar Association Journal*).
- Davis, Foster, Jeffery, and Davis; *Society and the Law*.
- Harno, Albert J.; *History of Legal Education in the United States* (a short report prepared for the Survey of the Legal Profession).
- Maitland and Montague; *A Sketch of English Legal History* (a short account of historical developments which had important effects on developments of our present law; especially recommended for students who have not taken English constitutional history).
- Mason, Alpheus T.; *Brandeis: A Free Man's Life*, and *Harlan Fiske Stone: Pillar of the Law* (biographies of two great American justices).
- Patridge, Bellamy; *Country Lawyer* (a biography of an upstate New York lawyer of the nineteenth century, written by his son).



Postgate, Raymond; *Verdict of Twelve*.

Sandburg, Carl; *Lincoln, The Prairie Years*.

Stone, F. F.; *Handbook of Law Study* (an excellent short explanation of what law study is like; highly recommended).

Stryker, Lloyd P.; *For the Defense: Thomas Erskine, the most enlightened liberal of his times, 1750-1823* (a biography of a great British advocate).

Traver, Robert J.; *Small Town D.A.\** (a vivid account of the experiences of a state's attorney in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan).

Vanderbilt, Arthur, ed.; *Studying Law*, 2nd ed. (a collection of articles by Justice Vanderbilt and others intended for the beginning law student).

See generally Dean's List of Recommended Readings,\* by Julius J. Marke (Oceana Press, New York).

\*Available in inexpensive paperback edition.

## CHOOSING A LAW SCHOOL

There are upwards of 150 law schools in the United States, ranging in size from fewer than 100 students to more than 1,500 and ranging in quality from the great national institutions to the small local night schools which cater to part-time students.

In selecting the school or schools to which he will apply the student should first consider whether the school is fully accredited and whether its graduates enjoy a reputation for good training. There are, strictly speaking, two kinds of accreditation, by the American Bar Association and by state boards of bar examiners. In addition, membership in the Association of American Law Schools is tantamount to accreditation by that organization. Accreditation or membership is based on such standards as minimum full-time faculty, quality and quantity of books in the library, and course offerings. If a student graduates from a school which is not fully accredited, he may find that he is handicapped in getting a job or in relocating in another state which has more rigid requirements. In some states, for example, one may not take the bar examination unless he is a graduate of a school approved by the American Bar Association.

The quality of the faculty is an important criterion. Generally speaking, the better law schools rely largely upon full-time faculty members. The professor who devotes full time to teaching and related activities can become more expert in his subjects. On the other hand, the better law faculties often have as part-time instructors a few outstanding lawyers or judges, who limit themselves to teaching one course; this system maintains rapport with the practicing bar and provides the students with valuable practical insights. How judge a good faculty? The usual criteria are sound training, varied experience, scholarly writings, and participation in the larger worlds of legal and general education and of public affairs. If the ratio between faculty and students is low, the students have a better opportunity to know the faculty and receive personal attention. Obviously, they may profit more fully and directly from the character and scholarship of their professors.

Vital to any law school is its library. The school should have as a minimum the statutes and reports of cases from all the states and from the government of the United States, a full collection of textbooks, treatises, encyclopedias and digests, a full collection of legal periodicals, and the statutes, reports, treatises, and digests of Britain, Canada, and other parts of the British Commonwealth. The better law schools have a full-time trained law librarian to care for the collection and keep it up to date, and to assist students and faculty in doing legal research.

A significant attribute of a good law school is the amount and kind of legal research which is carried on there. Research depends largely on two factors already mentioned—faculty and library. Only schools which are well staffed and equipped are able to obtain research grants from government, industry, and charitable foundations and perform effectively the work desired.

The intellectual and cultural environment of the law school is a relevant and important consideration. If the school is an integral part of a large university with other graduate departments and schools, this is an advantage. The law student has access to the university libraries and to courses in other schools; he can participate in various clubs and social activities where he can exchange ideas and viewpoints with graduate students in other disciplines. One should also consider the cultural advantages of the city in which the law school is located, such as art, music, theater, and other recreation.



The law school should likewise be viewed in terms of its relationship with its alumni and with the legal profession at large. Such relationships are important primarily because the student is preparing to become a member of the profession and should become acquainted at firsthand with its active practitioners. These relationships also have advantages from the point of view of financial and moral support of the school and for placement of graduates. Here the small law school which serves primarily a single state or region seems to enjoy an advantage over the large national school whose alumni are scattered and which does not identify itself with the bar of any particular state.

A final factor in the choice of a law school is the matter of where one hopes or expects to locate after graduation. It is usually an advantage to attend law school in the state where one expects to practice, although there may be offsetting advantages to attendance elsewhere. Students at such a school make valuable contacts with other students whom they will later know professionally, and they also meet local practicing lawyers and judges. A law school should not be chosen because it presumably teaches the law of the state in which it is located. None of the better schools do this; and there is no advantage to being coached in the law of the particular state by an inferior school.



# *The University of Pittsburgh School of Law*

The University of Pittsburgh School of Law is a fully accredited institution and was a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools, founded in 1900. Instruction is conducted during the daytime only, leading to a degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) in three academic years.

## HISTORY

Instruction in law at the University of Pittsburgh dates from as early as 1843, when the University appointed as professor of law William H. Lowrie, a practicing lawyer who later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Lowrie was followed by Moses Hampton, a president of the District Court of Allegheny County, and by Henry Williams, later a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. These men conducted the study of law on a lecture-ship basis. The year 1895 marks the beginning of organized and continuous law teaching at Pittsburgh in the manner common to the leading national law schools of the country.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS SETTING

The Law School is one of 18 schools and divisions of the University of Pittsburgh and occupies three floors of the campus's central building, the Cathedral of Learning. The Cathedral, a modern adaptation of the Gothic tower, soars 40 stories from its surrounding lawns and overlooks the cultural center of a city of 1,700,000 people. Abutting the campus are a rolling municipal park and Pittsburgh's major museums, libraries, and concert halls. The campus is within easy walking distance of the three theaters of the Pittsburgh Playhouse; the stages occupied by the renowned Pittsburgh Symphony and chamber music groups; folk music, jazz, dance, and lecture programs; and many of the city's major sports events. Downtown Pittsburgh is ten minutes away by car or public transportation.





Statistically, the University is a community of 14,000 students and 1300 faculty members. Its spirit is urban and international. People from all parts of the world — freshmen to postdoctoral fellows — are at work on this campus in the arts, the social and natural sciences, and the professions of education, engineering, law, social work, business, library science, public and international affairs, medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, and public health.

The University's history reaches back to 1787, the decade when the American colonies were becoming a nation. Today this region's oldest institution of higher education occupies 48 buildings — a number of them forming one of the nation's outstanding health centers, where the Salk Vaccine and the synthesis of the ACTH hormone recently climaxed years of research.

Apart from the formal aspects of university study, there is an uninterrupted schedule of cultural and intellectual events to enliven campus life. On a typical day anyone venturing down a hillside or across the block from his own department may take in, for example, a concert by the resident Antiqua Players, a lecture on the philosophy of science, or a Student Union program with such a guest as critic John Ciardi.

The University is now at the mid-point of its most dramatic period of development, spurred by many of the stimuli which have made Pittsburgh a clean, beautiful city and the nation's leading example of an urban renaissance. Among the new additions to the campus are the country's largest university book store, a physical education center housing an Olympic-size swimming pool, a colony of cylindrical dormitory towers, a Van de Graaf nuclear accelerator, and the Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building devoted to renaissance art. On the planning boards for the near future is the centralized Hillman Memorial Library, to be integrated eventually into a Social Professions Quadrangle which soon will provide the Law School with its own building.

## THE FACULTY

The Law School's basic faculty consists of 10 full-time professors. The group is well balanced in terms of age, training, and experience. Several of the national law schools are represented on the faculty (see roster of faculty *supra* for schools attended).



The faculty represents a rich and varied experience in private and corporate practice and in government practice on the local, state, and federal levels. The Law faculty includes, among others, a former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, a former counsel to Committees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and a former member of the legal staff of one of the largest local industrial corporations. Various members of the faculty are utilized for consultation by practicing lawyers and firms, as time permits; and others act as arbitrators and in advisory capacities upon occasion. They participate in a wide range of civic and public service activities. Several have authored or have in process casebooks or treatises on various fields of the law.

There are also several part-time law teachers drawn from distinguished members of the local bar to handle courses in which current practical experience is important. Typically, each teaches only a single course in a subject in which he or she specializes. Examples are the courses in Evidence, Patents and Copyrights, and Local Practice.

As a group, along with a few outside lawyers, the faculty collaborates in writing the Annual Survey of Pennsylvania Law, which appears as the December issue of the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review*. The faculty also presents an oral summary of this Survey in cooperation with the Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the Allegheny County Bar Association. In addition, the faculty contributes a significant number of articles, comments, and book reviews to legal periodicals; participates actively in the work of the Association of American Law Schools; and takes part in the activities of national, state, and local bar associations.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to the individual research projects of faculty members, the Law School, working under special grants, engages in research aimed frequently at developing reforms or codifications of the law. Recent projects of this kind have been in the fields of public health law, zoning, conservation, camping law, highway law, and eminent domain. Several of these studies have resulted in the publication of books and in significant statutory changes.

Faculty members at the University's Health Law Center, on joint appointment by the Law School and the Graduate School of Public Health, have pioneered in the use of high-speed electronic

computers in legal research. The Center's computing system has been programmed, for instance, to search all of Pennsylvania's 31,000 statutory sections in response to a specific query and, in less than an hour, to print out the text of all the law related to the subject under scrutiny. The end product of a recent project of this kind, undertaken on behalf of a State government commission, was a two-volume compilation of statutes dating from the Eighteenth Century to the present and bearing on the administration of welfare services in Pennsylvania. Other statutory compilations can also be searched by computer at present, and techniques are being developed for case law research. The Center publishes the *Hospital Law Manual and Quarterly Service*, to which some 16,000 hospitals, health agencies, governmental departments, and attorneys subscribe in the United States and Canada.

#### RELATION OF FACULTY TO STUDENTS

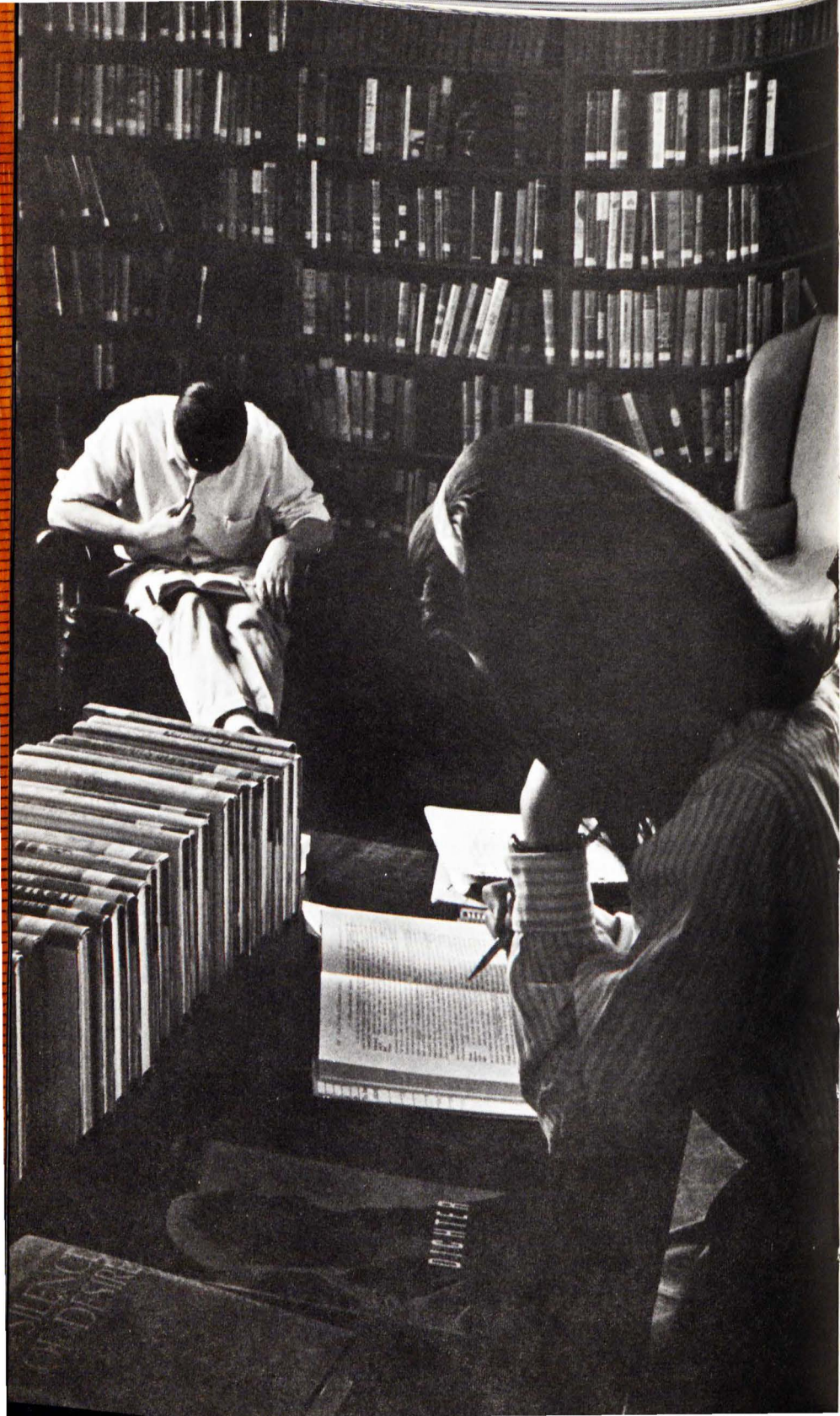
Partly because the student body is small in relation to the size of the faculty, partly because of the physical facilities of the Law School, but most of all because of the unique spirit which pervades the institution, there is a close relationship between faculty and students. Within a few weeks each professor knows his students by name. His office—which is located close to the classrooms—is open for informal discussion of the course with a student at almost any time. Faculty and students work closely together on such activities as *Law Review*, Legal Aid, Law Day, and social events. Each incoming student is assigned to a faculty member as an adviser, and the faculty member stands ready to offer assistance with study and review methods and other matters of interest to students.

#### LIBRARY FACILITIES

The heart of any law school is its working library. The Pittsburgh Law Library is within easy access from the classrooms and professors' offices. It is directed by a librarian who has degrees in both law and library science.

The Law School Library contains the complete National Reporter System, older state reports antedating the Reporter System, several sets of Pennsylvania cases and statutes, a complete set of







statutes, digests, and encyclopedias, a large collection of legal treatises and periodicals, and a generous collection of books in the field of jurisprudence, legal biography, and legal history. In addition the library has a large collection of British, Canadian, and related reports, digests, and statutes, and a considerable collection of British treatises and periodicals. The Library has also received basic materials on French and German law, and has been made a depository library for all of the official materials emanating from the European Economic Community ("Common Market"). Students have direct and ready access to the complete collection.

Students also may use the Allegheny County Law Library, which has a complete set of briefs and records of cases before the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania cases in the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and some cases in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Students also have ready access to the main University Library, located on the third through seventh floors of the same building as the Law School. This library contains more than a million volumes. Being a United States Government Depository Library, it has a large collection of federal publications and documents. Finally there are the Carnegie Free Library — the principal public library for Pittsburgh, located a short distance from the Law School — and the library of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, which is within a few blocks.

### RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In general, it is the purpose of the school to accompany technical training with a realization that the law deals with and is a part of every facet of civilized life. Law students and lawyers throughout their active lives must maintain an awareness and understanding of the major developments in the social sciences, the physical sciences and the other professions as well, in order to make the fullest contribution their own profession affords.

The School of Law therefore encourages an exchange of ideas between law students and other graduate students at the University. This exchange takes place formally through the participation of schools

such as Medicine and Social Work in the Law School-sponsored Inter-Professional Seminar. Graduate students in other schools and departments such as Public and International Affairs, Business, and Economics are invited to participate informally in the Law School lecture series and seminars. Law School professors teach in other areas of the University and some law courses utilize professors from other schools on a full- or a part-time basis.

## BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS

In recent years the graduates of the Law School have achieved a good record on the Pennsylvania Bar Examinations. Over 80% of those taking the examination have passed on the first attempt, and a very substantial proportion of those re-taking it have also succeeded. These results are more than 15% higher than the average achieved by all people — Pennsylvanians and others — who took the examination the first time; the results compare favorably with the record of any other Pennsylvania law school during the period. On a number of occasions, graduates of the Law School have received the highest grades reported for those taking the Examination. In addition, a considerable number of graduates have successfully taken the bar examinations of other states and the District of Columbia.

## BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Many states require that law students who intend to practice within their jurisdiction register with the Board of Bar Examiners. Inquiries should be addressed to the Board of Bar Examiners or clerk of the highest court of the state in which the student intends to practice.

Students expecting to practice in Pennsylvania must register with the State Board of Law Examiners — those from Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties by February 1 and those from other counties by May 1 of the year in which they expect to enter law school. Registration after these dates incurs an added filing fee. It is also required that each student select a preceptor who has been a practicing member of the Bar for at least five years. Full information is obtainable from Mathilda H. Remmert, Esquire, Secretary of the Board, 616 Quaker City Federal Building, 20 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

## RELATIONSHIP WITH OUTSIDE LEGAL GROUPS

The Pittsburgh Law School enjoys a sound working relationship with the bar and bench of Allegheny County and neighboring counties. A good proportion of the lawyers and judges of Western Pennsylvania are alumni of the Law School. Moreover, they keep in close touch with the School through the Alumni Association and through such activities as the annual *Law Review* Banquet, Law Day, and the Alumni Banquet preceding Commencement.

The Law School works closely with the Allegheny County Bar Association, of which most of the faculty are members. Members of the local bar come to the Law School to sit as judges in moot court cases, to attend courses, to speak to meetings of law students, and to use the library. Under the Pennsylvania preceptor system practicing attorneys keep in close touch with activities of the Law School through the law students whom they sponsor.

Recently the local Academy of Trial lawyers has sponsored a trial moot court competition in which the Pittsburgh and Duquesne Law Schools collaborate. Elimination trials based on simulated fact situations are held at each school, and the winning team from each school faces the other in a final trial before a jury, presided over by a local judge or judges.

## THE LOUIS CAPLAN LECTURES

Addressed to law students, lawyers, and laymen of the community, the Louis Caplan Distinguished Lectures in Law are presented annually under the auspices of the School to promote insight into the processes of law and the institutions of society through which law operates. The first of the series brought to the campus the Solicitor General of the United States, Archibald Cox, whose recent lecture was titled "Understanding the Supreme Court." The second in the series was a lecture by Thomas E. Dewey, former governor of the State of New York. His lecture was titled, "World Peace Through Law."

The lectures were endowed by friends of alumnus Louis Caplan, a former president of the Allegheny County Bar Association, to honor his leadership in law, philanthropy, and civic endeavor.



## PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR LAW STUDENTS

The facilities of the Law School's placement service are available both to current graduates and former graduates who are interested in changing positions.

The service undertakes to place the graduates in positions not only in private practice but in corporate, governmental, and related fields. The service is available to anyone interested in employing a graduate for a legal or law-related position. It is being utilized by business and government agencies as well as private practitioners.

Despite the widespread belief that there is a surplus of lawyers — a legacy of the 1930's — there is ample evidence to support the recent American Bar Association survey's finding that quite the reverse is true. Law firms, corporate legal departments, and government agencies are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain their pick of graduating classes. The School has undertaken a program to turn this situation to advantage in furthering the University's policy of occupying more fully the time students spend in acquiring a degree. A number of employers in all categories are showing a willingness to employ law students in the summer of their second year in order to gain some advance indications as to whether they would make valuable additions to the staff after graduation. The student likewise learns whether the job in question is attractive to him; and he gains valuable experience to supplement his academic work.

It is hoped that this program may develop to a point where it will provide summer work for most students who wish to undertake it. The program will be supplemented by a system of evaluating the work done outside and by a required outside reading program.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

A bachelor's degree, based on the completion of a four-year course of satisfactory scope and content from a college or university approved by the faculty, is required for admission. Any applicant may be denied admission if his college record and Admission Test do not, in the judgment of the faculty, show sufficient aptitude, training, and industry to pursue the study of law successfully.

First-year students are admitted only in September. Those seeking to enter the Law School as new students should file a

letter of application addressed to the Registrar of the School of Law, 1401 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania. It should be accompanied by an application fee of \$10 and an official transcript of the applicant's college or university record. War veterans must furnish a photostat copy of their discharge papers. The application fee is not subject to refund.

Applications for admission should be filed as soon as possible after February 1 and may be made after completion of seven semesters of college work. Each applicant is required to take the Law School Admission Test administered by the Educational Testing Service. No application will be considered unless the score obtained on this test has been submitted. Inquiries concerning this test should be addressed to the Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Candidates should make certain that their applications and fees are received by the Educational Testing Service not later than 14 days before the dates on which the tests will be administered. During 1964-65 the test will be given November 14, 1964 and February 13, 1965, April 10, 1965 and July 17, 1965. Applicants for Fall 1965 should take either the November or February test. Selection is made on the basis of relative proficiency as shown by the college records and the results of the Admission Tests. Applicants notified of their admission before finishing their college courses must supplement the transcripts already filed with the complete transcripts of their college records upon graduation. After admission is granted the prospective student is required to furnish a photograph, passport size, before being permitted to register, in order to facilitate identification. Transcripts and other papers filed in connection with applications for admission become the property of the University.

For information relating to admissions, write the Registrar, School of Law, 1401 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

## HOUSING

Male graduate students who prefer to live on campus are housed in individual rooms in one of the University's new cylindrical dormitory towers, which rise from a garden promenade near the Cathedral of Learning. Each room in the three towers is an outside room. The buildings have air conditioning, elevators, and laundry and recreation facilities.

Graduate women live nearby in a colony of residence halls which offer both shared suites and single and double accommodations. The buildings are equipped with laundry facilities and each building has lounges where students can bring their friends. There are also limited facilities for married students in the University-owned buildings. Others may be found near the campus.

Adjoining the courtyard around which the dormitories are located is the Student Union; its restaurant, cafeterias, film programs, and continuous schedule of cultural events thus are virtually next door. Law students also are invited to take advantage of University recreation and sports facilities, including a new Olympic-size swimming pool.

Inquiries about housing should be directed to the Office of the Dean of Men or Dean of Women. For students who want to live off-campus, these offices keep a list on file of available rooms and apartments in residential sections near the University.

Dormitory charges for graduate men are \$225 per semester and for women, depending on type of accommodation, \$215 to \$230. Furnished rooms off-campus usually rent for \$7-10 per week.

## ADVANCED STANDING

An applicant for admission to any other than the first year class should present satisfactory evidence of having been in regular attendance, for the number of years for which credit is asked, at a law school with standing which is satisfactory to the faculty of this School, and of having satisfactorily completed the courses of study required in that institution during those years. He must also meet the entrance requirements of this School. Admission to advanced standing is subject to such conditions as the circumstances require in order to adjust the courses of study.

## DEGREE

To be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), students must satisfy the following requirements. They must complete three full academic years of resident study (the last of which must be in this School), must demonstrate their ability in courses totaling 86 credit hours, and must perform to the satisfaction of the faculty such other work as may be prescribed from time to time.



## SCHOLARSHIP AND CONDUCT

Each student is required to maintain a satisfactory standard of scholarship and to progress normally toward graduation pursuant to specific faculty rules. Any student failing to do so may be excluded or his period of study extended. Likewise, any student whose conduct is deemed by the faculty to be prejudicial to the welfare of the School may be excluded. Students excluded are not entitled to refund of tuition except as specifically provided by University rule.

Detailed rules governing standards of scholarship and eligibility to continue in the School are issued from time to time and may be obtained from the office of the Dean.

In order to preserve its full-time attendance requirement, the School has imposed a limit of 20 hours a week on outside employment during the regular terms of instruction. Exceptions, where granted, will be accompanied by a reduction in credit hours allowed to be carried.

## EXAMINATIONS

Written examinations are held at the end of each course, except in courses in which the faculty has approved the substitution of a paper. Examinations are conducted according to the honor system under the control of a Student Honor Board. Examination papers are identified only by number and not by name. Special examinations and re-examinations are given only in exceptional cases. A student required or permitted to take the second examination in a course takes it under such conditions as the faculty may prescribe.

Attendance at 80 per cent of the lectures and recitations in a course is a prerequisite for an examination in that course. A student is not eligible for examination in a course if the instructor in charge certifies that the student has been deficient in preparation for class or in participation in classroom discussion. A student ineligible for examination for either of the above reasons is assigned the grade of "F" in the course.

## STUDENT ACTIVITIES

All students are members of a Student Bar Association which through an elected Executive Council coordinates student extra-curricular activities other than the *Law Review*. It sponsors activities





for students including athletic and social functions, lectures by prominent attorneys and judges, and the annual observance of Law Day. Students are also active in the management of the moot-court programs and in the new efforts relating to the easing of bail bond requirements. Athletic events include intramural competition between classes in such sports as touch football, basketball, softball, and bowling. Social functions include dances, usually held off campus, and smokers, picnics, and other affairs.

Newest of the extracurricular organizations at the Law School is the Law Wives Association. Organized a few years ago by the wives of students, this group not only provides an opportunity for the wives to know each other, but also sponsors teas, bridge parties, and dinners for married students and faculty. Approximately one third of the law students are married.

## LAW REVIEW

Law Review work is universally recognized among legal educators as perhaps the most valuable adjunct to the academic program in law schools. The student editors and staff do meticulously detailed and accurate writing and editing largely on their own responsibility. The benefits are attested by the insistence of many employers with the most sought-after jobs that "law review members only" be referred.

The *University of Pittsburgh Law Review*, established in 1935 and issued quarterly, publishes learned articles on legal subjects and comments and criticism relating to current legislation and court decisions. It is produced by an editorial board of law students, selected on the basis of high scholastic standing. The members elect the editor-in-chief who in turns appoints the remainder of the editorial board. The members of the faculty, acting individually and through a faculty adviser, give advice and assistance as needed.

## LEGAL AID

A limited number of second and third-year students may participate, on a voluntary basis and under faculty supervision, in the work of the Pittsburgh Legal Aid Society. This provides an opportunity for training in the preparation of legal documents, in interviewing clients, and in the preparation of cases for trial.



## HONORS AND PRIZES

The degree will be granted *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *summa cum laude* to students who demonstrate outstanding ability. Ten per cent of the graduating class with the highest scholastic records are eligible to election to membership in The Order of the Coif, a national honorary law society having chapters in most of the leading law schools.

Members elected in June 1964: C. Kent May, Ronald Watzman.

In memory of George Woods, Chancellor of the University, 1856-1880, a prize is offered annually by his grandson, Charles A. Woods, Jr., to the student whose second-year work, in the opinion of the faculty, shows the greatest improvement over that of his first year. The prize consists of books, to the value of \$25, dealing with the history and the literature of the law.

1963-1964 Awardee: Robert D. Rowley, Jr.

The Alumni Association of the Law School offers a prize of \$100 to the student attaining the highest average upon completion of two and one-half years of courses in the Law School.

1963-1964 Awardee: Ronald N. Watzman

The Class of 1933 makes an award of \$50 to the member of the graduating class who in his Law School career has contributed most effectively to the Legal Aid program.

1963-1964 Awardee: Frank R. Clokey

In memory of Samuel G. Wagner, of the Class of 1930, a prize of \$25 is awarded annually to the member of the graduating class who, in the opinion of the faculty, has participated most extensively and effectively in Moot Court arguments.

1963-1964 Awardee: Leonard J. Bucki

The name of the student who in each year has made the most useful contribution to the Moot Court Program is placed on a plaque attached to the Blackburn Memorial Bulletin Board.

1963-1964 Awardee: Joseph D. Harbaugh

The name of the student who in each year writes the best article published in the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review* is inscribed on a plaque attached to the Robert L. Vann Award.

1963-1964 Awardee: Leonard J. Bucki

An award of \$100 is made annually by the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation of Richmond, Virginia, to the student whose weighted average in the first- and second-year Property courses is the highest.

1963-1964 Awardee: William C. McClure,  
Robert W. Beilstein

Yearly awards, including a \$1000 first prize, are made in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition to the law student in the United States submitting the best paper in the field of copyright law. The competition is sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

First Prize, 1963-1964: Elizabeth Heazlette Kury

The J. Smith Christy Award is an award of \$100 to a member of the senior class from Allegheny or Beaver County, Pennsylvania, selected by the faculty of the School of Law on the basis of need, character, and scholarship.

1963-1964 Awardee: C. Kent May

The Taintor Memorial Award, set up through gifts from the faculty and alumni in honor of the late Professor Charles W. Taintor II, consists of an appropriate work in the field of Conflict of Laws and is awarded annually to the student receiving the highest grade in the course in Conflict of Laws.

1963-1964 Awardee: Donald Shrager

The NACCA Torts Award is a prize in the amount of \$100 given annually by the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys to the student who, on the basis of final examination grade and classroom performance, is deemed the outstanding member of the Torts class.

1963-1964 Awardee: James C. Blackwood III

The Allegheny County Bar Association makes an annual award of \$50 to a law school senior on the basis of both scholarly attainment and financial need.

1963-1964 Awardee: Ronald N. Watzman

## TUITION, FEES, AND EXPENSES

*Application Fee.* An application fee of \$10 is charged all applicants for admission to the School of Law. This is not subject to refund.

*Matriculation Deposit.* A matriculation deposit of \$50, payable within 10 days of the date of notice of admission to the School of Law, is required of each applicant admitted to a full-time program in the School. The purpose of this deposit is to reserve a place in a class for the entering student. The reservation deposit will be applied on the tuition of the semester for which the student's application has been approved. It is not refundable.

*Tuition and Fees.* The total charge in the School of Law is \$700 for each semester. This charge includes tuition, the General University Fee (\$120 per term) and the health service fee. Students in the School of Law receive a subscription to the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review* at no extra charge. Charges for each semester are payable at the time of registration.

The Board of Trustees directs that all receipts from this General University Fee shall be segregated and deposited in a reserve account. It is specifically directed that the receipts from this source shall be subject only to special appropriation by the Trustees for the purchase of land, the construction of buildings, the purchase of equipment, the payment of capital debts, and/or for such other purposes which the Trustees shall authorize.

*Student Health Service.* All students living in University residences are required to carry hospitalization insurance sponsored by the University; the premiums amount to \$26.50 for a twelve-month period. Information about this group insurance plan is available at the time of registration.

The Student Health Service for all registered students is located in Brackenridge House, Schenley Quadrangle. An ambulatory health service program is provided for all full-time resident and non-resident students. In addition to clinical care, emphasis is placed on prevention and health education. The Service maintains a full staff of



physicians, including specialists, who provide diagnostic and outpatient treatment services. Visits, except in the case of emergencies, are limited to office hours as posted at various campus locations.

The term fee, included in the \$700 tuition charge, covers the cost of services provided; extended consultations or treatment, however, are the financial responsibility of the student. The facilities of the University Health Service are available in emergencies to part-time students at no charge.

*Late Registration Fee.* Late registration requires the permission of the dean of the school. The fee for late registration is \$15.

*Graduation Fee.* A graduation fee of \$30 is payable before graduation by each candidate for a degree. All candidates for the Bachelor of Law Degree pay an additional \$5. Candidates are expected to appear in person at the June commencement exercises to receive their degrees. Exemption from this requirement will be granted only in exceptional circumstances upon written petition approved by the Dean of the School. In such cases, arrangement may be made for diplomas to be mailed upon payment of a \$1 mailing fee.

Caps, gowns, and hoods for use in commencement exercises are obtained at the University Book Center. Each candidate for a degree is required to make a deposit of \$10 which is refunded when the cap, gown, and hood are returned in good condition.

*The University reserves the right to change the tuition rate and fees at any time, without advance notice.*

## FINANCING PLANS

Banks in most areas will arrange for education to be financed over a period of years. Information about the University's arrangements with The Tuition Plan Inc. for spreading fixed charges over the entire academic year can be obtained by writing that organization at 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Parents' signatures are required.

Information about other financing plans is available in the Student Accounts Office, 2409 Cathedral of Learning.

## SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN FUNDS

*James B. Eisaman Scholarship.* Funds from a scholarship provided by the will of the late Lillian F. H. Eisaman, in memory of her husband, through the income from a trust fund of \$10,000, are given to any student in the Law School whom the Faculty selects on the basis of need and scholarship.

*The W. I. Patterson Fund.* This fund, created by a grant from The W. I. Patterson Charitable Fund, is available for scholarships to deserving law students. The fund is administered by a faculty committee.

*Law School Loan Fund.* A limited amount of money is available for loan, without interest, to students in good standing who are in need of assistance.

*The Andrew W. Mellon Scholarships.* An endowment fund was given to the University by The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust to provide scholarships of varying amounts to students of exceptional promise who need financial assistance.

*Owens Fellowship.* A bequest of Samuel T. Owens, Jr., makes fellowships available for needy students who show promise of high academic achievement. These fellowships carry an annual stipend of \$1,500. The fellowship may be used in payment of tuition, fees, books, and living expenses during the academic year for which the award is granted. Owens Fellowships are not available for a single semester or for the summer sessions. Students in the School of Law are eligible for these fellowships.

*Heinz Students Educational Fund.* A bequest was made by the late Howard Heinz to establish a *scholarship loan fund* to provide financial aid to students, either as undergraduates or as holders of degrees from any undergraduate department of the institution and engaged in any of the postgraduate schools or professional schools of the University. The awards from the fund are made as loans to students selected each year by a *Committee on Award*. The maximum loan to any one student in any one college year may be \$1,000.

*Student Bar Association Loan Fund.* There has also been established a student loan fund by gift of the Student Bar Association of 1956 and 1957. Various annual gifts are made from time to time for this purpose as well.

*John H. Sorg Scholarship Fund.* Interest from the John H. Sorg Scholarship Fund provides assistance to outstanding students in the School of Law. Provisions for the fund were made in the will of the late John H. Sorg, LL.B., 1921.

*Honors Scholarships.* A limited number of full tuition scholarships are available each year to students of exceptional promise. These scholarships cover the three-year course of study, conditioned on the maintenance of a satisfactory scholastic record.

*Other scholarships and loans are also available for law students. Inquiries concerning both scholarships and loans should be addressed to: Chairman of Committee on Scholarships and Loans, School of Law.*





*The University observes its own and the U.S. Constitution's 175th anniversary with a symposium on constitutional government. Left to right: Pitt's Putnam F. Jones, Rutgers' Edward McNall Burns, Oxford's Max Beloff, University of Texas' Benjamin F. Wright.*

## Subjects of Instruction

The following courses of instruction are being offered during the Fall and Spring Terms of 1964-1965. All students are required to take all the first year courses. Election is permitted among the second and third year courses.

In addition to the courses set forth below, several seminars are offered each year by various faculty members. These seminars cover subject matter in fields not covered by the conventional courses and more advanced material in fields covered by the conventional courses. Most of these seminars require a written paper. The seminars serve as a means of satisfying part of the Legal Writing requirement.

First-year students who have not had a general course in accounting in their undergraduate work with a grade of C or better will be required to take a short course in Legal Accounting. No credit will be given, but the requirement must be satisfied for graduation.

*Other Courses:* In the past a number of courses and seminars have been offered at various times and will be offered in the future if a sufficient number of students expresses an interest in them. Among these subjects are Patents and Copyrights, Corporate Reorganization, Estate Planning, Insurance, Law and Psychiatry, Inter-professional Seminar, Problems of the Common Market, State and Local Taxation, and Government Regulation of Business.

### FIRST YEAR

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS I (AGENCY, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS), Mr. Sell

*Two credits, Spring Term*

Tort liability of master for servant; contractual aspects of agency, including creation of relation, authority and apparent authority, ratification, undisclosed principal, and relational rights and duties; unincorporated associations.

CIVIL PROCEDURE, Mr. Schafer

*Two credits, Fall Term; Two credits, Spring Term*

Study of the procedure in actions at law and in equity and under merged systems, including, among other topics, commencement of suit, pleading, dis-

covery, right to trial by jury, selection of the jury, burden of proof, withdrawing the case from the jury, instructions to the jury, verdicts, after-verdict motions, judgments, enforcement of judgments, and appellate review.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, Mr. Stahl

*Four credits, Spring Term*

Judicial interpretation and enforcement of written constitutions; separation of powers; powers of the national government; due process and equal protection; civil rights; constitutional restrictions on judicial and administrative procedure.

CONTRACTS, Mr. Holahan

*Three credits, Fall Term; Two credits, Spring Term*

Formation of simple contracts; offer and acceptance; consideration; sealed contracts; formalities; joint obligations; contracts for benefit of third persons; assignment; conditions express and implied; impossibility; discharge of contracts.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, Mr. Schulz

*Three credits, Fall Term*

Substantive criminal law and criminal procedure are studied from the standpoint of the development and purposes of the law, the nature of criminal liability, and the problems involved in enforcement.

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESEARCH, Mr. Checkley

*One credit, Fall Term*

Study of use of those materials necessary for the study of law and legal research. Taught as a basis for and integral part of the legal writing program.

PROPERTY I, Mr. Cooley

*Two credits, Fall Term; Three credits, Spring Term*

In personal property: content and significance of possession of chattels. In real property: tenure; conveyance before and under the Statutes of Uses and of Wills; effects of applicable ancient and modern statutes; concurrent estates.

TORTS, Mr. Seeburger

*Three credits, Fall Term; Two credits, Spring Term*

Assault and battery; emotional distress; false imprisonment; trespass to land and interference with chattels; defenses; negligence; causation; liability of occupants of land and suppliers; strict liability; misrepresentation; defamation; invasion of privacy; unjustifiable litigation; interference with advantageous relations; impact of insurance on tort law.



## SECOND YEAR

### BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS II

(PARTNERSHIP AND CORPORATIONS), Mr. Sell

*Four credits, Fall Term*

The nature, organization, management, and current problems of partnerships; the nature, organization, management, control, financing, distribution of earnings, and current problems of corporations.

### ESTATES AND TRUSTS, Mr. Bookstaver

*Three credits, Fall Term; Four credits, Spring Term*

The study of donative transfers; descent and distribution, intestacy and testation, including the execution, integration and revocation of wills; the classification and character of future interests; powers of appointment; the rules against perpetuities and other restraints on alienation; the creation, administration, enforcement, alteration and termination of express trusts, including charitable trusts and resulting trusts.

### EVIDENCE, Mrs. Litman

*Three credits, Fall Term*

General (and Pennsylvania) evidence including examination, cross-examination, impeachment, admission and exclusion, refreshing recollection, competency, demonstrative evidence, burden of proof, judicial notice, opinion, hearsay, best evidence, parole evidence, privilege, and relevancy.

### NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, Mr. Holahan

*Two credits, Fall Term*

Negotiability concept; execution of instruments; formal requisites; liability of primary and secondary parties; types of indorsements; holders in due course, defenses.

### PROPERTY II, Mr. McCreight

*Two credits, Spring Term*

The legal concepts and institutions of the marketing of land, including some aspects of the housebuilding process; controlling the development of urban land (zoning); re-utilization of land already urbanized; the marketing of housing, remedies, and mortgages. Modern real estate transactions.

### REMEDIES, Mr. Seeburger

*Four credits, Spring Term*

Comparative study of legal and equitable remedies for tort, breach of contract, and unjust enrichment, the course being designed to combine and supplant traditional courses in Equity, Restitution, and Damages; the injunction, constructive trust, equitable lien, quasi-contract, rescission, and reformation.

SALES, Mr. Greenspan

*Two credits, Fall Term*

A study of the problems encountered in making and performing contracts for the sale of goods. Coverage includes seller's obligation as to quality and delivery, remedies available to the parties in this field and their evaluation. It includes a study of remedies in relation to such third persons as purchasers in good faith from a seller remaining in possession, sub-buyers, attaching creditors or pledgees.

### THIRD YEAR

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, Mr. Schulz

*Three credits, Fall Term*

This course deals with the problems raised by the functioning of administrative agencies in rule-making, adjudication, investigation, and law enforcement, with emphasis on the nature of the administrative process, procedure, and the relationship of the agencies to the courts.

CONFLICT OF LAWS, Mr. Greenspan

*Three credits, Spring Term*

Problems arising from the application of law to groups of facts which are in contact with more than one state: theories of the nature of Conflict of Laws; public policy; characterization; renvoi; legislative jurisdiction; choice of law; jurisdiction to divorce; constitutional law of Conflict of Laws.

CREDITORS' RIGHTS, Mr. Holahan

*Two credits, Fall Term*

Case method study of principal rights available to creditors, including execution of judgments, foreclosure of liens, common law compositions and assignments, receivership and bankruptcy. Emphasis is placed on the provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act and their application.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS, Mr. Checkley

*Two credits, Spring Term*

Study of the laws governing marriage, annulment, and divorce, and the incidents thereto; study of marital rights and obligations, emancipation, custody, guardianship and adoption of children.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION, Mr. Stahl

*Two credits, Fall Term*

Cases and controversies; federal questions; diversity of citizenship; jurisdictional amount; removal; conclusiveness of findings as to jurisdiction; conflicts between state and federal courts; substantive law in federal courts; procedure in district court; appellate jurisdiction and procedure; original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS, Mr. Cohen

*Three credits, Fall Term*

Problems of international and foreign law encountered by individuals and enterprises when doing business abroad, particularly problems of entry and sojourn in a foreign country, engaging in economic activity there, forming a local company, nationalization, taxation and monetary regulations, application of foreign criminal law, and enforcement of foreign civil judgments.

JURISPRUDENCE, Mr. Greenspan

*Three credits, Fall Term*

Introduction to jurisprudence; survey of the theories and approaches of the various schools of jurisprudence to some of the basic problems of law.

LABOR LAW, Mr. Sherman

*Three credits, Fall Term*

Historical background; establishment of the collective bargaining relation; negotiation and terms of the collective bargaining agreement; grievance procedures; arbitration; a study of the important federal labor laws; Labor-Management Relations Act, Norris-LaGuardia Act, the Railway Labor Act, and the Labor Reform Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Mr. Schulz

*Three credits, Spring Term*

Selected problems relating to local government are studied intensively in this course through student research and writing, and by means of discussions led by specialists in fields affecting local government.

PATENT LAW, Mr. Buell

Offered in alternate years; not offered 1964-1965

This course deals with the substantive patent law; patentability of invention; use and enforcement of patents; Patent Office practice; patent applications; the Rules of Practice of the Patent Office; appeals and interference procedure in the Patent Office.

PENNSYLVANIA PRACTICE

*Three credits, Spring Term*

A lecture course on modern practice in the courts of Common Pleas, as based upon the common law, statutes, and the procedural rules prescribed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; covering the jurisdiction of said courts; the pleadings and trial practice in proceedings in law and equity; appellate practice; and the validity, lien, and enforcements of judgments.



SECURITY TRANSACTIONS, Mr. Sell

*Two credits, Fall Term; Two Credits, Spring Term*

Creation and operation of security devices, including suretyship, guaranty, real estate and chattel mortgages, pledges, conditional sales, trust receipts, field warehousing, and assignment of accounts receivable. Included in the coverage is the treatment accorded security transactions under the Uniform Commercial Code.

TAXATION I, Mr. Bookstaver

*Four credits, Fall Term*

History and constitutionality of federal income taxation; nature of income; problems of the individual non-business taxpayer and the business taxpayer; partnership, estates and trusts; the splitting of income; capital gains and losses.

TAXATION II, Mr. Bookstaver

*Two credits, Spring Term*

History and constitutionality of federal estate and gift taxation; problems in taxation of gifts; problems in estate taxation; property owned at death; transfers during life; powers of appointment; valuation; exemptions, exclusions, deductions, and credits.

Each student must take at least one seminar in his second year and one in his third year of work in the school. These seminars cover varied fields of the law. The classes are limited in size. A paper, demonstrating depth of research and ability to present the product of such research, is required in lieu of an examination.

Although the seminars vary from year to year and some are not offered every year, seminars will be offered in the following fields during the academic year 1964-1965: Corporate Finance, Labor Arbitration, Land Use Planning, Law Retrieval and Legal Research, Orphans' Court Practice and Procedure, Public Health Law, Inter-professional Seminar, Constitutional Problems, Law & Psychiatry, Local Government, Antitrust Law and Admiralty.

Photos

Bud Harris IV, 24, 32, 40

Eve Arnold VIII

Robert Huntzinger II, 10

James Blair 12 (Carnegie Museum), 16

Ben Spiegel 12 (Pittsburgh Symphony)


Eric Schaal 12 (Commons Room)





DEGREES CONFERRED JUNE 1, 1964

- DANIEL JAMES ACKERMAN, B.A., *Tbiel College*, 1961  
LOUIS ANSTANDIG, B.S., *California State College, Pa.*, 1961  
JOHN GEORGE ARCH, B.A., *St. Vincent College*, 1961  
DANIEL FRANCIS BALSINGER, B.S., M.S., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1958, 1960  
STEWART B. BARMEN, B.S., *Pennsylvania State University*, 1961  
LEONARD JOSEPH BUCKI, B.A., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1961  
ERNEST BRUCE BUTLER, B.A., *Wesleyan University*, 1961  
FRANK RAYMOND CLOKEY, B.A., *Washington and Jefferson College*, 1961  
DAVID LEMOYNE COOK, A.B., *Ohio Wesleyan University*, 1958  
ROBERT MORRISON EWALT, JR., B.S., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1961  
THOMAS JOSEPH FOLAN, B.A., *St. Vincent College*, 1960  
ALAN A. GARFINKEL, B.A., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1961  
JOSEPH DELBERT HARBAUGH, B.S., *St. Joseph's College*, 1961  
JOAN M. JACOBS, B.A., *Milwaukee-Downer College*, 1953  
FRANK JOSEPH LUCCHINO, B.S., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1961  
JOSEPH OWEN MASTERSON, A.B., *Georgetown University*, 1961  
SAMUEL LEWIS MAURY, B.S., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1961  
CHARLES KENT MAY, B.A., *Dickinson College*, 1961  
THOMAS CARLIN MAYER, B.A., *Swarthmore College*, 1961  
DOMENIC ANTHONY MEFFE, B.A., *St. Vincent College*, 1961  
JOHN GEORGE MESAROS, B.S., *Carnegie Institute of Technology*, 1958  
WILLIAM A. MEYER, JR., B.A., *Colgate University*, 1961  
MAURICE A. NERNBERG, JR., B.S., *Bucknell University*, 1961  
CALVIN OLIVER PETERKA, B.A.E., *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*, 1960  
LAWRENCE DAVID SELKOVITS, B.A., *Harvard College*, 1960  
DONALD IRVING SHRAGER, A.B., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1958  
BRUCE LAVERNE SMITH, B.A., *Dickinson College*, 1961  
NORMAN WILLIAM SMITH, JR., A.B., *Harvard College*, 1958  
HOWARD ALAN SPECTER, A.B., *University of Pittsburgh*, 1961  
NORMAN LESLIE STEINBERG, B.A., *University of Maryland*, 1961  
HARRY ADDISON THOMPSON, II, B.A., *University of Virginia*, 1957  
DAVID STEPHEN WATSON, A.B., *University of Rochester*, 1961  
RONALD N. WATZMAN, B.A., *Pennsylvania State University*, 1961  
JAMES BRIAN YELOVICH, A.B., *Franklin and Marshall College*, 1961

 UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

 FUTURE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

 AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

## UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

- 1 Joe C. Trees Gymnasium  
—swimming pool  
(playing fields to be constructed)
- 2 Fitzgerald Field House
- 3 Jonas Salk Hall
- 4 Stadium
- 5 Scaife Hall (Health Professions)
- 6 Nurses' Residence
- 7 Falk Clinic
- 8 Graduate School of Public Health
- 9 G. S. P. H. Parking Garage
- 10 Western Psychiatric Institute  
and Clinic
- 11 Child Guidance Clinic
- 12 Mineral Industries Building
- 13 Pennsylvania Hall
- 14 Chemical Engineering Laboratory
- 15 Varsity Hall
- 16 Falk School
- 17 Alumni Hall
- 18 State Hall

- 19 Sarah Mellon Scaife  
Radiation Laboratory
- 20 Van de Graaff Accelerator  
Laboratory Building
- 21 Old Mellon Institute
- 22 Engineering Hall
- 23 Thaw Hall
- 24 Dental Clinic
- 25 Schenley Hall (Student Union)  
Schenley Quadrangle:
- 26 *Amos Hall*
- 27 *Holland Hall*  
(*Book Center*)
- 28 *McCormick Hall*
- 29 *Brackenridge Hall*
- 30 *Bruce Hall*
- 31 Cathedral of Learning
- 32 Stephen Foster Memorial
- 33 Heinz Memorial Chapel
- 34 George Hubbard Clapp Hall
- 35 Langley Hall
- 36 Dithridge House

- 37 O'Hara Parking Garage
- 38 Men's Dormitories

 FUTURE UNIVERSITY  
BUILDINGS

- 39 Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building
- 40 Space Research  
Coordination Center
- 41 Natural Sciences Building
- 42 Common Facilities Building
- 43 New Engineering Building
- 44 New Dentistry Building
- 45 Addition to Presbyterian-  
University Hospital
- 46 Hillman Library
- 47 Social Professions Quadrangle
- 48 Physical Education Building

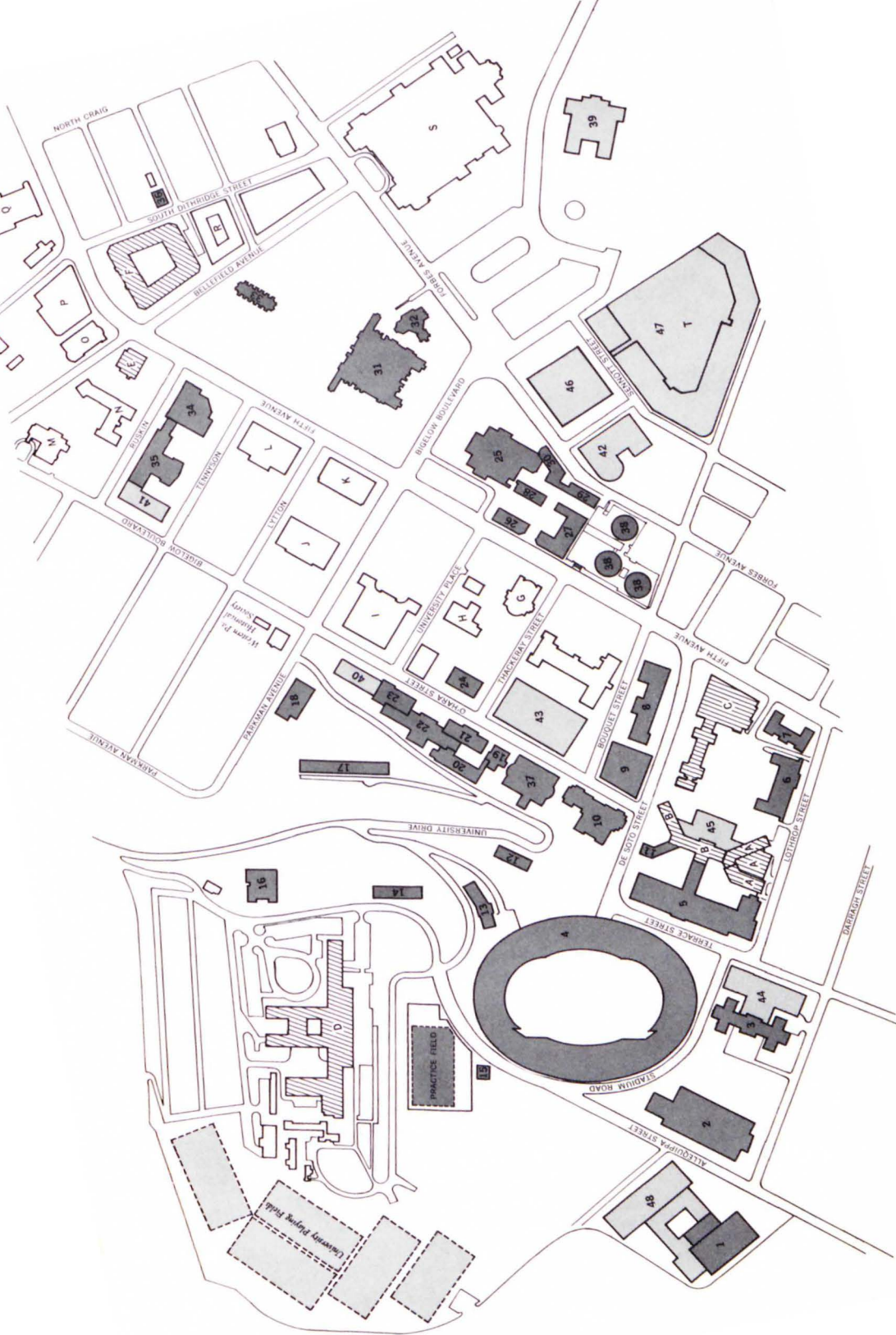
## AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

- A Eye and Ear Hospital
- B Presbyterian-University Hospital
- C Children's Hospital

- D Veterans' Hospital
- E WQED Studios
- F Mellon Institute

## OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

- G First United Presbyterian Church
- H University Club
- I Soldiers' and Sailors'  
Memorial Hall
- J Syria Mosque (concerts)
- K Pittsburgh Athletic Association
- L Masonic Temple
- M First Baptist Church of  
Pittsburgh
- N Ruskin Apartments
- O Bellefield Presbyterian Church
- P Webster Hall Hotel
- Q St. Paul's Cathedral
- R YM&WHA
- S Carnegie Museum, Library,  
Concert Hall
- T Forbes Field





## *Calendar 1964*

September 7.....	Labor Day
September 8.....	Freshman Orientation
September 10.....	Fall Semester Classes begin
November 26 through 28.....	Thanksgiving Vacation
December 18.....	Classes end for Christmas Recess

## *Calendar 1965*

January 4.....	Classes Resume
January 8.....	Last Day of classes—Fall Semester
January 11 through January 22.....	Fall Semester Examinations
January 27.....	Second Semester begins
April 14 through 18.....	Spring Recess
May 14.....	Classes end, Spring Semester
May 17 through 28.....	Spring Semester Examinations
June 7.....	Commencement



# SCHOOLS AND DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

## The Academic Disciplines

DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES  
DIVISION OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES  
DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES  
SCHOOL OF THE LIBERAL ARTS  
SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES

## The Professions

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
SCHOOL OF MINES  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND  
INFORMATION SCIENCES  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## The Health Professions

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
SCHOOL OF NURSING  
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

## The Graduate Faculty

## The Summer Sessions

## The Regional Campuses

BRADFORD  
GREENSBURG  
JOHNSTOWN  
TITUSVILLE