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SCHOOL OF LAW

Announcement Summer Quarter, 1928

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CALENDAR

June 21 Thursday—Registration for Summer Quarter.

July 28 Saturday—Final examinations in courses given during the first
half only.

July 30 Monday—Second half begins.

Aug. 30 } Thursday—Saturday—End-Quarter examinations.
Sept. 1 }

SCHOOL OF LAW

ORGANIZATION

The School of Law was established, as a department of the University, in 1893. Its primary purpose is to provide a thorough legal education for students who are fitted by their maturity and their previous academic training to pursue professional study under university methods of instruction. It also aims to provide courses in public law necessary in the training of members of the diplomatic and consular service. The curriculum covers nine quarters, or three academic years, and constitutes an adequate preparation for the practice of law in any English-speaking jurisdiction. By taking advantage of the quarter system with its opportunities for summer instruction this curriculum may be completed in two and one-fourth calendar years.

THE LAW FACULTY

The faculty of the School of Law is composed of thirteen members, ten of whom are resident during the autumn, winter, and spring quarters each year, and continuously engaged in the work of instruction. The lectures on Ethical Obligations of a Lawyer, Patent Law, and special lectures supplementing the course in Practice, are given by active practitioners. Instruction during the summer quarter is given in part by members of the regular staff and in part by visiting professors from other law schools.

THE LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law occupies two buildings of the Inner Quadrangle, connected by an open arcade. In the first building are three lecture halls; in the second, the Law Library stackroom, the reading-room for students, and the offices of the faculty.

THE LIBRARY

The Law Library contains over 32,000 volumes, including complete sets of the English, Irish, Scotch, Australian, and Canadian reports, the reports of all federal courts, a complete set of the reports of the American States, the Australian States, and the Canadian Provinces, the National Reporter system, the standard collections of cases, the standard English and American legal encyclopedias, the principal American, English, and Canadian digests and citators, sets of the leading American, British, Canadian, and Continental legal periodicals, together with a good collection of textbooks. There is also a somewhat complete collection of compiled laws, session laws, and other statutory material, both federal and state, as well as British, Canadian, and Australian. The University Libraries are also available for use by students of the School of Law.

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Admission to the professional curriculum in Law is granted only to students who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent degree, from this University or from some other institution of recognized collegiate standing.

In the discretion of the faculty admission may be granted to a very limited number of students who cannot meet the foregoing requirement, but who are eligible for admission to the University, who are twenty-three years of age, and whose previous experience is such as to justify the presumption of their ability to do the work successfully. Such students are termed "unclassified" and are not eligible for a degree.

It is advised that the matter of admission be settled in advance. For this purpose those seeking admission in regular standing should furnish a complete and official transcript of their college work, showing courses pursued, grades received, and degrees conferred.

Second- and third-year students are admitted at the beginning of any quarter, but first-year students can be accepted only at the beginning of the summer or autumn quarters.

ADVANCED STANDING IN LAW

The adjustment of credit for law work done elsewhere is determined by action of the Law Faculty upon the facts of each case. Students who contemplate transferring to this School are advised to have an official transcript of their law work sent in advance for a provisional statement of the amount of advanced standing that may be expected. No credit will be given for Law taken at another institution prior to the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Arts or its equivalent.

DEGREES

BACHELOR OF LAWS

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon students who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or its equivalent, from this University or from some other institution of recognized collegiate rank, and who have thereafter satisfactorily completed courses in Law aggregating 115 units, and who have devoted nine full quarters of time to the study of Law and have otherwise satisfied the requirements of the University and of the School of Law.

JURIS DOCTOR

To be admitted to candidacy for the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) a student must be eligible for admission to the School of Law in regular standing, must have completed the work for the first degree in law at this University, or in some other university law school of recognized standing in which work for the first degree in law covers a period of not less than six years of combined academic and law work, and must be approved for candidacy by action of the Law Faculty. For this purpose there must be furnished a complete and official transcript of the academic and professional work of the applicant, showing in detail courses pursued, grades received, and the degrees conferred. This transcript should be sent by the proper official directly to the Dean of the School of Law. Students who have met the foregoing requirements and who have completed to the satisfaction of the Law Faculty courses totaling eight quarter units to be selected from numbers 280 to 285 as set forth in the announcement of the School of Law, and other law courses not previously taken by the candidate aggregating twenty-four quarter units, which courses shall be selected with the approval of the Law Faculty, and who shall have submitted a satisfactory thesis, will be granted the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.).

TUITION FEES

The tuition fee for new graduate students in Law is \$85 per quarter. The tuition fee for graduate students registered in Law prior to January 1, 1927, is \$65 per quarter. In addition a community fee of \$10 is charged each student.

Students attending but one-half of the summer quarter will be charged one-half of the foregoing tuition fees, in addition to the community fee.

INFORMATION

Further information will be furnished upon request. Intending students are requested to forward or present their credentials to the Dean at least two weeks before the opening of the quarter which they desire to attend. Address Dean of the School of Law, Stanford University, California.

CHANGES

As it may occasionally become necessary to change the regulations and courses outlined herein, the right is reserved to make such changes without notice.

THE SUMMER QUARTER

In planning the work of the summer quarter the aim has been to provide for students beginning the study of Law as well as for those who are prepared for the advanced Law courses. For those beginning, the courses in Contracts and Personal Property are offered. Due to the fact that classes are much smaller in the summer than in the other quarters of the year, it is a very desirable time at which to begin the study of law.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

202. Contracts I.—Mutual assent, including offer and acceptance; contracts under seal; statute of frauds; consideration; beneficiaries; assignees; joint and several contracts; illegality; impossibility. The quasi-contractual rights, if any, which arise when contract rights are lacking, are studied. Williston, *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.), and selected cases.

8 units (GRISMORE)

TThF 8 and MTWThF 10

205. Personal Property.—Possession: nature, importance and legal effect. Possessory interests arising from: tenancy, bailment, lawful seizure. Rights of a finder. Possession without right. Certain methods of acquiring title to chattels; statutes of limitations; gifts *inter vivos*; accession; confusion, etc. Liens and pledges. Conversion. Warren, *Cases on Property* (abridged ed.).

4 units (RUNDELL)

MTWTh 11

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

231. Bankruptcy.—Jurisdiction of the United States and the several states; who may be a bankrupt; who may be petitioning creditors; acts of bankruptcy; what property passes to the trustee; provable claims; duties and powers of the bankrupt and his trustee; protection, exemptions, and discharge. Williston, *Cases on Bankruptcy*.

4 units, second half (8 recitations weekly) (OSBORNE) MTWThF 11 and TWTh 3:05

240. Conveyancing.—Execution of deeds; description of property conveyed; creation of incorporeal interests, rents, profits, easements, licenses; covenants as to use and as to title; estoppel by deed; priorities. Aigler, *Cases on Title to Land*; Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land*.

5 units (RUNDELL)

MTWThF 8

243. Water Rights.—An intensive study of water rights in the Western States. Extent of riparian rights and liberties; the law of prior appropriation; relative priorities of riparian and non-riparian rights and liberties of use; extinguishment of riparian rights; rights in diffused and underground waters; rights in interstate streams; federal and state powers of control. Prerequisite: Law 206, Real Property. Bingham, *Cases on Water Rights*.

4 units, first half (8 recitations weekly) (BINGHAM) MTWThF 11 and TWTh 3:05

247. Trusts.—The Anglo-American system of uses and trusts. Nature of a trust; other sorts of interests and relations distinguished; the creation, transfer, and extinguishment of trust interests, express, resulting, and constructive; validity of trusts; effect of statutes; charitable trusts; priorities and relative validity of competing equities; importance of the legal title to one claiming adversely to a trust or other equitable interest; remedies of creditors against the trust property; duties of the trustee. Prerequisite: Law 246, Equity. Scott, *Cases on Trusts*.

5 units (BOGERT)

MTWThF 9

251. Evidence I.—This course deals with certain procedural and substantive law topics commonly considered in connection with evidence though not strictly a part of that subject. They are: judicial notice; functions of court and jury; presumptions; burden of proof; the parol evidence rule including construction of instruments. Thayer, *Cases on Evidence* (Maguire's ed.) and selected cases.

4 units, second half (8 recitations weekly) (SHEPHERD)

MTWThF 9 and TF 2:05 and M 3:05

255. Damages.—Respective functions of court and jury in estimating damages; exemplary, liquidated, nominal, direct, and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty, compensation, damages for non-pecuniary injuries; values; interest; and damages in certain actions of tort and contract. Beale, *Cases on Damages* (2d ed.).

3 units (BOGERT)

MWF 11

256. Persons and Domestic Relations.—Infants; period of infancy; infants' contracts and conveyances, torts, and crimes. Husband and wife; rights of husband as to wife's property; rights of each as to earnings, services, and society of the other; husband's interest in damages for tort to wife; husband's liability for torts or contracts of wife; husband's duty to support wife and wife's authority to bind husband by her contracts; married women's contracts, conveyances, and devises; estoppel of married women; liability of married women for torts and responsibility for crimes; contracts, conveyances, and suits between husband and wife; husband's right to custody of wife. Marriage: promise to marry and breach; marriage as a contract or relation; annulment; divorce; separation. Woodruff, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (3d ed.).

4 units, first half (8 recitations weekly) (VERNIER)

MTWThF 9 and TF 2:05 and M 3:05

271. Constitutional Law I.—Preliminary topics: making and changing constitutions; functions of judiciary in enforcing constitutions; separation and delegation of powers; general scope of state and federal powers. Fundamental rights: political rights; personal and religious liberty; protection to persons accused of crime. The fourteenth amendment: operation in securing civil rights; due process and equal protection clauses as limitations upon procedure, police power and taxation. In considering the police power special attention will be given to public utility rate regulation. Hall, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (with supplement, 1926); and selected cases.

4 units, first half (8 recitations weekly) (BURDICK)

MTWThF 10 and MWTh 2:05

272. Constitutional Law II.—Eminent domain; state laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The federal government: foreign relations, Indians and aliens; territories, dependencies, and new states; inter-governmental relations; jurisdiction of federal courts. Regulation of commerce: duties on imports, exports, and tonnage; interstate and foreign commerce; state legislation affecting national commerce; power of Congress; federal maritime authority. In connection with the power of Congress over commerce and as illustrative of its extent and application, some of the more important federal regulative statutes and especially the Sherman Anti-Trust Act will be studied. Hall, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (with supplement, 1926); and selected cases.

4 units, second half (8 recitations weekly) (BURDICK)

MTWThF 10 and MWTh 2:05