

THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

EUGENE

OREGON



THE SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENTS
1921-1922

U. of O.
Collection

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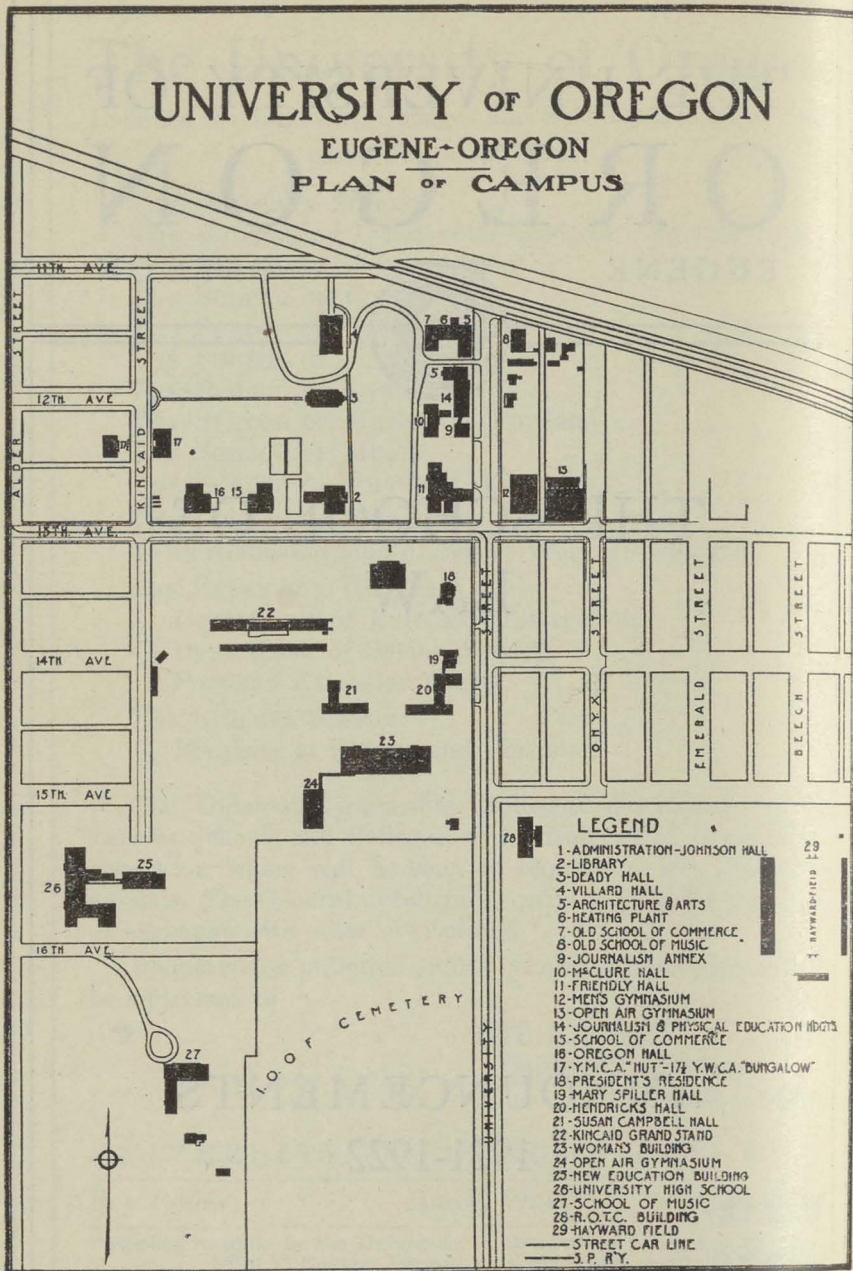
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UNIVERSITY of OREGON

EUGENE-OREGON PLAN of CAMPUS



BOARD OF REGENTS

OFFICERS

HON. JAMES W. HAMILTON, President
HON. A. C. DIXON, Vice-President
L. H. JOHNSON, Secretary

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HON. A. C. DIXON, Acting Chairman
HON. CHAS. H. FISHER
HON. LLOYD L. MULIT
MRS. G. T. GERLINGER
HON. VERNON H. VAWTER

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HON. BEN W. OLCOTT, GovernorSalem
HON. SAM KOZER, Secretary of StateSalem
HON. J. A. CHURCHILL, Superintendent of Public Instruction
.....Salem

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Name and Address	Term Expires
HON. A. C. DIXON, Eugene.....	April 15, 1923
HON. CHAS. H. FISHER, Eugene	April 15, 1923
HON. JAMES W. HAMILTON, Roseburg.....	April 15, 1925
MRS. G. T. GERLINGER, Dallas.....	April 15, 1927
HON. C. C. COLT, Portland.....	April 15, 1927
HON. HENRY MCKINNEY, Baker.....	April 15, 1927
HON. LLOYD L. MULIT, Portland.....	April 15, 1929
HON. VERNON H. VAWTER, Medford.....	April 15, 1931
HON. C. E. WOODSON, Heppner.....	April 15, 1933
HON. WILLIAM S. GILBERT, Astoria.....	April 15, 1933

REGULAR MEETINGS OF BOARD OF REGENTS, 1921-22

Tuesday, January 17, 1922

Tuesday, June 13, 1922

CALENDAR, 1921

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
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31																					

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER							
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
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CALENDAR, 1922

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							
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JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER							
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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR 1921-1922

SUMMER SESSIONS

June 20, Monday	Portland Session opens. Registration.
June 22, Wednesday	Eugene Session opens. Registration.
July 4, Monday	Independence day. A holiday.
July 29, Friday	Portland Session closes.
July 30, Saturday	Eugene Session closes.

FALL TERM

September 24, Saturday	Fall term opens. Examination in English Composition for Freshmen.
September 26, Monday	Registration day for upper class students.
September 27, Tuesday	Registration day for Freshmen.
September 28, Wednesday	All University work begins.
October 6, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
October 6, Thursday	Regular meeting Associated Students.
October 11, Tuesday	Last date in term for change of course.
November 1, Tuesday	Last date in term for withdrawal from class.
November 3, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
November 24, Thursday	Thanksgiving day.
December 1, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
December 5, 6, Monday, Tuesday	Examinations for the removal of conditions.
December 8, Thursday	Regular meeting of Associated Students.
December 10, Saturday	Meeting of Athletic Council.
December 14, 15, 16	Term examinations.
December 17, Saturday, to January 2, Monday	Christmas vacation.

WINTER TERM

January 3, Tuesday	Registration day.
January 4, Wednesday	Classes open.
January 5, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
January 10, Tuesday	Last date in term for change of course.
January 17, Tuesday	Regular meeting of the Board of Regents.
February 1, Wednesday	Last day in term for withdrawal from class.
February 2, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
February 22, Wednesday	Washington's birthday. A holiday.
March 2, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
March 9, Thursday	Regular meeting Associated Students.
March 11, Saturday	Athletic Council meeting.
March 22, 23, 24	Term examinations.
March 25, Saturday, to April 2, Sunday	Spring vacation.

SPRING TERM

April 3, Monday	Registration day.
April 4, Tuesday	Classes open.
April 6, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
April 10, Monday	Last date in term for change of course.
April 23, Saturday	Filing of Failing and Beekman orations.
May 1, Monday	Last day in term for withdrawal from class.
May 1, 2, Monday, Tuesday	Examinations for the removal of conditions.
May 4, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
May 4, Thursday	Annual meeting Associated Students.
May 12, 13, Friday, Saturday	Junior week-end.
May 30, Tuesday	Memorial day. A holiday.
June 1, Thursday	Faculty meeting.
June 1, Thursday	Associated Students meeting.
June 14, 15, 16	Term Examinations.
June 16, Friday	Flower and Fern Procession, 7 p. m.
June 16, Friday	Failing and Beekman orations, 8 p. m.
June 17, Saturday	Alumni Day.
June 18, Sunday	Baccalaureate sermon, 11 a. m.
June 19, Monday	Commencement, 10 a. m.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

THE UNIVERSITY

P. L. CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.D.	President
LOUIS H. JOHNSON	Comptroller
KARL W. ONTHANK, M.A.	Executive Secretary
CARLTON E. SPENCER, A.B., LL.B.	Registrar
JOHN STRAUB, M.A., Lit.D.	Dean of Men
ELIZABETH FREEMAN FOX, B.A.	Dean of Women
WILBUR K. NEWELL	Superintendent of University Properties
M. H. DOUGLASS, M.A.	Librarian

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

WILLIAM GREEN HALE, B.S., LL.B. (Harvard)	Dean of the School of Law
JAMES DUFF BARNETT, Ph.D. (Wisconsin)	Professor of Political Science
WILLIAM C. DALZELL, A.B., J.D. (Stanford)	Professor of Law
THOMAS ARMITAGE LARREMORE, A.B., LL.B. (Columbia)	Professor of Law
SAM BASS WARNER, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)	Professor of Law
EDWIN R. BRYSON, of the Lane County Bar	Lecturer on Oregon Practice and Procedure

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The Law School of the University of Oregon was established by action of the Board of Regents as a regular School of the University on the campus at Eugene in April, 1915, and was empowered to confer the law degrees of LL.B. and J.D. upon its graduates. In December, 1919, the Law School was admitted as a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

THE QUARTERS OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School is located in Oregon Hall. The space allotted to it is divided into comfortable recitation rooms, well lighted and ventilated; the Law Library, where the students study in the midst of the books; and the offices of the Law Faculty, all opening into the Library.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is arranged with the idea of offering to the students and faculty an easy access to the books. In addition to about one thousand well selected text-books, encyclopedias, digests, etc, bearing on the law, the Law Library now has on hand the following sets: The Reporter System complete, the State Reports, supplementary to the Reporter System in two-thirds of the states; the statute law of three-fourths of the states, consisting of the latest compiled statutes and subsequent session laws; Lawyers' Reports Annotated (old and new series); American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports; American and English Cases Annotated; a fairly complete set of the English reports; the American Digest complete; the American and English Encyclopedia of Law; Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, Corpus Juris, as far as published; Ruling Case Law, as far as published; three sets of the Oregon Supreme Court Reports, together with several sets of Montague's Oregon Digest; Olson's Oregon Laws (a full set of the session laws of Oregon is kept in the general library of the

University); Words and Phrases Judicially Defined, and other dictionaries; the United States Supreme Court Reports; Mitchie's U. S. Encyclopedic Digest of U. S. Reports; the United States statutes; the entire National Reporter System. The Library contains the following law periodicals and reviews: The American, California, Columbia, Cornell Law Quarterly, Harvard, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania Law Reviews; Law Quarterly Review; Massachusetts Law Quarterly; Virginia Law Review; Yale Law Journal; Central Law Journal; American Journal of International Law; Case and Comment; American Law School Review; Legal Aid Review.

RECENT GIFTS TO THE LAW LIBRARY

During the past year the law library has been enriched by three important gifts. The first consists of several hundred volumes from the library of the late Judge Matthew P. Deady, of Portland, presented by Mrs. Deady. The second comprises a number of volumes given by Mrs. Sarah W. Russell, from the collection of the late Lewis Russell.

The latest addition is the recent gift from Judge W. D. Fenton of Portland, who presented the law school with his entire law library, numbering something over ten thousand volumes, as a memorial to his son, Kenneth Lucas Fenton, a graduate of the University of Oregon Law School. Among the books given by Judge Fenton are the original single volume editions of the reports of every state in the Union, some of them out of print and exceedingly rare; the United States Supreme Court reports, the statutes at large of the United States, a complete set of the Oregon session laws, as well as an extensive and varied collection of standard textbooks. With these additions the law library numbers about 20,000 volumes.

PURPOSES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The object of the school is to afford a thorough, practical and scientific education in law. In accomplishing these ends the school recognizes that its primary duty is to the people of the state of Oregon. Therefore, in addition to instructing the student in the broad, fundamental principles of the common law, which lie at the

bottom of the law of all the states, daily reference is made to important Oregon decisions and statutes which show any deviation from the rules of law as declared in other states. To further meet the needs of those who expect to practice in this state special courses in Oregon practice and procedure and in Water Rights and Irrigation are given.

While the imparting of information is not neglected, the important factor of developing the faculty of legal reasoning is made supreme in every course. For this reason the method chiefly employed is that of free discussion by the professor and the students of selected cases and other authorities, with a view to arriving at the principles of law by the process of inductive reasoning. This is what is termed the case method of instruction and is used in all the leading law schools of the United States today.

TIME OF ENTRANCE

Students may enter at the beginning of any term, but will find it advantageous to enter at the beginning of the academic year. Students entering late in any term necessarily lose much of the work, and face the possibility of failure.

Three years of residence is required for the completion of the course in the case of all students, regardless of the term of entrance, except in the case of those entering with advanced standing.

ADMISSION FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Graduates of approved universities or colleges and students who, in addition to an approved academic or high school course of four years, have completed two full years (sixty-four semester hours or ninety-six term hours) of work in an approved university or college, are admitted to the Law School as candidates for a degree.

The applicant should file with the Registrar of the University his application for admission accompanied by official credentials (transcripts of record) showing all high school or preparatory work and all college work. If his credentials show that the requirements have been fulfilled, a card of admission will be issued entitling him to register in the School of Law.

Credentials filed become the permanent property of the University.

ADMISSION OF SPECIAL STUDENTS

Persons of mature age, whose preliminary training has not been sufficiently extensive to satisfy the requirements for admission as regular students may, in some cases, be admitted as special students. Such students shall be governed by the general regulations of the University pertaining to special students. All applications for special student standing must be filed with the Registrar and passed upon by the Committee on Special Students.

Applications should be accompanied by an official statement of high school and other work completed, and by a statement from the applicant, together with any credentials that may be available, showing that he is qualified by age, character, practical experience, purpose and habits of study, to profit by University work.

Special students will be required to pursue and complete the courses to which they are admitted with the same thoroughness as regular students.

ADMISSION OF PARTIAL STUDENTS

Persons who have been admitted to the University and who desire to study law as a preparation for business or for its general educational value, may, subject to certain restrictions, take courses in the Law School.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Admission to advanced standing is either upon examination or upon certificate from a law school of standard grade. Persons who have the necessary qualifications for admission to this Law School, and who have satisfactorily completed work in an approved law school, may become candidates for advanced standing. A candidate for advanced standing should submit to the Registrar of the University, in addition to his credentials for admission, a transcript of law school record upon which the determination of his status will be based.

PRE-LEGAL WORK IN THE UNIVERSITY

It is a noticeable tendency of the times to require a more thorough preparation for all the professions. In no line is this tendency more marked than in the profession of law. Therefore, every student who expects to enter this School is urgently advised to secure as complete a collegiate course as his circumstances will allow.

Certain subjects are recommended which are designed to direct the student's efforts into fields which, while affording most valuable cultural results, will at the same time, best prepare his mind to deal effectively with the law as student and practitioner. It is expected that the student will pursue the courses preliminary to his admission to the Law School in a true professional spirit and with a full realization that they are a vital part of his training for success in the legal profession. A selection from the following courses should be made in consultation with the dean of the Law School:

English Composition	Mathematics or Science
Narration	Psychology
Outlines of English Literature	American History
Living English Writers	English Constitutional History
Argumentation and Debate	Accounting
Logic	Business Organization
Economic History	Corporation Finance
Principles of Economics	Executive Management
National, State and Local Government	

For admission to the Law School the student must have completed 96 term hours of work in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts and have fulfilled all of the lower division requirements.

COMBINED SIX-YEAR COURSE IN ARTS AND LAW

If, after completing this two-year course, the student desires further preparation in liberal arts before beginning his professional studies, he may either continue through the regular courses of the junior and senior years of the College of Literature, Science,

and the Arts, or after adding one more year, he may enter the Law School and, by counting the first year of law toward both the degree from the College and that of the School of Law, obtain both the collegiate and the law degrees in six years from the date of his admission to the University.

If all requirements are complied with, the academic degree is conferred at the close of the first year in the Law School and the law degree at the completion of the law course two years later.

COMBINED COURSE IN COMMERCE AND LAW

Present day conditions make it highly desirable for the lawyer to have an adequate knowledge of sound business administration. Likewise, it is practically essential for a business man to have a knowledge of law. In order to provide such training for law and commerce students, the School of Law and the School of Commerce are offering a combined six-year course in Commerce and Law. Students completing this work will receive the degrees of Bachelor of Business Administration and Doctor of Jurisprudence. Any student who has taken this course is doubly fortified to go successfully into the business or legal world. Detailed information regarding the curricula may be secured from the dean of the Law School.

DEGREES

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.)

Students who have acquired 96 term hours of pre-legal credits in this University or their equivalent in another institution of recognized collegiate rank, and who have successfully completed courses in law aggregating one hundred and fifteen credits (the equivalent of three full years of professional study of law), and who have otherwise satisfied the requirements of the University and of the Law School, will be granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).

Special students who have completed a four-year high school course and who have maintained over the full three years of their law course at this school an average mark of II, and who by reason

of their exceptional ability and character are, in the opinion of the Law faculty, deserving of the honor, may be granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE (J.D.)

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) will be granted to students who have received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, or its equivalent, from this University, or from some other institution of recognized collegiate rank, and who have satisfactorily completed courses in law aggregating one hundred and fifteen term-hours (the equivalent of three full years of professional study of law), and who have otherwise satisfied the requirements of the University and the Law School. Since one year of law may be counted toward both the collegiate degree and the law degree, the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence may be satisfied by the successful completion of the combined Six-Year Course in Arts and Law.

The foregoing statement as to the requirements for degrees is subject to the following rules:

1. Any student who fails to obtain a minimum average of IV over the full three years of his law course shall not receive any law degree.
2. No degree will be conferred upon any student who has not spent at least one year in resident study at this University.

EXAMINATIONS AND CREDIT

Written examinations are held at the end of each term on all subjects taken during the term. However, in the case of courses which continue for more than one term, no credit is given until the course is completed. In such continued courses the student is held responsible at each examination period for all of the preceding work of the course.

The purpose of this system is to lead the student to grasp the course in its entirety rather than in chance subdivisions.

REGISTRATION FEES

The law registration fee for all regular and special students, and for partial students carrying more than one course in law, is ten dollars (\$10) a term. This is in addition to the University registration fee of \$10.75 a term. All fees are payable in advance. Students registering late are required to pay the full registration fees, for the term in which they register, and in addition the fines levied by the University for late registration and payment.

THE TERM SYSTEM

The Law School, like the other schools and colleges on the campus, operates under the three-term system. The terms are known as the fall, winter and spring terms, beginning respectively in 1921-1922 on September 26, January 3, and April 3. Each term lasts approximately twelve weeks, and three terms constitute an academic year.

It is highly desirable for first-year students to enter at the beginning of the fall term, for the reason that important fundamental courses begin then and continue through the year. It is impracticable to begin in the middle of such courses. There are always some courses, however, in the first year that begin at the opening of the winter and spring terms. Where the reasons are urgent beginning students may be admitted to such courses.

In the second and third years, courses frequently begin at the opening of the winter and spring terms. These may be entered by advanced students without difficulty.

LAW FRATERNITIES

DELTA THETA PHI.—A national law society. The membership of this society is composed of students majoring in the School of Law.

PHI DELTA PHI.—A national law fraternity, the membership of which is limited to students registered in the School of Law.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—A local law sorority. The membership of this society is limited to women registered in the School of Law.

The purpose of these fraternities is to promote scholarship and high professional standards. Both organizations maintain houses.

SPECIAL LECTURES

In addition to instruction offered in the regular curriculum lectures are provided from time to time by prominent members of the bench and bar and others on subjects in which they have had special experience. During the academic year 1920-1921 the following lectures have been given:

The Court of Domestic Relations, Honorable Jacob Kanzler, Judge of the Court of Domestic Relations of Multnomah County.

The Municipal Court, Honorable George Rossman, Judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Portland.

The Small Claims Court, Honorable Arthur C. Dayton, of the Portland bar, formerly Judge of the District Court of Multnomah County.

The Practice Relative to Water Rights, Honorable Percy Cupper, State Engineer of the State of Oregon.

The Origin and Development of the Oregon Code, Honorable Lawrence T. Harris, Associate Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court.

How to Try a Case, Honorable Robert Tucker, Judge of the Circuit Court of Multnomah County.

Legal Bibliography, Mr. L. S. Mercer, representative of West Publishing Company.

The Workmen's Compensation Law, Honorable William A. Marshall, of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The courses of instruction are arranged to present, as far as possible, the fundamental topics of the law during the first year, and the more specialized subjects during the second and third years. In courses continuing more than one term, no credit is given unless the course is completed.

FIRST YEAR COURSES

101. **CONTRACTS.** Formation of simple contracts; mutual assent; consideration; formation of contracts under seal; delivery; consideration. Parties affected by contracts; contracts for the benefit of third persons; assignment of contracts; joint obligations. The Statute of Frauds; contracts within the statute; guarantees, agreements in consideration of marriage, agreements not to be performed within a year, contracts for the sale of goods; satisfaction of the Statute. Performance of contracts; express conditions, conditions precedent and subsequent; implied conditions and effect of plaintiff's failure to perform his promise; impossibility. Illegal contracts; contracts in restraint of trade; wagers and gaming contracts; contracts obstructing the administration of justice; contracts tending to corruption. Discharge of contracts; parol agreement to discharge; novation; release; accord and satisfaction; arbitration and award; surrender and cancellation; alternation; merger. Williston, Cases on Contracts (two vols.) Hale.

Three hours, each term

102. **AGENCY.** Nature of relation; appointment; liability of principal for agent's torts, contracts, crimes; liabilities of agent; parties to writings; undisclosed principal doctrines; delegation of agency; termination; ratification. Huffcut, Cases on the Law of Agency (2d ed.). Larremore.

Two hours, each term.

103. **TORTS.** Trespass to persons, to real property, and to personal property; excuse for trespass; legal cause, negligence, contributory and imputed negligence; plaintiff's illegal conduct as a defense; duties of land owners; hazardous occupations; liability for animals; deceit; defamation; slander, libel, privilege, malice; malicious prosecution; interference with social and business rela-

tions, including breaches of duty, fair and unfair competition, strikes, boycotts, business combinations. Ames and Smith. Cases on Torts (ed. 1909-1910). Warner.

Three hours, winter and spring terms.

104. PERSONAL PROPERTY. Distinction between real and personal property; acquisition of rights in personal property; gifts; bailments; liens; pledges; conversions; fixtures. Gray, Cases on Property, Vol. 1, (2d ed.). Larremore. *Four hours, winter term.*

105. PROCEDURE I. Course on general legal conceptions and forms of action at common law. Readings based on Pound, Outline of a Course on the History and System of the Common Law, and Cases from Sunderland: Cases on Common Law Pleading. Warner. *Two hours, fall term.*

106. CRIMINAL LAW. Nature of crime; source of criminal law; mental element in crime; intent and motive; parties in crime; crime as an act; attempts; specific crimes; crimes against the person; crimes against the dwelling house; felonious intent; jurisdiction. Beale, Cases on Criminal Law (2d ed.) Dalzell.

Four hours, fall term.

107. PROCEDURE II.—MOOT COURT. During the first year all students taking law courses with a view to practicing law are required to argue cases on submitted statements of fact before their fellow students and members of the law faculty. The course also includes legal bibliography and brief making. Dalzell.

One hour, winter and spring terms.

108. REAL PROPERTY I. Introduction to Real Property. Tenures; estates in land (including tenancy from year to year, estates less than freehold) with reference to quantum; time of enjoyment, number and connections of owners, marital interests, creation and transfer at common law and under statute of Uses, historical development and practical aspects; Uses and trusts; waste; rights arising from breach of conditions; simple questions under reversions and remainders; difference between executory devises and interest by way of uses; Rule in Shelley's Case; conditional limitations and rise of entry, incorporeal hereditaments, including conveyances; dissesin and its remedies; manors; incidents of tenure;

abolition of tenure; seisin, grant and attornment; release and surrender; copyholds of tenancy. Dalzell. *One hour, winter term.*

109. REAL PROPERTY II.—RIGHTS IN LAND. Natural rights; easements; covenants running with the land not between landlord and tenant; public rights; franchises; rents. Profits a prendre; surface and percolating waters; rights in seashore and highway; nuisance as shown in natural rights. Lateral support, party wall easement, easement appurtenant and in gross, extinguishments of easements. Licenses. Dalzell. *Three hours, spring term.*

SECOND YEAR AND THIRD YEAR COURSES

220. EQUITY. The origin, development, maxims, principles and doctrines of equity; relation between equitable rights and powers and legal rights and powers; jurisdiction, procedure and remedies of courts of equity; the equitable relations and remedies involved in obligations ex contractu and obligations ex delicto considered with respect to their interplay with the corresponding legal relations and remedies; specific performance of contracts, with emphasis on the special trust relations arising under executory contracts between vendors and purchasers of realty; specific prevention and reparation of torts; prohibitory and mandatory injunctions for such torts as waste, trespass, nuisance, infringement of patents and copyrights, interference with business relations, violations, violations of rights of privacy. Ames, *Cases in Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. 1. Dalzell. *Three hours, winter term; five hours spring term.*

221. TRUSTS. Nature and requisites of trust; express, resulting, and constructive trusts; charitable trusts; appointment and office of trustee; nature of cestui's interest; transfer of trust property by trustee or by cestui; cestui's interest as affected by death, marriage, or bankruptcy of trustee or cestui; duties of trustee; extinguishment of trust; removal or resignation of trustee; accounting. Scott, *Cases on Trusts*. Dalzell.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

222. EVIDENCE. Respective functions of judge and jury; "law and fact"; presumptions; burden of proof; judicial notice; classifications of evidence, relevancy as primary test of admissibility; principles and rules relating to the following: Misleading or un-

important matters, character, admissions, confession, hearsay, witnesses' opinion and expert testimony, real evidence, evidence relating to execution, contents and interpretation of writing; various rules of substantive law stated in terms of "parol evidence rule"; competency of witnesses; privilege of witnesses; examination of witnesses. Thayer, Cases on Evidence (2d ed.) Hale. (Given in alternate years. Not given 1921-1922.)

223. SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Subject matter of sale; executory and executed sales; bills of lading and *jus disponendi*; seller's lien and right of stoppage in transitu, fraud; factors' acts; warranty and remedies for breach of warranty; statute of frauds. Williston, Cases on Sales. Hale.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

224. PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Marriage; consent and capacity; marriage as a contract or relation; rights and duties; rights in property; contracts, conveyances, quasi-contractual obligations; wife's estates; ante-nuptial and post nuptials settlements; separation and divorce. Parent and child; legitimacy, adoption, custody, support; earnings of child; liability for child's torts. Guardian and ward; selection and appointment of guardians; jurisdiction to appoint; rights, duties and liabilities of guardian; maintenance of ward; domicile; care of property and investments; guardian's bonds. Infants: period of infancy; privileges and disabilities; contracts; liabilities for necessities; ratification and disaffirmance of contracts. Persons non compos mentis and aliens. Master and servant: creation and termination of the relation; remedies for breach of contract; rights and duties inter se; master's liability for injuries to servant; negligence and assumption of risk. Kales, Cases on Persons, and Vernier, Cases on Marriage and Divorce. Larremore. (Given in alternate years. Not given 1921-1922.)

225. BILLS AND NOTES. The law of checks, bills of exchange and notes taken up, with a detailed discussion of: formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; extinguishment; obligation of parties; diligence; specialty character; the effect of the negotiable instruments law. Colson's Huffcut, Cases on Negotiable Instruments. Hale. (Given in alternate years. Not given 1921-1922.)

226. REAL PROPERTY III. Titles—Conveyancing; original title founded on possession, prescription, statute of limitations, and accretion. Execution and delivery of deeds. Description of property conveyed. Creation of easements. Covenants for title. Estoppel by deed. Recording. Dedication and its effect. Recital of consideration. Gray, Cases on Property (2d ed.) Vol. III, and supplementary cases. Larremore. *Three hours, fall term.*

227. REAL PROPERTY IV. Landlord and tenant. Creation of relation of landlord and tenant. Duration of tenant's interest. Remedies of landlord. Remedies of tenant. Covenants running with the land as between landlord and tenant. Rights and duties of landlord and tenant with respect to third persons. Landlord's title and reversion. Comparison of leases and agreements to periodic tenancies. Tenancies at will and sufferance; premises and enjoyment and use thereof; rent and advances; termination of tenancy; re-entry and recovery of possession by landlord; renting on shares; interference by third person. Dalzell. (Not to be given in 1921-1922.)

228. REAL PROPERTY V. Wills: Devolution by escheat, intestate succession and testament; nature of wills and testaments; testamentary capacity; testamentary intent; effect of fraud, undue influence or mistake; formalities; incorporation by reference; nullification by revocation, ademption, or lapse, or voidness of legacies or devises, or by other circumstances; gifts causa mortis; gifts in contemplation of death; inheritance laws; contracts to devise or bequeath; kinds of wills; conditional, joint or mutual wills. Competency of witnesses. Gray, Cases on Property, Vol. 4, and supplementary cases. Larremore. *Four hours, spring term.*

229. REAL PROPERTY VI. Water Rights—Course includes thorough discussion of subject of riparian rights and the doctrine of prior appropriation, including the qualifications attached to the general common law rules of riparian rights by Oregon law. Treatment of riparian rights includes use for power, domestic use, irrigation, pollution, use within riparian rights as confined to riparian land, need for damage as pre-requisite to a cause of action, extinguishment of riparian rights, discussion of special Oregon points.

Treatment of appropriation includes extent and titles of appropriation rights, methods of initiating appropriation rights, ditch rights and water rights, priorities of specific use, loss and transfer of rights acquired by appropriation. The course likewise includes discussion of percolating waters. Also, if time permits, the procedure in the State Engineer's office and the Irrigation District law are discussed.

The course is intended to meet the demand existing for a systematized discussion of the water law of the state. It is framed not only for students expecting ultimately to practice in the arid sections of the state, but for those who are likely to encounter elsewhere problems arising from riparian ownership. Bingham, Cases on Water Rights, with supplementary stencil material. Larremore. (Given in alternate years. Not given 1921-1922.)

230. BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY. This course aims to give a complete exposition of the rights of creditors against insolvent debtors, and the means that may be resorted to in order to make those rights effective, and includes a consideration of insolvent assignments and conveyances in fraud of creditors as well as the study of the National Bankrupt Act of 1898 and its predecessors: Williston, Cases on Bankruptcy. Warner. (Not given 1921-1922.)

231. PROCEDURE III. Common law, equity and code pleading. A composite course aimed to give the student a better understanding of Oregon pleading by teaching him its development. Each point is considered with reference first to the common law, then equity, and finally the Oregon Code. Sunderland, Cases on Common Law Pleading and Cases on Code Pleading; also selected cases on equity pleading and the Oregon Code. Warner.

Three hours, each term.

232. PROCEDURE IV. Oregon Practice—Organization and jurisdiction of courts; court records and files; proceedings prior to judgment, including service and return of summons and motions relating thereto, appearances, provisional remedies, such as attachment, arrest, etc., lis pendens, the trial, exceptions and findings, verdict; the judgment, its entry and satisfaction; proceedings sub-

sequent to judgment, including stay of execution, costs, execution, motion for new trial, appellate proceedings; probate and administration proceedings; special proceedings, including writs of certiorari, mandamus and prohibition; introduction to jurisdiction and procedure of federal courts. Bryson. *Two hours, each term.*

233. PROCEDURE V. Office Practice—Practical exercises in drafting important legal papers, such as pleadings, contracts, conveyances, mortgages, trusts and wills. Warner.

Two hours, winter and spring terms.

234. PROCEDURE VI. Trial Practice—Course in trying cases before a jury. The facts on which each case is based are acted out, then pleadings are drawn in the Office Practice Course, and in this course the jury is empaneled, witnesses examined and arguments made to the jury. Local attorneys act as judges. Hale.

Three hours, spring term.

240. CONFLICT OF LAWS. Within the limits of the subject, a comparison is made of theories and practice in different jurisdictions, both in civil matters and in criminal; and attention is given to the special aspects of interstate law in the United States. Lorenzen, Cases on the Conflict of Laws. Larremore. (Not given 1921-1922.)

Five hours, spring term.

241. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Political Science 101). Written and unwritten constitutions. The adoption and amendment of constitutions; the relations between the federal and state government; the legislature, executive and judiciary; the states and territories; the individual and the government. McClain, Cases on Constitutional Law. Barnett.

Four hours, fall term.

242. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Political Science 102). The nature of public office; the formation and termination of the official relation; compensation of officers; exercise of official authority; liability of government for acts of officers; extraordinary legal remedies. Goodnow, Cases on Administrative Law. Barnett.

Three hours, winter term.

243. CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL (Political Science 103). The nature, constitution, powers and liabilities of public corporations. Beale, Cases on Municipal Corporations. Barnett.

Three hours, spring term.

244. INTERNATIONAL LAW (Political Science 104). The nature and sources of international law; the history of international law; the subjects of international law; the law of peace, the law of war, and the law of neutrality. Lawrence, Principles of International Law; and Scott, Cases on International Law. Barnett.

Four hours, spring term.

245. CORPORATIONS, PRIVATE. A general survey of the nature, power and obligations of private corporations, with a consideration of the rights and duties of promoters, officers, directors and stockholders, and of the rights of creditors and others against the corporation. The manner of creating and dissolving corporations, the nature of corporate stock, the effect of ultra vires acts, the powers of corporations to purchase shares of stock or to consolidate with other corporations, and the power of Congress and of the Legislature to regulate and control the acts of corporations are among the topics treated. Warren, Cases on Corporations. Warner.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

250. MORTGAGES. All forms of mortgage security, both real and chattel; essential elements of legal and equitable mortgages; legal and equitable rights, powers and remedies of mortgagor and mortgagee with respect to title, possession, rents and profits, waste, collateral agreements, foreclosure; redemption, priorities; marshalling; extension of mortgages; assignment of mortgages; discharge of mortgages. Kirchway, Cases on Mortgages. Bryson. (Not given 1921-1922.)

Two hours, fall and winter terms.

251. BAR EXAMINATION REVIEW. A summary of the three-year law course with special emphasis on the Oregon code and decisions, designed to tie together the student's work and refresh his memory preparatory to bar examinations. Larremore.

Two hours, spring term.

The University of Oregon

Includes the following Colleges and Schools, located at Eugene, except as stated:

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THE COLLEGE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (Portland)

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY

Portland Division of Social Work (Portland).

THE EXTENSION DIVISION

Department of Extension Instruction.

Department of Social Welfare.

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THE SUMMER SESSION

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