



1939

## Law School News

North Dakota State Bar Association

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The Bar Board is asking the Courts of the state to refuse to recognize any attorney whose name does not appear in the published list, unless he is able to produce a license for the current year, hence delinquents should pay up and secure a license.

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### LAW SCHOOL NEWS

The University of North Dakota School of Law completed its forty-first school year on June 11, 1940. Sixteen graduating students were awarded their law degrees. They were as follows:

Edwin M. Barbie of Bismarck, Mary Lou DeMouilly of Flasher, Earl C. Erickson of Garrison, Larry R. Forest of Brinsmade, Alice T. Fox of Grand Forks, Lyle E. Huseby of Grand Forks, James Edward Leo of Grand Forks, Jim V. Miller of Minot, Harry O. Mowery of Napoleon, Dale M. Nordquist of Underwood, Donald E. Roney of Oakes, Alex W. Skoropat of Wilton, Francis C. Swanke of Kulm, William W. Swinland of Lakota, Roland B. Weiss of Sheldon and Leo A. Wikenheiser of Strasburg.

Like former graduates, the present graduates realize that practice is not the only field in which they may make use of their knowledge and skill. The records show that out of the 663 law graduates, some obtained positions as adjusters with insurance companies; others secured work with the state or federal government for which their legal training qualified them; some became teachers; few of them became law editors; and several entered business. However, a majority of them entered upon the practice of law. The members of the Class of 1940 will likewise prove worthy of their training by adapting themselves to changing conditions. If a member of the North Dakota Bar or any of the alumni in North Dakota or elsewhere are considering adding men to their firm or know of any opening, they can do a good turn to themselves and our new graduates by letting the School of Law know of these opportunities.

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### FRAZIER - LEMKE ACT

Farmer mortgagor, unable to effect composition with creditors, applied to be adjudged a bankrupt under 49 Stat. 242, subsection s, (1935); Chandler Act of 1935; 11 U.S.C.A. 203, subsection s; and be allowed to retain possession of his farm for three years. The District Court refused application on grounds that debtor would be unable to rehabilitate himself within three years and lacked requisite "good faith" as required by subsection i. On appeal to United States Supreme Court, Held, if debtor has complied with statutory proceedings, the district court must suspend for three years all proceedings to seize his property. Only test is that debtor must pay a reasonable rental semi-annually. The "good faith" of subsection i. refers to secret advantages to favored creditors or other improper or fraudulent conduct and does not refer to probability to financially rehabilitate himself. *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Bartels* 60 S. Ct. 21, 84 L.Ed. 154, 307 U.S. 617; (1939).