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U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

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1st—Wight E. Bakke, Northwestern University, (Ill.).....	\$2,000
2nd—George A. Creitz, Franklin & Marshall College (Pa.)	1,000
3rd—Wm. M. Ryan, St. Edwards College (Texas).....	500
4th—Edward T. Barret, Canisius College (N. Y.).....	450
5th—J. P. McGuire, University of Oregon (Ore.).....	400
6th—J. Duane Squires, University of N. Dak. (N. Dak.)....	350
7th—Clarence M. Gifford, Wesleyan University (Conn.)....	300

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

(From American Bar Ass'n. Journal.)

A Japanese is not eligible for naturalization, although he served during the war in the U. S. military forces.—*Toyota vs. U. S.*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-563.

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Section of the 1924 Revenue Act opening for public inspection amounts of income tax paid by taxpayers authorizes publication of such lists.—*U. S. vs. Dickey*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-558.

* * * *

The Oregon Compulsory Education Act unreasonably interferes with the liberty of parents to direct the education of their children, and is therefore unconstitutional.—*Pierce vs. Society of the Sisters*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-571.

* * * *

The use of a subsidiary corporation in a foreign state does not subject the principal corporation to suit in such state where the subsidiary is not an agent, but buys the product from the parent corporation and re-sells to customers.—*Cannon Mfg. Co. vs. Cudahy Packing Co.*, Sup. Ct. Rep 45.

* * * *

The question of the title to shares of corporate stock is determined by the law of the place where the certificates are located, and a transfer validly effected by such law will be recognized by the courts of the State of the corporation.—*Disconto-Gesellschaft vs. U. S. Steel Corp.*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-207.

* * * *

The New York Criminal Anarchy Act, which advocates the overthrow of organized government by force or other unlawful means, although construed so as to render it unnecessary to show the likelihood of any specific results following such utterances, is nevertheless constitutional.—*Gitlow vs. People*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-625.

* * * *

Trade associations which openly and fairly gather and disseminate information as to the cost of their product, the volume of production, and other trade statistics, without attempting to reach an agreement as to prices or restraining competition, do not thereby engage in unlawful restraint of commerce.—*Maple Flooring Man. Assn. vs. U. S.*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-586.