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## Changes in Supreme Court Rules in re Admission to the Bar

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CHANGES IN SUPREME COURT RULES IN RE ADMISSION TO BAR—The rules of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania were amended on October 5th, 1928, changing the requirements for admission to the Bar. With the thought in mind that these changes will be of interest to a great number of our readers, we herewith print the following digest:

Rule Six has been changed to provide an additional fee of \$5.00 for both preliminary and final examinations, the said fee to be transmitted by the State Board to the proper County Board.

Rule Seven provides that the six months residence period within the State shall be within a year prior to the date of a certificate.

Rule Eight allows the registration of more than three students in an office at one time, only by special leave of the Court, upon petition and cause shown. A prospective preceptor may now certify to having made personal inquiry of responsible persons who have known the applicant personally for the required period, in lieu of personal knowledge on the part of the preceptor.

Rule Nine requires that the Secretary of the County Board, in making his return of the completed questionnaires to the Secretary of the State Board, shall certify that the action of the County Board was taken at a meeting at which a majority of all of the members was present, and in the event of the disapproval of an applicant the Board must submit a statement signed by the answering Local Board Members setting forth in some detail the reasons for their disapproval. Applications for registration as students in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties shall be filed on or before February first of the year in which the applicant desires to be registered and in all other counties not later than May first.

Rule Ten stresses a knowledge of the spoken English language and requires that each candidate "shall" be examined orally as the Board may direct.

Rule Eleven has been changed to define the Law Schools as "approved full time Law Schools" and "approved part time Law Schools". A further change of this rule requires the preceptor to certify that the full time of the applicant was given to his duties and his studies for the period of his clerkship. The applicant must also, in the discretion of the Board, submit answers to questionnaires by at least two members of the Board of the County in which he intends to practice, if other than that of his regis-

tration. This rule also gives a specific right of appeal to the Supreme Court, to anyone denied the right to take the examination. The procedure for action and certification thereof, by the County Board, upon the application for final examination, are the same as those provided in the case of applications for registration, previously mentioned herein in regard to Rule Nine. Applications to take the final examination in July, arising in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, shall be filed on or before February first, and in all other counties on or before May first. For the December examinations, applications from the two first mentioned counties must be filed on or before September first and from all other counties on or before October first.

Rule Thirteen is amplified to allow an applicant who was not a resident of this State during the whole or any part of the period of study described by these rules, to be registered, in the discretion of the Board, when satisfied as to his good moral character and general and special education, as of the time when his studies were commenced, and to be admitted to final examination upon the completion of his studies. No certificate recommending admission will be granted until he has served the regular clerkship of six months in a Pennsylvania law office as in other cases.

Rule Thirteen-and one-half allowing the Board to limit the number of times an applicant may take the final examination, needs no explanation, speaking clearly and decisively for itself.

Those who are interested may secure full particulars with respect to these requirements by addressing a request to Walter L. Douglass, Esquire, Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. F. I.

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VENDOR AND VENDEE—DAMAGES RECOVERABLE FROM VENDOR FOR BREACH OF WRITTEN CONTRACT—STATUTE OF FRAUDS—*Seidlek v. Bradley*, 293 Pa. 379 (1928), allows the recovery of the value of the bargain though the vendor was guilty of no fraud beyond the bad faith involved in his refusal to convey. The rule is otherwise when the contract is in parol. To recover such damages it must then be shown that the vendor practiced fraud, artifice, or collusion at the inception of the contract. Otherwise he can recover only what he