

Louisiana Law Review

Volume 7 | Number 1
November 1946

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Repository Citation

Carlos E. Lazarus, *Louisiana Legislation of 1946: Introduction*, 7 La. L. Rev. (1946)
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Louisiana Legislation of 1946

CARLOS E. LAZARUS*

INTRODUCTION

The Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature of 1946 passed and presented to the governor for his approval a total of 411 acts.¹ Of this number 384 were approved, 26 were vetoed, and one became law by limitation.² In the majority of instances, the veto power was directed against measures which would have permitted state or parish agencies to utilize proceeds from taxes and special levies presently accruing to the general fund,³ as well as against special appropriation statutes.⁴ In four instances,

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1. This figure does not include 31 proposed constitutional amendments to be submitted to the electorate in November and two Senate Concurrent Resolutions, bringing the total of enacted legislation to 443.

2. Act 303 of 1946.

3. S. B. 73, designed to place the funds realized from the sale of timber on 16th section school lands at the disposal of the public schools of the respective parishes; S. B. 62, to direct additional funds into the public school channels by providing that excess funds received from the Property Tax Relief Fund should be transferred to the State Public School Fund for distribution, rather than transferred to the General Fund, as provided by La. Act 54 of 1934 [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 8506.1-8506.5]; H. B. 643 providing that one-half of the proceeds from the sales tax should be credited to the State Public School Fund; H. B. 741 which would allocate \$2,000,000.00 of the gas gathering tax to the State School Fund; S. B. 170, designed to permit state colleges under the supervision of the State Board of Education to retain the amounts paid to them by the Federal Government, for each veteran of World War II attending the college. The provisions of this measure were found to be in conflict with the underlying principle of the fiscal code, to the effect that all licenses, fees, taxes, operating receipts, and collections of all kinds made by any state agency, shall be paid into the state treasury, and only such moneys shall be available for expenditure as are appropriated by the legislature or dedicated by the constitution.

4. H. B. 32, to appropriate \$2,850,000.00 out of the general fund to the Department of Institutions for construction and improvement of building and facilities at East Louisiana Hospital, Central Louisiana State Hospital, and the State Colony and Training School; H. B. 87, to appropriate \$692,500.00 for construction and maintenance of hospital facilities for the care of the chronically ill; H. B. 228, to appropriate \$90,000.00 to the State Board of Education for building additions and improvements to the Ouachita Valley Vocational School; House Bill 468, to appropriate \$55,000.00 for erection and maintenance of greenhouses and floricultural development at Louisiana State University; H. B. 546, to appropriate \$25,000.00 to the Charity Hospital system to establish facilities in Algiers; H. B. 765, to appropriate \$2,000,000.00 to Louisiana State University for new buildings; H. B. 678 to appropriate \$75,000 for construction of additional buildings at Southwest Louisiana Trade School; H. B. 705, to appropriate \$269,750 for construction of additional building at the T. H. Harris Trade School.

the veto was used to prevent duplication of legislation⁵ and in three other instances, the reason assigned was the unconstitutionality of the measures.⁶

Perhaps the most controversial bill rejected by the governor was House Bill 105, designed to prohibit discrimination against employees because of membership or non-membership in labor organizations. In a lengthy message to the House, the governor stated that he was vetoing the measure because the proposed legislation was not only premature and in conflict with the national labor policy, but also a matter which should more properly be presented to the people for consideration and decision.⁷

Among the proposals rejected by the legislature and worthy of note were House Bill 521, designed to require all passenger public carriers operating in the state, to install immovable separation screens for white and colored passengers;⁸ House Bill 724

5. S. B. 182, to provide for a Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund for the City of Baton Rouge. These provisions were contained in H. B. 687, previously approved (Act 200 of 1946); H. B. 325, to amend Section 18 of La. Act 97 of 1936 [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 4434.18] which conflicted with S. B. 196 deleting the entire section from the act; H. B. 733, to amend Act 319 of 1940 relative to sabbatical leaves for school teachers contained identical provisions with S. B. 239, previously approved (Act 239 of 1946); H. B. 37, identical with H. B. 675, fixing the compensation of sheriffs and ex officio tax collectors (Act 209 of 1946).

6. (1) S. B. 184, to amend Section 2 of Act 77 of 1938 [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 6632.23] relative to the deposit of public funds belonging to the state. The 1938 statute was amended once in 1938 and again by Act 176 of 1944 [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 6632.23]. The amendatory statute of 1946 failed to state the amended statute was "as amended by Act 176 of 1944." This, in the opinion of the Governor, might prove fatal to its validity since the supreme court has indicated that the title of amendatory legislation should contain a reference to all prior amending statutes. (2) S. B. 401, to create and establish a hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally ill, vetoed on the grounds that Art. IV, § 14, of the Constitution provides that no educational or charitable institution other than the state institutions now existing shall be established by the legislature, except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the measure having received only 51 affirmative votes in the house. (3) H. B. 575, appropriating \$3,500 for the salary of the Recorder of Documents, a newly created office which would have charge of the filing and distribution of documents required of state agencies. This measure was vetoed because "it did not reach the governor's office within the time prescribed by the constitution, having been received by the Governor on July 8." Article VI, § 11, of the Constitution requires that all appropriation statutes must be signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House five full days before adjournment *sine die* of the legislature. Apparently the bill was signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on July 8th, only three days before the adjournment of the legislature.

7. This bill, together with Act 180 of 1946, a companion measure making labor organizations amendable to suit for breach of contract, will be discussed in a subsequent issue of this Review.

8. If adopted, this statute might have been invalid if sought to be made applicable to common carriers in interstate commerce, as violative of the interstate commerce clause of the United States Constitution. *Morgan v.*

which would provide for submission to the electorate a proposition for holding a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of framing and adopting a new Constitution for the state;⁹ House Bill 3 which would amend the Constitution to lower the age of voters to eighteen years; House Bills 585 and 586, designed to "suppress gambling by imposing a tax thereon"; House Bill 43, which would have provided a bonus for veterans of World War II; Senate Bill 230, which would permit graduates from approved law schools to practice law without the necessity of passing the bar examination; and Senate Bill 207, which would have altered the law of successions and particularly the provisions of Articles 924-930 of the Civil Code, by providing that in the event of death of either husband or wife, leaving neither ascendants, descendants, adopted children, nor collateral relations, the survivor should inherit one-third of the succession.¹⁰

Although the enacted legislation ranged over many divergent subjects a considerable number of statutes were of a special character or of a purely local interest, and these, of necessity will be omitted from the discussion in this paper. It may be pointed out, however, that twenty-six of these statutes were to authorize suits against the state and its agencies;¹¹ thirty-two were principally salary raising statutes;¹² twenty-eight were primarily

Commonwealth of Virginia, 66 S. Ct. 1050 (U. S. 1946). This case is commented upon in other pages of this Review.

9. Though this proposal was rejected, the legislature enacted Act 52 of 1946 instructing the Louisiana Law Institute to draft a projet for a constitution to be submitted to the Legislature of 1948.

10. Article 924 of the Revised Civil Code of 1870 provides: "If a married man has left no lawful descendants nor ascendants, nor any collateral relations, but a surviving wife not separated from bed and board from him, the wife shall inherit from him to the exclusion of any natural child or children duly acknowledged.

"If, on the contrary, it is the wife who died without leaving any lawful descendants, ascendants, or collateral relations, her surviving husband not separated from bed and board from her, shall not inherit from her, except in case she should leave no natural child or children by her duly acknowledged."

Had the act been adopted, the natural children of the mother would have been excluded to the extent of one-third of the separate property of the decedent, whereas, in the case of the death of the husband, the share of the surviving wife would have been diminished by two-thirds.

11. Acts 19, 25, 35, 40, 41, 110, 188, 252, 298, 302, 309, 317, 320, 324, 335, 336, 337, 342, 344, 345, 353, 356, 357, 360, 365, and 378 of 1946.

12. Act 2, increasing the compensation of legislators to \$20 per diem; Act 6, increasing the salary of the judges of the first judicial district from \$6,000.00 to \$7,500.00; Act 15, increasing the salary of the crier of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans from \$125.00 per month to \$175.00 per month; Act 16, fixing the compensation of the clerk and deputy clerk of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans at \$5,400.00 and \$4,200.00, instead of \$4,500.00 and \$5,400.00, respectively; Act 17, raising the compensation of the clerks of court of the Courts of Appeal for the first and second circuits from \$4,500.00 to \$5,400.00; Act 24, raising the salary of the judges of

special appropriation statutes;¹³ and twenty-seven contained special miscellaneous legislation of local interest only.¹⁴

Perhaps the bulk of the enacted legislation having the force

the Courts of Appeal for the first and second circuits and for the Parish of Orleans to \$10,000.00; Act 29, raising the salary of election commissioners from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per diem; Act 32, increasing the salary of the marshal of the City Court of Monroe from \$2,400.00 to \$3,000.00; Act 59, raising the salary of the judges of the 4th judicial district to \$7,500.00 plus \$1,000.00 to be paid pro rata by the parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse, according to assessed values; Act 72, increasing the salary of the marshal of the City Court of West Monroe from \$2,400.00 to \$3,000.00; Act 90, increasing the salary of the State Treasurer to \$7,500.00; Act 91, raising the salary of the Register of State Lands to \$7,500.00; Act 92, raising the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture to \$7,500.00; Act 93, increasing the salary of the State Auditor to \$7,500.00; Act 94, raising the salary of the clerk and stenographer of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans from \$3,000.00 and \$3,600.00 to \$3,600.00 and \$4,200.00, respectively; Act 100, increasing the salary of the Second Assistant Attorney General from \$6,000.00 to \$7,500.00; Act 101, increasing the salary of the Attorney General from \$7,500.00 to \$10,000.00; Act 106, raising the salary of Secretary of State to \$6,500.00; Act 147 providing for an additional salary of \$1,000.00 per annum for the civil sheriff and the tax collector for the Parish of Orleans; Act 152, providing for the increase of the salary of the First Assistant Attorney General from \$6,000.00 to \$8,000.00; Act 153, providing for the increase in salary of the judge of the City Court of Monroe from \$3,000.00 to \$4,200.00; Act 187, raising the salary of the judge of the Shreveport City Court from \$3,000.00 to \$4,800.00; Act 213, fixing the compensation of the clerks of the District Court for the Parish of East Feliciana at \$3,000.00 instead of \$2,400.00; Act 225, providing that the salary of the district court clerks and ex officio recorders for the parishes of the state, except the parishes of Orleans, Red River, Plaquemines, Caddo, and East Feliciana, shall be the full amount of all fees and charges collected by them, not to exceed \$6,000.00, instead of \$5,000.00 as formerly provided; Act 264, fixing the salary of each judge of the ninth judicial district at \$8,000.00, \$7,000.00 thereof to be paid by the State Treasurer and \$1,000.00 by the police jury of the parish of Rapides; Act 268, providing for an additional salary of \$1,800.00 to be paid to the district attorney for the Parish of Caldwell to be paid by the Parishes of Caldwell and La Salle; Act 270, raising the salary of the members of the Louisiana Tax Commission to \$7,500.00; Act 274, permitting an additional salary of \$1,200.00 to be paid to the marshal of the City Court of Lake Charles; Act 294, fixing the salaries of the deputy criminal sheriffs for the Parish of Orleans; Act 310, raising the salary of the marshal of the Municipal Court in Lincoln Parish from \$1,200.00 to \$1,800.00; Act 357, fixing the salary of the tax assessor for the Parish of Bossier at \$4,200.00 and Act 367, providing that the president of parish school boards may receive the same compensation for his services when in the actual discharge of his duties, as is received by members of the executive committees when attending committee meetings.

13. Acts 1, 3, 21, 31, 57, 58, 83, 122, 128, 130, 132, 133, 135, 137, 140, 143, 144, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173-178 incl.

14. Cf. Act 54, authorizing Jefferson Parish to construct, pave or otherwise improve the streets and sidewalks within and without its corporate limits; Act 56, amending the Charter of New Orleans; Act 70, authorizing the Parish of Plaquemines to sell at private sale certain described realty; Act 104, authorizing the State Board of Education to donate certain realty to the School Board of Lake Charles; Act 189, amending the charter of Bogalusa; Act 214, amending the charter of the Town of Clinton; Act 237, authorizing East Baton Rouge School Board to sell a certain tract of land to a certain Mr. King at \$32.55 per acre; Act 258, authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Caddo Levee District to lease land to the Boy Scouts of America; Act 275, amending the Charter of Baton Rouge; Act 326, authorizing the City of Monroe to adopt a building code, and others.

of law could have been considerably reduced had more time been spent by the several committees in correlating the matter contained in the different proposals sent to them for recommendation. Five statutes were required to amend the different sections of the general election law;¹⁵ three were enacted all amending the registration act of 1940;¹⁶ four amended the different sections of Act 100 of 1922, as amended, relative to the State Board of Education;¹⁷ there were two amendments to the fresh and salt-water fish law;¹⁸ and three acts amended the conservation statute relative to wild birds and game quadrupeds.¹⁹ In the field of taxation, four statutes amended the income tax law of 1934, and in this instance there was unnecessary duplication of identical provisions;²⁰ and in the insurance field, five statutes were enacted amending Act 136 of 1938 regulating service insurance companies, four of which "amended" Section 7 of that act, resulting in four different versions of the section.²¹ The reason for this may well be attributed to the short time available to legislators and committee members alike to give detailed consideration to the bulk of proposed legislation on any given subject.²² This emphasizes again the need for some correlating body to study and co-

15. Acts 221, 231, 243, 351, 366, all amending La. Act 46 of 1940, as amended [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 2682.50].

16. Acts 247, 266, 267, amending different portions of La. Act 45 of 1940, as amended [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 2682.49].

17. Acts 168, 297, 307, 376.

18. Acts 87, 196.

19. Acts 22, 284, 332.

20. Acts 191, 195, 200, 203. Act 191 amends Sections 11 and 26 of La. Act 21 of 1934 [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 8587.11, 8587.26]. As amended Section 11 provides for an additional exemption in the case of war veterans of \$1,500.00 if single and \$2,500.00 if married and living with husband or wife, as the case may be. Section 26, as amended, accomplishes nothing, as it is a verbatim repetition of that section as last amended by La. Act 158 of 1944. [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 8587].

Act 200 amends §§ 1, 8, 10 of Act 21 of 1934 [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 8587]. Section 10, as amended, is the same as Section 10, as amended by Act 203 of 1946.

Act 203 amends §§ 9, 10, 11, and 22 of Act 21 of 1934 [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 8587]. Section 11, as amended by this act is in all respects identical with the provisions of Act 191, supra, the net result being that Act 191 has accomplished nothing and might well have been omitted from the enactments. A more detailed discussion of these statutes follows.

21. Acts 81, 82, 84, 99, 271. The first four of these acts amend Section 7 of Act 136 of 1938, as amended [Dart's Stats. (1939) § 4170] each of them being a different version of the section. These statutes are likewise discussed in more detail in the following pages.

22. Article III, § 8, of the Constitution provides that the sessions of the legislature must be limited to sixty days; "provided, no new matter intended to have the effect of law shall be introduced or received by either branch of the Legislature after midnight of the twenty-first day of its session, . . ." An examination of the Calendars shows that there were 1,023 measures, exclusive of resolutions and concurrent resolutions introduced in both houses.

ordinate proposed bills prior to submission to the different committees.²³

In the following pages, a review of the 1946 legislation will be made, with the exception of those statutes which are special or local in character. For this purpose the statutes have been classified more or less arbitrarily into general topics, not intending thereby to attach any particular importance or significance to the order in which they appear.

AGRICULTURE—STATE AND PARISH FAIRS

Boards and Commissions

The Livestock Brand Commission established by Act 105 of 1944¹ for the protection of brands and marks recorded by livestock owners under rules promulgated by the commission, was originally composed of the secretary of the Louisiana Livestock Sanitary Board and four other members to be appointed by the Governor from each of the agricultural extension service districts, for a term of four years each. Act 352 of 1946 now provides for the appointment of a new commission at the expiration of the terms of the present members in 1948. This commission is to be composed, as formerly, of the secretary of the livestock sanitary board and of four appointive members whose terms of office will be overlapping. In this connection, however, it is to be noted that although provision is made for four appointive members, the act provides only for the terms of three of them.² This was evidently an oversight on the part of the legislature, for it is clear it was not intended that one member should hold office indefinitely. The original statute was further amended to provide for a fee of two dollars for the recordation of brands and for a fee of one dollar and fifty cents for the recordation of sales and transfers of registered brands and the inscription of the new

23. Article III, § 31, of the Constitution provides for a legislative bureau composed of the attorney general or his assistant, and two members of the legislature, "to which all legislative matter intended to have the effect of law shall be referred before advancement to third reading by the house where it did not originate, for examination and report as to construction, duplication, legality, and constitutionality, which said report shall be advisory only."

1. La. Act 105 of 1944, § 3 [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 355.3].

2. La. Act 352 of 1946. ". . . One member shall hold office for a period of two years; one member shall hold office for a period of three years; one member shall hold office for a period of four years. At the expiration of the term of any member of the Commission, the Governor shall appoint a successor. . . ."

owner thereof. A penalty clause, making it a misdemeanor to violate the provisions of the act, has also been added providing for a fine of from twenty-five dollars to five hundred dollars for each offense.

Three statutes directly affecting the State Market Commission created under the provisions of Act 217 of 1940³ were passed. By Act 26 of 1946, the membership of the commission is increased from five to nine persons, one of whom is the commissioner of agriculture. There are eight appointive members—one from each of the congressional districts. Provision is also made for a per diem of fifteen dollars for each of the appointive members, and a new subsection is added,⁴ requiring the publication of the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission every two years.

Act 64 of 1946 is an enabling act to become operative upon adoption of a corresponding constitutional amendment⁵ under which the commission would be authorized to assist in the assembling, storing, grading and distribution of agricultural products. For this purpose the commission would be authorized to acquire for rental purposes, the necessary machinery and equipment. It is also empowered to guarantee loans up to fifty per cent of the value of any facility or plant for the assembling, grading or processing of agricultural products, whenever an applicant is unable to secure a similar loan from a bank or other financial institution.

The other act relative to the commission appropriates the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for each year of the biennium to be used by the commission "in the exercise of any powers or for any purposes authorized by law."⁶

Act 372 of 1946, short titled "The Louisiana Seed Law," establishes a seed commission to regulate the sale of agricultural, ornamental and vegetable seed, with the necessary authority to adopt such rules and regulations as are required to prevent misrepresentation and fraud. All former laws relative to the sale and distribution of seed, and particularly Acts 308 of 1926⁷ and 100 of 1938,⁸ under which the commissioner of agriculture was vested with authority to enforce the provisions of the law, were repealed.

3. La. Act 217 of 1940 [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 9594.10(a) et seq.].

4. La. Act 217 of 1940, § 2(e), as added by La. Act 26 of 1946.

5. La. Act 395 and 396 of 1946, proposing an amendment to Art. IV, §§ 12 and 12-b, of the Constitution of 1921.

6. La. Act 128 of 1946.

7. Dart's Stats. (1939) §§ 61-72.

8. Dart's Stats. (1939) §§ 80.1-80.5.

Experiment Stations

Additional authority for the establishment and maintenance of a number of agricultural experiment stations was granted to the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University, and the corresponding special appropriations made. A new station to be known as the North Louisiana Hill Farm Experiment Station has been authorized, with an appropriation of \$185,375.00 for the construction of the necessary buildings, and \$6,500.00 for maintenance and operation.⁹ An additional appropriation of \$35,000.00 for the first year of the biennium and \$15,000.00 for the second year was also voted in favor of the university for the construction, maintenance and operation of an experiment station for citrus and subtropical plants, on lands which the Parish of Plaquemines is authorized to donate to the university for this purpose.¹⁰ Also for the establishment of another experiment station to be located in the "cut over pine area" in the Parishes of Sabine, Vernon and Beauregard, an appropriation of \$32,000.00 was made,¹¹ and for the establishment of an experiment station to be located in the Red River Valley, a further appropriation of \$100,000.00 was voted in favor of the university.¹²

Under Act 73 of 1946, the Department of Institutions is authorized to lease to Louisiana State University any lands under its supervision and control to be used by the university in furthering the development of its agricultural programs.

State and Parish Fairs

The following appropriations were authorized for the promotion of agriculture and production of livestock and poultry: \$500,000.00 for the second part of the biennium to the State Fair of Louisiana, for the erection of combined youth activities and judging facilities on the state fair grounds at Shreveport;¹³ \$300,000.00 to the South Louisiana Midwinter Association at Lafayette, for the construction of exhibition buildings with facilities for meetings by 4-H and Future Farmers of America clubs;¹⁴ \$150,000.00 to the Louisiana State University for the erection of livestock exhibit facilities in Alexandria, Delhi and Arabi, on lands to be donated for the purpose by the Parishes of Richland

9. La. Act 127 of 1946.

10. La. Act 178 of 1946.

11. La. Act 36 of 1946.

12. La. Act 58 of 1946.

13. La. Act 176 of 1946.

14. La. Act 173 of 1946.

and Rapides;¹⁵ \$25,000.00 for the sweet potato exposition to be held in the agricultural center at Louisiana State University in the last quarter of 1947,¹⁶ and an appropriation totalling \$60,500.00 to the various parish fairs to defray the expenses of fairs and festivals during the next two years.¹⁷

Miscellaneous

The sweet potato tax of two cents per bushel imposed by Act 294 of 1942¹⁸ on all intrastate shipments of the produce for which inspection certificates and tags are issued by the Department of Agriculture, has been raised to four cents per bushel,¹⁹ and, in addition, potatoes to be dehydrated, canned or processed in any form are made subject to the tax.

An appropriation of seventy thousand dollars for each year of the biennium has been made out of the funds received by the state chemist as fees for analyses made and required to be paid into the State Treasury under the provisions of the Fiscal Code of 1942.²⁰ This appropriation is to defray the expenses incurred in the making of these analyses and for further research.

BANKS AND BANKING—STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Of particular interest to the public in general in connection with the recent legislation affecting banks, insurance companies and building and loan associations are two statutes, one applying to banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions,¹ and the other to building and loan associations.² Both these acts permit such corporations to lend money to individuals on home appliances secured by vendors' privileges and mortgage, provided they are placed on premises on which the lenders have a first mortgage and vendors' privilege.

Another statute of general interest authorizes banking institutions to close for business on local holidays as proclaimed by the local governing authority of the place where they have their establishments, in addition to the general legal holidays now designated by statute.³

15. La. Act 174 of 1946.

16. La. Act 140 of 1946.

17. La. Act 171 of 1946.

18. Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 175.01 et seq.

19. La. Act 111 of 1946.

20. La. Act 111 of 1942 [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 6631.5 et seq.].

1. La. Act 361 of 1946.

2. La. Act 9 of 1946.

3. La. Act 306 of 1946.

The Blue Sky law of 1940,⁴ designed to prevent fraud in the sale of securities by requiring their registration with the commissioner of securities, has been amended by Act 257 of 1946, but only to provide that the percentage fee to be charged for registering securities is to be computed on the "aggregate price" of the stock to be sold, instead of the "aggregate par value" as was formerly provided.⁵

CIVIL CODE AND RELATED MATTERS

HARRIET S. DAGGETT*

The amendments to the Civil Code by the 1946 regular session of the legislature were, as usual, few, clearcut in purpose and, for the most part, worthwhile. The officially unannounced but apparently rather definite policy of the law-makers is to deal with the Civil Code sparingly and with caution. If this attitude seems at times to be too conservative for proper progress, certainly the error, if it be one, is being made on the safer side as piecemeal-tinkering with such a closely knit, inter-dependent body of laws can easily be disastrous. There is danger in this policy, however. Some statutes do not contain the warning signal of an article of the Code, yet, nevertheless, amend. Thus, the ramifications of effect are sometimes not fully explored and results are obtained which were really not within the intent of the legislature. In 1946, but two specific amendments were passed, together with four statutes, which directly affect the subject matter, so no great cause for alarm is evidenced, at least on a quantitative basis.

Act 185 of 1946. While not specifically amending the Code, this act affects Chapter 2 of Title VIII, Book I, dealing with emancipation of minors. The new statute emancipates "any minor eligible for benefits under the 'Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,' Title III of Public Law 346-78th Congress," in connection with any transaction necessary to make these benefits available to the minor. The purpose of the act is excellent. Certainly, an individual old enough to have fought for his country

4. La. Act 262 of 1940 [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) § 1179.1 et seq.].

5. The fee originally provided for was 1/20 of 1 per cent, or 1/10 of 1 per cent of the aggregate par value of the stock or of the price at which offered for sale if the stock had no par value, depending upon whether the stock was registered by notification or qualification. La. Act 262 of 1940, §§ 7, 8 [Dart's Stats. (Supp. 1946) §§ 1179.7-1179.8].

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