Mr. Leslie Craven, Counsel for the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, 1934-1937, and now member of the New York firm of Miller, Owen, Otis & Bailly, delivered the second address of the series of annual lectures being given under the auspices of the School of Law. Mr. Craven's subject was Pressure Groups.
The address will appear in the June issue of the Quarterly.

The 1939 Summer Session of the Washington University School of
Law will begin on June 19 and end July 28. Courses will be
offered in Criminal Law, Personal Property, Constitutional Law,
Damages, Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure, and Insurance.

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NOTES

EXEMPTED TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933*

A recognition that the wide distribution of securities in the
United States gives rise to an appropriate public interest in securi-
cities and security markets and that the prevention of fraud
in the sale of securities is a proper governmental function were
strong factors leading to the enactment of the Securities Act of
1933.* The Act undertook to correct existing faults by requiring
a full and complete disclosure of information concerning the
security to be issued and the issuing company and by imposing

* The Act also exempts from the provisions of Section 5 certain classes
of securities as set forth in Section 3. These exemptions will not be dealt
with except incidentally where context requires it.

1. In 1929 the volume of shares bought and sold on the New York Stock
Exchange amounted to $1,125,000,000. Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., Stock
Market Control (1934) 3. One-third to one-half the annual savings of
Americans, individual and corporate, went into various securities. Id. at 1.

2. For a complete discussion on the effect of security prices on the public, e. g.,
persons, business, banks, insurance companies, endowed institutions, chari-
ties, etc., see Chapter I of the study of the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc.,
op. cit. supra.

3. The New York Stock Exchange does two-thirds of the security busi-
ness in the United States. Of the remaining one-third the New York Curb
Exchange does one-half, and the rest is scattered over the other exchanges
in the country. Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., op. cit. supra, note 1, at 28.


United States Code cites the subdivisions of the Act by letters; they will
be cited hereinafter, however, by numbers in conformance with the more
popular and convenient mode of the Statutes-at-Large. The Act was held
constitutional in Securities and Exchange Commission v. Crude Oil Corp.
of America (D. C. W. D. Wis. 1936) 17 F. Supp. 164.

5. Note the statement of purpose in the title to the Act: "To provide
full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold * * * and to
prevent fraud in the sale thereof * * *." Disclosure is to be accomplished
by a detailed registration statement provided for in sec. 7 and a slightly
less detailed prospectus provided for in sec. 10.