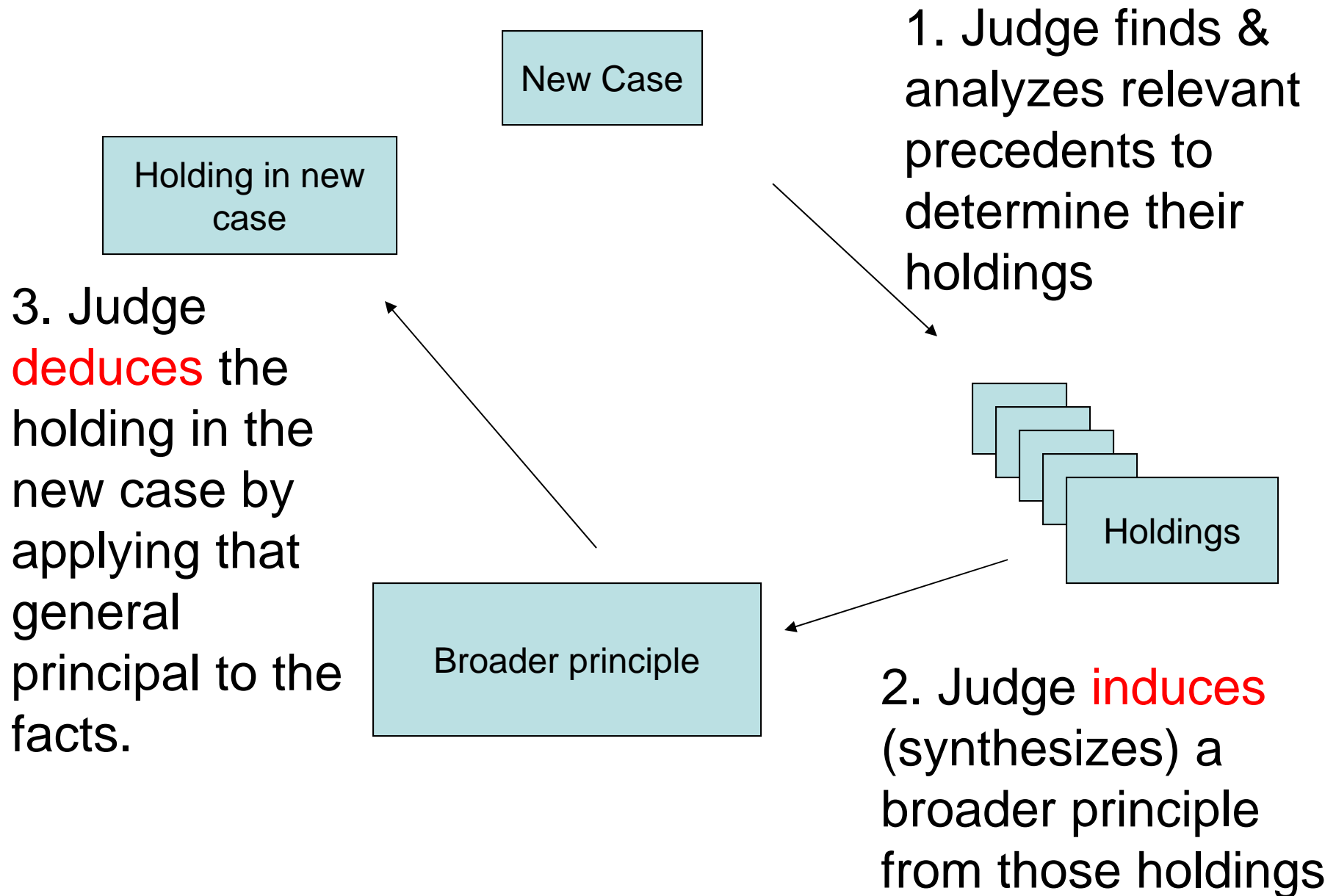
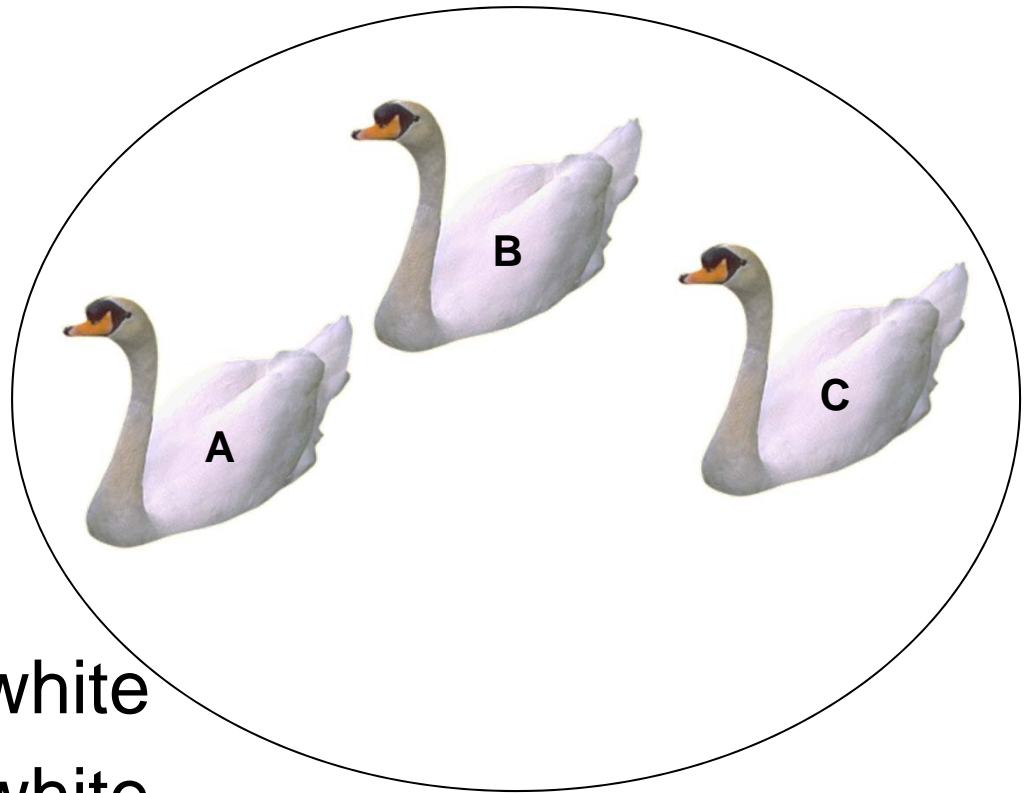


The Common Law Method: Induction & Deduction



Induction = Reaching a Conclusion from Particulars to General



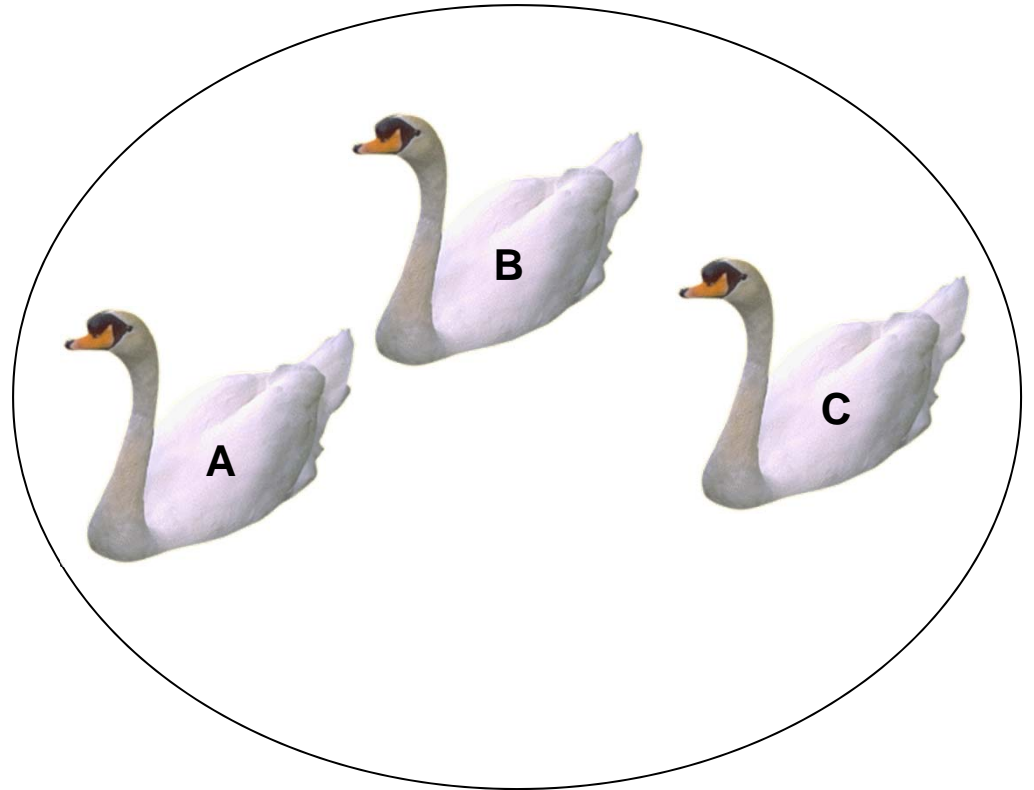
A is a swan and it is white

B is a swan and it is white

C is a swan and it is white

Conclusion: All swans are white

Using induction, the conclusion is not certain, just more likely than not.



Induction example (Burnham p.68)

Issue: Does owner recover from third party (3P)?

	Holding	How taken from owner?	Price paid by 3P	3P's knowledge of illegal taking
Case 1	Yes	Boat stolen	Fair market value	None
Case 2	No	Boat taken by fraudulent check	Fair market value	None
Case 3	Yes	Oil painting taken by fraudulent check	Below market value	Heard rumors

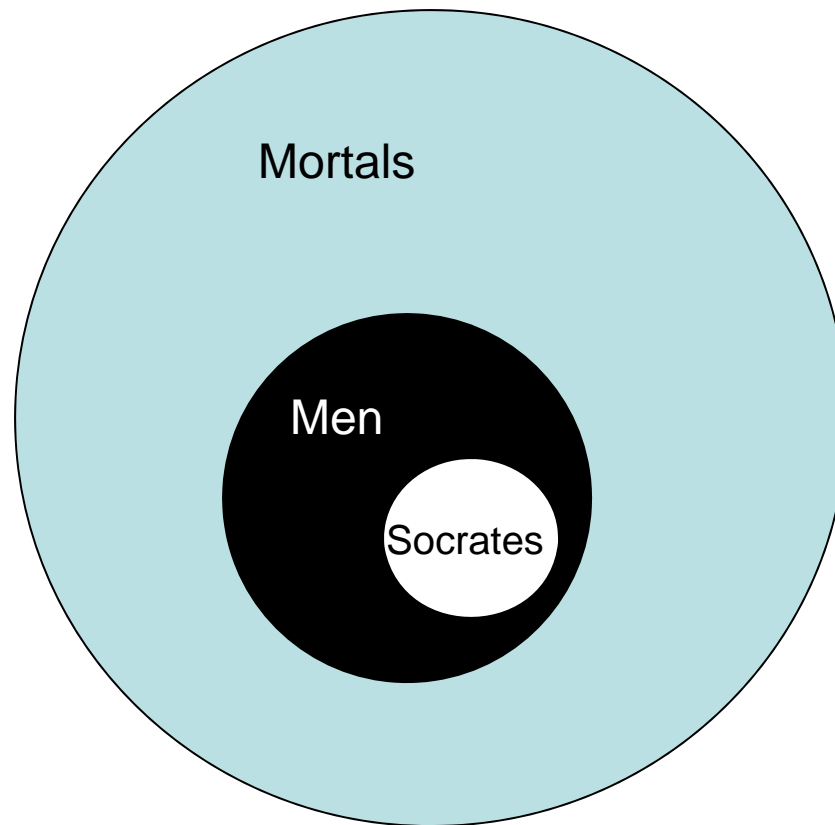
General Principle: Owner recovers from 3P if: (a) property was stolen; or (b) property was taken by fraud & 3P had reason to know it was taken illegally.

Deduction = Reaching a Conclusion from
the General to the Particular

Major Premise: All **men** are mortal

Minor Premise: Socrates is a **man**

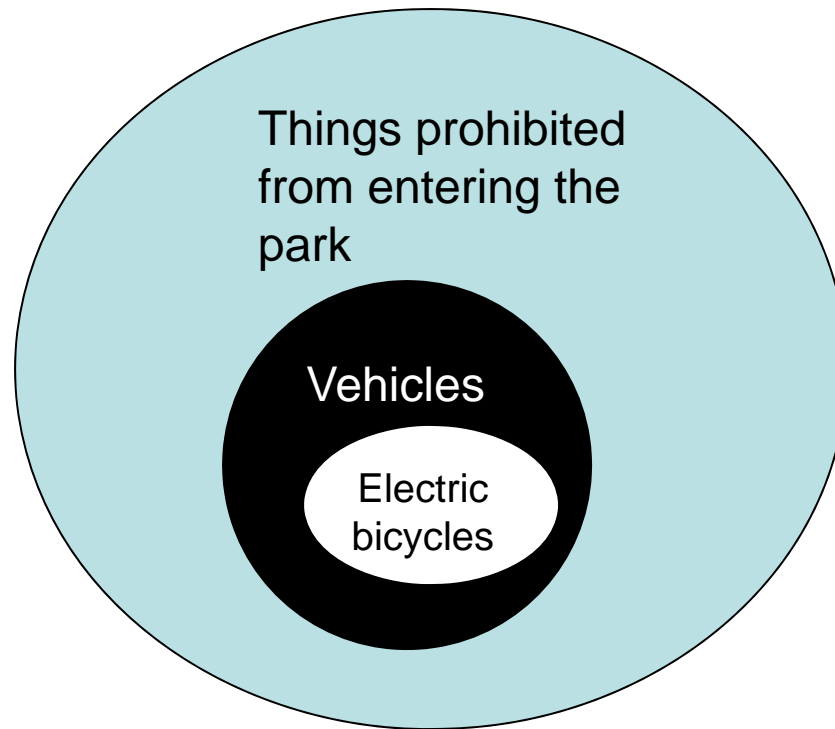
Conclusion: Socrates is mortal



Major Premise: “Vehicles” are prohibited from entering the park.

Minor Premise: The electric bicycle in this case is a “vehicle.”

Conclusion: The electric bicycle is prohibited from entering the park.



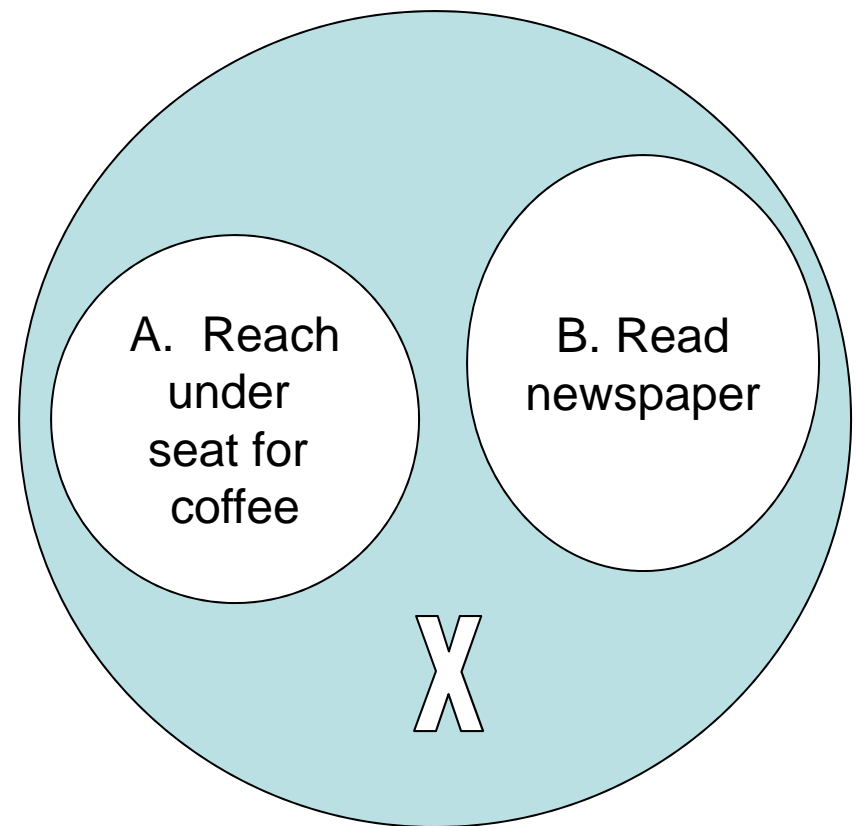
Exercise 1

What's the next number in this series:
1,2,3,5,8,13,21,?

Induction: Formulating the principle

Deduction: Applying that principle

Exercise 2a



Using the above two examples, induce a principle (X) for what activities constitute negligence while driving.

Exercise 2b

Apply that principle (X) to determine:

Is it negligent to talk on the cell phone
(not wireless or speaker phone) while
driving?

Induction/Deduction Exercise

Is Dana a Trespasser?

(see handout)

Issue: Is Dana a Trespasser?

	Factor:	Factor:	Factor:	Factor:	Holding in Trespass Issue:
Case A					
Case B					
Case C					
Dana					
General Principle					