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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ANNOUNCEMENTS

*

THE LAW SCHOOL



CALENDAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1944-45

1944

AUTUMN QUARTER

Sept. 22 Sept. 23	Friday Saturday	Registration
Sept. 25	Monday	Autumn Quarter begins; classes meet*
Nov. 23	Thursday	Thanksgiving Day: a holiday
Dec. 10	Sunday	Convocation Sunday
Dec. 15	Friday	Autumn Convocation; Autumn Quarter ends

1945

WINTER QUARTER

Jan. 2	Tuesday	Winter Quarter begins; classes meet*
Mar. 16	Friday	Winter Quarter ends
Mar. 18	Sunday	Convocation Sunday
Mar. 23	Friday	Winter Convocation

SPRING QUARTER

Mar. 26	Monday	Spring Quarter begins; classes meet*
June 9	Saturday	Alumni Day
June 10	Sunday	Convocation Sunday
June 15	Friday	Spring Convocation; Spring Quarter ends

SUMMER QUARTER

June	18	Monday	Summer Quarter begins; classes meet*
July	4	Wednesday	Independence Day: a holiday
Aug.	25	Saturday	Summer Quarter ends

*Classes scheduled to meet on the opening day of the Quarter will meet on that day; others will meet according to their regular schedule.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE LAW SCHOOL

SESSIONS OF 1944·1945



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THE LAW SCHOOL

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

- ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, President of the University, Harper Memorial Library, Room W11.
- WILLIAM BENTON, Vice-President of the University, Harper Memorial Library, Room M10.
- ERNEST CADMAN COLWELL, Vice-President of the University and Dean of the Faculties, Harper Memorial Library, Room W11.
- WILBUR C. MUNNECKE, Vice-President of the University, Harper Memorial Library, Room W11.
- Frederic Woodward, Vice-President Emeritus of the University, 122 South Michigan Avenue.
- EMERY T. FILBEY, Vice President Emeritus of the University, Harpe Memorial Library, Room M12.
- WILBER GRIFFITH KATZ, Dean of the Law School,* Law Building, Mezzanine Floor.
- Sheldon Tefft, Acting Dean of the Law School, Law Building, Mezzanin Floor.
- RALPH Albert Beals, Director of the University Libraries, Harper Memorial Library, Room W51.
- AARON JOHN BRUMBAUGH, Dean of Students, Cobb Lecture Hall, Room 20³ ALBERT F. COTTON, Bursar, Press Building, Room 100.
- CHARLES WHITNEY GILKEY, Dean of the Chapel, Chapel Office, Rockefell^d Memorial Chapel.
- Neil Herman Jacoby, Secretary of the University, 122 South Michigal Avenue.
- ERNEST C. MILLER, Registrar, Cobb Lecture Hall, Room 104.
- VALERIE C. WICKHEM, Director of Admissions, Cobb Lecture Hall, Root 105.
- ROBERT CARLTON WOELLNER, Executive Secretary of the Board of Voc3 tional Guidance and Placement, Cobb Lecture Hall, Room 215.
 - * On leave as Dean until January 1, 1945.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

MORTIMER JEROME ADLER, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy of Law. HARRY AUGUSTUS BIGELOW, A.B., LL.B., John P. Wilson Professor Emeritus of Law.

George Gleason Bogert, A.B., LL.B., James Parker Hall Professor of Law.

WILLIAM WINSLOW CROSSKEY, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

CHARLES OSCAR GREGORY, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., President of the University.

WILBER GRIFFITH KATZ, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., John P. Wilson Professor of Law.

FRIEDRICH KESSLER, DR. UTR. IUR., Professor of Law.

ERNST WILFRED PUTTKAMMER, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law.

MAX RHEINSTEIN, DR.UTR.IUR., Max Pam Professor of Comparative Law.

KENNETH CRADDOCK SEARS, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law.

MALCOLM PITMAN SHARP, A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

SHELDON TEFFT, LL.B., B.C.L., M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of Law.

*Edward Hirsch Levi, Ph.B., J.D., J.S.D., Associate Professor of Law.

Henry Calvert Simons, A.B., Associate Professor of Economics.
*Forrest Stuart Drummond, Ph.B., J.D., Assistant Professor of Law and Law Librarian.

Daniel J. Boorstin, B.A., B.C.L., J.S.D., Visiting Assistant Professor of Legal History.

Thurman Wesley Arnold, LL.B., M.A., LL.D., Associate Justice, United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Lecturer on the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation, Autumn Quarter.

^{*} On leave of absence.

I. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

A school of law and jurisprudence was contemplated in the original plan for The University of Chicago. The school should, according to William Rainey Harper, the first president of the University, be more than a training institution for admission to the bar. An education in law, President Harper said, "implies a scientific knowledge of law and of legal and juristic methods. These are the crystallization of ages of human progress. They cannot be understood in their entirety without a clear comprehension of the historic forces of which they are the product, and of the social environment with which they are in living contact. A scientific study of law involves the related sciences of history, economics, philosophy—the whole field of man as a social being." Consequently, the law school was not to be an institution which had a merely nominal connection with the University, and it was not to be separated either by location or spirit from the University at large. It should be, the President felt, an organic part of the University, in close touch with the other divisions, embodying the spirit and purpose of University life and, in turn, contributing to that life.

In 1902 President Harper's plan was approved by the Trustees, and the Law School was opened in October of that year.* The goal of the School as stated in the first *Announcements* was "to afford adequate preparation for the practice of law as a profession in any jurisdiction in which the common law prevails, and to cultivate and encourage the scientific study of systematic and comparative jurisprudence, legal history, and principles of legislation."

The first Dean was Joseph Henry Beale. In 1904, Mr. Beale was succeeded by James Parker Hall, who continued as Dean until his death in 1928. In 1929, Harry Augustus Bigelow, a member of the Faculty since 1904, was appointed Dean and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1939. Since 1939, Wilber Griffith Katz has been the Dean of the School.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT

The curriculum of the Law School is designed not only to prepare students for professional activities as legal advocates and counselors but also to afford preparation for judicial, legislative, and administrative positions. The program is based upon a belief that the more important problems confronting lawyers, judges, and legislators are basically economic and social, and that broad training is necessary to afford an adequate preparation for significant work in these fields. The legal problems of a nation at war and the prospect of post-war adjustments in the legal order have reinforced this belief. The program of the School is therefore planned to give the student proficiency in the technical and traditional legal subjects and to integrate the study of

^{*} The University of Chicago Law School has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the School was founded in 1902. It has been on the approved list of the American Bar Association since the standards of that association were adopted in 1921.

those subjects and of subjects such as accounting, economics, history, philosophy, political science, and sociology. The study of legal history, jurisprudence, and comparative law is introduced as contributing to this integration.

The School offers the following programs: the Four-Year Program, the Three-Year Program, the Master of Laws Program, and the Doctor of Jurisprudence (Research) Program.*

The Four-Year Program is offered for students who have completed two years of approved college study. For the duration of the war, the Three-Year Program, which is normally restricted to college graduates, will be open to students with three years of approved college study. The Master of Laws and the Doctor of Jurisprudence (Research) programs are designed for graduates of approved law schools.

During the war the School intends to offer instruction in each of the four academic quarters. A student who elects to attend four quarters a year may complete the Three-Year Program in two and one-fourth years and the Four-Year Program in three years. Students (both beginning and advanced) may enter the School at the beginning of any quarter, including the Summer Quarter.

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION

Enrolment in the School is restricted. Applications for admission must be made upon a form obtained from the office of the Dean of the Law School. Each application must be accompanied by an official transcript of the applicant's college record. Applicants may be asked to have an interview with a member of the Faculty or an alumnus of the School. Students register in the office of the Dean at the beginning of each quarter. A student whose work is unsatisfactory will not be permitted to continue in the School.

IV. PROGRAMS OF INSTRUCTION AND DEGREES THE FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM

The Four-Year Program is designed for students who have: (1) been graduated from the College of the University of Chicago; or (2) been graduated from an approved junior college; or (3) completed at least two years of acceptable college work in an institution accredited to the University of Chicago.

Instruction is afforded by classroom discussion of selected cases and materials, supplemented by lectures and tutorial guidance in individual researches. The work of each year is treated as a unit, and emphasis is placed upon the interrelations in the material studied in the various courses. Progress of the

^{*} The School reserves the right to make changes in the programs here announced as circumstances may require.

student is determined by examinations and by the individual papers prepared by him. Details of the program are given on pages 7–10.

The degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) is awarded to students of the Four-Year Program who have been in residence for twelve quarters and who have demonstrated by their standing in the examinations and by their individual investigations and reports a mastery of the fields included in the required program and who have successfully completed the work in five elective seminars or courses or equivalent individual work approved by the Faculty.

THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAM

The Three-Year Program is normally open only to college graduates. During the war, however, it will be open to students who have completed three years of approved college study. The methods of instruction and of examination are the same as those described above. The details of the program are given on page 10.

The degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) is awarded to students of the Three-Year Program who have been in residence for nine quarters and who have demonstrated by their standing in the examinations and by their individual investigations and reports a mastery of the fields included in the required program and who have successfully completed the work in three elective seminars or courses or equivalent individual work approved by the Faculty.

THE MASTER OF LAWS PROGRAM

The Master of Laws Program is designed for graduates of approved law schools who wish to study the relations between law and other social sciences. It is open to graduates of law schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association and to graduates of foreign schools of comparable standing. The normal program includes Law and Economic Organization (see pages 8–9) and three seminars or courses (or equivalent individual work) selected with the approval of the faculty committee on graduate study. The degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) is awarded to students who have been in residence for three quarters and who have successfully completed the work of this program.

THE DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE (RESEARCH) PROGRAM

The Doctor of Jurisprudence Program is designed for students who, in the opinion of the Faculty, are qualified to do research on advanced problems in law.

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) is awarded to research students who have been in residence at the School for at least three quarters, have pursued such studies as the Faculty has prescribed, and have submitted a dissertation which has been accepted by the Faculty as a creditable contribution to legal science.

V. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION* THE FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM

FIRST YEAR

- 201. Elements of the Law.—Analysis of ideas basic to the law: the natural law, corrective and distributive justice, equity, legal acts; the structure and methods of the legal system: court and legislature, precedent, logic, and social policy; the growth and evolution of legal concepts: types of concepts, analytical concepts of the law, the relationship of law to the social sciences; some fundamental institutions: property, contract, the state, custom, and liberty; rhetoric and the law. Steffen and Levi, Elements of the Law. Spr (4 hours), Kessler.
- 202. Law and the Nature of Man.—Analysis of problems of individual and social psychology relevant to the study of law. Mimeographed materials. Win (4 hours), HUTCHINS, ADLER
- 203. Torts.—Protection of personal integrity, including freedom from contact, defamation, etc.; compensation for personal injuries; protection against injuries to property interests; protection of consumers, purchasers, and investors; protection of business and other interests from wilful invasion, including relationship between employers and workmen; protection of political and civil rights. Gregory and Borchardt, Cases and Materials on Torts. Sum '44 (9 hours) or Win (4 hours), Spr (4 hours), GREGORY.
- 205. English Constitutional and Legal History.—A study of the process of legal change: problems in the relationship of English common law and statute law to a changing social and economic order; historical uses of reason by lawyers and judges. Illustrations mainly from the period of the Industrial Revolution. Aut (4 hours), BOORSTIN.
- 220. Contract, Quasi-Contract, and Suretyship.—Tort and contract; promises; restitution, damages and specific performance; limits on enforcement: consideration, mistake, basic expectation, policy, legislation; contract in the economic and legal order; multiple party contract relations, including suretyship and assignment. Sharp, Cases on Contract and Quasi-Contract. Aut (4 hours), Win (6 hours), KESSLER, SHARP.
- 260a. Civil Procedure I.—Jurisdiction of the person and of the subject matter; English and American court structure; common law and equitable remedies and the union of law and equity. James, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure. Aut (4 hours), Tefft.
- 260b. Civil Procedure II.—The framing and presentation of triable issues; preparation for trial and trial practice, with emphasis on the function of judges, juries, masters, and referees; the conclusiveness and effect of judgments and decrees. James, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure. Spr (5 hours), BOGERT.
- 299. Individual and Group Work.—Members of the first-year class are assigned to faculty tutors for the supervision of written work and individual research.

SECOND YEAR

- 303. The Problem of Crime.—Social and legal problems in the substantive law of crimes; the administration of the criminal law; detailed study of particular crimes. Keedy, Cases on Administration of Criminal Law, and supplementary material. Aut (4 hours), Puttkammer.
- 304. Family Relations.—Marriage and the family as social and legal institutions; legal relations between members of the family and between the family and outsiders; dissolution of the family. Rheinstein, Cases and Materials on Family Relations. Spr (4 hours), Rheinstein.
- 310. Economics.—The pricing process and the allocation of resources in a free-market system; monopoly and restraint of trade; monetary theory and the credit system; industrial fluctuations; economic analysis and economic policy. Win (4 hours), Simons.
- 311. Accounting.—An introduction to accounting techniques and to the interpretation of financial statements. Graham and Katz, Accounting in Law Practice (2d ed.). Aut (4 hours), KATZ.
- * The courses which will be offered in the Summer Quarter, 1945, will be announced during the Spring Quarter, 1945.

- 312. Risk and the Business Enterprise.—The employee relation, workmen's compensation, limited liability, and the structure of the business organization. Steffen, Cases on Agency. KATZ. [Not given in 1944-45.]
- 320. Sales.—Elementary problems of contract and conveyancing law relating peculiarly to transfers of the general property in goods and documents of title. Bogert and Britton, Cases on Sales. Spr (4 hours), BOGERT.
- 330a. Property I.—Present and future interests in land and chattels; restrictions on the creation of future interests. Bigelow and Tefft, Cases on Property (2d ed.). Aut (6 hours), BIGELOW.
- 330b. Property II.—Conveyances inter vivos, including land contracts; wills and intestate succession; adverse possession and statutes of limitation. Bigelow and Tefft, Cases on Property (2d ed.); Rheinstein, Materials on Wills. Win (5 hours), RHEINSTEIN, TEFFT.
- 340. Government I.—The judicial interpretation and enforcement of written constitutions; the federal system; powers of the national government; interstate and foreign commerce. Dodd, Cases on Constitutional Law (3d ed.). Win (4 hours), SEARS.
- 341. Government II.—Restraints on governmental activity arising under the Bill of Rights and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments; eminent domain; retroactive laws. The general nature and function of administrative law; administrative finality and procedural requirements; study of typical administrative agencies in operation. Dodd, Cases on Constitutional Law (3d ed.); Sears, Cases on Administrative Law. Spr (4 hours), Sears.
 - 361. Moot Court.—Preparation of cases and argument.

THIRD YEAR

- 401. The Framing of the Constitution.—A study of the Federal Convention of 1787, based primarily on Farrand's *Records*. Aut (4 hours), CROSSKEY.
- 402. Moral and Political Philosophy.—The norms regulating private and public conduct, and a solution of the problem, what is good for the individual and for society, in terms of a determination of the ends of conduct and an ordering of the means thereto. The nature of justice, the principles of natural law, and the role of legality in the political order, will be discussed. The readings will be, in order: John Stuart Mill, *Utilitarianism*; Aristotle, *Ethics*; John Stuart Mill, *Representative Government*; Aristotle, *Politics*. Aut (4 hours), HUTCHINS, ADLER.
- 412. Corporate Management and Finance.—Distribution of control; application of the fiduciary principle to agents, partners, directors, shareholders, and promoters; the procuring and maintaining of corporate capital. Katz, Syllabus and Materials on Business Corporations (2d ed., 1939). [Not given in 1944-45.]
- 420. Negotiable Instruments.—Comparative study of the different types of commercial and investment instruments, their different functions and legal incidents. Steffen, Cases on Commercial and Investment Paper. Spr (5 hours), PUTTKAMMER.
- 430. Trusts.—The more elementary problems relating to the creation and administration of trusts. Bogert, Cases on Trusts. Win (4 hours), BOGERT.
- 460. Evidence.—The proof of facts in issue, including burden of proof and presumptions, competence, privilege and examination of witnesses, logic in relation to problems of circumstantial evidence and relevance, and the exclusionary rules of evidence. Morgan and Maguire, Cases on Evidence (2d ed.). SEARS. [Not given in 1944–45.]
- 470. Conflict of Laws.—The problems arising when important facts of a case occur in states or countries having different rules of law. Cheatham, Dowling, and Goodrich, Cases on Conflict of Laws. Aut (4 hours), RHEINSTEIN.

Elective Seminars or Courses.—During 1944–45 students will elect four of the seminars or courses listed on pages 9–10.

FOURTH YEAR

- 510. Law and Economic Organization.—A study of the effects of legal institutions upon the operation of the economic system and of the influence of economic factors in the development of legal institutions. Materials to be announced. Crosskey, Gregory, Katz, Kessler, Sharp, Simons.
 - 510a. Industrial Organization and Prices.—The effect of industrial organization on the processes determining prices, and the legal devices and institutions designed to con-

trol or implement the types of organization considered; anti-trust laws; governmental price-fixing, including utility rate regulation and war-time price control. Aut (4 hours).

- 510b. Labor Organization and Wages.—The legal status of unions and of typical concerted activities of labor; union organization and collective bargaining under federal and state laws; wage-and-hour legislation. Win (4 hours).
- **510c.** Credit and Business Fluctuations.—Monetary and credit policy and the control of industrial fluctuations. The Federal Reserve System and supplementary controls. Critical examination of current views as to the "business cycle." Aut (4 hours).
- 510d. Bankruptcy and Reorganization.—Problems of investment, debt, and failure in a fluctuating economy: corporate capital structures, "debtor relief," corporate reorganization plans. Win (4 hours).
- 510e. National Aspects of Taxation.—Income, estate, and gift taxation by the national government, and the national aspects of such taxation by the states. Some attention to property taxes and state excises from the same point of view. Problems of fiscal policy with reference to industrial fluctuations and the distribution of income. Win (5 hours), Spr (3 hours).

Elective Seminars or Courses.—During 1944-45 students will elect three of the seminars or courses listed below, or will pursue an equivalent program of approved individual work.

ELECTIVE SEMINARS AND COURSES

Students may suggest projects for individual research or study to be substituted, with the approval of the Faculty, for one or more of the elective seminars or courses. Courses related to law in other divisions of the University may similarly be substituted.

- 202. Law and the Nature of Man.—This course, required for first-year students in the four-year program, may be elected by third-year students in the three-year program. Win, HUTCHINS, ADLER.
- 342. Decedent Estates.—The law relating to the transfer of wealth from generation to generation (intestate succession, wills, probate administration of estates). Rheinstein, Law of Property, Vol. III. Sum '44, RHEINSTEIN.
- 403. Substantive Criminal Law.—The criminal act; criminal intent; circumstances affecting intent; consent; justification; parties in crime: agency, joint principles, accessories; crimes against the person, especially murder and manslaughter; larceny and kindred offenses. Harno, Cases and Materials on Criminal Law and Procedure. Sum '44, SEARS.
- 406. Comparative Law.—Sociology of law. Methods of social control: informal and through law; the "rules of law" and the "law people" in different types of society, especially in modern civil law and common law countries. Rheinstein, Cases on Comparative Law of Torts, and other assigned readings. Spr, EVERETT C. HUGHES, RHEINSTEIN.
- **480.** Seminar on Criminal Law.—A study of the administration of parole and probation. Win (4 hours), PUTTKAMMER.
- **504.** Medical Psychology (identical with Psychiatry 301).—A general survey of the field of abnormal psychology and of the various neuroses, psychoses, and other disorders of personality. Win, Dr. David Slight.
- 513. International Law of Peace (identical with Political Science 361, International Law).—Sources and sanctions of international law; recognition, intervention, jurisdiction, nationality, protection of citizens abroad, diplomatic and consular practice, the interpretation of treaties. Aut, Quincy Wright.
- 514. International Law of War and Neutrality (identical with Political Science 362, Pacific Settlement, War, and Neutrality).—Win, QUINCY WRIGHT.
- 515. The Law of Aeronautics.—The right of flight; liability for damage; licensing of pilots and craft; airports; regulations regarding flight and landing. Study of selected international conventions, federal and state statutes and regulations, and cases. Aut, BOGERT.
- 522. Seminar on Suretyship.—Surety bonds in the construction industry, with special reference to the construction industry in Chicago; a study of contract in a particular situation. Aut (4 hours), SHARP.
- 527. Seminar on Comparative Law.—A comparison of the treatment of important problems of contracts and torts in the Common Law and in the Civil Law. Mimeographed materials. Sum '44, RHEINSTEIN.

- 529. Vendor and Purchaser.—A study of contracts for the sale of land. Handler, Case on Vendor and Purchaser. Sum '44, TEFFT.
- **531. Seminar on the Use of Land.**—A study of common law and statutory rules relatin to the use of land, and an examination of selected modern programs for affecting and controlling the use of urban and rural lands. Spr, Tefft.
- 544. Underlying Considerations in Constitutional Law.—Analysis of the Constitution of the United States with special attention to the taxing power, the commerce power, and the power of providing for the general welfare; the expressed limitations on governmental power and the necessary conditions for safety of life, liberty, and property; the theory of the threefold division of governmental power, the place of administrative boards and commissions, and the function of the judge in a democratic society. Sum '44, Crosskey.

THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAM

For description of the individual courses refer to the corresponding courses in the Four Year Program, pages 7–9 above.

FIRST YEAR

- 201. Elements of the Law.—Spr (4 hours), KESSLER.
- 203. Torts.—Sum '44 (9 hours) or Win (4 hours), Spr (4 hours), GREGORY.
- 220. Contract, Quasi-Contract, and Suretyship.—Aut (4 hours), Win (6 hours), Kess Ler, Sharp.
 - 260a. Civil Procedure I.—Aut (4 hours), TEFFT.
 - 260b. Civil Procedure II.—Spr (5 hours), BOGERT.
 - 304. Family Relations.—Spr (4 hours), RHEINSTEIN.
 - 312. Risk and the Business Enterprise.—KATZ. [Not given in 1944-45.]
 - 330a. Property I.—Aut (6 hours), BIGELOW.
- 299. Individual and Group Work.—Members of the first-year class are assigned to faculty tutors for the supervision of written work and individual research.

SECOND YEAR

- 303. The Problem of Crime.—Aut (4 hours), PUTTKAMMER.
- 320. Sales.—Spr (4 hours), Bogert.
- 330b. Property II.—Win (5 hours), TEFFT.
- 340. Government I.—Win (4 hours), SEARS.
- 341. Government II.—Spr (4 hours), SEARS.
- 361. Moot Court.—Preparation of cases and argument.
- 412. Corporate Management and Finance.—KATZ. [Not given in 1944-45.]
- 420. Negotiable Instruments.—Spr (5 hours), PUTTKAMMER.
- 430. Trusts.—Win (4 hours), BOGERT.
- 460. Evidence.—SEARS. [Not given in 1944-45.]
- 470. Conflict of Laws.—Aut (4 hours), RHEINSTEIN.

Elective Seminars and Courses.—During 1944-45 students will elect two of the seminars or courses listed on page 9 and above.

THIRD YEAR

- 510. Law and Economic Organization.—Crosskey, Gregory, Katz, Kessler, Sharp, Simons.
 - 510a. Industrial Organization and Prices.—Aut (4 hours).
 - 510b. Labor Organization and Wages.-Win (4 hours).

- 510c. Credit and Business Fluctuations.—Aut (4 hours).
- 510d. Bankruptcy and Reorganization.—Win (4 hours).
- 510e. National Aspects of Taxation.—Win (5 hours), Spr (3 hours).

Elective Seminars and Courses.—During 1944-45 students will elect three or more of the seminars and courses listed on page 9 and above, or will pursue an equivalent program of approved individual work.

VI. LECTURES

During the Autumn Quarter, Thurman Wesley Arnold, Associate Justice, United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, will give a series of lectures under the auspices of the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation. The subject and the dates of the lectures will be announced early in October.

VII. EQUIPMENT

The Law School occupies a building situated on the Quadrangles of the University near Fifty-ninth Street and University Avenue. The building was especially designed for the use of the School by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, and the cornerstone was laid on April 2, 1903, by President Theodore Roosevelt. Built of Bedford stone in the English Gothic style, its external appearance is suggestive of the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge. In the basement are seminar rooms, a clubroom, lockers, and library stackrooms. On the first floor are two large classrooms and a court room. The mezzanine floor is occupied by the library stackroom containing stacks for 100,000 volumes. Opening into the stackroom are the offices of the Faculty and the Librarian. On the third floor is the Law Library reading room, a great hall one hundred and eighty feet long and fifty feet wide, with timbered roof and clerestory windows on all sides. It has wall shelves for 15,000 volumes and tables for 350 readers. A bridge affords a direct connection between the reading rooms of the library of the Law School and the Harper Memorial Library.

On the walls of the building are hung the Charles B. Pike Collection of etchings and engravings of English and American judges and lawyers, and also portraits of various members of the Faculty and benefactors of the School.

The Law Library, containing approximately 114,000 volumes, has substantially all the reported decisions of the courts of the United States and of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and the other parts of the British Empire, together with the statutes and session laws, textbooks, periodicals, digests, encyclopedias, and sets of classified and annotated reports of these jurisdictions. The Library has an extensive collection of the original briefs and records of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States. It also has a representative collection of the reports and opinions of various state and federal administrative agencies and the proceedings of various bar associations. The Library has an important collection of materials dealing

with Greek and Roman law and the law of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and Switzerland. In addition, the students of the School have ready access to the Harper Memorial Library, which contains approximately 1,500,000 volumes, and to the libraries of the Public Administration Clearing House and of the Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry.

The Law Library has three special funds at its disposal to supplement general library appropriations. These are the James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund, established in 1929 by Anna L. Raymond as a memorial to her husband, James Nelson Raymond, an eminent businessman of Chicago; the Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund, established in 1929 by Mrs. Wallace Heckman as a memorial to her husband, Wallace Heckman, Business Manager of the University from 1903 to 1924; and the William B. Hale Fund, established in 1944 by the family of Mr. Hale to further the study of monopoly.

VIII. PROFESSORSHIPS

The John P. Wilson Professorship in Law.—This professorship was established in 1929 with funds contributed for the John P. Wilson Memorial Foundation by John P. Wilson, Jr., and Anna Wilson Dickinson as a memorial to their father, John P. Wilson, for many years an eminent member of the Chicago Bar. The present holder of the professorship is Wilber Griffith Katz.

The James Parker Hall Professorship in Law.—This professorship was established in 1930 by the alumni of the School in memory of James Parker Hall, Dean of the School from 1904 until his death in 1928. The present holder of the professorship is George Gleason Bogert.

The Max Pam Professorship of Comparative Law.—This professorship was established in 1935 in memory of Max Pam, for many years an eminent member of the Chicago Bar, with funds allocated by the Trustees under the will of Mr. Pam. The present holder of the professorship is Max Rheinstein.

IX. STUDENT AID SCHOLARSHIPS

A number of scholarships are awarded to students of outstanding ability who need financial assistance. Some of these scholarships are for full tuition, some for half tuition, and some in amounts in excess of the tuition charge. Application for scholarships should be made upon a form obtained from the office of the Dean of the Law School (except in the cases specified below).

The James Nelson Raymond Scholarships were established in 1930 from a fund given by Anna Louise Raymond in memory of her husband, James Nelson Raymond. The income of the fund is used to provide three annual scholarships of approximately \$500 each. In 1943–44 James Nelson Raymond Scholarships were awarded to the following: Fritz L. Braunfeld, Dr. Juris.,

University of Vienna (Austria); Sylvester J. Petro, A.B., University of Chicago; and Margaret P. Reichardt, University of Chicago.

The Leo F. Wormser Scholarships were established in 1935 by friends of Leo F. Wormser, J.D. 1909, as a memorial to him. In 1940 an additional gift to this scholarship fund was made by Mrs. Leo F. Wormser in memory of Mr. Wormser's mother, Mrs. Frida Wormser. Three scholarships, each paying full tuition, are awarded annually from this fund. In 1943–44 Leo F. Wormser Scholarships were awarded to Wilhelm Moll, B.A., Denison University; Robert C. Sorensen, Northwestern University; and H. Harold Soshnick, A.B., Wabash College.

Alumni Anniversary Scholarships are provided from funds contributed by various classes upon the occasion of special anniversaries of their graduation. In 1943 a contribution from the Class of 1933 on the occasion of its tenth anniversary was added to the fund. A portion of the fund has been reserved for students who have withdrawn from the School to enter the armed forces of the United States.

University Scholarships are awarded from a fund annually allotted to the School by the Trustees of the University. These scholarships may be for either full or half tuition.

One of the James Nelson Raymond Scholarships (approximately \$500) and a number of University Scholarships for full tuition are awarded to entering students. Holders of these scholarships who make outstanding records in the Law School receive renewals of their scholarships or equivalent awards. In addition to these scholarships, approximately one-fourth of the University Scholarships for half tuition are reserved for entering students.

Applications for the following scholarships are to be made to the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships, Cobb Lecture Hall, Room 203, during the period from January 1 to April 1 for the year following:

Junior-College Honor Entrance Scholarships.—A number of full- and half-tuition scholarships are awarded annually to graduates of junior colleges and to students with equivalent college standing, upon the academic record of the student, upon performance in an aptitude test given by the University, and upon the recommendation of the faculty of the college.

Divisional Honor Entrance Scholarships.—A number of full- or part-tuition scholarships are awarded annually to students who have completed the work of the College of the University of Chicago. These scholarships are awarded to the students making the highest number of points in the examinations offered in fulfilment of the requirements of the College.

The LaVerne Noyes Foundation, established July 5, 1918 by the gift of LaVerne Noyes, provides part tuition fees for veterans of World War I and their descendants.

Marshall Field & Company Work-Scholarships.—A maximum of twenty-five full-tuition scholarships not to exceed \$300 each are available annually

to students of the University of Chicago who are employed by Marshall Field & Company under the study-employment plan. Remuneration for service is made in addition to the scholarship grant.

LOANS

Several loan funds are available to law students. Loans are usually granted only to students who have completed at least one year of residence in the School.

The Ernst Freund Loan Fund was established in 1922 by the late Professor Ernst Freund, and since his death has been augmented by other contributions.

The James Parker Hall Loan Fund was established by the alumni of the Law School in memory of the late Dean Hall.

The Floyd R. Mechem Loan Fund for Law Students was established in 1921 by the late Professor Floyd R. Mechem.

The Anna Louise Raymond Loan Fund was established by Anna Louise Raymond in 1932 for the benefit of students in the Law School, preference to be given to women students.

The Harry A. Bigelow Loan Fund was established in 1939 by the Law Class of 1929 in honor of Dean Bigelow.

The Julius Rosenthal Fund was established in 1903 by Judge Julian W. Mack in memory of Julius Rosenthal.

The Clark B. Whittier Law Loan Fund was established by Professor Clark B. Whittier in recognition of his previous connection with the University of Chicago Law School as a member of its Faculty.

University Tuition Loan Funds.—The University has established a loan fund from which loans may be made to students in need of financial assistance. The loans bear interest at 5 per cent, are for not over one year, but may on proper showing be extended.

A form of application for a loan may be obtained on request from the office of the Dean of the Law School.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The facilities of the Board of Vocational Guidance and Placement are available for students of the Law School who desire part-time employment. For detailed information concerning the opportunities for such employment, applications should be made to the Board of Vocational Guidance and Placement, Room 215, Cobb Lecture Hall.

X. FELLOWSHIPS

The Law School has available a number of fellowships for graduate students.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., Fellowships (one or more) are assigned to students with considerable competence in the field of law. Britannica fellows engage in critical reading of the Encylopaedia's present articles in their special fields and recommend revisions and revisers. They may expect sufficient free time to take two courses quarterly, for which they pay tuition on a pro-rata basis. Annual stipends range from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Application may be made at any time to the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships, The University of Chicago.

The James Nelson Raymond Fellowship was created in 1933 and 1934 by Anna Louise Raymond in memory of her husband, James Nelson Raymond. The annual income is awarded to a research student in law whose record gives evidence of a capacity for distinguished work in legal research.

University Fellowships.—A limited number of fellowships are reserved for research students in law.

XI. HONORS AND PRIZES

The Chicago Chapter of the Order of the Coif is an honor society founded to encourage scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Its members are selected each spring from the 10 per cent of the graduating class who rank highest in scholarship. In 1943–44 William J. Durka, A.B., University of Chicago, was elected to membership.

The Order of Wig and Robe offers an annual scholarship prize for excellence in the work of the first two years. Students under both the Four-Year and the Three-Year programs are eligible for the award.

The Nu Beta Epsilon fraternity has donated to the Law School a scholar-ship cup. A replica of the cup is awarded annually to the student who attains the highest standing in the work of the first year, and his name is engraved upon the scholarship cup. Students under both the Four-Year and the Three-Year programs are eligible for the award. In 1943–44 the Nu Beta Epsilon Cup was awarded to Zenia L. Sachs of the Class of 1945.

XII. STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The University of Chicago Law Review, founded in 1933, is published by the School under the management of a Board of Editors composed of students. In the autumn of each year the fifteen members of the second-year classes who rank highest in scholarship are invited to become competitors for election to the staff of the Review. From this group the Board of Editors chooses the editorial and business staff of the Review.

Because the size of the student body has been drastically reduced by the war, the management of the *Review* for the period of the emergency has been assumed by the Faculty. Professor Ernst W. Puttkammer has been designated Editor-in-Chief and a staff of student editors has been organized to assist with the publication of the *Review*.

Student editors for 1943-44 were William J. Durka, Sylvester J. Petro, George B. Pletsch, and M. Virginia Spence.

The University of Chicago Law School Bar Association is an affiliated branch of the Illinois State Bar Association. Membership in the Association is open to any student in the Law School, and officers are chosen from the student body. A number of meetings are held each year, at which judges or distinguished members of the bar give informal talks upon matters of professional interest. In 1943 the Association established a scholarship to assist veterans of World War II to resume their studies in the School. The officers of the Bar Association for 1943–44 were Nancy Kay Goodman, president; William J. Durka, vice-president; and Maynard I. Wishner, secretary.

The Barristers' Club is a moot court club which was organized in 1938 to afford its members training in the preparation of briefs and argument of cases on appeal. The Club selects its members upon the basis of the record made in the moot court work of the School and in the annual examinations. The Club aids in the supervision of the moot court class, participates in interschool and intraschool moot court appellate and trial court competition. The President of the Barristers' Club for 1943–44 was Richard M. Stout.

The University of Chicago Legal Aid Group provides legal aid service at the University of Chicago Settlement.

Four legal fraternities, Nu Beta Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi, Wig and Robe, and one legal sorority, Kappa Beta Pi, maintain chapters in the School.

XIII. FEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

FEES AND EXPENSES

- 1. Tuition fee.—The tuition fee in the Law School is \$125 a quarter. A student is required to pay full tuition unless a reduced program of work and a proportionate reduction of fees are approved by the Dean. The same fees apply to visitors. Candidates for the degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) pay a tuition fee of \$100 a quarter.
 - 2. Registration fee.—A registration fee of \$3.00 is payable each quarter.
 - 3. Health Service fee.—A fee of \$3.00 is required quarterly of all students.
 - 4. Graduation fee.—The graduation fee for each degree is \$20.
 - 5. Late fee, Student Health Service.—\$2.00. See page 18.

6. Payment of bills.—Registration is not complete until the quarterly fees are paid. Fees are payable at the Office of the Bursar, Press Building, Room 100, during the first five days of the quarter, beginning with the first day of registration. For failure to pay the fees within that period a charge of \$5.00 is added

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

The University has various residence halls, dormitories, and apartments on the Quadrangles which afford comfortable and convenient living quarters for Law School students. These are under the supervision of the Bursar of the University and detailed information concerning these accommodations may be obtained from the Office of the Bursar, Room 100, Press Building.

During 1944–45, most of the University dormitories and residence halls will be occupied by members of the armed forces. The University will, however, make every effort to provide suitable living quarters for its civilian students. The Office of the Bursar maintains a listing and inspection service of accommodations available in private houses and apartments in the neighborhood of the University. Since the renting of such accommodations by correspondence is unsatisfactory, the lists are not sent by mail.

International House, the gift to Chicago of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is designed primarily as a residence for foreign and American students and for members of the faculty and staff of the University who are interested in international fellowship and in problems of an international character. The building provides completely equipped living accommodations for five hundred men and women. Information may be obtained from the Office of Admissions and Membership, International House, 1414 East Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

The following table gives an estimate of the annual expenses for three quarters (thirty-six weeks) of a student in the Law School.

	Low	Average	
Tuition, registration, and Health Service fees	\$393	\$ 393	
Rent and care of room	162	212	
Board	300	350	
Laundry and cleaning	40	70	
Textbooks and supplies	60	75	
Incidentals	45	100	
Total	\$1,000	\$1,200	

PRIVILEGES

Students in the Law School are entitled to the privileges of the University upon the same terms as other students. These privileges include admission to courses in other departments of the University, attendance at University lectures, the use of the University Libraries, Ida Noyes Hall (the Student Clubhouse), the swimming pool, the tennis courts, and the other facilities for physical education and for recreation, and the facilities of the University Health Service and of the Board of Vocational Guidance and Placement.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE CARE OF STUDENTS' HEALTH

The facilities and privileges of the University Health Service include all ambulatory medical treatment which can be given by the Health Service staff, emergency treatment at the hospitals when the Health Service is not open, ordinary laboratory tests, hospitalization for one week for any single illness, professional services during hospitalization, operating-room fees for emergency operations, and, when recommended by the Health Service staff, chest X-rays and one visit to another clinic for a single condition. The privileges do not include elective operations, private rooms, special nurses, medicines, and special expensive dressings, appliances, or treatments provided through the University Clinics.

House calls on students in the University district are made by physicians of the regular Health Service staff for a nominal charge.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

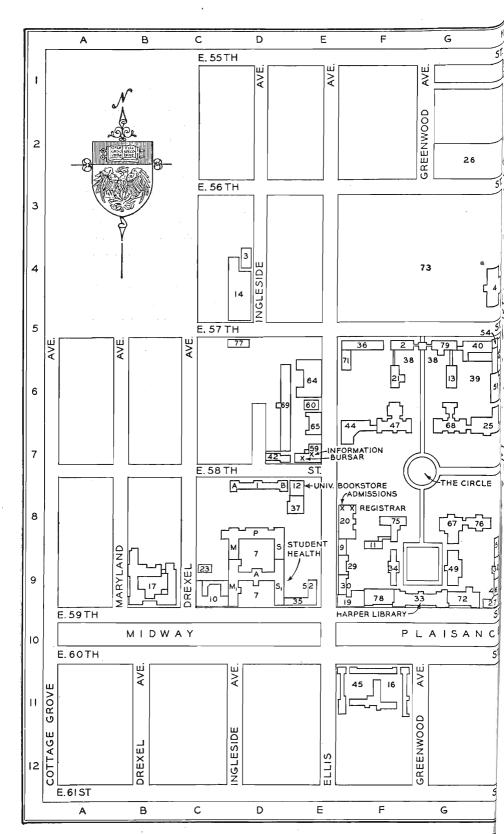
A medical examination, appointment for which should be made at the time of registration, is required of every student in residence for the first time. The examination is designed to protect the individual against work for which he is physically unqualified, to discover defects and tendencies which may be corrected, and to guard the University community against communicable disease. Vaccination against smallpox is obligatory for all students.

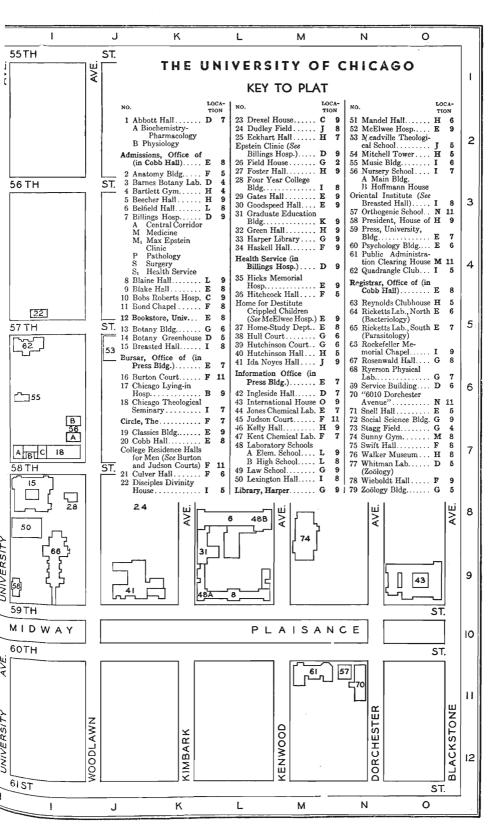
Failure to report for a medical examination within the first two weeks of the quarter or to keep an appointment already made necessitates the payment of a late fee of \$2.00.

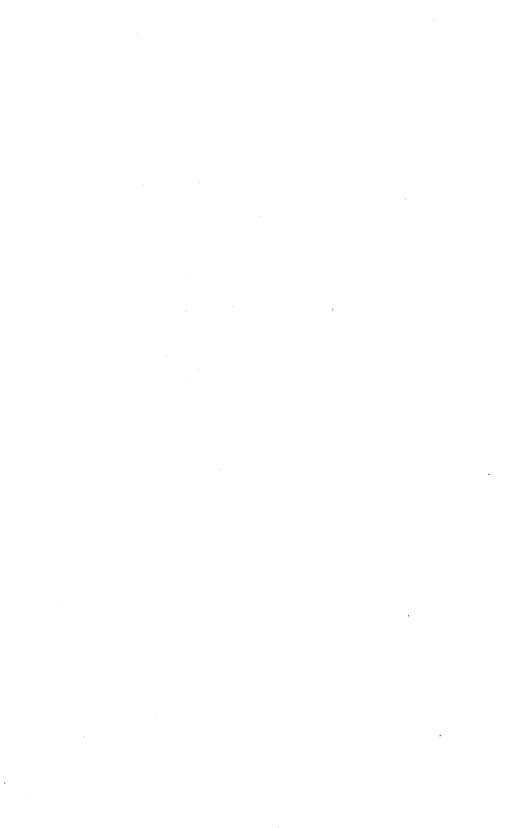
RAILWAY AND BAGGAGE INFORMATION

Students coming to Chicago either by the Illinois Central (except those coming from Sioux City and intermediate points) or by the Big Four will find it convenient to leave the train at the Sixty-third Street and Dorchester Avenue Station. Most Michigan Central trains also stop at this station. Students arriving on the Rock Island, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, or the Nickel Plate may leave the train at the Englewood Union Station (Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue). Students coming by other roads than those mentioned are advised to leave their trains at the downtown terminals. When planning to leave the train at a South Side station, a student should purchase his ticket to that destination, as in most cases a slight saving in fare is effected.

Baggage may be checked to the stations indicated above. The Parmelee Company has a representative at the University, and arrangements for the transfer of baggage may be made at the University Information Office, Press Building, Room 100, 5758 Ellis Avenue.







The following *Announcements* of the University of Chicago are available for distribution and will be sent upon application made to the Entrance Counselor, The University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, Room 105:

The College and the Divisions The School of Business The Department of Education The Divinity School The Graduate Library School The Law School The School of Medicine The School of Social Service Administration The Summer Ouarter Home-Study Department **University College Nursing Education** The Preparation of Teachers Study in Human Development Department of Home Economics and Household Administration Study in Guidance and Personnel Work

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GOING TO COLLEGE IN WARTIME

An illustrated booklet, The College of the University of Chicago, is available to those who request it. The booklet describes the University's four-year collegiate program, which students may enter after two years of high school.

The Chicago collegiate program was developed in peacetime but has proved to be uniquely adapted to the war situation. The curriculum stresses the liberal arts. Most students who enter the College following the sophomore Year of high school can, with diligence and by eliminating vacations, achieve the A.B. or the Ph.B. degree by the age of eighteen. Entering classes will be admitted in June, September, and February.

The booklet may be obtained by writing to Dean William E. Scott, Entrance Counselor, The University of Chicago.

