THE LAW SCHOOL.

I. OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.
The President of the University, WILLIAM RAINY HARPER, Haskell Museum, First Floor, Room 10.
The University Recorder, ALONZO KETCHAM PARKER, Haskell Museum, First Floor, Room 11.
The University Chaplain, CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON, Cobb Lecture Hall, Third Floor, Room 16.
The University Registrar, THOMAS WAKEFIELD GODSPREAD, Cobb Lecture Hall, First Floor, Room 1.
The Secretary to the President, FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON, Haskell Museum, First Floor, Room 10.
The Dean of the Law School, JOSEPH HENRY BEALE, Jr., Law Building, Dean’s Office.

II. THE FACULTY.

WILLIAM RAINY HARPER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President of the University.
JOSEPH HENRY BEALE, Jr., A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law; Dean of the Law School.
FLOYD RUSSELL MECHEM, A.M., Professor of Law.
ERNST FREUND, J.U.D., Ph.D., Professor of Law.
HORACE KENT TENNEY, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
BLEWETT LEE, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law.*
JULIAN WILLIAM MACK, LL.B., Professor of Law.
CLARKE BUTLER WHITTIER, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
JAMES PARKER HALL, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

HON. HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN, A.M., Professorial Lecturer on Legal Ethics.
CHARLES EDWARD KREMER, Professorial Lecturer on Admiralty Law.
HON. FRANCIS WARNER PARKER, A.B., LL.B., Professorial Lecturer on Patent Law.
SAMUEL WILLISTON, A.M., LL.B., Professorial Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction; Professor of Law, Harvard University.
GEORGE RECORD PECK, A.M., LL.D., Professorial Lecturer on Railroad Law.
FRANK FREMONT REED, A.B., Professorial Lecturer on Copyright and Trade Marks.
JOHN MAXCY ZANE, A.B., Professorial Lecturer on Law of Mining and Irrigation.
Percy Bernard Eckhart, Ph.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Carriers.

BRUCE WYMAN, A.M., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law, Harvard University (Summer Quarter, 1903).

FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHENK, Librarian.

III. INTRODUCTORY.

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE.

The organization of the Law School of the University of Chicago in 1902 presented the problem of the proper adjustment between academic and professional work. At that time but one of the law schools in the middle West required for admission more than the completion of a high-school course, and the great majority of law students were not men of college training. On the other hand, the two foremost law schools in the country had just raised, or were about to raise, the standard of admission to the requirement of a college degree. The great value of a thorough liberal education as an aid to the successful prosecution of professional studies, and in giving a higher meaning and interest to the practice of a learned profession, is universally recognized, and experience has shown that the higher standards appeal to a large and growing constituency in this country. The University of Chicago, while conceding that law schools of the prevailing type are and for a considerable time will continue to be a necessity, yet believed that its position and its resources gave it an opportunity, and made it its duty, to adopt the highest standard of legal education and to establish its Law School upon the foundation of academic work. At the same time it was recognized that no substantial sacrifice of this principle was involved in permitting the first year of professional work to count as the last year of college work. Professional work properly conducted has much the same cultural value as academic work, and six years in the aggregate of academic and professional work should satisfy fully the demand for a liberal education. The first year of law-school work, moreover, presents an admirable form of intellectual training, and it deserves to count toward the bachelor's degree.

It was, therefore, decided to require for admission

*Resigned.
†The College of Law, Ohio State University, which requires two years of preliminary college work.
to the Law School the completion of three years of college work, and to confer the bachelor's degree upon completion of the first year of Law School studies. The requirements for the second and third years being graduate work, it seemed proper to grant to students completing the curriculum the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). This particular degree was chosen after consultation with the other graduate law schools of the country, and in the expectation of its future adoption by them. The Law School admits as special students persons twenty-one years of age who have not complied fully with the regular admission requirements. Under certain conditions (specified below), special students who maintain a high standing may be granted the degree of LL.B. By requiring a specially high quality of work from this class of students, a check will be placed upon the indiscriminate admission of special students, and the character of the school as a graduate school will be sustained.

The education of law students should include instruction in History, Economics, and Political Science. From this point of view the requirement of previous academic work is of particular value; for the student needs his entire three years for the professional work, and having once entered upon this work, is rarely willing to give much time to studies which have no direct bearing on the practice of law. Provision has, therefore, been made for a "pre-legal" curriculum in the third year of the college course, devoted chiefly to Political Economy and American and English Constitutional History. The student will thus begin the study of law with some knowledge of the foundation of legal principles in historical tradition and economic and social requirements.

While the Law School regards it as its first and foremost vocation to train lawyers, it understands that its duty to the University requires it to cultivate legal science in its least practical aspects. Opportunity, therefore, will be given for the pursuit of graduate studies in Systematic and Comparative Jurisprudence, Legal History, and Principles of Legislation. This branch of the work of the Law School will be closely affiliated with the work of the Departments of History, Political Economy, Political Science, and Sociology.

The Law School was opened on October 1, 1902, and with the Summer Quarter of 1903 will begin the second year of its work.

THE LIBRARY.

The acquisition of an adequate law library was essential to the organization of the Law School, as instructors and students were expected to carry on their work on the University grounds independently of the library of the Law Institute in the County Court House. A year ago the only well-furnished law library in the city of Chicago. An appropriation of $50,000 being immediately available, the work of selecting and buying books was undertaken at once and in the main accomplished by October 1, 1902.

The plan was to get as complete as possible a collection of books on the common law, and a working library of foreign law. The latter—to consist of the codes, reports of highest courts, and principal treatises of the important European countries—is in course of being purchased, and will, it is hoped, be on the shelves by the end of the summer.

The books of the common law are divided into five main groups: reports of cases, statutes, text-books, periodicals, and trials or legal miscellany.

With regard to reports of cases—the main repository of the common law—the purpose was to get a complete collection of authorities, and this has been substantially carried out. The reports are of all English-speaking and British-governed jurisdictions, American, English, Scotch, Irish, and colonial. The South African reports—valuable on account of the connection with the Roman-Dutch law—are extremely scarce, the available supply having been destroyed by fire a few years ago, and have not yet been secured. The Australian reports—valuable because the Australian colonies have been leading in some important branches of legislation—had to be purchased in part at high prices. The reports of the higher courts of India have likewise been obtained. The Scotch, Irish, and Canadian reports are absolutely complete, and the English reports lack only a few very rare and high-priced collateral issues. Many of the English reports are in duplicate. The American reports cover all the federal and state decisions, and the library has all the principal collections of selected cases and the unofficial series of reports, many of the authorities are in duplicate or even triplicate. The reports are in every case accompanied by the digests, giving a clue to the cases and making them available for use.

The statutory law is divided into codes and statutory revisions, and the annual session laws of the different legislative bodies.

The collection of codes and revisions is practically complete, and together with the session laws subsequently enacted, it makes it possible to ascertain the existing statute law of every English-speaking jurisdiction. The interest of the session laws antedating the revisions now in force is partly practical, in so far as they explain earlier decisions, and to a greater extent historical, as showing the development of legislation. The historical department possesses a valuable collection of early colonial laws and of laws of the southern states of the period of the Confederacy. Some prizes have been secured by the Law School, among others the very rare volumes of early Illinois laws and Pope's compilation of 1815, in perfect condition. Of many states the session laws are complete; of most states they run back fifty to seventy-five years, and of nearly all they are complete from the earliest revision to date. It is hoped that at some time it may be possible to complete this interesting and increasingly valuable collection.

In the matter of treatises, all standard English and American works are on the shelves, and the aim of the library is to get a full set of old English treatises.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

The principal and many minor periodicals are found in the library in full sets.
The library owns a nearly complete set of the Central Sessions Cases, the records of the trials in England for nearly two centuries, and a great many other volumes of interesting trials. It is hoped that other depart-
ments of the University will avail themselves of these records for the study of crime, criminal psychology, and social conditions.
The number of volumes in the library is upward of 20,000, and all current issues are being kept up.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A student enters the Law School either at the beginning of the pre-legal course or at the beginning of the professional course. Every student entitled to enter the professional course may at his option begin his work with the pre-legal course.

I. ADMISSION TO THE PRE-LEGAL COURSE.

A student, to be admitted to the pre-legal course, must be qualified for admission to the Senior Colleges of the University in accordance with the statements in the University Regulations, Article VI: "Admission," section 3. §1. "Students entering the University from certain approved institutions in which they have completed two full years of work are admitted at once to the Senior Colleges." §2. "Duly accredited graduates of state normal schools maintaining courses of study extending two years beyond the standard high-school courses, as determined by the state universities concerned, may be admitted to the Senior Colleges on conditions essentially the same as those extended to students from approved institutions, except that credit is given only for work of an academic or disciplinary nature, exclusive of strictly professional work." §3. "Students entering from the above institutions with the credits stated in 1 and 2 present the customary letters of honorable dismissal, and a certificate in the case of each applicant that his standing is fully up to the average standing of his class."

II. ADMISSION TO THE PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

Admission to the professional course is granted:
1) To all students who have successfully completed the pre-legal course.
2) To all students who are entitled to admission to the Graduate Schools in accordance with the University regulations (the Bachelor's degree from approved institutions is accepted without investigation as equivalent to that of the University), and to all students who are entitled to admission to the Senior Colleges with nine Majors' (the regular amount of one year's work) advanced standing. This latter requirement is usually equivalent to three years of college work.
3) Students from other law schools in good standing, who are otherwise entitled to enter, receive credit for work done at such law schools, corresponding in amount and value to the work offered by this school.
All students entering the professional course of the Law School without having taken the pre-legal course must give satisfactory evidence of a good knowledge of English and American constitutional history and civil government, or must acquire that knowledge during the Law School course.

Students who are candidates for the Bachelor's degree, and who are not yet entitled to admission to the Graduate Schools, conform to the general rules and regulations governing Senior College students.*

III. ADMISSION OF SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Candidates for admission to the Law School as special students (1) must be at least twenty-one (21) years of age; (2) must show good reason for not entering upon a regular course; (3) must satisfy the Dean and the particular instructors under whom they desire to study that they are prepared to carry the courses elected.
Special students conform to all regulations of the University, and, having been admitted, their continuation depends on the maintenance of a satisfactory standing. They are admitted as candidates for degrees only as stated below under "Degrees."

ARRANGEMENT OF COURSES.

THE UNIVERSITY YEAR.

The system of dividing the academic work into Quarters is adopted for the Law School. The Quarters are designated as the Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Spring Quarters, beginning respectively in 1903 and 1904 on June 17, Oct. 1, Jan. 1, and April 1. A recess of one week occurs between the end of each Quarter and the beginning of the next except that there is no recess between the end of the Spring and the begin-
ning of the Summer Quarter, and that there is a recess of about a month at the end of the Summer Quarter.

MAJORS AND MINORS.

Courses of instruction are arranged upon the basis of Majors and Minors. A Major (M) = 4 or 5 hours instruction a week for the Quarter. A Minor (M) = that amount of instruction for one Term (half the Quarter).

DEGREES.

The University grants the degree of A.B., Ph.B., or S.B. to Law students who have successfully completed the first year of the professional curriculum of the Law School.
The degree of Doctor of Law, J.D., is granted to students who have obtained the degree of A.B., Ph.B. or S.B., and have successfully completed the professional curriculum.
Special students are not received as candidates for the degree of J.D. If qualified for admission to the Junior Colleges, they may be accepted as candidates

* See The Annual Register, 1902-3, pp. 77-9,