THE LAW SCHOOL

I. OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

The President of the University, WILLIAM RAINHEY 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 18. The University Registrar, THOMAS WAKEFIELD GOODSPEED, Cobb Lecture Hall, First Floor, Room 7. The Secretary to the President, HENRY PORTER CHANDLER, Haskell Museum, First Floor, Room 10. The Dean of the Law School, JAMES PARKER HALL, Law Building, Third Floor, Dean's Office.

II. THE FACULTY

WILLIAM RAINHEY HARPER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President of the University.
JAMES PARKER HALL, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law; Dean of the Law School.
FLOYD RUSSELL MECHEN, A.M., Professor of Law.
ERNST FREUND, Ph.D., J.D., Professor of Law.
HORACE KENT Tenny, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
JULIAN WILLIAM MACK, LL.B., Professor of Law.
CLARKE BUTLER WHITTIER, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
HARRY AUGUSTUS BIGELOW, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.

HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN, A.M., Professorial Lecturer on Legal Ethics.
CHARLES EDWARD KREMER, Professorial Lecturer on Admirality Law.
FRANCIS WARNER PARKER, A.B., LL.B., Professorial Lecturer on Patent Law.
FRANK FREMONT REED, A.B., Professorial Lecturer on Copyright and Trade Mark Law.
JOHN MAXCY ZANE, A.B., Professorial Lecturer on Mining and Irrigation Law.
Percy Bernard ZECKHART, Ph.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Public Service Companies and Carriers, and Damages.

EMLIN McCLAIN, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, late Professor of Law and Chancellor of the College of Law, University of Iowa (Summer Quarter, 1905).
NATHAN ABBOTT, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Department, Leland Stanford Jr. University (Summer Quarter, 1905).
HORACE LAFAYETTE TILGUS, M.S., Professor of Law, University of Michigan (Summer Quarter, 1905).
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, A.M., J.J.D., Professor of Law, Columbia University (Summer Quarter, 1905).

FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHENK, Librarian.

III. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Law School of the University of Chicago was established in 1902. Its purpose is to give a thorough legal training to students whose education and maturity have fitted them to pursue serious professional study. The method of instruction—the study of cases—is designed to give an effective knowledge of legal principles and to develop the power of independent legal reasoning. The course of study offered, requiring three academic years for completion, is not local in its scope, but constitutes a thorough preparation for the practice of law in any English-speaking jurisdiction. By taking advantage of the Quarter system (see "General Information," p. 6, below) students may complete the course in two and one-fourth calendar years.

Only college graduates or students who have had college work equivalent to three years in the University are admitted as regular students, candidates for
the degree of Doctor of Law (J. D.). The University permits one year of law to be counted as the fourth year of college work, and confers an academic Bachelor’s degree upon candidates for J.D. who have completed one year in the Law School, thus enabling them to obtain both the academic and the professional degree in six years. Mature students of promising ability who cannot meet the above requirements may be admitted as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) upon the conditions stated below, pp. 4, 5, under “Requirements for Admission” and “Degrees.”

It being very desirable that the preliminary education of law students should include work in History, Economics, and Political Science, provision has been made in the third college year for pre-legal study devoted chiefly to these subjects. This course is not required, but students expecting to study law are strongly advised to pursue it. Its suggested topics are found below, p. 7, under “Pre-Legal Courses.”

THE LAW BUILDING

The Law School occupies a new building within the University Quadrangles, erected especially for it in 1904. It is three stories high, 176 feet long and 80 feet wide, built of stone in the English Gothic style of architecture. On the first floor are four lecture-rooms, two of which are in amphitheater form. The mezzanine floor is occupied by the library stack-room, connected with the reading-room above by electric book lifts and designed to contain steel stacks for 90,000 volumes. Opening into the stack-room are studies for members of the Faculty. On the third floor is the reading-room, a great hall with high timbered ceiling, 160 feet long and 50 feet wide, lighted on all sides by Gothic windows. It has wall shelves for 14,000 books and provides space for tables accommodating over 400 readers. Adjoining the reading-room is the office of the Dean. In the basement is a smoking-room, and the locker-room containing several hundred steel-mesh lockers for the use of students. The building is artificially ventilated, is provided with an interior telephone system, and is lighted by electricity throughout. In every respect it is one of the most completely equipped buildings devoted to the study of law in this country.

THE LIBRARY

The Law Library contains 25,000 volumes. Except a few county court decisions, it includes all of the American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and higher Indian reports, with their digests; all past and present codes and statutory revisions of those jurisdictions; all English, Irish, and Scotch statutes, and (except the early laws of some of the older states) the session laws of all the American states and Canadian provinces; all collateral reports and series of classified cases in current use; an extensive collection of treatises, periodicals, trials, and legal miscellany; and a working library in French, German, Spanish, and Mexican law.

Students in the Law School have the right to use the other University libraries, containing about 375,000 volumes.

PRACTICE COURSES, MOOT COURTS, AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

To familiarize students with the more generally prevailing rules of procedure in American courts, courses in Practice are offered continuing through two years. The course for second-year students deals with proceedings in suits before judgment, and the course for third-year students includes judgments, their enforcement and review, various special proceedings, and the preparation of briefs and arguments. The courses are thoroughly practical and include the drawing of all papers used in court proceedings. Both courses are required of all law students.

A number of law clubs exist which hold Moot Courts with the advice and assistance of members of the Faculty. Students are encouraged to form or join these bodies and to take part in their proceedings.

The University courses in Public Speaking and Debate are open without extra charge to students of the Law School, and the latter maintain one of the University debating societies. Law students are eligible for the University prize debating cups, and for places upon the intercollegiate debating teams.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

ADMISSION TO THE PRE-LEGAL COURSE

Admission to the pre-legal course is granted to students who have completed in the University or elsewhere at least eighteen Majors (two years) of college work. Credit will be given for acceptable work done in other institutions of collegiate rank.

Such students, after completing enough pre-legal work (see “Pre-Legal Courses,” p. 7, below) to give them altogether twenty-seven Majors (three years) of credit in the University, will be admitted to the Law School as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). Upon the completion of one year of law and the satisfaction of the requirements stated below, p. 5, under “Degrees,” they will receive an academic Bachelor’s degree from the University.

The pre-legal course is not required for admission to the Law School, but students intending to study law are strongly advised to pursue this course in their third college year and to choose their Junior College electives with this view.

*This form of degree (Juris Doctor) has been chosen as appropriate for graduate professional work, after consultation with other graduate law schools and in the expectation of its adoption by them in the near future.