THE LAW SCHOOL

I. OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

The Acting President of the University, HARRY PRATT JUDSON, 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 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

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, A.M., LL.D., Acting President of the University.

JAMES PARKER HALL, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law; Dean of the Law School.

FLOYD RUSSELL MECHEM, A.M., Professor of Law.

ERNST FREUND, Ph.D., J.U.D., Professor of Law.

HORACE KENT TENNEY, 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., Associate Professor of Law.

HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN, A.M., Professorial Lecturer on Legal Ethics.

CHARLES EDWARD KREMER, Professorial Lecturer on Admiralty 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 ECKHART, 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, 1906).

NATHAN ABBOTT, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Department, Leland Stanford Jr. University (Summer Quarter, 1906).

EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Professor of Law, Cornell University (Summer Quarter, 1906).

WALTER WHEELER COOK, A.M., LL.M., Professor of Law, University of Missouri (Summer Quarter, 1906).

ALBERT MARTIN KALES, A.B., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law, Northwestern University (Summer Quarter, 1906).


FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHENK, Librarian.

III. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

The University of Chicago Law School was established in 1902. It aims to give a thorough legal training to students whose education and maturity have fitted them to pursue serious professional study. The method of instruction employed—the study and discussion 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 com-

*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.
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 “Admission Requirements” and “Degrees.”

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, 175 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 80,000 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 tim-bered ceiling, 180 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 lighted by electricity, is artificially ventilated, is provided with an interior telephone system, and in every respect is thoroughly equipped for its purpose.

THE LIBRARY

The Law Library contains 27,000 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 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 may use the other University libraries, containing about 400,000 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. 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 debates, and for places upon the intercollegiate debating teams.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

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. Candidates for the degree of LL.B. are also urged to take some pre-legal work, if possible, before entering the Law School.

ADMISSION TO THE LAW SCHOOL

a) Admission to the Law School as candidates for the degree of J.D. is granted:

1. To college graduates whose degrees represent college work equivalent to twenty-seven Majors (three years) in the University.

2. To students who have completed in the University or elsewhere twenty-seven Majors (three years) of col-