ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE LAW SCHOOL
FOR THE SESSIONS OF
1935-36

VOLUME XXXV  .  APRIL 15, 1935  .  NUMBER 10
CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1935-36

1935

June 11 Tuesday  Summer Convocation
June 12 Wednesday Spring Quarter ends

SUMMER QUARTER

June 17 Monday  Registration for the Summer Quarter
June 18 Tuesday
June 19 Wednesday  Classes meet
June 22 Saturday  All classes meet
July 4 Thursday  Independence Day: a holiday
July 24 Wednesday  First Term of the Summer Quarter ends
July 25 Thursday  Second Term of the Summer Quarter begins
Aug. 25 Sunday  Convocation Sunday
Aug. 30 Friday  Autumn Convocation
Aug. 30–Oct. 1  Summer Quarter ends
Aug. 30–Oct. 1  Summer recess

AUTUMN QUARTER

Sept. 26 Thursday  Registration of pre-professional students in Law School for Autumn Quarter
Sept. 27 Friday  Registration of first-year students in Law School for Autumn Quarter
Sept. 30 Monday  Registration of second- and third-year students in the Law School for Autumn Quarter
Oct. 1 Tuesday
Oct. 2 Wednesday  Classes meet
Nov. 28 Thursday  Thanksgiving Day: a holiday
Dec. 17 Thursday  Winter Convocation
Dec. 20 Friday  Autumn Quarter ends

1936

WINTER QUARTER

Jan. 2 Thursday  Classes meet
Feb. 12 Wednesday  Lincoln’s Birthday: a holiday
Feb. 22 Saturday  Washington’s Birthday: a holiday
Mar. 17 Tuesday  Spring Convocation
Mar. 20 Friday  Winter Quarter ends

SPRING QUARTER

Mar. 30 Monday  Classes meet
May 30 Saturday  Memorial Day: a holiday
June 16 Tuesday  Summer Convocation
June 17 Wednesday  Spring Quarter ends

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THE LAW SCHOOL

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LOCATION

The University of Chicago Law School was established in 1902. It is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is on the list of approved Law Schools of the American Bar Association. It is situated on the University Quadrangles adjacent to the Midway. Washington Park lies to the west and Jackson Park, the lake, and the South Park System to the east. The Sixtieth Street station of the Illinois Central Railroad is only thirteen minutes from the Loop, and buses, street railways, and the boulevards of the South Park System provide additional means of transportation.

THE LAW BUILDING

The Law School occupies a building erected for its use in 1904. The building is three stories high, 175 feet long, and 80 feet wide. It is built of stone in the Gothic type of architecture. The semi-English basement contains ample locker space and lounge room. The classrooms are on the first floor and the stackroom on the second floor. On the third floor is the reading-room, with ample accommodations for studying.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains about 67,500 volumes. It includes the following:
All the American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and higher Indian reports and the recent South African reports; all collateral reports and series of classified cases. There are duplicate and in some cases triplicate sets of American, English, Irish, and Scotch reports in the reading-room of the Law School.
All past and present American and Canadian statutory revisions and codes, together with a complete set of the session laws of these jurisdictions (except for a few of the early session laws). A complete set of English, Irish, and Scotch statutes; and the modern statutes and codes of India, Australia, New Zealand, and the more important British colonies.
An extensive collection of treatises (classical and modern), periodicals, trials, and legal miscellany, including a large amount of old English historical material; and a working library in French, German, Spanish, and Mexican law.

Students in the Law School may use the other University libraries, containing over 1,100,000 volumes.

1 For the standards of the American Bar Association see page 21.
The curriculum of the Law School is composed of two parts, namely, the pre-professional curriculum and the professional curriculum.

1. Students who have finished their Junior College work and plan to study law may enter the Law School and begin the preparation for their professional careers under the supervision and control of the Law School by entering upon the work of the pre-professional year.¹

This year of work is planned to give a background of information and intellectual discipline which is cultural and of particular value to the future law student. Part of the work is prescribed. In order, however, to give freedom of choice to the individual student and permit the student to pursue definite intellectual interests which he may have, a considerable part of the year's work lies in the choice of the student.

2. Students who are the holders of the Bachelor's degree or its equivalent, or who have completed three years of adequate college training, may enter directly upon their professional studies.¹

The professional work of the Law School is designed to give a thorough legal training to students whose education and maturity have fitted them to pursue professional study either for the purpose of becoming practicing attorneys, for the purpose of engaging in the teaching profession, or for the purpose of obtaining a broad and comprehensive legal training as a preparation for a business career. With this end in view, the first year of professional work is devoted to a careful training in methods of legal analysis and a thorough working knowledge of fundamental legal subjects. In the second and third years of professional training the student proceeds to a mastery of the more advanced branches of law in the various fields of business and corporation law, trusts, property, procedure, practice, public law, and jurisprudence.

The method of study employed in the majority of professional courses is the analysis, comparison, and discussion of decided cases in the different fields of law. This case method of instruction is liberally supplemented by study of statutory materials and, during the latter part of the period of study, by supervised research in various problems of law both in seminar courses and individual studies. The purpose of the case method is to give an effective knowledge of legal principles and processes and to train the student in independent and critical legal reasoning. The purpose of the seminar and individual work is to develop in the student the ability to deal constructively with a specific problem. An effort is also made to create a consciousness of the relations between law and other fields of knowledge, particularly the social sciences, and to instil an appreciation of the proper functions of the law in modern society.

The course of professional study offered, requiring three academic years for completion, constitutes a preparation for the practice of law in any English-speaking jurisdiction. Wherever necessary, emphasis is also laid upon legal doctrines peculiar to Illinois or to other neighboring states. By taking advantage of the quarter system (see below) students may complete this course in two and one-fourth calendar years.

In both the pre-professional and the professional curriculum all facilities are provided for individual development. Students are encouraged to proceed along lines of individual effort and study to the full extent of their capacities.

Students may enter the Law School (a) at the beginning of their pre-professional law school work, (b) at the beginning of their professional work, or (c) with advanced standing in professional work.

¹ The requirements for admission to the Law School are stated in detail on page 4 and following.
THE QUARTER SYSTEM

The University year is divided into quarters and offers great flexibility in the arrangement of programs. The quarters are designated as the Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Spring quarters, beginning respectively in 1935–36 on June 19, October 2, January 2, and March 30. Each quarter is from eleven to twelve weeks long, and the Summer Quarter is divided into two terms. A recess occurs between successive quarters, except between the Spring and Summer quarters. Any three quarters count as an academic year, and it is thus possible to complete the three-year law course in two and one-fourth calendar years.

Pre-professional students should advise with the Assistant Dean as to their courses and the co-ordination with the professional work.

The professional work of the Law School can most advantageously be begun at the beginning of the Summer or Autumn quarters and students are urged to plan their pre-professional work with this end in view. Part-time professional work may be begun at the beginning of the Spring Quarter. Students entering with advanced professional standing may do so at the beginning of any quarter, or at the Second Term of the Summer Quarter.

ADMISSION TO THE LAW SCHOOL

All persons seeking admission to the Law School are required to fill out and present in advance an application for admission. Such application form may be secured from the office of the Dean of the Law School. No student who has been dropped from another Law School will be admitted. All credentials should be presented at the office of the Dean. The admission of applicants is decided on the data derived from their applications and their collegiate records. Notification is given promptly after the receipt of the application and the college record. In cases of doubt, correspondence is invited before the student presents himself for admission. Directions for matriculation and registration are furnished in the Dean’s office.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Dean of the Law School, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

Application for admission to the Law School as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts may be made by any student (a) who has satisfactorily completed three years of pre-professional work at the University of Chicago, or (b) who has done elsewhere the equivalent of such three years of work. The amount of credit given in each case depends upon the record of the individual student. Students admitted with credit for three years (9 quarters) of pre-professional work are given the degree of Bachelor of Arts after the successful completion of one year (3 quarters) of professional work in the Law School.

Application for admission to the Law School as a candidate for the A.B. degree may also be made by any student (a) who has successfully completed the work of the College1 of the University of Chicago, or (b) who has done elsewhere work equivalent to such work.

A student who enters the Law School immediately after the completion of his Junior College work, or the equivalent thereof, as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is awarded the degree after the successful completion of two years of work in the Law School.

1 The work of the college of the University of Chicago is approximately that of a junior college or that of the first two years of a university curriculum.
For the work of the first of these two years the student may take either one of the following lines of study:

1. He may give evidence of a satisfactory grasp of the subject matter of Law 210 and of the subject matter of Law 201, or
2. He may give evidence of a satisfactory grasp of the subject matter of
   a) Law 210, 211, and History 264 and
   b) Six other courses including not fewer than three nor more than four courses in the Division of the Social Sciences.

The courses in the School of Business, even though referred to in the program of the Division of the Social Sciences, are not counted as courses in that Division. The courses in History and Geography are likewise not counted as courses in the Division of the Social Sciences. By consent of the Dean variations in the courses as above indicated may be made to suit the individual case.

Students preparing to enter the Law School should consider their interests and needs in relation to courses offered in the Divisions of the Humanities, the Biological Sciences, and the Physical Sciences, as well as in the Division of the Social Sciences. Literature, language, composition, philosophy, mathematics, or science, may be fields of study appropriate for students planning to study law. These subjects may be no less useful than subjects in the School of Business or the Division of the Social Sciences which have a more obvious relationship to the law.

The second year of work in the Law School leading to the Bachelor's degree consists of the first year of professional work. See pages 9 and 10, "First-Year Courses." The student's mastery of the subject matter of this second year of work for the Bachelor's degree is ascertained in the same way as with all other professional courses. See "Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Law."

If the collegiate standing of a student who is registered in the Law School is canceled, in whole or in part, such student will not be permitted to register for work in the Law School in any succeeding quarter until he shall have satisfied the collegiate requirements.

A minimum residence of three quarters in the University is required of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Both an academic and a law degree are not conferred for fewer than six quarters of residence.

CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAW (J.D.)

Application for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Law may be made:

1. By college graduates whose degree represents college work equivalent to 27 courses (three years) in the University;
2. By students who have completed in the University or elsewhere 27 courses (three years) of acceptable college work. The amount of credit given in each case depends upon the collegiate record of the individual student.

1 See pages 8 and 9 for a detailed statement of this subject matter.
2 Detailed information as to the courses in the four Divisions and in the Professional Schools may be obtained by writing to the Director of Admissions of the University.
3 By special permission of the Dean, admission may be granted to students who lack not over three courses of completing three years of undergraduate work. Such permission is granted only in the Autumn Quarter to enable students to take advantage of courses beginning then. Students so admitted are not allowed to register for a fourth quarter of work in the Law School until the deficiency in undergraduate work is made up.
The degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) is conferred upon candidates therefor who have satisfactorily completed the professional courses and who are college graduates.¹ No law credits are counted if they were obtained before the student was qualified to enter the Law School as a candidate for this degree.

In order to complete the professional course required for the J.D. degree, it is necessary to complete, with a grade of 60 or better, a total of 27 courses of law work distributed over nine quarters of law school residence. These 27 courses² of work must average 70, but in figuring this graduation average, a student having credit in excess of the required 27 courses may drop the lowest ones to the extent of this excess. At least 12 courses of this law work and four quarters of this residence (including the last quarter for which credit is given) must ordinarily have been at this School and not counted toward a law degree elsewhere. At least two courses of work must be taken and passed in the last required quarter of residence.³

Graduates of approved law schools may obtain a degree in three quarters by satisfactorily completing 9 courses.

Candidates who complete the work with a graduating average of 78 receive the degree cum laude.

CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.)

In occasional instances applicants who cannot satisfy the collegiate requirements necessary for a candidacy for the J.D. degree but who have had between two and three years of collegiate work, and who are of mature years may be admitted as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) by special vote of the Faculty. Such admission is granted only in unusual circumstances. Applicants desiring to enter for the degree should assure themselves well in advance that they will be accepted.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon candidates therefor who have satisfactorily completed the professional course. Law work done elsewhere by a student, while inadmissible here for this degree, is credited toward it only upon examinations taken after he becomes admissible.

The requirements as to quality of work, grades attained, and honor degrees are the same as with regard to candidates for the J.D. degree (see above).

Applicants for admission to candidacy for the J.D. or LL.B. degrees are required to take an intelligence test and a legal aptitude test at the beginning of the Autumn Quarter.

CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE (J.S.D.)

Candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) is open to students who are the holders of a Bachelor's degree and of a degree from some law school of high standing, and who show a marked ability for legal scholarship. All admissions to candidacy for this degree are by special vote of the Faculty. Applications should be made not later than April 1.

¹ Those who have not received the college degree before entering the Law School may qualify for it in the manner explained above under “Candidacy for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.”

² See section on “Advanced Standing in Professional Work” for application of this rule to those who enter with credit from another law school.

³ When a student registers for fewer than 3 courses in his last calendar quarter, because he needs less than one quarter of residence to complete the required 9 quarters, this requirement is reduced pro rata.
The J.S.D. degree is conferred upon the satisfaction of the following conditions:
1. At least three quarters of residence at this School.
2. The satisfactory completion at this Law School of such studies as the Faculty may prescribe.
3. The submission of a printed dissertation upon invitation by vote of the Faculty and the acceptance of such dissertation as a creditable contribution to legal science.

ADVANCED STANDING IN PROFESSIONAL WORK

Non-graduates from other law schools of high grade, who are otherwise qualified to enter the School, may receive credit, not ordinarily exceeding 5 quarters of residence and 15 courses in amount, for the satisfactory completion of work done there similar in character to that required here. Graduates of approved law schools may be given a maximum credit of 6 quarters and 18 courses (two years). Such credit may not exceed 3 courses for each quarter of law school residence elsewhere, and in whole or, in part, may be given conditionally or upon examination. Courses for which credit is given are not assigned grades, whether examinations were required here or not. The number of courses of credit given for law work taken at other schools is subtracted from the required 27 courses, and the graduating average of 70 must be obtained for the remaining number of courses taken at this school. Credit given may be withdrawn if the student’s performance in this Law School is unsatisfactory. No credit is given for work not done in residence at a law school.

A student who desires to enter the Law School with advanced standing must present a properly filled out application and a copy of his collegiate and law school record. His admission and the amount of credit given for advanced standing is conditionally determined upon these data. After registering in the School he may be required to take an intelligence test and to have an interview with the Dean. His right to remain in the School after the first 3 quarters of residence may depend in part upon these data.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

In any one quarter first-year students may not register for more than 3 courses, nor other students for more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ courses without the consent of the Dean.

Students may not take examinations (except to remove conditions or for advanced standing) in more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ courses of resident work in any three consecutive quarters. Examinations upon the work of a former year are counted as of that year.

The work of the first year is required. The second- and third-year courses are elective and need not be taken in any fixed order. It should be noted, however, that some second- and third-year courses require one or more other courses as prerequisite thereto.

To obtain credit toward a law degree for any work done in the School, students must pass the regular examinations, which are by printed questions to be answered in writing. Examinations in courses continuing more than one quarter are held only at the completion of the course. No special examinations are given, nor is part credit allowed for any uncompleted course, or for one in which the student has not obtained a grade of 60 in the examination. Conditions may be removed or advanced standing obtained at the next regular examinations.

A student who has had but one examination in a course in which his grade is below 70 may take a second examination therein, and his second grade shall replace the first. Two successive conditions in a course or a single grade below 50 is treated as a failure, and no re-examination in that course is allowed unless it is retaken in class. Students
failing to take the regular examination at the end of any course are not permitted to take a later examination or obtain credit in such course without retaking the same, save upon written petition to the Dean showing exceptional cause, such petition to be filed within ten days after the date of such examination.

Examinations to remove conditions or raise grades, or to obtain a grade when the student was absent from the regular examination, must be taken within one year from the original examination except where no examination in the course is given within one year.

Regular attendance at class exercises is required as a condition of receiving credit for work done, and the privilege of membership in the School may be withdrawn for unsatisfactory work or attendance.

No professional degree is conferred upon any student markedly deficient in English, and no student may receive both a first academic degree and a professional degree in the same quarter.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

PRE-PROFESSIONAL COURSES

The unit of instruction is the "Course" (C). The pre-professional courses meet four or five times a week. They cannot be counted toward the professional degree. Information as to these courses and the organization of the pre-professional work may be obtained from the Assistant Dean.

Law 201.—This course of study is equivalent to 8 courses, but for purposes of registration is treated as a single course. No partial credit is given. It falls into two major parts which are integrally related:

a) Lectures and training in the disciplines of grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

b) The reading and discussion of a small number of great works, classics in history, science, philosophy, and belles lettres.

In connection with the work bearing on scientific method and in connection with the reading of scientific classics, students may be given laboratory or museum experience relevant to particular problems.

In the choice of the classics to be read some emphasis is placed upon great works in the field of social studies, and in connection with the reading and discussion of these works, the attempt is made to acquaint the student with the accumulated knowledge relevant to the solution of important social problems. Furthermore, the liberal arts and the formulation of scientific method are brought to bear critically on the procedures involved in solving social problems.

The methods of instruction vary for different parts of this curriculum:

a) The subject matter of the first part of the course is taught by means of two lectures a week, and training will be achieved by exercises, analyses of texts, and other forms of written and oral work, done under tutorial supervision, or examined in weekly tutorial sessions.

b) The classics are discussed in informal seminars meeting twice a week; further supplementary discussions may occur in tutorial sessions.

c) The student is in addition recommended to attend lectures given in courses throughout the University, in so far as these are considered relevant to the work at any given time. The student is given the privilege of attending courses in any division of the University, so far as this can be properly arranged.

d) It can be estimated approximately that the number of class hours, including tutorial sessions, each week varies between six and twelve, but additional time may be spent in laboratories or other special work under supervision. A major portion of the student's time is reserved for reading.

Autumn, Winter, Spring, hours to be arranged, Adler, Sharp, Gorman, Martin, and Other Members of the Faculties.
Law 210. Accounting in Law Practice.—A course intended primarily to acquaint the lawyer with accounting valuation and the interpretation of accounting data. A brief, intensive study of fundamental accounting principles; accounting presented as a special tool for the lawyer in dealing with business problems; the accounting situations selected from those most frequently met in legal practice. Graham and Katz, Accounting in Law Practice. C., Autumn, Graham.¹

Law 211. Logic and Argumentation.—Language as an instrument of precise intellectual formulation; construction and criticism of definitions, arguments, theories, analyses. Wherever possible legal material used as examples. C., Spring, Rubin.

264. English Legal and Constitutional History.—A study of the growth of English law and governmental organization, designed for pre-legal students. The emphasis is on the period before the American Revolution. Winter, Knappen.

PROFESSIONAL COURSES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1935–36

The unit of professional instruction in the Law School is four hours of classroom work for a quarter. This is designated as a course (C.). Some courses run four hours a week for two quarters. These are designated as double courses (2 Cs.) A course that is given only two hours a week for a quarter is designated as a half-course (½ C.). In the Summer Quarter some courses are given four hours a week for one term only; such courses are designated as minor courses (M.). Other courses are given eight hours a week for either the first or second term; such courses are designated as double minor courses (DM). A seminar meets two to three hours a week for one or two quarters.

Courses indicated for the Summer of 1936 are tentative only.

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

218. Introduction to Law.—Distinction between non-legal and legal relations; development of legal institutions and relations; kinds of legal relations; development and organization of courts. Not a required course; may be taken for credit only by students having fewer than 3 professional courses. Readings and mimeographed materials. C. Spring, Bigelow, Rheinstein.

219. Personal Property.—Distinction between real and personal property; acquisition of rights; gift; bailment; lien; pledge; fixtures; emblements. A required course. Bigelow, Cases on Personal Property (2d ed.). C., Autumn, Bogert; C., Summer, Second Term, 1936, Bigelow.

220. Remedies.—The organization and jurisdiction of the English courts; organization of American courts; the function of pleading—outline of the procedure in an action; theory and scope of the common law actions; the origin and development of the court of chancery, and a brief introduction to chancery procedure. A required course. Cook and Hinton, Cases on Common Law Pleading (part). C., Autumn, Hinton; C., Summer, First Term, 1936.

221. Contracts.—The nature and functions of the contract relation and the prerequisites to its creation; excuses for the non-performance of promises and remedies for breach of promise; problems arising in the transfer of contractual rights; methods of extinguishing contract relations. Attention given throughout to problems of interpretation of agreements. A required course. Costigan, Cases on Contracts (2d ed. or 3d ed.). 2Cs., Summer, Mulder; 2½Cs., Autumn (3 hours), Winter (3 hours), Spring (4 hours), Sharp.

222. Torts.—Conduct actionable under category of intent, including trespass to person and property and defenses thereto; non-contactual interferences with personality such as defamation and invasion of right to privacy; interferences with social and business relations; fraud and deceit; illegal methods of business competition. Conduct actionable under category of negligence, with an extended inquiry into a variety of circumstances leading to liability and to defenses thereto. Conduct otherwise actionable such as extra-hazardous activities. A required course. Bohlen, Cases on Torts (3d ed.,

¹ Economics 210 or Business 210, which are courses in accounting with a somewhat different content may, with the consent of the Dean, be taken in place of Law 210.
1930), with supplementary material compiled by instructor. 2 Cs., Autumn (5 hours) and Winter (4 hours), 2 Cs., Summer, 1936, GREGORY.

223. Criminal Law.—The criminal act; criminal attempts; consent; criminal intent; circumstances affecting intent; justification; parties in crime; agency, joint principals, accessories; crimes against the person, especially murder and manslaughter; larceny and kindred offenses. A required course. Mikell, *Cases on Criminal Law* (2d ed.), 1 ½ Cs., Summer, SEARS; Derby, *Cases on Criminal Law* (3d ed.), 1 ½ Cs., Winter, PUTTKAMMER.

240. Real Property.—Tenure, estates, seisin, future and incorporeal interests, joint ownership, disseisin, uses, and trusts; adverse possession, prescription, accretion; mode of conveyance; execution and delivery of deeds; description of property; estates created; covenants for title; estoppel; priority, notice, and record. A required course. Bigelow, *Introduction to Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles to Real Property* (2d ed.). 1 Cs., Winter (2 hours); and Spring (5 hours), TEFFT.

260. Common Law Pleading.—The objects of pleading; the logical conceptions involved in reaching issues by the use of pleading; the problems arising in any system of pleading, and their solutions in the common law pleading cases involving demurrers, the declaration, affirmative and negative pleas in bar, pleas in abatement, replications and further pleadings, joinder of causes of action and parties, and amendments. A required course. Cook and Hinton, *Cases on Common Law Pleading* (part). 1½ Cs., Spring (3 hours), EAGLETON.

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

These courses are elective and need not be taken in any fixed order. Students are advised to postpone starred (*) courses to the third year.

301. Family Relations.—Marriage and divorce; husband and wife; parent and child; infants. Materials to be announced. C., Winter, C., Summer, 1936, RHEINSTEIN.

320. Sales.—Formation and construction of contracts for the sale of goods; rights and duties of buyers and sellers; remedies available on breach. Williston and McCurdy’s *Cases on Sales*. Prerequisite: Three quarters of work, including Contracts. 1 ½ Cs., Summer, 1 ½ Cs., Winter and Spring (3 hours), BOGERT.

321. Bills and Notes.—Formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; purchase for value without notice; overdue paper; extinguishment; obligations of parties; checks; diligence; presentment, dishonor, protest, notice; the Negotiable Instruments Law. Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Contracts. 1 ½ Cs., Winter and Spring (3 hours), PUTTKAMMER.

322. Insurance.—Fire, life and accident insurance, with respect to: insurable interest; concealment; misrepresentation; warranties; other causes of invalidity of contracts; amount of recovery; subrogation; conditions; waiver, estoppel, election, and powers of agents; assignees and beneficiaries. Vance, *Cases on Insurance*. 1½ Cs. [Not given in 1935-36.]

327. Credit Transactions.—Secured credit transactions, particularly suretyship and mortgage transactions. Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions*. 1½ Cs., Summer, McDougAL.

327A. Suretyship.—Rights of the creditor; rights of the surety against the principal, including reimbursement, subrogation and exoneration; rights of a surety against a cosurety; including subrogation and contribution; subsuretyship; creditor's interest in securities held by the surety; problems arising out of bankruptcy and insolvency; the statute of frauds; the surety's other defenses against the creditor. Campbell's *Cases on Suretyship*. 1½ Cs., Autumn, GREGORY.

328. Administration of Debtors' Estates.—Remedies of judgment creditors; fraudulent conveyances; problems of administration under voluntary assignments and bankruptcy. Casebook to be announced. DM., Summer, First Term, C., Spring, KATZ.

330. Agency.—Nature and kinds of agency; creation; execution of authority; delegation; liability of principal to third parties; ratification; liability of agent to third parties; undisclosed principal; termination of agency. Steffen, *Cases and Other Materials on Agency*. [Not given in 1935-36.]
331. Business Organization I.—Problems of agency in the conduct of business; partnerships, business trusts, de facto corporations, etc. Steffen, Cases and Other Materials on Agency and mimeographed supplement. 1 ½ Cs., Spring, Katz.

332. Business Organization II.—Largely problems of corporation law. Katz, Syllabus and Materials on Corporation Law (mimeographed). 1 ½ Cs., Autumn and Winter (3 hours). (The first half of this course may be taken separately.) 1 ½ Cs., Summer, 1936, Katz.


337. Corporate Reorganization.—Problems in reorganization under the new Sections 77 and 77B of the Bankruptcy Act: "good faith in institution of proceedings"; position of protective committees; questions under Securities Act; fairness of reorganization plans; etc. Materials to be announced. 1 ½ M. Summer, Second Term, Katz.

340. Rights in Land.—Rights of possession of land with respect to air, water, and land; creation, nature, and extent of profits, easements, and licenses; covenants and other agreements affecting use of land; public rights in streams and ways. Bigelow, Cases on Rights in Land (part), and Aigler, Cases on Titles to Real Property (2d ed.) (part). Prerequisite: Real Property. C., Summer; C., Spring, Eagleton.

341. Landlord and Tenant.—Creation of estates for years, from year to year, and at will; tenancy at sufferance; waste; nature, suspension, and apportionment of rents; surrender of leases. Bigelow, Cases on Rights in Land (2d ed.) (parts), and Aigler, Cases on Titles to Real Property (2d ed.) (part). Prerequisite: Real Property. C., Autumn, Bigelow.

342. Wills and Administration.—Testamentary capacity; dispositions in contemplation of death; execution, revocation, republication, and revival of wills; intestate succession; probate and administration; title and powers of executors and administrators; payments of debts, legacies, and distributive shares. Costigan, Cases on Wills (2d ed.). C., Summer; C., Winter, Eagleton.

343. Future Interests.—Classification of future interests; rule against perpetuities; rule in Shelley's Case; construction of limitations; conditions, restraints on alienation; powers. Kales, Cases on Future Interests. Prerequisite: Real Property. C., Spring, Bigelow.

344. Mortgages.—Essential elements of legal and equitable mortgages; rights of mortgagor and mortgagee at law and in equity: title, possession, dower, curtesy, waste, priorities, collateral agreements, foreclosure, redemption, extension, assignment, and discharge of mortgages. Case book to be announced. 2 Cs., Spring, Bogert.

345. Trusts.—The creation and administration of express, private trusts; charitable trusts; resulting and constructive trusts. Scott, Cases on Trusts (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Four quarters of work. 1 ½ Cs., Autumn, Bogert.


351. Equity II.—Specific performance of contracts: affirmative contracts; negative contracts; third persons; legal consequences of right of specific performance; partial performance; consideration; marketable title; statute of frauds; plaintiff's conduct as a defense; mistake; hardship; mutuality. Casebook to be announced. Prerequisite: Contracts. C., Autumn, Tefft; C., Summer, First Term, 1936.

352. Equity III.—Interpleader; bills of peace; bill quia timet; reformation and rescission of contracts for mistake. Ames, Cases in Equity Jurisdiction, Vol. II. Prerequisite: Equity I. 2 Cs., Autumn, Tefft.

353. Quasi-Contracts.—Nature of obligation; restitution at law for benefits conferred under mistake of fact or mistake of law; benefits conferred in reliance upon con-
tract invalid, illegal, unenforceable, or impossible of performance; benefits conferred through intervention in another's affairs; benefits conferred under constraint; restitution as alternative remedy for breach of contract and for tort. Cook, *Cases on Equity*, Vol. III (2d ed.). C., Summer, 1936.


361. Practice.—Jurisdiction in personam and in rem; service and return of process; appearance; proceedings to final judgment; qualification and selection of jury; function of the court and jury; non-suits and directed verdicts; instructions; verdicts; special interrogatories; trials without jury; motions for new trials; bills of exceptions; writs of error. Hinton, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Remedies and Common Law Pleading. C., Autumn, HINTON.

362. Code Pleading.—The complainant, including necessary allegations, method of statement, and prayer for relief; joinder of claims; demurrers; answers, including general and specific denials, new matter, equitable defenses, counter claims, and union of defenses; replies; parties. Prerequisite: Common Law Pleading. Hinton, *Cases on Code Pleading*. C., Spring, HINTON; DM, Summer, Second Term, 1936.

363. Equity Pleading.—Bills in equity, including parties, general requisites, and multifariousness; disclaimer and default; demurrers; pleas; answers; replications; cross-bills; amendments. Hinton, *Cases on Equity Pleading*. Prerequisite: Common Law Pleading. C., Winter, EAGLETON.

364. Criminal Procedure.—Arrest, preliminary examination, bail, indictment, information; arraignment, pleas, motions; trial, proceedings subsequent to trial; modes of review; punishment. Keedy, *Cases on Administration of Criminal Law*. [Not given in 1935-36.]


371. Trade Regulation.—The law of competition, including unfair competition and devices for limiting competition. Casebook to be announced. ½ C., Winter, CROSSKEY.

372. Labor Law.—Early English statutory regulations; legality of combination; federal jurisdiction over labor disputes; legality of means and objects of labor organizations; corporate rights, powers and liabilities of labor unions; trade agreements; the injunction in labor disputes; regulatory labor legislation; compulsory arbitration. Landis, *Cases on Labor Law*. ¾ C., Spring, GREGORY.

373. Air Law.—Right of flight, trespass; liability of owner and operator of aircraft for injury to persons or property on ground, passengers, occupants of other aircraft; licensing of aircraft and airmen; establishment of airports and wrongs committed in their operation. Study of cases, federal statutes and regulations, and state statutory and commission regulation. ½ C., Summer, BOGERT.

376. Public Utility Regulation.—Regulation of general rate level; "value" for ratemaking purposes; certificates of necessity and convenience; regulation of security issues, holding companies, and rates fixed by contract or franchise; regulation of individual rates and practices—discrimination; conflicts between regulatory agencies of nation, state, and city; relative functions of commissions and courts; business subject to regulation as public utilities; Illinois Commerce Commission Act and Interstate Commerce Act. Katz, *Cases on Public Utility Regulation* (mimeographed). C., Summer, 1936, CROSSKEY.

*377. Taxation.—The nature of taxing power and the purposes for which it may be used; distribution of tax burden; legal problems arising in connection with important
types of taxes; exemption; enforcement of tax obligations and taxpayers’ remedies. Magill and Maguire, *Cases on Taxation*. 3C., Winter; 4C., Summer, 1936, Crosskey.

381. **Constitutional Law I.**—The judicial interpretation and enforcement of written constitutions; the three departments of government; the federal system; powers of the national government other than the power to regulate commerce; interstate and foreign commerce. Dodd, *Cases on Constitutional Law*. C., Autumn; C., Summer, 1936, Sears.

*382. **Constitutional Law II.**—Constitutional provisions affecting the rights of individuals and corporations; privileges and immunities of citizens of the U.S.; due process and equal protection of the law; eminent domain; retroactive law in civil cases; citizenship; political and social rights; personal liberty; civil and criminal justice; constitutional revisions and amendments. Dodd, *Cases on Constitutional Law*. C., Spring, Sears.

383. **Administrative Law.**—Administrative power and action; orders; discretion; notice and hearing; examining powers; summary action; form and proof of acts; relief against administrative action; action against officers and against the community; extraordinary legal remedies; equitable relief; appeal; administrative finality. Freund, *Cases on Administrative Law* (2d ed.). C., Summer; C., Spring, Sears.

385. **Municipal Corporations.**—Problems of territorial incorporation; adjustment of state and local powers; governmental and proprietary capacity (contract, tort liability, execution); mode of action; property and undertakings, including streets. Macey, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. [Not given in 1935–36.]

389. **Statutes.**—A consideration of the legislative process, particularly as manifested in the state of Illinois; students interested in any other state or in the federal legislative process will be given an opportunity to investigate them. Draftsmanship of legislative acts also studied, and to some extent statutory interpretation considered. Mimeographed material forms the basis of the course and assigned readings and reports are required. C., Autumn, Sears.

390. **Comparative Law.**—An intensive study of different fields of Comparative Law. For the academic year 1935–36 the subjects are as follows: Administration of justice in present-day continental Europe, especially in Germany, France, and Italy. Sources of the law: constitutional background, legislative agencies, limits of legislative power, judicial control, lawmaking by dictatorial government; organization of courts; the role of legal science and of the courts in the development of the law; judge-made law on the Continent; outline of civil procedure; criminal law and criminal law enforcement. Materials to be announced. C., Summer, Rheinstein.

Conflict of laws in the United States and in Continental Europe; public policy, renvoi, characterization; application of foreign law; right and remedy; conflict of laws in interterritorial, interstate, and international relations; status; validity of contracts. Materials to be announced. C., Spring, Rheinstein.


391. **Conflict of Laws.**—(a) Jurisdiction: sources of law and comity; territorial jurisdiction; jurisdiction *in rem* and *in personam*; (b) remedies, rights of action, and procedure; (c) creation of rights: personal rights; rights of property; inheritance; obligations *ex delicto* and *ex contractu*; (d) recognition and enforcement of rights: personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments; obligations. Beale, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.), Vols. I and II. 1 1/4 Cs., Autumn, Bigelow.

393. **Philosophy of Law.**—An introduction to analyses of the nature of law by means of a historical survey of philosophies of law and a systematic exposition of the axioms and the disputable theses involved in any theory of law. An attempt made to relate the different approaches in the study of law to the different types of practice of the law and to formulate the basic intellectual techniques and operations which must be employed in the solution of any legal problem. Mimeographed materials and collateral readings. C., Adler. [Not given in 1935–36.]

**SEMINAR COURSES**

These courses are open to third-year students and to second-year students of high grade who wish to do specialized work in particular fields of law.
422. Seminar in Torts.—A study of methods of loss distribution in actions arising out of inadvertently caused damage, with special emphasis on automobile accident litigation. The methods studied will be, briefly, that employed at common law with and without special legislation regulating the common-law rules; that employed by jurisdictions adopting comparative negligence statutes with and without tort contribution included; that employed in foreign continental jurisdictions such as Germany; and that recommended in the so-called Columbia report, which will involve a considerable inquiry into insurance and liability without reference to fault or negligence. §C., Spring, GREGORY.

427. Seminar in Credit Transactions.—Modern problems relating to the protection of credit, such as: security agreements in insolvency proceedings; mortgages of future property; moratory legislation; mortgagees and lessees of the mortgagor; the compensated surety. §C. McDougAl.

462. Seminar in Evidence.—A study of special problems in evidence including fundamental logical conceptions in argument and proof and psychological aspects of specific rules. Investigation, reports, and informal discussion. Open to a limited number of students who have completed course 360. §C., Winter, HINTON.

480. Seminar in Problems of Policing and Law Enforcement.—Bail and statutory regulations governing bondsmen. Search warrants, how secured, when necessary, extent of authority conferred. "Third degree," proposed legislation to curb the practice of. Police officers, their powers to arrest without warrant. Proposed modification of jury trial; appeal by the state; coroner and medical examiner system. §C., Autumn, PuttKAMMER.

LECTURES

Legal Ethics. The Canons of Legal Ethics: Professional Standards and Conduct: Duty to Client.—Required of all students. Autumn. 4 lectures by Honorable Evan A. Evans, B.L., LL.B., LL.D., Judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Law Practice in Illinois.—Autumn. Two lectures by Mr. R. Allan Stephens, LL.B., LL.M., Member of the Illinois Bar. Secretary of the Illinois State Bar Association.

Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks.—Autumn. 4 lectures by Mr. Horace Dawson, A.B., J.D., Member of the Illinois Bar.

Probate Practice and Procedure in Cook County.—Winter. Four lectures by Mr. Roger White, A.B., J.D., Member of the Illinois Bar.

Bankruptcy Practice and Procedure.—Spring. Four lectures by Mr. Roger White, A.B., J.D., Member of the Illinois Bar.

ADVANCED WORK FOR MEMBERS OF THE BAR

Seminar courses dealing with problems of interest to practicing lawyers are given one evening per week at the University College, 18 South Michigan Avenue.

Announcements of these courses for the academic year, 1935-36, will be made at the opening of the Autumn Quarter.

RELATED COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Education 306. Constitutional and Legal Basis of Public School Administration.—EDWARDS.

Anthropology 367. Law in Pre-Literate Society.—RADCLIFFE-BROWN.

Political Science 341. Administrative Tribunals.—DIMOCK.

Political Science 361. International Law.—WRIGHT.

Political Science 365. Treaties.—WRIGHT.

Political Science 383. Constitutional Aspects of Social Legislation.—DIMOCK.

Social Service Administration 317. The Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency.—DOBBS.
THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1935

The Summer Quarter begins June 19 and ends August 30, 1935. The First Term ends July 24; the Second Term begins July 25. Law 221 and 223 are beginning first-year work.

FIRST TERM

221. Contracts.—2 Cs., Mulder.
223. Criminal Law.—1 1/2 Cs., Sears.
320. Sales.—1 1/2 Cs., Bogert.
327. Credit Transactions.—1 1/2 Cs., McDougal.
328. Administration of Debtors' Estates.—DM., Katz.
340. Rights in Land.—C., Eagleton.
342. Wills.—C., Eagleton.
373. Air Law.—1/4 C., Bogert.
383. Administrative Law.—1/4 C., Sears.
390C. Comparative Law.—1/4 C., Rheinstein.
427. Seminar in Credit Transactions.—1/4 C., McDougal.

SECOND TERM

221. Contracts (continued).—See First Term.
223. Criminal Law (continued).—See First Term.
320. Sales (continued).—See First Term.
327. Credit Transactions (continued).—See First Term.
337. Corporate Reorganization.—1 1/2 M., Katz.
340. Rights in Land (continued).—See First Term.
342. Wills (continued).—See First Term.
373. Air Law (continued).—See First Term.
383. Administrative Law (continued).—See First Term.
390C. Comparative Law (continued).—See First Term.
427. Seminar in Credit Transactions (continued).—See First Term.

THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1936

TENTATIVE

The Summer Quarter begins June 22 and ends August 28, 1936.1 Law 219, 220, and 222 are beginning first-year work.

FIRST TERM

220. Remedies.—1 1/4 M.
222. Torts.—2 Cs., Gregory.
301. Family Relations.—1/4 C., Rheinstein.
332. Business Organization II.—1 1/2 Cs., Katz.
352. Equity II.—C.
353. Quasi Contracts.—C.
371. Trade Regulation.—1/4 C., Crosskey.

1 The closing date of the Summer Quarter is subject to change.
SECOND TERM

219. Personal Property.—M., Bigelow.
222. Torts (continued).—See First Term.
301. Family Relations (continued).—See First Term.
332. Business Organization II (continued).—See First Term.
353. Quasi Contracts (continued).—See First Term.
362. Code Pleading.—C.
371. Trade Regulation (continued).—See First Term.
377. Taxation (continued).—See First Term.
381. Constitutional Law I (continued).—See First Term.
390. Comparative Law (continued).—See First Term.

Seminars for the Summer Quarter, 1936, will be announced later.

GENERAL INFORMATION

MEMORIAL FUNDS

John P. Wilson Professorship of Law.—Mr. John P. Wilson, Jr., a member of the Chicago Bar, and Mrs. Anna W. Dickinson in 1929 established a trust fund to endow a chair of law to be entitled “The John P. Wilson Professor of Law,” as a memorial to their father, Mr. John P. Wilson, who was for many years an eminent member and leader of the Chicago Bar.

James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund.—Mrs. Anna L. Raymond in 1929 established a trust fund to be known as “The James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund,” as a memorial to her husband, James Nelson Raymond, for many years one of the leading manufacturers of Chicago. The income from this fund is used for the purchase of books for the University of Chicago Law Library.

Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund.—Mrs. Wallace Heckman in 1929 established a trust fund to be known as “The Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund,” as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Wallace Heckman, the Business Manager of the University from 1903 to 1924. The income from the fund is used for the purchase of books for the University of Chicago Law Library.

ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national law-school honor society, founded to encourage scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Its members are selected during the Spring Quarter each year from the 10 per cent of the third-year class who rank highest in scholarship.

LAW REVIEW

The University of Chicago Law Review was founded in 1933. It is published as a quarterly. The organization and management of the Review is vested in the students of the Law School with assistance from the Faculty. Opportunities are afforded all students to try for a position on the editorial board of the Review, and in addition thereto all students are eligible to contribute notes and comments on recent cases.
LAW SCHOOL BAR ASSOCIATION

The University of Chicago Law School Bar Association is an affiliated branch of the Illinois State Bar Association. The membership in the association is open to any student in the Law School, and the officers are chosen from the student body. A number of meetings are held every year at which judges or distinguished members of the bar give informal talks upon matters of professional interest. In addition to these meetings the Association annually holds a number of trials of actual cases.

PRIZES

The Wig and Robe, one of the Law School societies, offers an annual price of $100 to the student who ranks highest in the work of the first two years of the School. To be eligible for this prize a student must have completed at least five and not more than seven quarters of work in residence in the Law School and must have taken and passed examinations in an average of three courses a quarter during that time. A student's average is computed upon all the work, not exceeding six quarters, upon which he has taken examinations while in the School.

The Chicago Chapter of Nu Beta Epsilon Law Fraternity offers a scholarship cup, possession of which remains in the Law School, to be awarded each spring, together with a small replica of the cup, to the first-year law student who has made the highest standing during the past year.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Raymond Scholarships.—Established in 1930 by Mrs. Anna L. Raymond in memory of her husband James Nelson Raymond. There are three scholarships, each of about $500 a year. These are awarded to needy students whose work is of a character to give evidence of high legal ability.

University Scholarships.—University scholarships, each yielding a portion of the tuition fees for an academic year, are awarded annually to meritorious Law School students needing financial assistance. Preference is given to students of high rank. A certain number of these University scholarships are reserved for meritorious students of high rank entering the Law School. Certain services are required in return for these scholarships. Scholarship awards for the Summer Quarter and for the following academic year are made on May fifteenth of each year. Applications should be made in due form upon an application blank which may be secured from the office of the Dean of the Law School.

The La Verne Noyes Foundations, established July 5, 1918, by the gift of Mr. La Verne Noyes, provides in the Colleges and in the Divisions and Professional Schools, tuition scholarships in part or in full for deserving students who: (1) shall themselves have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the War for liberty into which the Republic entered on April 6, 1917, or (2) shall be descendants by blood of anyone in the service in the Army or Navy of the United States who served in said war; or (3) shall be descendants by blood of anyone who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge. The amount of the scholarship depends upon the circumstances of each case. The scholarships are awarded quarterly and the formal application should be filed at least five weeks before the beginning of the quarter for which the scholarship is desired. Application should be made to the office of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships.
FELLOWSHIPS

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

University Fellowships.—Several fellowships are available to candidates for the degree of J.S.D. and may be awarded to suitable applicants in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

Applications for the award of Fellowships should be made not later than March 1. Directions for making such applications will be sent upon request.

LOAN FUNDS

There are numerous loan funds established through the generosity of various friends of the Law School. Loans may be obtained from these funds by Law School students upon a proper showing of the need of financial assistance. Such loans are available only to students who have had at least three quarters 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 Mrs. Anna L. Raymond in 1932 for the benefit of students in the Law School, preference to be given to women students.

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 amount of the loan is limited to one-half of the student's tuition charge. The loans bear interest at 5 per cent, are for not over one year, but may on proper showing be extended. Loans may be made from this fund to students entering the Law School, either for pre-professional or professional work.

SELF-HELP

A large number of students in various ways earn a portion of their expenses while in the University. There are opportunities for part-time work in restaurants, stores, hotels, etc. There is also a limited number of opportunities for remunerated work with the University. The latter resource is opened to those who have spent at least one quarter in residence at the University. While, of course, the University can make no guaranty as to employment, it makes all possible efforts to find opportunities for work for the student. All inquiries regarding self-help for students should be addressed to the Board of Vocational Guidance and Placement, University of Chicago.

Members of the Faculty have occasion from time to time to employ students of outstanding ability to assist them in doing research work.
EMPLOYMENT AFTER GRADUATION

While the Law School cannot pledge itself in any way to provide positions for graduating students, no man of good character who graduates from this school with a high record need have any doubt about securing a position. The Dean’s Office, the Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Placement, and a very active committee of the Law School Alumni Association co-operate in placing graduates of the School.

FEES AND EXPENSES

[Note:—Fees and rates in residence halls, as quoted, are subject to change.]

1. Registration fee.—Each student registering in the University pays a quarterly registration fee of $2.00. This fee replaces the matriculation fee. Students who have already paid the matriculation fee do not pay the registration fee; students who have paid only a part of the matriculation fee are required to pay the balance of that fee according to previous arrangements, but are exempt from the payment of the registration fee.

2. Tuition fee.—The tuition fee in the Law School is $100.00 a quarter for regular pre-professional work (3 courses), and $125.00 a quarter for regular professional work. For the definition of a course see page 9. Students who take part work pay part fees, and receive residence credit pro rata. The same fees are charged for registering as a visitor. Candidates for the J.S.D. degree pay $100.00 a quarter.

The tuition fee for regular work in the College or a Division is $100.00 a quarter. Charges vary proportionately for a smaller amount of work.

3. Graduation fee.—The graduation fee for the J.S.D., J.D., LL.B., and A.B. degrees is $20.00 each.

4. Late fee, student health service.—$2.00. See page 21.

5. Payment of bills.—All tuition fees are due on or before the first day of each quarter, and are payable at the Bursar’s Office, Room 100, Press Building. If not paid before 3:00 P.M. of the fifth day of the quarter a fee of $5.00 is added.

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

The University has ample living accommodations for its students. The new residence halls on the Midway and three halls on the Quadrangles offer attractive accommodations to men students. Six residence halls on the Quadrangles, together with Drexel House, house women students.

The College Residence Halls for Men are located at Sixtieth Street and Ellis Avenue. Each hall accommodates from forty to sixty students. The single rooms are fitted as combination study and bedroom. Suites of two rooms consisting of study and bedroom accommodate one or two students. All of the rooms are completely furnished with the exception of towels. Quarterly rates cover meals in the dining halls, the use of study or suite, and such recreational facilities as library, clubroom, and playing fields. Prices of combination bedroom and study range from $140 to $150 for the quarter. Suites range from $142 to $214 a quarter a man if the suite is occupied by two, or from $207 to $351 if the suite is occupied by one man only. A descriptive pamphlet showing floor plans, details, and form of application will be sent by the Bursar upon request.

There are ten other residence halls (seven for women), the cost of furnished rooms in which varies from $40 to $70 for the quarter.
The Bursar's Office also maintains a listing and inspection service of rooms off the Quadrangles. It is customary for students who engage rooms in private homes to take their meals at the University Commons.

The University has a limited number of apartments for rental to married students studying for higher degrees. These apartments are furnished with the exception of bedding, table linen, and silver. The number of rooms in each apartment ranges from three to six, and the rentals from $45.00 to $57.50 a month. The rental rates include the charge for gas and electric current, and for electric refrigeration.

Application for these apartments indicating the number in the family and the period for which the apartment is wanted should be made to the Bursar, Press Building, Room 100.

International House, the new home for foreign students, given to the University of Chicago, by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., accommodates American as well as foreign students. Room rates range from $50.00 to $98.00 a quarter. Board ranges from $1.00 to $1.50 a day. The membership fee is $5.00 a year. Application should be made to the Director, 1414 East Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago.

6. 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 residing within the Quadrangles. The expenses of a Summer Quarter are about one-third of these amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition*</td>
<td>$375.00</td>
<td>$375.00</td>
<td>$375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and care of room</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td>$168.00</td>
<td>$360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
<td>$246.00</td>
<td>$345.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry and pressing</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
<td>$140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks and supplies</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
<td>$105.00</td>
<td>$165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$826.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,044.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,515.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For a student doing pre-professional work the tuition would be $75.00 less for three quarters.

PRIVILEGES

Students in the Law School are entitled to the privileges of the University upon the same terms as other students, including the use of the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, the Reynolds Clubhouse, the swimming-pool, and the tennis courts, medical examination and advice from the University physician, and admission to other courses in the University.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

The University courses in public speaking and debate are open without extra charge to students of the Law School.

CARE OF STUDENTS’ HEALTH

The University offers health service for students registered on the Quadrangles. Students are urged to make use of the service to the fullest extent. The service, except entrance examination, is not extended to Faculty members or their wives or to full-time employees even though they may be enrolled for part-time instruction. Persons paying more than one-half of the full tuition are not charged for ordinary care at the Health Service, nor for board and room in the hospital for the first three days of any illness. In the case of students paying one-half of the full tuition or less, the service is limited to
ambulatory care which is rendered by the Health Service staff. Hospitalization and visits to other clinics are not provided for members of this group.

For major and elective operations, hospitalization for elective operations, special nurses, private rooms, refractions, X-rays, and special, expensive dressings and appliances, there is a charge, adapted, as far as possible, to the student’s ability to pay.

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 with the exception that, in the Summer Quarter only, medical examination is optional for graduate students. 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. This fee should be paid to the hospital cashier at the clinics and a receipt brought to the Health Service.

STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

The standards of the American Bar Association were adopted in 1921. They provide that all persons admitted to the Bar shall have graduated from a law school that requires of its students (a) at least two years of college preparation as a prerequisite for admission to the School, (b) at least three academic years of study before obtaining its degree. Such a law school must also have an adequate library and a sufficient number of full-time teachers to give adequate personal contact with the student body, and it shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise.

These stands have, in whole or in part, been adopted by statute in many states.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN THE LAW SCHOOL 1933-34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate students</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-year law students</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-year law students</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-year law students</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-professional students¹</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in Law School</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in other departments taking law courses</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ These are students enrolled in the Law School as candidates for the Bachelor’s degree who have not yet begun professional work.
TABULAR VIEW OF PROFESSIONAL COURSES OFFERED IN THE LAW SCHOOL, 1935-36

The number following the name of the course indicates the number of hours a week that the course meets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUMMER, 1935</th>
<th>AUTUMN, 1935</th>
<th>WINTER, 1936</th>
<th>SPRING, 1936</th>
<th>SUMMER, 1936*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Term</td>
<td>First Term</td>
<td>First Term</td>
<td>First Term</td>
<td>First Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>Contract</td>
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<td>Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>Torts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>Remedies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Property</td>
<td>Remedies</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND AND THIRD YEAR</td>
<td>SECOND AND THIRD YEAR</td>
<td>SECOND AND THIRD YEAR</td>
<td>SECOND AND THIRD YEAR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wills</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rights in Land</td>
<td>Rights in Land</td>
<td>Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>Suretyship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credit Transactions</td>
<td>Credit Transactions</td>
<td>Constitutional Law I</td>
<td>Constitutional Law I</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Law</td>
<td>Air Law</td>
<td>Business Organization II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Reorganization</td>
<td>Corporate Reorganization</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar in Credit Transactions</td>
<td>Seminar in Credit Transactions</td>
<td>Federation Jurisdiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar in Police Problems</td>
<td>Seminar in Police Problems</td>
<td>Statutes</td>
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<td>Statutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar in Evidence Problems</td>
<td>Seminar in Evidence Problems</td>
<td>Seminar in Evidence Problems</td>
<td>Seminar in Evidence Problems</td>
<td>Seminar in Evidence Problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Program for Summer, 1936, tentative and subject to change without notice.
† Not required.