I. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The first University of Chicago originated in a gift of land by Senator Stephen A. Douglas in 1856. Instruction was begun in 1858 and nearly five thousand students attended the preparatory, college, and law courses of the institution before it was forced to close in 1886 following financial difficulties during a period marked by the Chicago fire and financial panics. A new university, first conceived of as a Baptist college, was incorporated on September 10, 1890, as the result of efforts of a group headed by Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed and Frederick Taylor Gates which was successful in persuading John D. Rockefeller to found an educational institution in Chicago. Professor William Rainey Harper of Yale University became the first president of the University of Chicago, July 1, 1891, and instruction was begun October 1, 1892.

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

In 1902 President Harper's plan was approved by the Trustees, and the Law School was opened in October of that year.* The first Dean was Professor Joseph Henry Beale of Harvard University, who had been granted a leave of absence for two years to inaugurate the School. The goal of the School as stated in the first Announcements was "to afford

* The University of Chicago Law School has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the School was founded in 1902. It has been on the approved list of the American Bar Association since the standards of that association were adopted in 1921. They provide that all persons admitted to the bar shall have graduated from a law school that requires of its students (1) at least two years of college preparation as a prerequisite for admission to the School, and (2) 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.
adequate preparation for the practice of law as a profession in any jurisdi­ction in which the common law prevails, and to cultivate and encourage the scientific study of systematic and comparative jurisprudence, legal history, and principles of legislation." The original program was one of three years preceded by at least three years of collegiate training. The curriculum included one year of prelegal studies composed largely of history, economics, logic, political theory, ethics, and sociology, and the three-year course of professional study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws. Administrative, comparative, and international law were included in the professional curriculum.

In 1904, Professor Beale was succeeded by James Parker Hall, who continued as Dean until his death in 1928. In 1929, Harry Augustus Bigelow, a member of the Faculty since 1904, became Dean of the School and served in that capacity until 1939.

II. OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum of the Law School is designed not only to prepare students for professional activities as advocates and counselors on legal matters, but also to prepare them for judicial, legislative, and administrative positions. The program is based upon a belief that the more important problems confronting lawyers, judges, and legislators are basically economic and social, and that broad training is essential to equip law-school graduates to cope with them. To this end the program of the School is planned to give the student a comprehension of and proficiency in the technical and traditional legal subjects and to integrate these studies with subjects such as accounting, economics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology. The study of legal history, jurisprudence, and comparative law is introduced as contributing to this integration.

The School offers the three following programs:

1. A Four-Year Program leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) and Doctor of Law (J.D.).
2. A Three-Year Program leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.).
3. A program for research in law leading to the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.).