

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

The University of Chicago Law School was established in 1902. Its aim is 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 or 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 business. The method of instruction employed is the analysis, comparison, and discussion of decided cases in the different fields of law, and individual research under supervision in various problems of modern law. Its purpose is to give an effective knowledge of underlying legal principles and to train the student in independent legal reasoning. The course of study offered, requiring three academic years for completion, is not local in its scope, but constitutes a preparation for the practice of law in any English-speaking jurisdiction. By taking advantage of the quarter system (see "General Information," p. 3) 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 candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.), which is conferred upon college graduates only. The University permits one year of law to be counted as the fourth year of undergraduate work, thus enabling candidates for the J.D. degree to obtain both the academic and the professional degree in six years. (See "Degrees," p. 8.) Mature students who have completed between two and three years of college work in an approved university or college may be admitted by vote of the faculty as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) under the conditions stated under "Admission to the Law School," p. 7.

It is very desirable that the preliminary education of law students should include work in the social sciences, and students expecting to study law are strongly advised to devote at least a year of their undergraduate work to these subjects. Suggested topics are found under "Prelegal Courses," p. 11.

THE LAW BUILDING

The Law School occupies a building within the University quadrangles, erected especially for it. 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 theater form. The mezzanine floor is occupied by the library stack-room and 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.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains about 60,000 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 940,000 volumes.