

I. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

A school of law and jurisprudence was contemplated in the original plan for the University of Chicago. The school should, according to William Rainey Harper, the first president of the University, be 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 it was not to be separated either by location or by spirit from the University at large. It should be 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 goal of the School as stated in the first *Announcements* was "to afford 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 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.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT

The curriculum of the Law School is designed to provide the essential training required for preparation for the practice of law, and for scholarly work in the science of law. Emphasis is placed on a knowledge of the history, principles, and purposes of legal institutions, the operation of these institutions in the modern world, and the development of skills of legal craftsmanship. The basic curriculum incorporates the traditional legal fields and disciplines essential to the work of the law. Where relevant and practicable, the data and theories of the social sciences are used to further the study of law. The usual, although not exclusive, form of instruction is the case method; emphasis is also placed on individual instruction through a legal writing and research program which is required of every student. Opportunity for specialization is provided in the second and third years of each student's program. The graduate program is planned to provide opportunity and guidance for research in the science of law. A special graduate program exists for foreign students whose undergraduate law training has not been primarily in the field of the Common Law and who desire to do research in comparative law.