



PROGRAMS *of* INSTRUCTION

THE DOCTOR OF LAW (J.D.) DEGREE

The regular curriculum in the Law School is a three-year (nine-quarter) program leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). The program is open to candidates who have received a Bachelor's degree from an approved college before beginning their study in the Law School and to a limited number of highly qualified students who have completed three years of undergraduate studies but have not received degrees. The Law School will not award Bachelor's degrees to such candidates, but in some cases undergraduate institutions will treat the first year of law study as fulfilling part of the requirements for their own Bachelor's degrees.

The entering class for the J.D. program is limited to approximately 185 students. All students begin the program during the Autumn Quarter in September. The calendar for the academic year is located on the last page of these Announcements.

THE JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS

Students may apply for joint degrees with other divisions of the University. The student must gain acceptance to each degree program separately. The following joint degrees are the most popular:

Business: Students can earn both the J.D. and the M.B.A. degrees in four calendar years. Students may also pursue a J.D./Ph.D. in conjunction with the Graduate School of Business.

History: The Law School and the Department of History offer a joint program leading to the J.D. degree and the Ph.D. degree in history.

Economics: Law students may use several courses offered in the Law School's Law and Economics Program to satisfy course requirements in the Department of Economics for the Ph.D. degree in economics, and thereby obtain that degree in less than the normal time required.

International Relations: A student may earn both the J.D. and the A.M. degree in International Relations in eleven quarters.

Public Policy: A student may earn a Master of Public Policy degree in conjunction with their J.D. through the Harris School of Public Policy. The program takes four years.

Students in the Law School may become candidates for advanced degrees in other fields and earn credit toward such degrees by study during the regular summer quarters of the University. The Law School is flexible in granting leaves to those students who wish to pursue advanced degrees in other departments of the University in conjunction with their work toward the J.D. degree. For detailed information about these arrangements, applicants should consult the Law School's Admissions Office.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM

The Law School offers four graduate degrees: Master of Laws (LL.M.), Master of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.), Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.), and Doctor of Comparative Law (D.Comp.L.). All four programs are limited to students who have already obtained a first law degree from an A.B.A. approved law school in the United States or a similarly accredited foreign institution. All four programs require full time attendance at the Law School for at least one academic year (three consecutive academic quarters). Thus, students interested in the J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. degrees must first spend a year in the Law School's LL.M. program. Students may begin these programs only in the Autumn Quarter.

Unlike a number of other law schools, the University of Chicago does not offer a specialized graduate degree program with a large number of graduate courses in a particular field such as taxation or securities regulation. The LL.M. degree is awarded to students who have successfully completed 27 course hours (generally nine courses) over three quarters while maintaining a grade point average of 70. There are no courses in the curriculum just for LL.M. students; LL.M. students will have all of their classes with students in the J.D. program. The M.Comp.L. degree may be awarded at the student's discretion if the same requirements are fulfilled.

A small number of extraordinary students, usually no more than one or two per year, will be admitted to the J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. programs after having completed the second quarter of the academic year in residence leading to the LL.M. degree. In order to qualify for admission to this program, students must ordinarily have maintained at least a 78 average during those two quarters, must identify a faculty member who is willing to supervise a dissertation, and must submit a dissertation proposal that in the opinion of the Graduate Studies Committee promises to result in a creditable contribution to legal scholarship. The degree of J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. will be awarded to students who have submitted a dissertation, within five years of the year in residence, that is accepted by the faculty.

LL.M. ADMISSIONS PROCESS

Each year the Law School receives approximately 750 applications for the approximately 50 positions in the LL.M. program. In recent years virtually all of the students admitted to the LL.M. program have been graduates of foreign law schools. This is a reflection not of a bias in favor of foreign law school graduates but rather a judgment by the Graduate Studies Committee that the Law School's small size and lack of graduate programs specializing in specific substantive areas make it unsuitable for most American law school graduates thinking of a second degree. Exceptions may be made for American law graduates whose research interests strongly correlate with those of a member of the faculty, and for whom graduate studies at this law school seem to be particularly appropriate.

Admission decisions for the LL.M. program are based primarily on two factors: 1) the ability of the applicant to flourish in a demanding academic program as evidenced by the prior academic and professional record; and 2) the extent to which the applicant's background and research interests coincide with available academic

resources for the academic year for which he or she will be in residence. It is, therefore, particularly important for the application to be accompanied by a detailed statement of the candidate's academic interests and career plans.

The University requires that all applicants who are not U.S. citizens or U.S. Permanent Residents must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) within two years of the date of their application. Students who have studied in English (in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, African countries, etc.) are not exempt from this requirement. The only exceptions are students from Australia, the English-speaking provinces of Canada, New Zealand, English-medium universities in South Africa, or the United Kingdom. Exceptions may be granted as well to foreign applicants who have completed more than one year of full-time study in a U.S. college or university within the past five years. Domestic applicants whose native language is not English and who have not attended schools where instruction is in English may also be required to submit TOEFL scores. A minimum total score of 250 with 25 in each subscore on the computer-based TOEFL or a total score of 600 with 60 in each subscore on the paper-based TOEFL is generally required and most admitted LL.M. applicants have substantially higher scores.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Journals. The Law School publishes seven professional journals, *The University of Chicago Law Review*, *The University of Chicago Legal Forum*, *The University of Chicago Law School Roundtable*, *The Chicago Journal of International Law*, *The Supreme Court Review*, *The Journal of Law & Economics*, and *The Journal of Legal Studies*. *The Law Review* is a quarterly and the *Legal Forum*, the *Roundtable*, and the *The Chicago Journal of International Law* are annuals; all four are published under the management of a board of student editors. *The Supreme Court Review* is an annual volume devoted to responsible professional criticism of the current decisions of the Supreme Court. *The Journal of Law & Economics* provides a forum for the publication of writings by economists and lawyers on problems that are both economic and legal and seeks to stimulate scholarly investigation of such problems. *The Journal of Legal Studies* provides a forum for basic theoretical, empirical, historical, and comparative research into the operation of legal systems and institutions.

The John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics is one of the many interdisciplinary traditions that have thrived at the Law School. Because economics provides a tool for studying how legal rules affect the way people behave, knowing what kinds of insights economics can offer to the analysis of legal problems has become an important part of a lawyer's education. The Law School has been the center of teaching and research on the application of the theories and methods of economics to legal questions for over 50 years. Nobel laureate Ronald Coase, whose paper on the problem of social cost started law and economics as a distinct discipline, is a member of the Law School faculty. Other seminal figures in the field, including Richard Epstein, William Landes, and Richard Posner, are also active in the program. Program faculty teach and write in many areas of the law, including copyright and patent law, bankruptcy, commercial law, corporations, antitrust, international trade, and civil procedure. Recent work of the faculty has examined health care reform, deposit insurance and bank regulation, game theory and the law, product liability, and behavioral analysis of law. The Program offers

a range of courses and seminars to interested students, including Nobel laureate Gary Becker's microeconomics course. No other law school provides comparable opportunities for study and research in this field. The Law School and the Department of Economics offer a joint degree program leading to the J.D. and Ph.D. degrees. Professors Richard A. Epstein and David A. Weisbach are directors of the Program.

The Center on Civil Justice, established in 1998, studies how law is practiced in the United States. The Center aims to shed light on the legal system and develop a realistic picture of law and human behavior. The Center focuses on what civil courts and administrative agencies actually do. The Center was founded by Cass Sunstein, Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Service Professor at the Law School. The Center is co-directed by Sunstein and Professor Lisa Bernstein. The Center on Civil Justice draws from the interests and expertise of interested faculty in the Law School and the University, including Professors Randal Picker, Eric Posner, Tracey Meares and others.

The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, established in 1965 under a grant from the Ford Foundation, is concerned with enlarging knowledge of behavior defined as criminal and with studying the operation of the agencies of criminal justice and other agencies of social control. The Center maintains close working relations with other disciplines in the behavioral sciences relevant to the prevention and treatment of crime. Research projects have included an analysis of the operation of deterrent processes in the criminal law; the relationship of weapons to homicide rates and gun-control measures; several aspects of the administration of justice in juvenile and family courts; various prison studies; a field experiment testing effects of pretrial settlement conferences; a criminal justice textbook; and two ongoing series, *Studies in Crime and Justice* and *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*. Professor Tracey Meares is the director of the Center.

The Law School's Program in Legal History encourages research and study in this field. In addition to courses devoted to the subject, the Law School sponsors the Maurice and Muriel Fulton Lecture, which invites a prominent legal historian to speak each year. Periodical workshops, held jointly with the Department of History, bring together faculty and students to discuss a scholarly paper on a topic of legal history. Professors R. H. Helmholz and Philip Hamburger direct the Program.

