

PROGRAMS *of* INSTRUCTION

THE DOCTOR OF LAW (J.D.) DEGREE

The regular or professional 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 175 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 COMBINED DEGREE PROGRAMS

Students in the Law School may, with the permission of the Graduate School of Business, become candidates for the M.B.A. degree while pursuing their work toward the J.D. degree. By using certain courses in partial satisfaction of the requirements for both degrees, a student may be able to earn both the J.D. and the M.B.A. degrees in four calendar years. For detailed information about these arrangements, applicants should consult the Dean of Students in the Law School.

The Law School and the Department of History offer joint programs leading to the J.D. degree and the A.M. or Ph.D. degrees in history. Those programs are described in the section of these *Announcements* dealing with Research and Special Programs.

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 A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in economics, and thereby obtain such degrees in less than the normal time required.

A student may earn both the J.D. and the A.M. degree in International Relations in eleven quarters by counting three courses jointly listed by the Law School and the Committee on International Relations toward both degree programs.

The University's Graduate School of Public Policy Studies offers a one-year program leading to the Master of Arts degree in public policy. The program is available to law students who desire to develop expertise in the area of public policy. A full description of the program is contained in the section on Research and Special Programs. The Law School will grant a one-year leave to any student who wishes to participate in this program.

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.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM

The Law School has for many decades maintained programs of study beyond the first degree in law. In recent years the Graduate Program has been composed primarily of graduates of approved foreign law schools who wish to experience an initial exposure to American law and legal institutions. For American and Commonwealth lawyers, the Law School has tended in its graduate programs to emphasize advanced scholarship in areas of particular faculty strengths. Each year, approximately 40-45 exceptionally qualified candidates are admitted to the Master of Laws Program in which course work predominates. Students who have well-defined research interests may work as candidates for the advanced degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) or Doctor of Comparative Law (D.Comp.L.). At any one time there are usually no more than two or three students pursuing the J.S.D. and D.Comp.L. degrees. Graduate study at the Law School is designed to provide considerable flexibility in matching the research interests of students and faculty. Degree candidacy is normally required; it is rare for visiting scholars to be at the Law School if they are not in degree programs.

Admission to the Graduate Programs, supervision of graduate students' programs, and the administration of requirements for degrees are under the supervision of the faculty Committee on Graduate Studies. The grading system and the requirements for satisfactory academic standing applicable to students in the J.D. program are also applicable to students in graduate degree programs, except where other requirements are imposed by the rules of the Committee on Graduate Studies. Students whose native language is other than English, and who submit a recent TOEFL score, will receive extra time on exams.

THE MASTER OF LAWS AND THE MASTER OF COMPARATIVE LAWS DEGREES

While there were historical differences between the two programs, those differences have been largely eliminated in recent years. Consequently, most degree candidates choose to receive the Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree. If, however, a student prefers to be awarded the Master of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.) degree, that option is available. The Graduate Program leading to either degree is limited to students (1) who have obtained a first degree in law from an approved American or foreign school of law, (2) whose undergraduate record displays high scholarly aptitude, and (3) who display qualities of maturity and serious purpose sufficient to justify the expectation that they will satisfactorily complete the requirements for the LL.M. degree.

The LL.M. or M.Comp.L degree is awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters and have completed their studies with a minimum average of 70. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete the equivalent of nine or more course hours. Credit

for twenty-seven course hours and the maintenance of satisfactory academic standing are needed to qualify for the degree.

THE DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE AND DOCTOR OF COMPARATIVE LAW DEGREES

The Graduate Program leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) and Doctor of Comparative Law (D.Comp.L.) degrees is limited to a small number of extraordinary students (1) who have obtained a first degree in law from an approved American or foreign school of law, (2) whose undergraduate record displays outstanding scholarly aptitude, (3) who at the time of their admission demonstrate clearly defined research interests, and (4) who display qualities of maturity and serious purpose sufficient to justify the expectation that they will successfully complete the requirements of the doctorate.

Students will normally be admitted to the J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. degree program after 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 find two faculty members who are prepared to supervise their dissertation, and must submit a dissertation proposal that in the opinion of the Committee on Graduate Studies promises to result in a creditable contribution to legal scholarship.

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence or of Doctor of Comparative Law will be awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters, have completed their studies with at least a 78 average, and have submitted a dissertation that is accepted by the faculty as a creditable contribution to legal scholarship.

To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete the equivalent of nine or more course hours. Credit for at least twenty-seven course hours and the maintenance of satisfactory academic standing are needed to qualify for the degree.

The dissertation must be submitted to the Committee on Graduate Studies within five years after completion of the period in residence, must be in publishable form, and must comply with form requirements established by the Committee on Graduate Studies and the Dissertation Secretary of the University. Three typewritten, printed, or duplicated copies must be deposited with the Committee on Graduate Studies not later than five weeks before the date of the convocation at which the degree is to be awarded.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Law School publishes eight professional journals, *The University of Chicago Law Review*, *The University of Chicago Legal Forum*, *The University of Chicago Law School Roundtable*, *The Supreme Court Review*, *The Journal of Law & Economics*, *The Journal of Legal Studies*, *The East European Constitutional Review*, and *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*. The *Law Review* is a quarterly and the *Legal Forum* and the *Roundtable* are annuals; all three 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 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, and product liability. 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. A complete description can be found in the section of these *Announcements* that deals with Curriculum. Kenneth W. Dam is the director of the program.

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 Stephen J. Schulhofer is the director of the Center.

The Program in Law and Government, established in 1987, focuses on the institutional arrangements of government. Its objective is to advance understanding of the purposes and performance of existing legal structures and processes and to evaluate their adequacy in our society. The program is designed to redress a serious deficiency in legal education and scholarship, which have traditionally emphasized the judicial process and neglected the many other ways in which law shapes the exercise of governmental powers. The program draws on

a wide range of disciplines, including law, political theory, philosophy, political science, public choice, economics, organization theory, history, and comparative law and politics. Professor Stephen Holmes is the director of the program.

The Center for the Study of Constitutionalism in Eastern Europe, established in 1989, has undertaken a comprehensive program to analyze the recasting of legal, economic, social, and political institutions in the nations of Eastern Europe. The Center's scholars are attempting to understand the legal, political and economic consequences of specific constitutional arrangements, the essential relationship between economic and personal liberty, and the reasons why particular constitutional structures are adopted in one country but not in another. The Center focuses on ten specific areas of study: constitution-making procedures; legislative/executive relations and presidential powers; ethnic and national conflict; federalism and local government; retribution and restitution; privatization and private property; judicial review; individual rights; election laws and party formation; and political psychology. The ongoing work of the Center is reflected in the *East European Constitutional Review*, which is published quarterly (the *Review* is also published in Russian for distribution in the former Soviet Union); a Working Paper series; semiannual conferences in Eastern Europe and at the Law School; the comprehensive codification of all documents generated as part of the process of constitutional change; and a book series. The Center has engaged the energies of distinguished scholars and government officials from throughout Eastern Europe and Russia, who work on a regular basis with the Center. Several of these "correspondents" have served as visiting professors at the Law School, thus bringing the work of the Center directly into the classroom. The Center maintains offices in Chicago, Budapest and Moscow.

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. 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. The Law School and the Department of History offer a joint program leading to the J.D. degree and the A.M. or Ph.D. degrees in history. Both programs require nine quarters of residence in the Law School which include at least three legal history courses or seminars. The joint program leading to the A.M. degree involves two additional quarters of residence and six courses or seminars in the Department of History. The Ph.D. joint program requires three quarters and nine history courses beyond the J.D. programs. In addition, a Ph.D. candidate must pass an oral examination after the third quarter in the Department of History and complete a dissertation.

The Legal Theory Program is a central focus for interdisciplinary work at the Law School. The Legal Theory Program is primarily concerned with the increasingly important relationship between law and such subjects as moral philosophy, political theory, political science, and cognitive psychology. The Legal Theory Workshop, a yearlong series, sponsors speakers, generally from outside the Law School and the university, who present papers at the frontiers of research on matters dealing either with the relationship between law and those other disciplines or with developments in those other disciplines that might affect the study of the law. The

Workshop, which is open to all members of the Law School community, attracts scholars and students from throughout the university and the city. David A. Strauss is currently the director of the program.

The Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies is a separate academic unit within the University, which offers the M.P.P., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. Established in 1988, the School serves as the primary locus of training and research on public policy issues at the University of Chicago. In addition to its professional two-year M.P.P. program, the School offers a one-year specialized M.A. program for students who wish to retain a primary academic and professional affiliation with one of the other academic or professional schools in the University, but who wish to spend a year focusing on public policy. This program provides students with fundamental skills of quantitative policy analysis which enables them to examine the policy problem associated with their primary areas of study. Law students interested in the one-year Master's Degree program in Public Policy should contact the Dean of Students at the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

