

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 inside back cover 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 PROGRAMS

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 lawyers, the Law School has tended in its graduate programs to emphasize advanced scholarship in areas of particular faculty strengths. A small number of exceptionally qualified candidates continue to be admitted to Master of Laws and Master of Comparative Law programs in which course work predominates. Students who have well-defined research interests may work as candidates for the advanced degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence or Doctor of Comparative Law, but degree candidacy is not necessarily required. Graduate study at the Law School is designed, therefore, to provide considerable flexibility in matching the research interests of students and faculty.

Admission to the Graduate Programs, supervision of 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 applicable to students in degree programs, except where higher requirements are imposed by the rules of the Graduate Programs. Students whose native tongue is other than English may receive extra time on examinations.

Inquiries concerning admission to the Graduate Programs should be addressed to the Director of Graduate Legal Studies, The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Applications for admission should be completed by February 15 before the Autumn Quarter for which the student desires admission.

The Master of Laws Degree

The Graduate Program leading to the LL.M. degree is limited to students (1) who have obtained an undergraduate degree from an approved 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. A student admitted to the Comparative Law Program may, at any time during his period of study in residence, petition for admission to candidacy for the LL.M. degree.

The degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) is awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters and have completed their studies with at least a 70 average. 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 Degree

The Graduate Program leading to the J.S.D. degree is limited to students (1) who have obtained an undergraduate law degree from an approved school of law,

(2) whose undergraduate record displays outstanding scholarly aptitude, (3) who at the time of their admission demonstrate well-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.

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) is awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters, have completed their studies with at least a 70 average, and, after admission to candidacy for the degree, 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 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 the completion of the period in residence. To be acceptable, the dissertation must constitute a creditable contribution to legal scholarship and must be in publishable form. 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 granted. Dissertations must conform to requirements of form established by the Committee on Graduate Studies and the Dissertation Secretary of the University.

Students admitted to candidacy for the J.S.D. degree will be awarded the LL.M. degree following completion of the year in residence. Students who have been admitted to the J.S.D. program but are denied admittance to candidacy for the J.S.D. degree, and who have satisfied the requirements for the LL.M. degree, may be awarded the LL.M. degree upon recommendation of the Committee on Graduate Studies and favorable action by the faculty.

The Comparative Law Program

The graduate Comparative Law Program makes available to a small number of highly qualified law graduates trained primarily in foreign legal systems the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of American law and legal institutions, to pursue comparative studies in their fields of special interest, and to engage in research in such fields. The degrees awarded in this program are the Master of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.) and the Doctor of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.).

Admission to the Comparative Law Program is open to students who are graduates of approved foreign law schools and whose credentials establish to the satisfaction of the Committee on Graduate Studies that they are qualified to undertake advanced study and research in law. Foreign law school graduates who have been admitted to the LL.M. program may, at any time during their period of study in residence, petition for transfer to the Comparative Law Program.

The degree of Master of Comparative Law is awarded to students in the Comparative Law Program who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters, have satisfactorily completed their studies with at least a 70 average, and are recommended for the M.Comp.L. degree by the Committee on Graduate Studies and by the faculty. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete nine or more course hours. The program is individually arranged with the student's faculty adviser and is expected to occupy

the student's full time. At least half of the student's work in residence must be devoted to studies of Anglo-American law. Students will normally be expected to arrange their programs so as to include courses in civil procedure, constitutional law, torts, and contracts.

The degree of Doctor of Comparative Law is awarded to students who are graduates of approved foreign law schools, have completed with distinction the residence work required for the M.Comp.L. or LL.M. degrees, and, after admission to candidacy for the degree, have submitted a dissertation that is accepted by the faculty as a creditable contribution to the literature of comparative law. Dissertations must conform to the requirements of form established by the Committee on Graduate Studies and the Dissertation Secretary of the University.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Law School publishes six professional journals, *The University of Chicago Law Review*, *The University of Chicago Legal Forum*, *The Supreme Court Review*, *The Journal of Law and Economics*, *The Journal of Legal Studies*, and *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*. The *Law Review* is a quarterly and the *Legal Forum* is an annual volume; both 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 and 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 Law School's long-standing concern with the relationships between law and economics is reflected in the *Law and Economics Program*. The School has long been the center of teaching and research on the application of the theories and methods of economics to legal questions. A number of courses are offered in this area; they are described in the section of these *Announcements* dealing with Curriculum. No other law school provides comparable opportunities for study and research in this field. The aim of the Law and Economics Program is to advance understanding of the effects of laws, and hence to enlighten both economic theory and proposals for law reform, by systematic investigation of aspects of the legal system in a framework of economic analysis. A continuing series of studies has focused on antitrust, the economics of business organizations, public regulation of economic enterprise, and economic analysis of the common law. Recent studies examined the mandatory disclosure system in securities regulation, the welfare effects of inflation, predatory pricing, the market for corporate control, antitrust sanctions, the role of "social" investing in the management of pension trusts, and the economics of torts law.

The Law School has available to members of law school and economics faculties a limited number of Fellowships in Law and Economics. Fellows spend between one and three quarters at the Law School pursuing individually tailored programs of study in the application of economics to law. The Fellowship program is designed to enhance the research and teaching capabilities of law teachers and economists in this rapidly expanding field. Professor Daniel R. Fischel is 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 pre-trial 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 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, which involves courses and seminars, lectures, a workshop for students and faculty, and student fellowships, 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. The program examines such issues as the role of domestic laws in the conduct of foreign and defense policy; the control of budget and spending decisions; welfare policy; and the choice, design, and implementation of regulatory policies. Professor Michael W. McConnell is the Director of the Program.



The Law School has long encouraged research and study in legal history. In addition to courses devoted to the subject, the Law School sponsors the annual Maurice and Muriel Fulton Lecture, which invites a prominent legal historian to speak. Periodical workshops, held under the auspices of the Leonard M. Rieser Memorial Fund, bring together faculty and students to discuss a scholarly paper on a topic of legal history. Significant research projects under way cover the history of criminal procedure, the rise of legal realism, the historical role of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the evolution of nineteenth-century private law.

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. 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 *Graduate School of Public Policy* is a separate academic unit within the University, authorized to award graduate degrees in Public Policy. The School offers a one-year specialized 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. The School offers a variety of experiences for students with public policy interests, including research seminars, directed client-oriented projects, and field internships. The School's faculty come from almost all areas of the University, including the Law School, the Graduate School of Business, the School of Social Service Administration, the School of Medicine, the Divinity School, and the graduate departments of Chemistry, Economics, Education, History, Political Science, Sociology, and Statistics. Law students interested in the one-year Master's Degree program in Public Policy should contact the Dean of the Graduate School of Public Policy, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.