New Law School Building

On January 18, 1956, Chancellor Kimpton announced that the Ford Foundation had granted $1,275,000 to the University of Chicago to aid in the construction of a new law building, to provide funds for law fellowships, and for expanded instruction in legislative drafting. The grant provides $800,000 toward the estimated $3,500,000 construction cost of the new Law School Building, which is one of the objectives of the campaign for funds initiated by the University last June. On page 2 of this issue of the Record the Foreign Law Fellowships and the Law Fellowships for Commonwealth Students, in aid of which the Ford Foundation grant will be used, are discussed briefly. The Law Revision program, which will be assisted also, was explained by Professor Dunham in the Autumn issue of the Record.

The projected building has been designed by Eero Saarinen and Associates, who are now consulting architects to the University for the physical development of the entire campus. The building will be erected south of the Midway, in the block bounded by Sixtieth Street on the north, Sixty-first Street on the south, University Avenue on the east, and Greenwood Avenue, recently closed to traffic, on the west. It will thus occupy a site directly between the new American Bar Center on the east and Burton-Judson Courts, the University's newest and largest Residence Halls, on the west. The new building will have a direct physical linkage with Burton-Judson, in which law students will be housed. The Law School Building will consist of four wings, with purposes and facilities as follows: (1) The Auditorium-Courtroom Wing. This wing will contain a completely equipped courtroom seating about 250, with appropriate satellite rooms and an auditorium accommodating about 600. Flexible dividers will make it possible to close off the front portion of the auditorium should a very large classroom be desired. (2) The Classroom-Seminar Room Wing. This long, low wing will have a corridor running along one side its full length. Students will go up one

New Appointment

The Law School is pleased to announce the appointment of Francis A. Allen to be Professor of Law, effective July 1. Mr. Allen is currently professor of law at the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Allen was graduated summa cum laude from Cornell College in 1941. His legal education was secured at the Law School of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1946 magna cum laude. He interrupted his law-school training to serve for three years in the Army Air Forces. During his Senior year in law school he was editor-in-chief of the Illinois Law Review.

Upon graduation, Professor Allen was appointed law clerk to Mr. Chief Justice Vinson, of the United States Supreme Court, with whom he worked during the 1946
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flight from this corridor to reach four classrooms, varying in capacity from 85 to 170, and down one flight to five seminar rooms, accommodating 18 to 43 students, and to the student locker area. (3) The Library-Office Wing. This central, seven-story structure will have storage and mechanical facilities on the ground floor. On the first floor will be located an exhibition area and a student lounge. The presence of a small warming kitchen will make it possible to use this flexible space for the luncheon and dinner sessions of the Law School conferences and similar gatherings. The second floor will contain the Reading Room of the Law Library, together with the administrative offices of the Library, the offices of the Law Review, a Special Collections Room, and a Rare-Book Room. The third floor will be a balcony overlooking the Reading Room, occupied largely by stacks and study areas. The fourth through the sixth floors will duplicate the arrangement of the mezzanine floor of the present building, a central core of stacks surrounded by a ring of Faculty and research offices. Interspersed among the stacks will be a number of carrels for student work. (4) The Administration-Legal Aid Wing. This wing will contain a suite of offices for the administrative activities of the School, together with ample space for legal aid.

The building is designed to accommodate a senior teaching faculty of forty or more, about sixty research associates, fellows, graduate students, and visiting scholars, and an undergraduate student body of about 450. There will be stack space for 300,000 books, with provision made for the addition of necessary stack floors at minimum expense. The building will connect with Burton-Judson Courts, which will make available student housing facilities, lounges, dining halls, and private dining rooms.

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A plan of the entire site, with Sixty-first Street at the top of the picture. The new American Bar Center is on the left, Burton-Judson Residence Halls, the newest and finest the University has, on the right, and the projected new Law Building between.

Architect's sketch at left shows the interior of a medium-sized Seminar Room. Drawing above indicates seating arrangements in a large Seminar Room.
Sketch shows the interior of a large classroom. Plans call for four classrooms, varying in capacity from 85 to 170.

Plan for the ground floor of the new Law Building. The seminar rooms and student locker areas are in the wing on the left; mechanical and storage space and stacks in the center; and the legal aid offices and student bar association on the right.
Top sketch depicts a typical research office and right, a typical faculty office. The sketch below shows the general layout planned for the Reading Room of the Law Library.
At top: plan for main floor of the new Law Building. Below: top sketch shows a cross-section view of the principal parts of the building, and bottom, plans of three typical floors of seven-story central library structure.
The new Law Building as it will appear on its site. On the left, consisting of, from left to right, the Auditorium-Courtroom Wing, and the Administration-Legal Aid Wing; on the right,
Left, the American Bar Center; in the center, the Law Building, Wing, the Classroom-Seminar Room Wing, the Library-Office Burton-Judson Residence Halls.
Floor plans and a cross-section view of the Auditorium-Moot Court Wing of the new Law Building. Drawing in lower left is a view of the interior of the Auditorium.

Drawing at left shows the interior of the Courtroom and sketch at right is of the Special Collections Room, adjoining the Reading Room of the Law Library.
It is not essential, of course, that the lawyer and the psychoanalyst reach agreement on metaphysical terms in which to couch the mystery of human freedom. If they mutually acknowledge the existence of the mystery, they can join wholeheartedly in a working agreement. They can agree that the purposes of the criminal law are forward-looking, that the legal process is impotent to uncover and adjudicate man’s real freedom and responsibility. The law must summon men to full responsibility and to this end must treat most men as if they were fully responsible. (In this sense only is legal justice retributive.) Legal liability is both necessary and helpful in enabling men to increase in self-control. But it is only the relatively healthy whom it is appropriate to treat in this manner. The drawing of the line will remain a difficult task. And it will be unfortunate and unnecessary if mutual distrust keeps lawyers and psychiatrists from co-operative attack upon this problem.

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1 Franz Alexander and Hugo Staub, The Criminal, the Judge, and the Public 70 (1931).
2 Ibid. 71.
3 Ibid. 151.
4 Ibid. 149.
5 Ibid. 151.
6 Ibid. 151.
7 Ibid. 149.
8 Ranyard West, Conscience and Society 166 (1945).
15 9 Psychiatry 251 (1946).
17 Ibid.
18 Yearbook of Psychoanalysis, 1945, 49, 61.
19 Alexander and Staub, op. cit. 73.
20 Hans Vaihinger, The Philosophy of 'As If' 43-47 (1924).