

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

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VOLUME XXXIII

NOVEMBER 25, 1932

NUMBER 4

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## THE LAW SCHOOL

FOR THE SESSIONS OF

1933-34



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO • ILLINOIS

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# THE LAW SCHOOL

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ARTHUR HAROLD KENT, Secretary of the Law School, Dean of Pre-professional Students, Law Building, Third Floor.  
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 AARON DIRECTOR, Ph.B., Instructor in Economics.

#### MEMBERS OF OTHER FACULTIES GIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE LAW SCHOOL IN THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1933

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 LON L. FULLER, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law, Duke University Law School.  
 EUGENE ALLEN GILMORE, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Law and Dean of Univer-  
sity of Iowa College of Law.  
 JEFFERSON BARNES FORDHAM, A.M., J.D., J.S.D., Associate Professor of Law, West  
Virginia University College of Law.

#### LOCATION

The University of Chicago Law School was established in 1902. It is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is on the list of approved Law Schools of the American Bar Association.<sup>1</sup> It is situated on the University Quadrangles adjacent to the Midway. Washington Park lies to the west and Jackson Park, the lake, and the South Park System to the East. The Sixtieth Street station of the Illinois Central Railroad is only thirteen minutes from the Loop, and bus, street railways, and the boulevards of the South Park system provide additional means of transportation.

#### THE LAW BUILDING

The Law School occupies a building erected particularly for it in 1904. The building is three stories high, 175 feet long, and 80 feet wide. It is built of stone in the Gothic type of architecture. The semi-English basement contains ample locker space and lounge room. The classrooms are on the first floor and the stackroom on the second floor. On the third floor is the reading-room, a beautiful, high-ceilinged, well-lighted room with ample accommodations for studying. Around the walls are complete sets of English and American law reports and statutes.

#### THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains about 60,000 volumes. It includes the following:

All the American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and higher Indian reports and the recent South African reports; all collateral reports and series of classified cases. There are duplicate and in some cases triplicate sets of American, English, Irish, and Scotch reports in the reading-room of the Law School.

All past and present American and Canadian statutory revisions and codes, together with a complete set of the session laws of these jurisdictions (except for a few of the

<sup>1</sup> For the standards of the American Bar Association see below, page 21.

early session laws). A complete set of English, Irish, and Scotch statutes; and the modern statutes and codes of India, Australia, New Zealand, and the more important British colonies.

An extensive collection of treatises (classical and modern), periodicals, trials, and legal miscellany, including a large amount of old English historical material; and a working library in French, German, Spanish, and Mexican law.

Students in the Law School may use the other University libraries, containing over 940,000 volumes.

## CURRICULUM

The curriculum of the Law School is composed of two parts, namely, the pre-professional curriculum and the professional curriculum.

Students who have finished their Junior College work and plan to study law may enter the Law School and begin the preparation for their professional careers under the supervision and control of the Law School by entering upon the work of the pre-professional year.<sup>1</sup>

This year of work is planned with the thought of giving the student a background of information and intellectual discipline which is both cultural and of particular value to the future law student. Part of the work is prescribed. In order, however, to give freedom of choice to the individual student and permit the student to pursue definite intellectual interests which he may have, a considerable part of the year's work lies in the choice of the student.

Students who are the holders of an A.B., or similar, degree, or who have completed three years of adequate college training, may enter directly upon their professional studies.<sup>1</sup>

The professional work of the Law School is designed to give a thorough legal training to students whose education and maturity have fitted them to pursue professional study either for the purpose of becoming practicing attorneys or for the purpose of engaging in the teaching profession or for the purpose of obtaining a broad and comprehensive legal training as a preparation for a business career. With this end in view, the first year of professional work is devoted to giving a careful training in methods of legal analysis and a thorough working knowledge of fundamental legal subjects. In the second and third years of professional training the student proceeds to a mastery of the more advanced branches of law in the various fields of business and corporation law, trusts, property, procedure, practice, public law, and jurisprudence.

The method of study employed in the majority of professional courses is the analysis, comparison, and discussion of decided cases in the different fields of law. This case method of instruction is liberally supplemented by study of statutory materials and, during the latter part of the period of study, by supervised research in various problems of law both in seminar courses and individual studies. The purpose of the case method is to give an effective knowledge of legal principles and processes and to train the student in independent and critical legal reasoning. The purpose of the seminar and individual work is to develop in the student the ability to deal constructively with a specific problem. An effort is also made to create a consciousness of the relations between law and other fields of knowledge, particularly the social sciences, and to instil an appreciation of the proper functions of the law in modern society.

The course of professional study offered, requiring three academic years for com-

The requirements for admission to the Law School are stated in detail on page 4 and following.

pletion, constitutes a preparation for the practice of law in any English-speaking jurisdiction. Wherever necessary, emphasis is also laid upon legal doctrines peculiar to Illinois or to other neighboring states. By taking advantage of the quarter system (see below) students may complete this course in two and one-fourth calendar years.

In both the pre-professional and the professional curriculum all facilities are provided for individual development. Students are encouraged to proceed along lines of individual effort and study to the full extent of their capacities.

Students may enter the Law School (1) at the beginning of their pre-professional law school work, (2) at the beginning of their professional work, or (3) with advanced standing in professional work.

### THE QUARTER SYSTEM

The system prevailing in the University of dividing the work into quarters is adopted in the Law School. This plan gives the student a greater flexibility in arranging his work. The quarters are designated as the Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Spring quarters, beginning respectively in 1933-34 on June 20, October 3, January 2, and April 2. Each quarter is from eleven to twelve weeks long, and the Summer Quarter is divided into two terms. A recess occurs between successive quarters, except between the Spring and Summer quarters. Any three quarters count as an academic year, and it is thus possible to complete the three-year law course in two and one-fourth calendar years.

Pre-professional students should advise with the Dean of Pre-professional Students as to their courses and the co-ordination with the professional work.

The professional work of the Law School can most advantageously be begun at the beginning of the Summer or Autumn quarters and students are urged to plan their pre-professional work with this end in view. Part-time professional work may be begun at the beginning of the Spring Quarter. After beginning the professional work the courses are so arranged that a student by continuing his work through the Summer Quarter may complete his professional work in two and one-fourth calendar years. Students entering with advanced professional standing may do so at the beginning of any quarter, or at the Second Term of the Summer Quarter.

### ADMISSION TO THE LAW SCHOOL

All persons seeking admission to the Law School are required to fill out and present in advance an application for admission. Such application form may be secured from the office of the Dean of the Law School. *No student who has been dropped from another Law School will be admitted.* All credentials should be presented at the office of the Dean. The admission of applicants will be decided upon the data derived from their applications and their collegiate records. Notification will be given promptly after the receipt of the application and the college record. In cases of doubt, correspondence is invited before the student presents himself for admission. Directions for matriculation and registration will be furnished in the Dean's office.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Dean of the Law School, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

### CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

Applications for admission to the Law School as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts may be made (1) by any student who has satisfactorily completed three years of pre-professional work at the University of Chicago or (2) who has done elsewhere the equivalent of such three years of work. The amount of credit given in each case is

pends upon the record of the individual student. Students admitted with credit for three years (9 quarters) of pre-professional work will be given the A.B. degree after the successful completion of one year (3 quarters) of professional work in the Law School.

Application for admission to the Law School as a candidate for the A.B. degree may also be made by any student (1) who has successfully completed the work of the College of the University of Chicago or (2) who has done elsewhere work equivalent to such work.

A student who enters the Law School immediately after the completion of his Junior College work, or the equivalent thereof, as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is awarded the degree after the successful completion of two years of work in the Law School. The first of these two years of work embraces the following:<sup>2</sup>

1. The subject matter of History 264.
2. The subject matter of Law 210.
3. The subject matter of Law 211.
4. The subject matter of any three of the following courses: Anthropology 201, Economics 201, History 201, Political Science 201, Sociology 201.
5. Any other three courses.

By consent of the Dean of Pre-professional Students variations in the courses as above indicated may be made to suit the individual case. So far as possible, comprehensive examinations will be used to determine a student's mastery of the subject matter of the first year of Law School work. Where comprehensive examinations are impossible, the efficiency of the student's mastery of the subject matter will be ascertained by course examinations, course papers, or in some other fashion.

The second year of work leading to the A.B. degree consists of the first year of professional work. See page 9, below "First-Year Courses." The student's mastery of the subject matter of this second year of work for the A.B. degree will be ascertained in the same way as with all other professional courses. See "Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Law."

In the event that the collegiate standing of a student who is registered in the Law School is canceled, in whole or in part, such student will not be permitted to register for work in the Law School in any succeeding quarter until he shall have satisfied the collegiate requirements.

A minimum residence of three quarters in the University is required of candidates for the A.B. degree. Both an academic and a law degree will not be conferred for fewer than six quarters of residence.

### CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAW (J.D.)

Application for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Law may be made

1. By college graduates whose degree represents college work equivalent to 27 courses (three years) in the University:
2. By students who have completed in the University or elsewhere 27 courses (three years) of acceptable college work.<sup>3</sup> The amount of credit given in each case depends upon the collegiate record of the individual student.

<sup>2</sup> The work of the College of the University of Chicago is approximately that of a Junior College or that of the last two years of a university curriculum.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 8, for a detailed statement of this subject matter.

<sup>4</sup> By special permission of the Dean, admission may be granted to students who lack not over three quarters of completing three years of undergraduate work. Such permission will be granted only in the Autumn Quarter to enable students to take advantage of courses beginning then. Students so admitted will be allowed to register for a fourth quarter of work in the Law School until the deficiency in undergraduate work is made up.

The degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) is conferred upon candidates therefor who have satisfactorily completed the professional courses and who are college graduates.<sup>1</sup> No law credits will be counted if they were obtained before the student was qualified to enter the Law School as a candidate for this degree.

In order to complete the professional course required for the J.D. degree, it is necessary to complete, with a grade of 60 or better, a total of 27 courses of law work distributed over nine quarters of law school residence. These 27 courses<sup>2</sup> of work must average 70, but in figuring this graduation average, a student having credit in excess of the required 27 courses may drop the lowest ones to the extent of this excess. At least 12 courses of this law work and four quarters of this residence (including the last quarter for which credit is given) must ordinarily have been at this School and not counted toward a law degree elsewhere. At least two courses of work must be taken and passed in the last required quarter of residence.<sup>3</sup>

Graduates of approved law schools may obtain a degree in three quarters by satisfactorily completing 9 courses.

Candidates who complete the work with a graduating average of 80 will receive the degree *cum laude*.

#### CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.)

In occasional instances applicants who cannot satisfy the collegiate requirements necessary for a candidacy for the J.D. degree but who have had between two and three years of collegiate work, and who are of mature years, may be admitted as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) by special vote of the Faculty. Such admission will be granted only in unusual circumstances. *Applicants desiring to enter for the degree should assure themselves well in advance that they will be accepted.*

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon candidates therefor who have satisfactorily completed the professional course. Law work done elsewhere by a student, while inadmissible here for this degree, will be credited toward it only upon examinations taken after he becomes admissible.

The requirements as to quality of work, grades attained, and honor degrees are the same as with regard to candidates for the J.D. degree (see above).

Applicants for admission to candidacy for the J.D. or LL.B. degrees will be required to take an intelligence test and a legal aptitude test at the beginning of the Quarter in which they enter the Law School.

#### CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE (J.S.D.)

Candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) is open to students who are the holders of a Bachelor's degree and of a degree from some law school of high standing, and who show a marked ability for legal scholarship. All admissions to candidacy for this degree are by special vote of the Faculty. Applications should be made not later than April 1.

The J.S.D. degree will be conferred upon the satisfaction of the following conditions:

<sup>1</sup> Those who have not received the college degree before entering the Law School may qualify for it in the manner explained above under "Candidacy for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts."

<sup>2</sup> See section on "Advanced Standing in Professional Work" for application of this rule to those who enter with credit from another law school.

<sup>3</sup> When a student registers for fewer than 3 courses in his last calendar quarter, because of needing less than one quarter of residence to complete the required 9 quarters, this requirement is reduced pro rata.



1. At least three quarters of residence at this School.
2. The satisfactory completion at this Law School of such studies as the Faculty may prescribe.
3. The submission of a printed dissertation upon invitation by vote of the Faculty and the acceptance of such dissertation as a creditable contribution to legal science.

### ADVANCED STANDING IN PROFESSIONAL WORK

Non-graduates from other law schools of high grade, who are otherwise qualified to enter the School, may receive credit, not ordinarily exceeding 5 quarters of residence and 15 courses in amount, for the satisfactory completion of work done there similar in character to that required here. Graduates of approved law schools may be given a maximum credit of six quarters and 18 courses (two years). Such credit may not exceed three courses for each quarter of law school residence elsewhere, and, in whole or in part, may be given conditionally or upon examination. Courses for which credit is given are not assigned grades, whether examinations were required here or not. The number of courses of credit given for law work taken at other schools is subtracted from the required 27 courses, and the graduating average of 70 must be obtained for the remaining number of courses taken at this school. Credit given may be withdrawn if the student's performance in this Law School is unsatisfactory. *No credit will be given for work not done in residence at a law school.*

A student who desires to enter the Law School with advanced standing must present a properly filled out application and a copy of his collegiate and law school record. His admission and the amount of credit given for advanced standing will be conditionally determined upon these data. After registering in the School he may be required to take an intelligence test and to have an interview with the Dean. His right to remain in the School after the first three quarters of residence may depend in part upon these data.

### REGULATIONS RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

In any one quarter first-year students may not register for more than 3 courses, nor other students for more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  courses without the consent of the Dean.

Students may not take examinations (except to remove conditions or for advanced standing) in more than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  courses of resident work in any three consecutive quarters. Examinations upon the work of a former year are counted as of that year.

The work of the first year is required. The second- and third-year courses are elective and need not be taken in any fixed order. It should be noted, however, that some second- and third-year courses require one or more other courses as prerequisite thereto.

To obtain credit toward a law degree for any work done in the School, students must pass the regular examinations, which are by printed questions to be answered in writing. Examinations in courses continuing more than one quarter will be held only at the completion of the course. *No special examinations will be given*, nor will part credit be allowed for any uncompleted course, or for one in which the student has not obtained a grade of 60 in the examination. Conditions may be removed or advanced standing obtained at the next regular examinations.

A student who has had but one examination in a course in which his grade is below 70 may take a second examination therein, and his second grade shall replace the first. Two successive conditions in a course or a single grade below 50 is treated as a failure, and no re-examination in that course is allowed unless it is retaken in class. Students

failing to take the regular examination at the end of any course will not be permitted to take a later examination or obtain credit in such course without retaking the same, save upon written petition to the Dean showing exceptional cause, such petition to be filed within ten days after the date of such examination.

Examinations to remove conditions or raise grades, or to obtain a grade when the student was absent from the regular examination, must be taken within one year from the original examination except where no examination in the course is given within one year.

Regular attendance at class exercises is required as a condition of receiving credit for work done, and the privilege of membership in the School may be withdrawn for unsatisfactory work or attendance.

No professional degree will be conferred upon any student markedly deficient in English, and no student may receive both a first academic degree and a professional degree in the same quarter.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

### PRE-PROFESSIONAL COURSES

The unit of instruction is the "Course" (C). The pre-professional courses meet four or five times a week. Information as to these courses and the organization of the pre-professional work may be obtained from the Dean of Pre-professional Students in the Law School.

**Law 210. Accounting in Law Practice.**—Intended primarily to acquaint the lawyer with accounting valuation and the interpretation of accounting data. It begins with a brief, intensive study of fundamental accounting principles. Accounting presented as a special tool for the lawyer in dealing with business problems; the accounting situations selected from those most frequently met in legal practice. Graham and Katz, *Accounting in Law Practice*. C., Winter, 10:00, GRAHAM.<sup>1</sup>

**Law 211. Logic and Argumentation.**—Language as an instrument of precise intellectual formulation; construction and criticism of definitions, arguments, theories, analyses. Wherever possible legal material will be used as examples. C., Spring, 12:00, ADLER.

**Law 212. Law in the Intellectual History of Western Europe.**—The rôle which law plays in the intellectual history of Western Europe; the changing conceptions of law and legal institutions in the wider cultural context of the history of philosophy, the sciences, and arts. Conducted by lectures and readings. One lecture a week, open to any student in the Law School; one seminar a week, meeting in the evening, open only to a small group of first-year men permitted to register for the course. Will be conducted by two or more members of the Law Faculty, and will consist of informal discussions of the readings. Autumn, Winter, Spring, hours to be arranged, ADLER AND MEMBERS OF THE LAW FACULTY.

**History 264.—English Legal and Constitutional History.**—Autumn, 11:00, KNAPPEN.

**Anthropology 201. General Introduction to Anthropology.**—(1) Fossil man; (2) pre-history—paleolithic and neolithic cultures; (3) the appearance of modern races; (4) racial classifications; (5) problems of race—race, nationality, language, race mixture, mental differences; (6) growth and spread of religion and culture; (7) rise of political institutions; (8) civilization in native America. Summer, 10:00, COLE; Autumn, 10:00, REDFIELD; Spring, 10:00, COLE.

**Economics 201. The Divisional Course in Economics.**—A survey of price and distribution, monetary, and cycle theory, developed chiefly through the use of a series of problems. Prerequisite: Social Science I and II or equivalent, or consent of instructor. Summer, 10:00, SIMONS; Autumn, 9:00, KYRK; Winter, 9:00, MINTS; Spring, 10:00, SIMONS; 11:00, DIRECTOR.

<sup>1</sup> Economics 210 or Business 210, which are courses in accounting with a somewhat different content may, with the consent of the Dean of Pre-professional Students, be taken in place of Law 210.

**History 201. The Rise of the New American and European Society.**—Winter, 8:00, DODD.

**Political Science 201. Introduction to Political Science.**—Designed to introduce the student to the subject matter of political science, envisaged as that branch of social science which is concerned with the power relations of society. Winter, 11:00, SCHUMAN (Winter, University College, GOSNELL).

**Sociology 201. Introduction to Sociology.**—A systematic view of sociology, providing essentials for an intelligent approach to questions about man in society and for specialized study of sociological problems. Summer, 10:00, COTTRELL; Autumn, *sec. a*: 10:00, WIRTH; *sec. b*: 1:30, BLUMER; Winter, *sec. a*: 10:00, COTTRELL; *sec. b*: 1:30, BLUMER; Spring, 10:00, BLUMER.

## PROFESSIONAL COURSES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1933-34

The unit of professional instruction in the Law School is four hours of classroom work for a quarter. This is designated as a course (C.). Some courses run four hours a week for two quarters. These are designated as double courses (2 Cs.). A course that is given only two hours a week for a quarter is designated as a half course ( $\frac{1}{2}$  C.). In the Summer Quarter some courses are given four hours a week for one term only; such courses are designated as minor courses (M.). Other courses are given eight hours a week for either the first or second term; such courses are designated as double minor courses (DM.). A seminar meets two to three hours a week for one or two quarters.

### FIRST-YEAR COURSES

**219. Personal Property.**—Distinction between real and personal property; between title and possession; various types of possessory interests. Not a required course and can be counted for credit only by students having credit for less than three professional courses. Bigelow, *Cases on Personal Property*.  $\frac{3}{4}$  C., Spring, BIGELOW.

**220. Introduction to Law.**—The historical background and development of law and legal institutions necessary to proper understanding of other substantive law courses. The historical development and present organization of English and American courts and procedure, and of the historical development and present relation of common law and equity. The formulary system of actions and the elements of common-law pleading. The nature and acquisition of possession and the legal relations of bailors and bailees. A required course. Cook and Hinton, *Cases on Common Law Pleading, Syllabus*, and selected materials. C., Autumn, HINTON; C., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

**221. Contracts.**—The nature and functions of contract relation and the prerequisites to its creation; excuses for the non-performance of promises and remedies for breach of promise; problems arising in the transfer of contractual rights; methods of extinguishing contract relations. Attention is given throughout to problems of interpretation of agreements. A required course. Corbin, *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.). 2C., Summer, MILLER. Costigan, *Cases on Contracts*. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  Cs., Autumn (3 hours), Winter (4 hours), and Spring (3 hours), KENT.

**222. (Formerly 2) Torts.**—Conduct causing intentional harm, such as trespass to person and to property and defenses thereto; non-contactual interference with personal rights such as invasion of right of privacy; interference with social and business relations; breach of contract; methods of competition in business; liability for unintentional damage caused by extrahazardous activities; contributory negligence and assumption of risk. A required course. Bohlen, *Cases on Torts* (3d ed., 1930), with supplementary material compiled by instructor. 2 Cs., Autumn (4 hours); and Winter (5 hours), GREGORY. 2 Cs., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

**223. Criminal Law.**—The criminal act; criminal attempts; consent; criminal intent; circumstances affecting intent; justification; parties in crime; agency, joint principals, accessories; crimes against the person, especially murder and manslaughter; larceny and kindred offenses. A required course. Mikell, *Cases on Criminal Law* (2d ed.). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Cs.,

<sup>1</sup>Tentative.

Summer, SEARS. Derby, *Cases on Criminal Law* (3d ed.). 1½ Cs., Autumn (2 hours); and Winter (3 hours), PUTTKAMMER.

240. **Real Property.**—Tenure, estates, seisin, future and incorporeal interests, joint ownership, disseisin, uses, and trusts; adverse possession, prescription, accretion; mode of conveyance; execution and delivery of deeds; description of property; estates created; covenants for title; estoppel; priority, notice, and record. A required course. Bigelow, *Introduction to Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles to Real Property* (2d ed.). 1½ Cs., Winter, last half (2 hours); and Spring (6 hours), TEEFT.

260. **Common Law Pleading.**—Demurrers for defects in form and substance; necessary allegations and methods of pleading in the declaration; defaults; pleas in bar by way of traverse or confession and avoidance; pleas in abatement; replications and further pleadings; parties; amendments. A required course. Cook and Hinton, *Cases on Common Law Pleading* (part). C., Spring (4 hours), EAGLETON.

#### SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

These courses are elective and need not be taken in any fixed order. Students are advised to postpone starred (\*) courses to the third year.

301. **Family Relations.**—Formation and dissolution of family; husband and wife; parent and child; infants; problems of administration. The family as a legal and social institution. McCurdy, *Cases on the Law of Persons and Domestic Relations*. C., Spring, SLESINGER.

320. **Sales.**—Formation and construction of contracts for the sale of goods; rights and duties of buyers and sellers; remedies available on breach. Casebook to be announced. Prerequisite: Three quarters of work, including Contracts. 1½ Cs., Winter, BOGERT.

321. (Formerly 41) **Bills and Notes.**—Formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; purchase for value without notice; overdue paper; extinguishment; obligations of parties; checks; diligence; presentment, dishonor, protest, notice; the Negotiable Instruments Law. Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Contracts. 1½ Cs., Autumn, PUTTKAMMER. 1½ Cs., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

322. **Insurance.**—Fire, life and accident insurance, with respect to: insurable interest; concealment; misrepresentation; warranties; other causes of invalidity of contracts; amount of recovery; subrogation; conditions; waiver, estoppel, election, and powers of agents; assignees and beneficiaries. Vance, *Cases on Insurance*. ¾ C., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

327. (Formerly 32) **Credit Transactions.**—Investment and commercial credit transactions, including suretyship and guaranty, conditional sales, mortgages, letters of credit, trust receipts, etc. Legal consequences of security transactions. Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions*. 1½ Cs., Summer, GREGORY. 1½ Cs., Winter and Spring (3 hours), SHARP.

328. **Administration of Debtors' Estates.**—Problems of administration under voluntary assignments, receiverships, and bankruptcy. Casebook to be announced. C., Spring, KATZ.

330. **Agency.**—Nature and kinds of agency; creation; execution of authority; delegation; liability of principal to third parties; ratification; liability of agent to third parties. Undisclosed principal; termination of agency. Keedy, *Cases on Agency*. 1½ Cs., Spring, SEARS.

331. (Formerly 49A) **Business Units I.**—Consisting principally of problems of the law applicable to partnerships and similar business associations. Clark and Douglas, *Cases on Partnership*. C., Spring, KATZ. C., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

\*332. (Formerly 49B) **Business Units II.**—Consisting largely of problems of corporate law. Douglas and Shanks, *Cases and Materials on Management*. 1½ Cs., Summer, KATZ. 1½ Cs., Autumn, SHARP.

\*333. (Formerly 49C) **Business Units III.**—Advanced problems of corporate finance and reorganization. Prerequisite: Business Units II or equivalent. Materials to be announced. C., Winter, KATZ.

<sup>1</sup> Tentative.

**340. Rights in Land.**—Rights of possession of land with respect to air, water, and land; creation, nature, and extent of profits, easements, and licenses; covenants and other agreements affecting use of land; public rights in streams and ways. Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (part), and Aigler, *Cases on Titles to Real Property* (part). Prerequisite: Real Property.  $\frac{1}{4}$  C., Autumn, EAGLETON.

**341. Landlord and Tenant.**—Creation of estates for years, from year to year, and at will; tenancy at sufferance; waste; nature, suspension, and apportionment of rents; surrender of leases. Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (parts), and Aigler, *Cases on Titles to Real Property* (part). Prerequisite: Real Property.  $\frac{1}{4}$  C., EAGLETON. [Omitted 1933-34.]

**342. Wills and Administration.**—Testamentary capacity; dispositions in contemplation of death; execution, revocation, republication, and revival of wills; probate and administration; title and powers of executors and administrators; payments of debts, legacies, and distributive shares. Costigan, *Cases on Wills* (2d ed.). C., Summer, SEARS; C., Autumn, EAGLETON.

**343. Future Interests.**—Classification of future interests; rule against perpetuities, rule in Shelley's Case; construction of limitations; conditions, restraints on alienation; powers. Kales, *Cases on Future Interests*. Prerequisite: Real Property. C., Winter, BIGELOW. C., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

**344. Mining and Water Rights.**—Mining: location of lode claims; preservation and loss of location; relocation; tunnel claims; placer claims; extra-lateral rights; cross-veins and veins uniting on the dip; proceedings to obtain patent. Water rights and irrigation: water rights at common law; other systems of law as to use of water; the doctrine of appropriation; basis and nature of right acquired; requisites of appropriation; priorities; transfer and extinguishment of water rights. Costigan, *Cases on Mining Law*, and Bingham, *Cases on Water Rights*. [Omitted 1933-34.]

**345. Trusts.**—The creation and administration of express, private trusts; charitable trusts; resulting and constructive trusts. Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Four quarters of work.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Cs., Summer;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Cs., Spring, BOGERT.

**350. Equity I.**—Nature of equity jurisdiction; relation of common law and equity. Specific reparation and prevention of torts: waste; trespass; disturbance of easements; nuisance; interference with business, social, and political relations; defamation; injuries to personality. Cook, *Cases on Equity*, Vol. I. Prerequisites: Torts, Introduction.  $\frac{1}{4}$  C., Winter, GREGORY.

**351. Equity II.**—Specific performance of contracts: affirmative contracts; negative contracts; third persons; legal consequences of right of specific performance; partial performance; consideration; marketable title; statute of frauds; plaintiff's conduct as a defense; mistake; hardship; mutuality. Cook, *Cases on Equity* (1st ed.), Vol. II. Prerequisite: Contracts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  C., Summer, First Term;  $\frac{1}{4}$  C. Autumn, TEFFT.

**352. Equity III.**—Interpleader; bills of peace; bill *quia timet*; reformation and rescission of contracts for mistake. Ames, *Cases in Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. II. Prerequisite: Equity I.  $\frac{1}{4}$  C., Autumn, TEFFT.

**353. Quasi-Contracts.**—Nature of obligation; restitution at law for benefits conferred under mistake of fact or mistake of law; benefits conferred in reliance upon contract invalid, illegal, unenforceable, or impossible of performance; benefits conferred through intervention in another's affairs; benefits conferred under constraint; restitution as alternative remedy for breach of contract and for tort. Cook, *Cases on Equity*, Vol. III. C., Winter, EAGLETON.

**360. Evidence.**—The court and jury: presumptions and burden of proof; judicial notice; admission and exclusion of evidence. Witnesses: competency; privileges; examination. Hearsay: exceptions to hearsay rule: former testimony; dying declarations; admissions and confessions; statements against interest; regular entries, official entries and certificates; reputation; statements of relationship; spontaneous statements. Opinions and conclusions from lay and expert witnesses. Circumstantial evidence: character; habit; miscellaneous facts; physical objects. Preferred evidence: attesting witnesses; original documents. Extrinsic evidence to contradict, vary, explain, or apply

<sup>1</sup> Tentative.

written instruments. Hinton, *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Introduction and Common Law Pleading. 1½ Cs., Autumn (3 hours), Winter (4 hours), HINTON. 1½ Cs., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

361. *Practice*.—Jurisdiction *in personam* and *in rem*; service and return of process; appearance; defaults; setting aside, and proceedings to final judgment; qualification and selection of jury; function of the court and jury; non-suits and directed verdicts; instructions or charge to the jury; verdicts; special interrogatories; trials without jury; motions for new trials; bills of exceptions; writs of error. Hinton, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Prerequisite: Introduction and Common Law Pleading. C., Spring, HINTON. C., Summer, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

362. *Code Pleading*.—The complaint, including necessary allegations, method of statement, and prayer for relief, joinder of claims; answers, including general and specific denials, new matter, equitable defenses, counter claims, and union of defenses; replies; demurrers; parties. Hinton, *Cases on Code Pleading* (3d ed.). Prerequisite: Common Law Pleading. ½ C., Spring, HINTON.

363. *Equity Pleading*.—Bills in equity, including parties, general requisites, and multifariousness; disclaimer and default; demurrers; pleas; answers; replications; cross-bills; amendments. Hinton, *Cases on Equity Pleading*. Prerequisite: Common-Law Pleading. C., Summer, EAGLETON. ¾ C., Winter, EAGLETON.

364. *Criminal Procedure*.—Arrest, preliminary examination, bail, indictment, information; arrangement, pleas, motions; trial; proceedings subsequent to trial; modes of review; punishment. Keedy, *Cases on Administration of Criminal Law*. ¾ C., Summer, 1934,<sup>1</sup> PUTTKAMMER.

365. *Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure*.—The federal judicial system; constitutional limits of power of federal courts; substantive and procedural law applied; jurisdiction of District courts: diversity of citizenship, federal question, removal of causes, jurisdictional amount, venue; concurrent jurisdiction of state courts; original and appellate jurisdiction, U.S. Supreme Court. Frankfurter and Katz, *Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure*. C., Autumn, KATZ.

371. (Formerly 43) *Trade Regulation*.—The law of competition, including unfair competition and devices for limiting competition. Casebook to be announced. ¾ C., Spring, SHARP.

372. (Formerly 74) *Labor Law*.†—Early English Statutory Regulations; legality of combination; federal jurisdiction over labor disputes; legality of means and objects of labor organizations; corporate rights, powers and liabilities of labor unions; trade agreements; the injunction in labor disputes; regulatory labor legislation; compulsory arbitration; workmen's compensation. Casebook to be announced. ¾ C., Summer, Second Term, FORDHAM.

376. (Formerly 42A) *Public Utility Regulation*.—Regulation of general rate level; "value" for ratemaking purposes; certificates of necessity and convenience; regulation of security issues, holding companies, and rates fixed by contract or franchise; regulation of individual rates and practices—discrimination; conflicts between regulatory agencies of nation, state, and city; relative functions of commissions and courts; business subject to regulation as public utilities; Illinois Commerce Commission Act and Interstate Commerce Act. Katz, *Cases on Public Utility Regulation* (mimeographed). C., Summer, 1934,<sup>1</sup> KATZ.

\*377. (Formerly 66) *Taxation*.—The nature of taxing power and the purposes for which it may be used; distribution of tax burden; legal problems arising in connection with important types of taxes; exemption; enforcement of tax obligations and taxpayers' remedies. Magill and Maguire, *Cases on Taxation*. ¾ C., Winter, KENT.

378. (Formerly 69) *Federal Taxation*.†—A study of the structure and operations of federal revenue acts as they relate to the taxation of incomes and decedent's estates. Beale and Magill, *Cases on Federal Taxation*, and Federal Income and Estate Tax Regulations. [Omitted 1933–34.]

\*381. (Formerly 63) *Constitutional Law I*.†—Making and changing constitutions; function of judiciary in enforcing constitutions; separation and delegation of powers of

<sup>1</sup> Tentative.

† Not credited toward a law degree if taken before courses 221, 222, and 240.

government; personal liberty; interstate privileges and immunities of citizens; operation of fourteenth amendment; due process and equal protection of law; procedure, police power, eminent domain; impairment of contracts. Hall, *Cases on Constitutional Law and Supplement* (part). C., Autumn, SEARS.

\*382. (Formerly 64) **Constitutional Law II.**†—The legislative and judicial interpretation of the Constitution as a source of federal governmental power; the government instrumentalities doctrine; the commerce clause as a grant of power to the federal government and as a limitation on the powers of the states. Hall, *Cases on Constitutional Law and Supplement* (part). DM., Summer, First Term, GILMORE. C., Spring, KENT.

383. (Formerly 67) **Administrative Law.**†—Administrative power and action; orders; discretion; notice and hearing; examining powers; summary action; form and proof of acts. Relief against administrative action; action against officers and against the community; extraordinary legal remedies; equitable relief; appeal; administrative finality. Freund, *Cases on Administrative Law*. C., Autumn, SEARS.

385. (Formerly 65) **Municipal Corporations.**†—Problems of territorial incorporation; adjustment of state and local powers; governmental and proprietary capacity (contract, tort liability, execution); mode of action; property and undertakings, including streets. Macey, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. DM., Summer, Second Term, ARANT.

389. (Formerly 68) **Statutes.**†—The statute book; economy of legislative ways and means; structure and language; penal regulation; civil regulation; administrative provisions; operative clauses; style requirements. Readings and assigned problems. C., Spring, SEARS.

390. (Formerly 73) **Comparative Law.**—Common and civil law; national law and jus gentium; equity and praetorian law; jurists' law and judges' law; codification; common law and special law; judicial and administrative power; social legislation. [Omitted 1933-34.]

391. **Conflict of Laws.**—(1) Jurisdiction: sources of law and comity; territorial jurisdiction; jurisdiction *in rem* and *in personam*; (2) remedies, rights of action, and procedure; (3) creation of rights: personal rights; rights of property; inheritance; obligations *ex delicto* and *ex contractu*; (4) recognition and enforcement of rights: personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments; obligations. Beale, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.), Vols. I and II. 1½ Cs., Autumn and Winter (3 hours), BIGELOW.

392. (Formerly 71) **International Law as Applied by National and International Tribunals.**†—Selected decisions of national courts, international arbitral tribunals, and the Permanent Court of International Justice will be studied with a view to ascertaining the sources of international law, the limitations upon the capacity of particular tribunals to utilize them, and the substantive rules applied in typical situations. Dickinson, *Cases*, and other readings on the law of nations. C., WRIGHT. [Omitted 1933-34.]

393. **Philosophy of Law.**—An introduction to analyses of the nature of law by means of a historical survey of philosophies of law and a systematic exposition of the axioms and the disputable theses involved in any theory of law. The attempt will also be made to relate the different approaches in the study of law to the different types of practice of the law and to formulate the basic intellectual techniques and operations which must be employed in the solution of any legal problem. Mimeographed materials and collateral readings. C., Spring, ADLER. [Omitted 1933-34.]

394. **Legal Sociology.**—The application of social-science research methods to legal material. A critical analysis of studies conducted by lawyers and other social scientists in strictly legal or border line fields such as procedure, crime, the family, bankruptcy, etc. Open to second- and third-year law students, and advanced students in the Division of the Social Sciences. C., Winter, SLESINGER.

#### SEMINAR COURSES

These courses are open to third-year students and to second-year students of high grade who wish to do specialized work in particular fields of law.

† Not credited toward a law degree if taken before courses 221, 222, and 240.

**Seminar in Trusts.**—Current difficult problems in the administration of express trusts such as distributions of expense and income between successive beneficiaries; accounting practice in trust administration; rights against third parties participating in breaches of trust. Cases, statutes, and business practices.  $\frac{1}{2}$  C., Summer, BOGERT.

**Seminar in Reorganization.**—An intensive study of some of the more important problems in reorganization necessitated by default in mortgage-bond issues. Most of the topics considered will bear upon the underlying problem of the position of the minority bondholder.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., Summer, First Term, KATZ.

**Seminar in Corporate Problems of the Depression.**—A consideration of problems such as the following: deflation of capital structures; deflation of asset values; bank stockholders' liability; avoidance of leases; the "friendly" receivership.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., Summer, Second Term, KATZ.

**Seminar in Torts: Modern Tendencies in the Law of Negligence.**—The trend toward a balanced distribution of loss in negligence cases, procedural and administrative aspects of contribution, devices apportioning responsibility according to respective degrees of negligence; the influence of social change on traditional rules of contributory negligence and vicarious liability.  $\frac{1}{2}$  C., Summer, GREGORY.

**Seminar in Vendor and Purchaser.**—A consideration of problems encountered in the negotiation and completion of sales of Real Property; such as formation of the contract, brokers' commissions, vendors' title including abstracts of title, title insurance, and completion of the contract.  $\frac{1}{2}$  C., Autumn, TEFFT.

**Seminar in Descent and Dower Rights.**—An intensive study of the tentative drafts of the proposed uniform statutes on Descent and Dower Rights. A comparison will be made between these provisions and the provisions of the Canadian Uniform Statute and also the statutes of the various states, of England, and of some of the European countries.  $\frac{1}{2}$  C., Winter, EAGLETON.

**Seminar in Pleading.**—Study of special problems in pleading, including logical conceptions involved in the statement of causes of actions and defenses. Investigation, reports, and informal discussion. Open to a limited number of students who have completed courses 220 and 260.  $\frac{1}{2}$  C. Autumn and first half of Winter, HINTON, ADLER.

**Seminar in Corporation Law.**—Intensive study of problems in the statutory control of corporations, principally in connection with the Proposed Business Corporation Act for Illinois. Winter and first half of Spring. KATZ, SHARP.

**Seminar in Trusts.**—Study of special problems in enforcement of rights of cestui against trustee and third persons, the barring of beneficiary's remedies, and termination of the trust. Open only to limited number of students who have had the usual course in Trusts. Readings, discussions, and the preparation of reports.  $\frac{1}{2}$  C., Spring, BOGERT.

## LECTURES

**Law Practice in Illinois.**—Two lectures by Mr. R. Allan Stephens, A.B., LL.B., Member of the Illinois Bar. Secretary of the Illinois State Bar Association. Autumn.

**Taxation Practice and Procedure in Cook County.**—Six lectures by Mr. Leo Diamond, A.B., J.D. Member of the Illinois Bar. Office of the Cook County Assessors. Winter.

**Probate Practice and Procedure in Cook County.**—Four lectures by Mr. Roger White, A.B., J.D., Member of the Illinois Bar. Spring.

**Legal Ethics. The Canons of Legal Ethics: Professional Standards and Conduct; Duty to Client.** Required of all students. Six lectures by Mr. Henry P. Chandler, A.B., J.D., Member of the Illinois Bar. Spring.

## ADVANCED WORK FOR MEMBERS OF THE BAR

Seminar courses dealing with problems of interest to practicing lawyers are given one evening per week at the University College, 18 South Michigan Avenue.

The subjects for 1933-34 are as yet undecided upon. If the new Practice Act and the new Business Corporation Act become law they will be the subject matter of the seminars. If they do not become law other subjects will be taken up.



## RELATED COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Anthropology 367. Law in Preiterate Societies.—A course on the foundations of legal and political institutions, adapted to the needs of students proceeding to the study of law or political science. Spring, 1:30, RADCLIFFE-BROWN.

Education 318. Constitutional and Legal Basis of Public-School Administration.—EDWARDS.

Political Science 340. Public Administration.—White.

Political Science 381. International Law.

Political Science 363. Status under International Law.

Political Science 365. Treaties.—WRIGHT.

Social Service Administration 317. The Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency.—DOBBS.

Social Service Administration 351. The Courts and Social Work.—BRECKINRIDGE.

Social Service Administration 353. The Family and the State.—BRECKINRIDGE.

Social Service Administration 391. Juvenile Court Organization and Probation.—DOBBS.

## THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1933

The Summer Quarter begins June 20 and ends August 25. The First Term ends July 21; the Second Term begins July 24. Courses 1 and 60 are beginning first-year work.

## FIRST TERM

221. Contracts.—2 Cs., GREGORY.

342. Wills.—C., SEARS.

351. Equity II.— $\frac{3}{4}$  C., TEFFT.

345. Trusts.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  Cs., BOGERT.

327. Credit Transactions.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  C., GREGORY.

332. Business Units II.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  Cs., KATZ.

223. Criminal Law.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  Cs., SEARS.

371. Constitutional Law II.—DM., GILMORE.

Seminar in Reorganization.— $\frac{1}{2}$  M., KATZ.

Seminar in Trusts.— $\frac{1}{2}$  C., BOGERT.

Seminar in Torts.— $\frac{1}{2}$  C., GREGORY.

## SECOND TERM

221. Contracts (continued).—See First Term above.

342. Wills (continued).—See First Term above.

345. Trusts (continued).—See First Term above.

327. Credit Transactions (continued).—See First Term above.

332. Business Units II (continued).—See First Term above.

223. Criminal Law (continued).—See First Term above.

376. Municipal Corporations.—DM., ARANT.

379. Labor Law.— $\frac{3}{4}$  C., FORDHAM.

Seminar in Corporate Problems of the Depression.— $\frac{1}{2}$  M., KATZ.

Seminar in Trusts (continued).—See First Term.

Seminar in Torts (continued).—See First Term.

## THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1934

## TENTATIVE

The Summer Quarter begins June 18 and ends August 24, 1934. The First Term ends July 20; the Second Term begins July 23. Courses 220 and 222 are beginning first-year work.

## FIRST TERM

- 220. Introduction to Law.—C.
- 222. Torts.—2 Cs., GREGORY.
- 321. Bills and Notes.—1½ Cs., PUTTKAMMER.
- 322. Insurance.—¾ C.
- 331. Business Units I.—DM., KATZ.
- 343. Future Interests.—DM.
- 360. Evidence.—1½ Cs.
- 364. Criminal Procedure.—¾ C., PUTTKAMMER.

## SECOND TERM

- 220. Introduction to Law (continued).—See First Term.
- 222. Torts (continued).—See First Term.
- 321. Bills and Notes (continued).—See First Term.
- 322. Insurance (continued).—See First Term.
- 360. Evidence (continued).—See First Term.
- 361. Practice.—DM., HINTON.
- 364. Criminal Procedure (continued).—See First Term.
- 373. Public Utility Regulations.—DM., KATZ.

Seminars for the Summer Quarter, 1934, will include Evidence, Insurance, and other subjects to be announced later.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## MEMORIAL FUNDS

*John P. Wilson Professorship of Law.*—Mr. John P. Wilson, Jr., a member of the Chicago Bar, and Mrs. Anna W. Dickinson in 1929 established a trust fund to endow a chair of law to be entitled "The John P. Wilson Professorship of Law," as a memorial to their father, Mr. John P. Wilson, who was for many years an eminent member and leader of the Chicago Bar.

*James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund.*—Mrs. Anna L. Raymond in 1929 established a trust fund to be known as "The James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund," as a memorial to her husband, James Nelson Raymond, for many years one of the leading manufacturers of Chicago. The income from this fund is used for the purchase of books for the University of Chicago Law Library.

*Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund.*—Mrs. Wallace Heckman in 1929 established a trust fund to be known as "The Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund," as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Wallace Heckman, the Business Manager of the University from 1903 to 1924. The income from the fund is used for the purchase of books for the University of Chicago Law Library.

## ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national law-school honor society, founded to encourage scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Its members are selected during the Spring Quarter each year from the 10 per cent of the third-year class who rank highest in scholarship.

## LAW REVIEW

The University of Chicago *Law Review* was founded in 1933. It is published as a quarterly. The organization and management of the *Review* is vested in the students of the Law School with assistance from the Faculty. Opportunities are afforded all students to try for a position on the editorial board of the *Review*.

## LAW SCHOOL BAR ASSOCIATION

The University of Chicago Law School Bar Association is an affiliated branch of the Illinois State Bar Association. The membership in the association is open to any student in the Law School, and the officers are chosen from the student body. The purpose of the association is to interest itself in current legal problems and to provide contacts between the student body and the bar and the bench.

## PRIZES

The Wig and Robe, one of the Law School societies, offers an annual prize of \$100 to the student who ranks highest in the work of the first two years of the School. To be eligible for this prize a student must have completed at least five and not more than seven quarters of work in residence in the Law School and must have taken and passed examinations in an average of three courses a quarter during that time. A student's average is computed upon all the work, not exceeding six quarters, upon which he has taken examinations while in the School.

The Chicago Chapter of Nu Beta Epsilon Law Fraternity offers a scholarship cup, possession of which remains in the Law School, to be awarded each spring, together with a small replica of the cup, to the first-year law student who has made the highest standing during the past year.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

*Raymond Scholarships*.—Established in 1930 by Mrs. Anna L. Raymond in memory of her husband James Nelson Raymond. There are three scholarships, each of \$600 a year. These are awarded to needy students whose work is of a character to give evidence of high legal ability.

*University Scholarships*.—University scholarships, each yielding a portion of the tuition fees for an academic year, are awarded annually to meritorious Law School students needing financial assistance. Preference is given to students of high rank. A certain number of these University scholarships are reserved for meritorious students of high rank entering the Law School. Certain services are required in return for these scholarships. Scholarship awards for the Summer Quarter and for the following academic year are made on May fifteenth of each year. Applications should be made in due form upon an application blank which may be secured from the office of the Dean of the Law School.

*The La Verne Noyes Foundation*, established July 5, 1918, by the gift of Mr. La Verne Noyes, provides in the Colleges and in the Divisions and Professional Schools, tuition scholarships in part or in full for deserving students who: (1) shall themselves have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the War for liberty into which the Republic entered on April 6, 1917, or (2) shall be descendants by blood of anyone in the service in the Army or Navy of the United States who served in said war; or (3) shall be descendants by blood of anyone who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge. The amount of the scholarship depends upon the circumstances of each case. The scholarships are awarded quarterly and the formal application should be filed at least five weeks before the beginning of the quarter for which the scholarship is desired. Application should be made to the office of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships.

*University Fellowships*.—Several fellowships are available to candidates for the degree of J.S.D. and may be awarded to suitable applicants in the discretion of the Law Faculty. Applications therefore should be made not later than April 15. Directions for making such applications will be sent upon request.

#### LOAN FUNDS

There are numerous loan funds established through the generosity of various friends of the Law School. Loans may be obtained from these funds by Law School students upon a proper showing of the need of financial assistance. Such loans are available only to students who have had at least three quarters of residence in the School.

*The Ernst Freund Loan Fund*, established in 1922 by the late Professor Ernst Freund and since his death augmented by other contributions.

*The James Parker Hall Loan Fund*, established by the alumni of the Law School, in memory of the late Dean Hall.

*The Floyd R. Mechem Loan Fund for Law Students*, established by the late Professor Floyd R. Mechem.

*The Anna Louise Raymond Loan Fund*, established by Mrs. Anna L. Raymond for the benefit of students in the Law School, preference to be given to women students.

*The Julius Rosenthal Fund*, established in 1903, by Judge Julian W. Mack in memory of Julius Rosenthal.

*The Clark B. Whittier Law Loan Fund*, established by Professor Clark B. Whittier in recognition of his previous connection with the University of Chicago Law School as a member of its Faculty.

*University Tuition Loan Funds*.—The University has established a loan fund from which loans may be made to students in need of financial assistance. The amount of the loan is limited to one-half of the student's tuition charge. The loans bear interest at 5 per cent, are for not over one year, but may on proper showing be extended. Loans may be made from this fund to students entering the Law School, either for pre-professional or professional work.

#### SELF HELP

A large number of students in various ways earn a portion of their expenses while in the University. There are opportunities for part-time work in restaurants, stores, hotels, etc. There is also a limited number of opportunities for remunerated work with the University. The latter resource is opened to those who have spent at least one quar-

ter in residence at the University. While, of course, the University can make no guarantee as to employment, it makes all possible efforts to find opportunities for work for the student. All inquiries regarding self-help for students should be addressed to the Board of Vocational Guidance and Placement, University of Chicago.

Members of the Faculty have occasion from time to time to employ students of outstanding ability to assist them in doing research work.

### EMPLOYMENT AFTER GRADUATION

While of course the Law School cannot pledge itself in any way to provide positions for graduating students, no man of good character who graduates from this school with a high record need have any doubt about securing a position. The Dean's Office, the Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Placement, and a very active committee of the Law School Alumni Association co-operate in placing graduates of the School.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

1. *Matriculation fee.*—A matriculation fee of \$20.00 is paid by every student entering the University for the first time.

2. *Tuition fee.*—The tuition fee in the Law School is \$100.00 a quarter for regular pre-professional work (three courses), and \$125.00 a quarter for regular professional work. For the definition of a course see page 9. Students who take part work pay part fees, and receive residence credit pro rata. The same fees are charged for registering as a visitor. Candidates for the J.S.D. degree pay \$100.00 a quarter.

The tuition fee for regular work in the College or a Division is \$100.00 a quarter. Charges vary proportionately for a smaller amount of work.

3. *Graduation fee.*—The graduation fee for the J.S.D., J.D., LL.B., and A.B. degrees is \$20.00 each.

4. *Payment of bills.*—All tuition fees are due on or before the first day of each quarter, and are payable at the Bursar's Office, Room 100, Press Building. If not paid before 3:00 P.M. of the fifth day of the quarter a fee of \$5.00 is added.

5. *Rooms and board.*—The College Residence Halls for Men, at Sixtieth Street and Ellis Avenue, were opened for occupancy in 1931. Each hall accommodates from forty to sixty students. The single rooms are fitted as combination study and bedroom. Suites of two rooms consisting of study and bedroom accommodate one or two students. All of the rooms are completely furnished with the exception of towels. Quarterly rates cover meals in the dining halls, the use of study or suite, and such recreational facilities as library, clubroom, and playing fields. Prices of combination bedroom and study range from \$140 to \$150 for the quarter. Suites range from \$142 to \$214 a quarter a man if the suite is occupied by two, or from \$207 to \$351 if the suite is occupied by one man only. A descriptive pamphlet showing floor plans, details, and form of application will be sent by the Bursar upon request.

There are ten other residence halls (seven for women), the cost of furnished rooms in which varies from \$40 to \$70 for the quarter.

The Bursar's Office also maintains a listing and inspection service of rooms off the Quadrangles. It is customary for students who engage rooms in private homes to take their meals at the University Commons.

The University has a limited number of apartments for rental to married students studying for higher degrees. These apartments are furnished with the exception of bedding, table linen, silver, and curtains. The number of rooms in each apartment ranges from three to six, and the rentals from \$45.00 to \$57.50 a month. The rental rates include the charge for gas and electric current, and for electric refrigeration.

Application for these apartments indicating the number in the family and the period for which the apartment is wanted should be made to the Bursar, Press Building, Room 100.

International House, the new home for foreign students, given to the University of Chicago by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will accommodate American as well as foreign students. The rooms range from \$48.00 to \$73.00 a quarter, and from \$5.00 to \$7.50 per week. Board averages a dollar a day. Application should be made to the Director.

6. *Estimated expenses.*—The following table gives an estimate of the annual expenses for three quarters (thirty-six weeks) of a student in the Law School residing within the quadrangles. The expenses of a Summer Quarter are about one-third of these amounts.

	Low	Average	Liberal
Tuition*	\$375.00	\$ 375.00	\$ 375.00
Rent and care of room	120.00	168.00	360.00
Board	225.00	246.00	345.00
Laundry and pressing	36.00	75.00	140.00
Textbooks and supplies	25.00	75.00	120.00
Incidentals	45.00	105.00	165.00
Total	\$826.00	\$1,044.00	\$1,515.00

\* For a student doing pre-professional work the tuition would be \$75.00 less for three quarters.

### PRIVILEGES

Students in the Law School are entitled to the privileges of the University upon the same terms as other students, including the use of the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, the Reynolds Clubhouse, the swimming-pool, and the tennis courts, medical examination and advice from the University physician, and admission to other courses in the University.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING

The University courses in public speaking and debate are open without extra charge to students of the Law School.

### CARE OF STUDENTS' HEALTH

The University offers health service for students registered on the Quadrangles. The service, except entrance examination, is not extended to Faculty members or their wives or to full-time employees even though they may be enrolled for part-time instruction. Students are urged to make use of the service to the fullest extent. Persons paying more than one-half of the full tuition will not be charged for ordinary care at the Health Service, nor for board and room in the hospital for the first three days of any illness. In the case of students paying one-half of the full tuition or less, the service will be limited to ambulatory care which will be rendered by the Health Service staff. Hospitalization and visits to other clinics are not provided for members of this group.

For major and elective operations, hospitalization for elective operations, special nurses, private rooms, refractions, X-rays, and special, expensive dressings and ap-

pliances, there will be a charge, adapted, as far as possible, to the student's ability to pay.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION

A medical examination, appointment for which should be made at the time of registration, is required of every student in residence for the first time with the exception that, in the Summer Quarter only, medical examination is optional for graduate students. The examination is designed to protect the individual against work for which he is physically unqualified, to discover defects and tendencies which may be corrected, and to guard the University community against communicable disease. Vaccination against smallpox is obligatory for all students.

Failure to report for a medical examination within the first two weeks of the Quarter or to keep an appointment already made necessitates the payment of a late fee of \$2.00. This fee should be paid at the Bursar's Office and the receipt brought to the Health Service.

### STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

The standards of the American Bar Association were adopted in 1921. They provide that all persons admitted to the Bar should have graduated from a Law School that requires of its students (1) at least two years of college preparation as a prerequisite for admission to the School, (2) at least three academic years of study before obtaining its degree. Such a Law School must also have an adequate library and a sufficient number of full-time teachers to give adequate personal contact with the student body, and it shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise.

These standards have, in whole or in part, been adopted by statute in many states.

### SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN THE LAW SCHOOL 1931-32

Third-year students . . . . .	148
Second-year students . . . . .	109
First-year students . . . . .	147
Postgraduate students . . . . .	9
Unclassified . . . . .	2
Total in Law School . . . . .	415
Students in other departments taking law courses . . . . .	27
Total . . . . .	442
Repetitions (deduct) . . . . .	2
Grand total . . . . .	440

# TABULAR VIEW OF PROFESSIONAL COURSES OFFERED IN THE LAW SCHOOL, 1933-34

The numbers following the names of the course indicate the number of hours per week that the course meets.

SUMMER, 1933				AUTUMN, 1933				WINTER, 1934				SPRING, 1934				SUMMER, 1934*			
First Term		Second Term		First Term		Second Term		First Term		Second Term		First Term		Second Term		First Term		Second Term	
FIRST YEAR				FIRST YEAR				FIRST YEAR				FIRST YEAR				FIRST YEAR			
Contracts	8	Contracts	8	Contracts	3	Contracts	4	Contracts	4	Contracts	4	Contracts	3	Introduction to Law	4	Introduction to Law	4	Introduction to Law	4
Criminal Law	5	Criminal Law	5	Torts	4	Torts	6	Torts	4	Common-Law Pleading	4	Real Property	4	Torts	8	Torts	8	Torts	8
				Criminal Law	2	Criminal Law	3	Criminal Law	3	Real Property	3	Personal Property	3						
				Introduction to Law	4	Real Property	2	Real Property	2										
SECOND AND THIRD YEAR				SECOND AND THIRD YEAR				SECOND AND THIRD YEAR				SECOND AND THIRD YEAR				SECOND AND THIRD YEAR			
Credit Transactions	6	Credit Transactions	6	Bills and Notes	6	Sales	6	Family Relations	4	Bills and Notes	6	Bills and Notes	6	Bills and Notes	6	Bills and Notes	6	Bills and Notes	6
Business Units II	6	Business Units II	6	Business Units II	6	Credit Transactions	3	Credit Transactions	3	Insurance	3	Insurance	3	Insurance	3	Insurance	3	Insurance	3
Wills	4	Wills	4	Riches in Land	3	Business Units III	4	Administration of Debts	4	Business Units I	4	Future Interests	8	Future Interests	8	Future Interests	8	Future Interests	8
Trusts	4	Trusts	4	Equity II	4	Future Interests	4	Agency	5	Business Units I	4	Agency	5	Evidence	6	Evidence	6	Evidence	6
Equity II	6	Municipal Corporations	8	Equity III	2	Quasi-Contracts	4	Evidence	4	Trusts	6	Practice	4	Criminal Procedure	3	Criminal Procedure	3	Criminal Procedure	3
Constitutional Law II	8	Labor Law	6	Evidence	3	Evidence	4	Equity Pleading	3	Practice	4	Trusts	6						
				Federal Jurisdiction	4	Taxation	3	Equity Pleading	3	Practice	4	Trusts	6						
Seminar in Trusts	2	Seminar in Trusts	2	Constitutional Law I	4	Conflict of Laws	3	Conflict of Laws	3	Code Pleading	3	Constitutional Law II	4	Seminar in Federal Taxation	2	Seminar in Federal Taxation	2	Seminar in Federal Taxation	2
Seminar in Torts	2	Seminar in Torts	2	Conflict of Laws	4	Legal Sociology	4	Conflict of Laws	4	Statutes	4	Constitutional Law II	4	Seminar in Evidence	2	Seminar in Evidence	2	Seminar in Evidence	2
Seminar in Real-estate	2	Seminar in Corporate Problems of the Depression	2	Administrative Law	4	Seminar in Pleading	2	Seminar in Pleading	2	Trade Regulations	3	Statutes	4						
Organization	2			Seminar in Vendor and Purchaser	2	Seminar in Descend	2	Seminar in Pleading	2	Trade Regulations	3	Statutes	4						
				Seminar in Corporation Law	2	Seminar in Corporation Law	2	Seminar in Pleading	2	Trade Regulations	3	Statutes	4						

\* Program for Summer 1934, tentative and subject to change without notice.  
† Not required for graduation.