CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

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Name or Subject  Freund, Ernst

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."
January 21, 1915

President Harper

Dear Sir,

I have written the greater portion of the Law School Circular, and expect to have it ready for you on Monday or Tuesday next. I have not been able to devote myself to it continuously as I was pressed with other work.

Yours very truly,

Ernst Freund
May 10th, 1898.

Dr. William R. Harper,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

Accompanying this letter are copies of my suggestions promised to you some time ago as to organizing a law department of the University of Chicago.

The next step in furtherance of plans for this department should be in perfecting the outline of work submitted to you by scheduling the cases, statutes, treaties, select documents, lectures, text books and lessons to be covered so as to determine exactly the kind, quantity and quality of the work to be done, the method of doing it and the men who are to be employed in constituting the faculty. It will not be easy to secure, in fact it will probably be impossible to secure in Chicago alone, a faculty that can teach the outline of work which I put before you; especially the more advanced parts of it dealing with international, constitutional and administrative law and with comparative law, Roman law and legal history. Certainly there is no faculty organized here at present so as to do the work desired with thoroughness, ability and distinction.

In perfecting this work and engaging a faculty it is my judgment you will need not less than a year to which may be added another year for planning, erecting and equipping a law building with suitable library, etc. I think that, assuming the money to be at your
I wish to say, as an aside, that I have been asked to prepare a statement on the possibilities of increasing the educational facilities of the University of Chicago.

The next step in the development of the University of Chicago will be to prepare the outline of a master plan for the University. In this outline, the possibilities of increasing the educational facilities of the University will be considered. It is proposed to increase the number of students by a factor of ten, and the new space will be employed in constructing new buildings.

It is proposed to build a new building for the College of Education, a new building for the College of Commerce, a new building for the College of Law, and a new building for the College of Letters and Science. The new buildings will be constructed in such a manner that they will be equipped with the latest facilities for instruction.

I am sure that the faculty of the University of Chicago will be interested in the possibilities of increasing the educational facilities of the University.

I am confident that the faculty of the University of Chicago will be interested in the possibilities of increasing the educational facilities of the University.

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command for the creation of a law department, from eighteen months to two years are required to organize it for work.

While I have enough copies of the suggestions and the outline of work contained in them to distribute I have refrained from placing them at the disposal of other institutions than the University of Chicago for whose use the work is intended. In this course even my own school has not been excepted. And since this work is a valuable result of a good many years experience and thought I request you not to place it at the disposal of the public or other institutions without conference with me. If you think you will need many copies it may be well to advise me at once so I may have enough printed before the types are distributed.

Please hand to Dr. Goodspeed, to whom present my greetings, a copy of the suggestions and advise me when you and he will be at leisure. I shall be glad to call and see you.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Dic. by A.H.
command for the creation of the department. From this, we must
provide a number of suggestions to organize for work.
While I have already outlined the suggestions and the outline
of work contained in it, I have still a number of points to bring
forward. I have already outlined the outline of the department,
and these are the points.

And since this work is to
be done in a short period of time, many letters and reports I
have already sent to the department and the office in
charge, you have not to place it at the department of the bulletin or other
for your benefit. Get various information without consultation with me.
If you think you will need
such copies if you are well to receive me at once, you will have
them. The other copies are distributed.

Please mark at the head, "Goodspeed, to whom pleased to,respectfully,
I am to be held to call and see you.

Respectfully yours,

Drs. W. H.
Memorial
In the Creation of a
Law School
in the University of Chicago.

There can be no doubt of the desirability of establishing a law school in the University of Chicago. Any doubt there may be as to the provision of the necessary funds, I am not in a position to resolve, but the points on which an expression of opinion from me may not be altogether out of place are the nature of the instruction to be offered, and the teaching staff required.

I. The Nature of the Instruction to be Offered.

The proposed law department must aim at something more than the preparation of its students for practice. It must make legal studies an integral part of liberal education. Unless they can be so used, they have no place in the University curriculum. But there need be little real difficulty in adapting them to the wants of those who seek culture as well as professional knowledge. Such persons will desire to become acquainted with the history of their subject, with the scientific analysis of legal conceptions, with the ideals at which law should aim, as well as with the technical rules which govern the cases that will come before them in their daily work. They will, therefore, be willing to spend more time in the study of law than is otherwise in order to gain
a bare qualification for practice. It should be the object of the University of Chicago to give such students a training that will enable them to become leaders of the bar. The object is not to train men of many accomplishments, but in the line of their profession. The aim is high, but it can be attained if the course outlined in the following paragraphs is worked out by competent instructors.

The subjects taught in the Law School, in my opinion, should be:

1. American Public Law
2. American Private Law
3. Roman Law
4. International Law
5. Jurisprudence.

In order to secure that the law student should possess the rudiments of a liberal education, it would be wise to keep him to the ordinary studies of the Academic College for the first two years of his course. During his two years in the University College he might be allowed to take one half of his courses from the Law Department, provided that he began with comparatively simple subjects. If at the end of his first four years he wishes to qualify for practice or to obtain a legal degree, additional study should be required of him. A further residence of two years, coupled with continuous work in the Law School during that time, might...
lead to the Degree of L.L. M., so the proper steps should be taken to obtain legal authority to practice in all who had taken that Degree in the University of Chicago.

If this were given, no Chicago student would be admitted into the legal profession unless he had spent six years at the University, two of which would be partially or wholly devoted to the study of Law. The Degree of L.L. D. should be reserved for those who have given satisfactory evidence of high attainments in some branch of legal study; but I fail to see the need of requiring that they should have previously obtained the Degree of Ph. D.

The sequence of legal subjects to be taken by candidates for law degrees may be sketched out as follows:

First year in the University College

Three Majors in the Institutes of Proof

Justinian, or Three Minors in the American Law of Contract.

Second year in the University College

One Major or two Minors in the Study of Roman Law. Two Majors or one Minor in American Criminal Law or either American Constitutional Law or International Law.

The two years between the A.B. and L.L. M. Degrees

At least one Book of the Digest; Property Law; jurisprudence; American Constitutional Law or International Law, whichever had not been taken before; Advanced courses on former work; or Seminary work part of which might be taken away from the Campus by
attending along with an instructor
the trial of cases in the local courts
and discussing them afterwards.

The foregoing plan begins by rigidity, reads by allowing the
student a large choice of subjects which he can take in what
order he pleases, as long as he does the proper amount of work
each term or covers the whole ground in the appointed time.
Some of these subjects, such as experience as Advanced Work
in Roman Law, International Law, Constitutional Law, might
be made optional. Others, such as Property Law, must be
compulsory. If this scheme, or any scheme like it, is
adopted, the details can be worked out gradually.

II

The Teaching Staff Required.

To carry out the foregoing plan at least five
instructors would be needed; viz.,

Two Professors of American Law
One Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence
One Professor of American Constitutional History
One Professor of International Law and Comparative Politics.
The two last already exist. The other three could be obtained without
any great increase of expenditure. A School of Law does not require
costly buildings or elaborate apparatus. It is equipped when a few
lecture rooms, a good library, a group of competent instructors are
obtained. The courts are its laboratories. They are provided at the public
charge. Its material is human action, human passions, a trusteeship
community, presence in abundance.

Jan. 2, 1893. T. J. Lawrence
My dear Dr. Freund:

I find there is a very strong feeling in the Board of Trustees that we ought to move pretty soon in the matter of a law school. I am wondering whether we could make a start in some such way as the medical school is starting. When I get through with an attack of la grippe, with which I am now struggling, I should like, to talk the matter over with you.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
April 4th, 1901.

My dear Dr. Ranney:

I find there is a very strong feeling in the Board of Trustees that we ought to move pretty soon to the matter of a new school. We are wondering whether we could make a start in some way on the new school to start the matter. I have spoken with an attorney at the College, with whom I am now associated, I should like to talk the matter over with you.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Hackett
The University of Chicago

April 24, 1901

Dear President Harper,

I am greatly interested to learn that the question of the law school is to be taken up. I shall be very happy to place my services at your disposal at any time that you may command them.

Yours very truly,

Ernst Freund
Articles deposited in the box—Corner Stone of
The Law School April 2, 1903.

1. Photograph of President Roosevelt.
2. " The Founder of the University.
4. " the Building.
5. The last Annual Register of the University.
6. The Law School Circular of Information.
7. The Law School Annual Announcements.
8. The Law School Number of the University Record.
9. The list of students in the Law School for this, its first year.
10. Chicago daily papers.
11. The Maroon of Wednesday.
14. A copy of the Regulations of the University.
15. A copy of the Minutes of the first meeting of the Law School Faculty.
The importance of positive KEOU.

6. The number of the nation with.

7. The railway.

8. The potential.

9. The need for rapid expansion of the information.

10. The need for quick dissemination of the information.

In all cases where the expenditure exceeds...

11. The need for adequate and comprehensive...

12. The need for significant action to ensure the future of the economy.

A report on the recommendations of the investigation.


Appendix
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

I. Purpose.--The purpose of the School of Law will be: (1) to afford adequate preparation for the practice of law as a profession in any jurisdiction in which the common law prevails; and (2) to cultivate and encourage the scientific study of systematic and comparative jurisprudence, legal history, and principles of legislation.

II. Distinctive Features.--The standard of requirements for admission has been fixed so as to constitute the school practically
INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose. The purpose of the School of Law will be (1) to effectuate appropriate preparation for the practice of law as a profession, (2) to equip students to perform the common law procedures and (3) to cultivate and encourage the scientific study of law and its principles so as to advance jurisprudence, legal history, and principles of legislation.

II. Definite Terms. The foregoing statement of requirements for admission and fees fixed are to constitute the school's policies.
a graduate school, a standard equal to that of the best schools of the country and higher than that of any school in the West.

The adoption of this high standard is the result of the conviction that instruction can be conducted to the best advantage before a homogeneous body of students who have received the training which American experience and traditions have marked out as best calculated to develop intellectual power.

The large number of college graduates in the West who wish to study law justifies the establishment of a law school the work of which in a special manner answers their requirements.

A saving of one year may be effected in the combined work of the college and the Law School by admitting students to the professional courses in law who have completed three years of college work, and by conferring the Bachelor's degree at the end of the first year of the professional course.

In order that the academic training may be of the highest possible value as a preparation for the professional study of the law, the University provides a pre-legal curriculum in the first year of the Senior College (corresponding to the third college year). This curriculum consists chiefly of studies in constitutional history and political economy.¹

¹ As to post-graduate work, see below (p.  ).

The faculty is composed of men who have had experience in teaching law at law schools and universities and a majority of whom have made the study of law their lifework.

The closest personal relations between teachers and students will be encouraged, and it will be the endeavor of the members of the faculty as far as possible to be constantly accessible to students for consultation and advice.
The faculty at the University offers a broad range of courses in various fields of study. It is designed to provide the best possible educational experience for students. The curriculum is designed to be flexible, allowing students to tailor their studies to their interests and career goals.

The University's courses in law, business, engineering, and sciences are particularly strong. The faculty is composed of experienced and highly qualified professionals who bring a wealth of knowledge and practical experience to the classroom. The University also offers programs in international studies, allowing students to gain a global perspective.

In addition to the academic offerings, the University is committed to fostering a community of learning and growth. It encourages students to participate in extracurricular activities, such as clubs, sports, and service projects, to help them develop leadership skills and a sense of responsibility.

Overall, the University provides a comprehensive and engaging educational experience that prepares students for success in their chosen careers and in life.
Students are expected to give their whole time to the study of the law at the Law School and will not be encouraged to work in law offices during term time. All the time of the student is needed for the work which the school provides. Special provision will be made for instruction in the drafting of documents and court practice, thereby giving to the student in the most efficient and systematic manner the benefit which is believed to be obtained from this work. During the recesses between the quarters students will be advised to attend court for the purpose of watching the progress of cases and trials.

The Law School, while in close proximity to the courts, libraries and other institutions of a large city, is located on the University quadrangles, where the student will find the quiet and the general environment most favorable to concentrated study. The constant and intimate association of the students with each other and with the faculty will lead to common work and stimulate interest in it, and it is hoped will furnish inspiration to students and teachers alike. The students will be advised and encouraged to organize law clubs for the argument and decision of questions of law.

It is also hoped that the students of the Law School will derive benefit from intercourse and interchange of thought with the other members of the student body of the University, of which they will form part.

THE LIBRARY.

The school expects to acquire before the opening of its work an adequate library of about ten thousand volumes, an equipment, it is believed, superior to that of any other law school in the West. This library will contain all the American, English and Canadian
Students are expected to give their whole time to the study of law at the Law School and will not be encouraged to work in law offices during term time. All the time of the student is needed for the work which the school requires. Special provision will be made for instruction in the acquisition of a command of and the use of the English language. In the most efficient and effective manner, the student will be prepared to be of service from the start. During the recess between the winter and the summer terms, in the case of those who are to attend courses for the purpose of qualifying for the bar in their state, the student will be permitted to return home.

The Law School, while in close proximity to the courts, offers, through and other institutions of a large city, as far as possible on the University's grounds, a college and graduate environment. The students will find the study and research of common law and practice at once made easy and effective. The general environment is very conducive to the study of law and the intellectual association of the students with each other will be constant and intimate. The faculty will lead to common work and stimulate individual work. The students will be taught and encouraged to set in it, and it is hoped that the teaching will turn the interest of the student to the University of the University, of which they are a part.

The Library

The schools expect to provide those who enter the School of Law with an adequate library of useful books. Among the titles which are available are those on the American, English, and European law, and on the law of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth.
reports, the different collections of selected cases, the statutes of the several States, digests, legal magazines and periodicals, recent and standard text-books, both English and American, and a working library in Roman and civil law. The students will also have the use of the general library and the departmental libraries of the University, containing in the aggregate approximately 350,000 volumes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A student enters the Law School either at the beginning of the pre-legal course or at the beginning of the professional course. Every student entitled to enter the professional course may at his option begin his work with the pre-legal course. A student to be admitted to the pre-legal course must be qualified for admission to the Senior College.

NOTE.--Extract from University Regulations, p.31. "Students entering the University from certain approved institutions in which they have completed two full years of work are admitted at once to the Senior Colleges. Duly accredited graduates of State Normal schools maintaining courses of study extending two years beyond the standard high-school courses, as determined by the State universities concerned, may be admitted to the Senior Colleges on conditions essentially the same as those extended to students from approved institutions, except that credit is given only for work of an academic or disciplinary nature, exclusive of strictly professional work. Students entering from the above institutions present the customary letters of honorable dismissal and a certificate in the case of each applicant that his standing is fully up to the average student of his class."
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

A student enters the Law School after the beginning of the first legal course or at the beginning of the pre-professional course, whichever is first. The student must have completed two full years of work for admission to the pre-professional course. A student who has completed the pre-professional course may be admitted to the Senior College.

NOTE: EXTRACT FROM UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS, p. 33.

Students entering the University from certain approved institutions in which the senior college is not in existence and in which they have completed two full years of work, are eligible for admission to the University with a view to the pursuit of an academic degree.

Penalties for non-timely application and a certificate in the case of each applicant that the student is fully up to the academic standard of the University.
Students will be admitted to the professional course as follows:

1. When they have successfully completed the pre-legal course.

2. Until and excluding the autumn quarter of 1903, all students of the University of Chicago who have successfully completed their undergraduate work or who have received nine majors' credit in the Senior Colleges.

3. All students who are entitled to admission to the Graduate Schools in accordance with the University regulations (the Bachelor's degree from approved institutions is accepted without investigation as equivalent to that of the University), and all students who are entitled to admission to the Senior Colleges with nine majors' (the regular amount of one year's work) advance standing.

4. Students entitled to enter under 3. who have done work at other law schools in good standing will receive credit for work done, in accordance with regulations to be established.

All students entering the professional course of the Law School without having taken the pre-legal course must give satisfactory evidence of adequate knowledge of English and American constitutional history and civil government, or must acquire that knowledge during the Law School course.

**Unclassified Students.** -- Candidates for admission to the Law School as unclassified students (1) must be at least twenty-one years of age; (2) must show good reason for not entering upon a regular course; (3) must satisfy the dean and the particular instructors under whom they desire to study that they are prepared to carry the courses elected. Unclassified students conform to all regulations of the University, and having been admitted their continuance depends on the maintenance of a satisfactory standing. They are not admitted as candidates for degrees.
Students will be admitted to the pre-professional course as follows:

1. When they have successfully completed the pre-freshman course.
2. Until and excluding the summer session of 1902, all students of the University of Chicago who have successfully completed their undergraduate work or who have received three full years' credit in the senior college.

Students who are entitled to admission to the graduate school are admitted in accordance with the University regulations (see page).

For ease from approved institutions, the University regulations as printed in the catalog of the University and the senior college, and the regulations of the regular second year of one year's work (advanced standing). Students are entitled to enter when they have done work at

other law schools in good standing who receive credit for work done.

In accordance with regulations of the law school.

All students entering the pre-professional course of the law school without having taken the first-year course must give evidence of adequate knowledge of English and American constitutional history and civil government, or must acquire that knowledge during the law school course.

Unnecessary Students -- Candidates for admission to the law school.

Only those students (1) who have at least twenty-one years of age, (2) are not on the list of students for any reason, (3) who satisfy the general and the particular requirements of

entrance to the law school, and (4) not included in the number of the law school, and having passed the preliminary examinations.

Students interested in transferring to the law school, and

must be admitted as candidates for graduate

students who are advanced standing in a satisfactory standing.

They are not
ARRANGEMENT OF COURSES.

The Quarterly System.--The system of dividing the work of the academic year into quarters (described in University Regulations, Art. V, 1, p. 27) will be adopted for the Law School. The quarters are designated as the Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring quarters, beginning respectively on June 19, October 1st, June 1st, and April 1st. A recess of one week occurs between the end of each quarter and the beginning of the next, except that there is no recess between the end of the spring and the beginning of the summer quarter, and that there is a recess of one month at the end of the summer quarter.

Courses of instruction will be calculated upon the basis of minors. A minor is equivalent to four or five hours weekly for a term of six weeks. A major represents double the amount of work of a minor.

CURRICULUM.

Length of Course.--The curriculum of the law course will cover one year of pre-legal studies and a three years' course of professional law studies.

The Pre-Legal Curriculum.--The pre-legal curriculum in the first year of the Senior College is intended to direct the college work of those who expect to devote themselves to law to studies which without being professional are related to jurisprudence or otherwise of especial value or interest to the future lawyer. The curriculum will consist of English Constitutional History, 2 majors; American Constitutional History, 2 majors; Political Economy, 2 majors; 3 majors to be elected from the following list of courses:
ARRANGEMENT OF COURSES

The system of arranging the work of the academic year into quarters (geared to University regulations), where quarters are designated as the Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring quarters, begins in the Fall term and the beginning of the next quarter is two and one-half months after the last day of the previous quarter. A recess of one week occurs between the end of each quarter and the beginning of the next, except that there is no recess between the end of the Spring quarter and the start of the Summer quarter.

Curriculum

The curriculum of the law course will consist of:

1. One year (four quarters) of the regular course, which includes:
   - The Pre-Legislative Curriculum
   - The Regular Curriculum

2. One year of specialized studies in a minor law subject.
Finance

Financial History of the United States

Accounting

Money

Technique of Trade and Commerce

Constitutional History of England since 1688

Europe in the Nineteenth Century

Comparative National Government

Federal Government

Comparative Politics

Municipal Government

Primitive Secual Control

Criminal Law

History of Political Ethics

Logic

Students are expected to have had the usual course in Civil Government before entering upon the pre-legal curriculum; if not, they must make up that course during the pre-legal year.
The Professional Curriculum.--Provision will be made for the following courses:

First year:
Contracts.
Torts.
Property
Pleading
Criminal Law.
Agency
Persons.

Second and Third years:
Conveyancing.
Wills and Future Interests.
Corporations.
Partnership.
Sales
Bills and Notes.
Bankruptcy
Carriers
Equity Pleading
Equity
Trusts
Suretyship and Mortgage.
Conflict of Laws.
Damages
International Law.
Constitutional Law.
Roman Law.
Jurisprudence
Taxation.
Public Officers.
Administrative Law.
Municipal Corporations.
Insurance.
Admiralty
Federal Practice.

A course will be given during the second year in the drafting of instruments and in the third year in the preparation of pleadings, in the procedure of courts, and the conduct of cases, which every student will be expected to take. A practice court will be conducted in connection with the course in practice.

NOTE.--A full conspectus of courses, with the names of the instructors and designating books used, will be issued and will be obtainable by application to
The Professional Curriculum -- Provision will be made for the following courses:

First Year:
- Contracts
- Torts
- Property
- Professional
- Criminal Law
- Agency
- Evidence

Second and Third Years:
- Constitutional
- Will and Trusts
- Corporation
- Partnership
- Estate
- Trust and Note
- Bankruptcy
- Certificates
- Diversity Pleading
- Subjective
- Conflict of Laws
- Damages
- International
- Constitution
- Roman Law
- Torts
- Public Officers
- Administrative
- Mortgaged Corporation
- Insurance
- Arbitration
- Mediation Practice

A course will be given during the second year in the gratifying of instruments and in the third year in the preparation of pleading.

In the procedure of course, and the conduct of cases, much every student will be expected to take a practice course will be con-

NOTE: A full comprehension of course, with the names of the in-
- Structure and construction proper seen, will be covered
- and will be applicable to application to
Post-Graduate Curriculum.--Opportunity will be given for the pursuit of post-graduate studies upon the completion of the three years professional course to those who desire to do special research work or who expect to make the teaching of law or legal authorship their profession. It is expected that post-graduate work will lie to a considerable extent in the fields of systematic and comparative jurisprudence, legal history and principles of legislation. The post-graduate work of the Law School will be closely affiliated with the work of the Departments of History, Political Economy, Political Science, and Sociology.

Courses in the colleges and in the schools of Arts, Literature and Science will be open to the students of the Law School without extra charge.

DEGREES.

The College of Arts and Literature grants the degree of A.B. or Ph.B. to law students who have successfully completed the first year of the professional curriculum of the Law School.

The Law School grants the degree of to students who have successfully completed its curriculum. Provision will be made for the degree of J.U.D., to be granted for post-graduate work upon regulations to be established.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Routine of Entrance.--Applications should be addressed to the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. When presenting himself for admission to the Law School a student coming from another institution, if the holder of a degree, should present his diploma, and if not a holder of a degree, should bring his letter of dismissal and card of admission credits. These documents should be presented
Post-Graduate Curriculum - Opportunity will be given for the
pursuit of post-graduate studies and for the completion of the three
years professional course to those who can afford to do so separately.

It is expected that post-graduate
work will be done to a considerable extent in the fields of taxation
and constitutional economics, foreign policy, and principles of law.

The post-graduate work of the Law School will be optional
in addition to the work of the Departments of History, Political
Economy, Political Science, and Sociology.

The College of Arts and Sciences grants the degree of A.B.
of LL.B. to law students who have successfully completed the first
year of the professional curriculum of the Law School.

The Law School grants the degree of
Ph.D. to students who have successfully completed the curriculum:
Ph.D. subject to be determined by the graduate work upon
for the degree of LL.D. to be granted for post-graduate work upon

In case of satisfactory

Routine of Enrollment - Application should be addressed to the
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. When presenting the draft for
enrollment to the Law School a student cannot sign a certificate.

If so the degree of a graduate shall be granted with the degree of
and case of satisfactory

These degrees should be presented

at the office of the Dean of the Law School. Detailed instruction will be furnished in the Dean's office as to the mode of matriculating and registering for courses of instruction desired.

**Fees for Matriculation, Tuition, etc.**

1. **Matriculation Fee.**--The matriculation fee is $5.00, and is required of every **maxima** student upon entrance to the University. It is payable but once.

2. **Tuition Fee.**--The fee for instruction will be $50 per quarter for the professional curriculum and $40 per quarter for the pre-legal curriculum. This fee is for regular work, six minors of their equivalent. There will be no reduction for those taking more than two minors. A reduction is made in case of students taking only two minors or equivalent, one half of the full tuition fee being charged.

3. **Diploma and Certificate Fees.**--The charge for the diploma of the University is $10.00, and the certificate $5.00.

4. **Payment of Bills.**--Quarterly bills for tuition are payable at the beginning of each quarter.

**General Expenses.**--(Copy from Medical Bulletin of Information, p.16, necessary changes to be made.)
Extra for information, tuition, etc.

1. Matriculation Fee -- The matriculation fee is $5.00, and is
    required of every student upon entrance to the University.
    It is payable in advance.

2. Tuition Fee -- The fee for tuition will be $50 per quarter for the
    first year. The fee is for one quarter only. A reduction in
    tuition for those doing more than two minutes. A reduction to
    one half of the tuition fee being charged.

3. Diploma or Certificate Fees -- The cost for the diploma or
    certificate is $5.00, and the certificate is $5.00.

4. Rent or Bill -- Quarterly bills for tuition are payable
    at the beginning of each quarter.

General Expenses -- (Copy from Medial Bulletin of Information).

If necessary changes to be made.
President Harper,

Dear Mr. President,

We are informed that all courses in the summer quarter are to run five hours per week, even during the first term. This creates some difficulty and embarrassment. Mr. Davis, who is down for three sections and one lecture course in the first term, would have seventeen hours per week, or Jack would have to come five days in the week, which he thinks will be impossible, and the Wyman was told that his work would be eight hours per week. Moreover, students taking three sections would have fifteen hours per week, which is more than we think most can do justice to, and which may bring down the quality of the summer work below what it is in other quarters.

As the summer quarter has exactly the same number of weeks as the spring quarter, namely eleven, would it not be better to leave the number of hours four?

We should like to have your very early decision, so our summer announcements are going to press.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. President,

It was suggested at the last meeting of the Law faculty that there should be five departments of the Law School: Common Law, Equity, Commercial Law, Public Law, and Remedial Law.

I understand that it requires official action of the Board of Trustees to establish these departments, and that such action has not yet been taken.

As the Law School number of the Record is going to press, we propose to state our curriculum without division of the courses according to departments, which will be better for the present in some respects, and which will not conflict with the rules of the University, since this number of the Record is not part of the regular announcements. The Annual Register will in this respect conform to the general plan and show the five departments, if by the time the Register comes out, they have been established.

Yours very truly,

Ernst Freund

President Harper
My dear Dr. Freund:

I think it is now practically settled that we shall have the school of Law. I would like to suggest that you undertake to prepare the first circular of information, modeling it in all respects according to our other circulars, bringing it into line with the University publications, putting into it all that is necessary for the student to know, but of course making it as brief as possible. Let us leave a place for the members of the faculty, but let us get the matter into shape so that we shall have something for the faculty to work upon. In doing this would you be good enough to consult with Mr. Judson?

It is understood that there will be a preliminary law year, namely, the first year of the Senior College; that these students will be classified for administrative purposes and for financial purposes, with the law students.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
Dear Dr. Poster:

I think it is now practically settled

that we shall have the Faculty of Law. I would like to suggest

that you should be prepared to handle the first situation of information

regarding the fact that it is all necessary for various reasons to run our information,

perhaps into line with the already mentioned part of the above.

It is necessary for the student to know, just as soon as possible,

as far as possible, that we have a place for the members of the

Faculty, and that we keep the matter into shape as soon as possible.

Something to be understood is the necessity to work more. In going this

way you are doing enough to compete with the University.

It is most fortunate that there will be a promising law career,

where the first year of the Senior College, that goes smoothly

will be considered for admittance to the Honors and for admission to

bachelor, with the law entrance.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Harper
March 3rd, 1932.

My dear Dr. Anderson:

I am very much obliged to you for your kind note concerning Meacham, and I enclose a little note from Mr. Freund with reference to him which you will enjoy. I myself feel very strongly drawn towards Meacham.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
March 3rd, 1906

My dear Dr. Twyman:—

I am very much obliged to you for your kind note concerning meecum, and I enclose a little note from Mr. Fearn with reference to him which you will notice. I meant to tell you at once as soon as you came down.

With very best regards.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Hilde
William R. Harper, President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Harper:

Professor Thayer's sudden death has made so great a change in our plans that I regret to say I am unable to consider your most flattering offer. We talked over the possibility of my going and by President Eliot's desire we tried to make arrangements by which, if not directly, I could help to make arrangements which must be done, a library of at least twenty thousand volumes at the start. It is necessary to have all the American and English authors in a library of this kind, and what we need is a large number of foreign books, if your faculty and students are to do any scholarly work. Now to put together a library. You can hardly open such a school, as you have done, without a vast amount of work which must be done in a year or less.

The opportunity to help you start what will certainly be a great law school on scholarly and liberal lines was a most attractive one and I give it up with much regret. You will perhaps allow me to say, however, that I do not believe you can be ready to open the school in October, as it must be completed if it is to take a high standing from the start, without more work from your dean than you suggested that I need do. As I have turned the matter over in my mind more or less since our pleasant luncheon in Cambridge, you may not be unwilling that I should give you my idea of what is necessary.

1st. As to faculty, I think your plan is admirable. Professor or Wigmore is a man you ought to get if possible, because his scholarly

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH H. BEALE, JR.
HENRY M. HUTCHINGS.
ARTHUR M. BEALE.
tastes and his turn for writing well on legal subjects are bound, in a few years, to add distinction to the school with which he is connected. I had thought it might be possible, in an unofficial way, to induce a dozen or two of men of high character, of attractive personality and of distinct ability as teachers.

2nd. Library. You can hardly open such a school as you law clubs are an important feature of our school which might be intrinsically interesting, I think, without a library of at least twenty thousand volumes at the start. It is necessary to have all the American, English and Canadian Reports, all useful treatises on law, all sources of our legal history, and a large number of foreign books, if your faculty and students are to do any scholarly work. Now to get together, or even to make the beginning of getting together such a library by October be much better to delay the establishment of your school for a year or two rather than to start in without some such equipment as I have in mind.

I thought, therefore, that the appointment of librarian ought certainly to be the first business. I am sure, but I feel sure that it would make the difference between this college and any one in the country, I might say in the world, for your purpose, if he can be had: that is, Mr. C. C. Soule, the president of the Boston Book Company, whose work in legal bibliography is the best that has been done in this country or in England. I think the librarian would have to go to London and to Paris for you as soon as may be.

3rd. Students. A great part of the success of our school at
Boston

W. R. H.

I am very happy to receive your letter of the 13th instant with which I am enclosed.

In your letter you say, "I feel more or less in a good way since I had my mind made up to proceed at a necessary rate of hastening and procuring the legal and necessary funds to enable me to proceed with the work as rapidly as possible.

I am sure, with a little patience, it will be necessary to have all the necessary funds available at the earliest possible moment. It is necessary that the necessary funds be available at the earliest possible moment. If your financial situation is such that you cannot make the necessary funds available, I would very much appreciate it if you would do your best to see that they are made available in as short a time as possible. If you cannot make the necessary funds available, I would very much appreciate it if you would do your best to see that they are made available in as short a time as possible.

I appreciate the importance of the necessary funds to the success of the enterprise and the importance and the necessity and importance of the necessary funds to the success of the enterprise. I am sure that the necessary funds will be available in as short a time as possible. I have every reason to believe that they will be available in as short a time as possible. I have every reason to believe that they will be available in as short a time as possible.
Cambridge is due to the spirit of the students there, a spirit of industry and scholarship which is the fruit of long tradition. I had thought it might be possible, in an unofficial way, to induce a dozen men, perhaps, graduates of your university, to leave our school for a couple of terms and go to the new school, hoping thereby to start with the right spirit and get tradition established there. Our students' law clubs are an important feature of our school which might be introduced bodily into yours and I had hoped that some of them might carry the methods used in editing our Law Review and that it might be possible to establish a similar publication at Chicago.

I take it you do not need my advice in the matter and I am certainly diffident about giving it, but I firmly believe that it would be much better to delay the establishment of your school for a year or two rather than to start in without some such equipment as I have indicated. I admit my lack of judgment and experience in matters of the sort, but I feel sure that it would make the difference between having a school which differs from twenty other schools in your region simply in being larger, and a school of distinction.

Thanking you for the high honor you have done me, and expressing again my regret that I am not able to accept it, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Joseph H. Beale, Jr.
My Dear Dr. Harper,

The name of the Professor in the Law School at Ann Arbor of whom I spoke, if I have made no mistake, is Floyd Russell Mechen; he is 44 years of age, is the author of several law treatises, all of which are standard works; a volume on Agency 1889; one on Public Officers 1890; Mechen's Hutchinson on Carries 1891; Cases on Agency 1893; Cases on Partnership; and Elements of Partnership 1896; and he has nearly ready for the press three volumes on Sales.

He is the most forceful inspiring teacher that they have in the Law School at Ann Arbor.

It strikes me that it would not be best to reproduce the Harvard Law School here; we want what is good in Harvard, but our law school should
be fitted to its environment. Most of the states have code practice, but we here in Illinois have the English Common law practice. Harvard is theoretical, doctrinaire, and should not have the privilege of just putting down its counterpart here; we are more practical and direct—and all the better for that, and the practical, direct element ought to find a large place in molding at the very start our Law School. I make these suggestions out of my deep personal interest in this matter, and perhaps they may be worthy of consideration.

As to my house, while it is sold, I do not give possession to the purchaser till Apr. 15th, and the arrangement between you and me remains undisturbed.

With highest esteem, believe me,

Fraternally yours,

Galusha Anderson.
March 14th, 1902.

Professor Joseph H. Beale, Jr.,
Harvard University, Cambridge.

My dear Professor Beale:

I have been somewhat slow in writing to you since my very pleasant visit, because I have been trying to get things forward in certain lines in order to be able to write you definitely.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Eliot in New York and Baltimore February twenty-second, and was informed by him that the University would grant you leave of absence for two years if you desire. I took it for granted that you had been talking with him on this subject.

Everything looks more and more propitious for us as the days go, and I am now writing to propose that you come out for the proposed two years and take the deanship of the school. This would require some service on your part in connection with the organization of the faculty and the announcements, but I think we could handle this without troubling you to any very great extent. It would in any case not in-
Professor Joseph H. Beete Jr.

Harvard University, Cambridge

My dear Professor Beete:

I have been somewhat slow in writing to you since my very pleasant arrival, because I have been very busy to get things moving to certain plans in order to be able to write you adequately.

I took the pleasure of meeting Mr. Elliot in New York and felt it more expedient twenty seconds ago now.

I am informed by him that the University would grant you leave of absence for temporary If you please. I took it for granted that you had been talking with him on this subject.

Unfortunately Imore and more propitious for us as the gate so I am now writing to propose that you come over for the proposed conference and take the proposition of the School. The matter remains one in connection with the article-

The mention of the faculty and the announcement," and I think we might handle these matters promptly you to myself in any case not in-

with very great expert"
volves more than a single visit of three or four days. The regular work would begin October first.

I should be glad to propose that your leave of absence be obtained, if possible, with the understanding that should you, at the end of two years, think it on the whole wise to remain in Chicago, you might have that privilege. Do you think this possible?

I do not think I can get our trustees at present to place a salary higher than $5,500. I had hoped that we might do a little better than this, but I do not think they will wish to do more. We should add, of course, to this, the usual deanship salary of $1,000, which would make a total salary of $6,500. I am hoping that this will be satisfactory to you.

If it were possible for you to give me a decision by telegraph I should like to have the pleasure of announcing the fact at the coming convocation. We have postponed, of course, all commitments in reference to the faculty until you could be consulted. My own opinion is that we ought to get Wigmore of the Northwestern, and either Scott of Illinois or Meacham
The letter mark makes a perfect October fifth.

I now seize the opportunity to propose that you take leave of presence for ... at the end of two years.

I think it on the whole wise to remain in Chicago. You might have spent charity. Do you think this pose?

I do not think I can get any improvement. It is about to please a certain editor that if, 1920, I had hoped that we might do a little better soon. I will try to improve, as I never had before,
of Ann Arbor. I think we shall be able to secure Bluett and Mr. Mack. With these as a basis, including Freund, we can proceed further according to the demands, but in no case has there been even a consultation with any of the gentlemen named above.

Hoping that I may hear from you at your early convenience, I remain

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
I think we will be able to secure the Army at any time. With these as a part of that the point is, can proceed further according to the German, put to no case here have been even a copy with that of the memorandum enclosed. I hope that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience. I remain

Very truly yours,

W.R. Harper
Law School of Harvard University, 
Cambridge, Mass. March 27, 1902

My dear Dr. Harper,

Since I saw you we have consulted the faculty of law, and find no opposition to my going to you as proposed. The President approves. Nothing remains but for the Corporation to act upon my request for a leave of absence, which they will do on Monday.

I think it important to issue as early as may be a Circular of Information, and send it to the graduating class in every college in the West, at least, if not in the whole country, and to all graduates of the University in other Law Schools. In order to do that, we must I take it have the faculty appointed and agree upon the courses of study and other matters. I have a recess of a week here, beginning April 14. If I should come to Chicago during that week would it be possible to get the new faculty
together for consultation, to prepare a Circular for the approval of yourself or the governing bodies? Or if the faculty could not come together if appointments had been made I could consult each member individually and lay the results before you. I am afraid this is allowing very little time; but if the Circular is to be in the hands of every Senior in the Country before his college term closes, it should be issued if possible by the first of May.

As to faculty, those you suggested will probably be enough to carry on the work of the first two years. I notice your regular work for students is fifteen hours a week and for teachers ten. Here the hours both for teachers and students in the Law School are only 4/3 of those required in the college: 6 and 10 respectively, instead of 9 and 15. This is necessary, because both the teaching and the studying of law are (ought to be) very strenuous affairs. I notice that Vignere
Law School of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Work has been six hours a week, and mechanics only four. I suggest as the regular work for a teacher five hours for two quarters and ten hours for the third, an average of 6 7/3 hours. For the students ten hours a week will probably be enough. They will then accomplish six regular courses a year instead of five, as here, the extra work being accounted for by the fact that much less time is devoted to examination periods. It is possible that we ought to have six exercises a week in a course; but it is found here that the students as a body need all their time for preparation, lecture, and review.

If their instruction is provided for two years, we have to provide 12 courses. I shall do 3. Wigmore and Mechem each 4, and if Mack and Lee each takes a course we shall be well supplied. On the other hand if we are
to present courses for three classes we shall need 18. Supposing black and Lee to give two each, and Friend 1, we shall still lack two courses. There are two or three former Harvard men in Chicago who would make admirable teachers, and might each take a course: W.C. Boyden and Burling come to my mind. Or a young man could be had as instructor. There is a very able man in the present 3rd year class here, the graduate of one of the Maine colleges, who has had experience in teaching, who might be had. Or if you saw fit we could (still in case 3 years are to be provided for) use a professor, who might be Hall, Scott or Westergard. [Perhaps with International law/ Roman law we could make out as it is]

You said something to me about what

Vigmore might be had for. I hope it will be found possible to establish a regular scale of salaries, with annual or quinquennial increase. That system here prevents jealousy.
Law School of Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass.

31 March, 1902.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Professor Beale and I found Professor Freund a very likeable man, but I must confess that our interviews with him have given me serious misgivings as to the wisdom of the plan of having Mr. Beale go to Chicago, even temporarily, as Dean of your new Law School.

I have in all my talks with you spoken without reserve, and I feel bound to write with equal frankness now.

I understood it to be your wish and purpose to establish at your University a law-school resembling as closely as possible in its curriculum, methods of study, and quality of its Faculty, the Harvard Law School. Do not understand me as believing now that this is not still your wish and purpose. But knowing your high estimate of Professor Freund, and having discovered how widely his conception of your new School differs in fundamentals from our School, I feel that before further steps are taken we ought to clear away all possibility for any subsequent misunderstanding and disappointment. To this end I cannot do better than mention the main differences between Professor Freund's conception of a law-school and our ideas of a law-school.

First, as to the curriculum, Professor Freund suggested that 2/3 of the work leading to the degree should consist of subjects belonging properly in the departments of Political Science or Sociology. We have no such subjects in our Curriculum and are unanimously opposed to the teaching of anything but pure law
Dear Dr. Harter:

Professor Pente and I took Professor Fleming's report very seriously, and I want to assure you that our interaction with him has reinforced our confidence in the wisdom of the plan he has given us. We cannot ignore the importance of these new opportunities, as shown by the recent developments in your new Law School.

I have to tell my folks what you spoken without reserve.

I understand it to be your wish and purpose to establish a new University Law School on the same principles as those on which the Harvard Law School is based. Do not misunderstand me as implying you will run a Law School, but I know your thought it is not until your wish and purpose to establish a new University Law School on the same principles as those on which the Harvard Law School is based. Do not misunderstand me as implying you will run a Law School, but I know your

With the highest esteem of Professor Fleming, I am not surprised at your New School, which I think deeper and broader than the present one, and I cannot but participate in your enthusiasm and interest. To this end I cannot do better than mention the many abilities of Professor Fleming, and I believe, with him, that a new Law School under such able direction will be a great benefit to our country and the world.
in our department. Nor would the transfer of such subjects to a post-graduate year in the School accord with our conception of the true function of a law-school.

Secondly,—Professor Freund would admit to the Law Faculty, the professors who teach these subjects of Political Science and Sociology and also the professors who are to give the instruction in the prae-legal year preparatory to the law course. We think that no one but a lawyer, teaching law, should be a member of a Law Faculty. I will not undertake to say in what department of your University the prae-legal year should be placed, but it would be altogether foreign to our ideas to have it in the Law School. We believe the success of our School is due in no small degree to the solidarity of our Faculty and to its concentration upon the work of teaching the law pure and simple.

Thirdly,—The method of study. Our School is conspicuous for its belief in the learning of law by the systematic study of Cases. If Professor Beale is to be Dean with the purpose of reproducing the Harvard method, he must have a Faculty that believes in that method. Whether Professor Freund is convinced that that is the true way of studying law I do not know. I did ask him his views on that point. Certainly his belief in the general methods of the German Universities, and his general views as to the function of a law-school would predispose him against a thoroughgoing belief in us or our methods. Professor Mechem as a law-teacher, is also, to me, an
Our School as a Professional Institution

From: Professor Weaver
To: The Dean

In our department, you will find an integration of many subjects to create a broad understanding consistent with our conception of the true function of a law school.

Secondly:
Professor Freyman would direct to the Law School. We believe there are some students of political science and sociology who may take the undergraduate course to give the instruction in the three-year legal profession to the law courses. We think that no one puts a lawyer into practice, but in any event, a member of a law faculty. I will not misunderstand to any in your argument. The undergraduate the three-year legal profession to our ideas to have a base, but it would be altogether careless to our ideas to have a base, but it would be altogether careless to the sociability of our faculty and to the concentration upon the work of teaching the law, we have an example.

Tyranny:
The method of study. Our School is in con-

opportunity for the student in the learning of law by the systematic method of course. At Frederick, he is to be a part of the student's daily life. Professor Weaver is to get the best in that method. What is Professor Weaver is to get the best in that method. I do not know if I had much influence on that point.

Certainly, the general method of the German Universities, the general method of the German Universities, and the general laws as to the function of a law school would be replaced by a more professional faculty in an academic sense. Professor Weaver as a law teacher, is also to be in
unknown quantity. I cannot think it wise, therefore, that Professor Beale should subject our School to the loss of his teaching, until he is assured that he is to have a body of colleagues who will support him loyally because of their belief in him and his methods.

I was much surprised, too, to learn that there will be no building for the exclusive use of the Law-School until January, 1903. This is, I think, a real misfortune. I hope you may be able to find some way of averting it.

I have talked of course, with President Eliot since Professor Freund's visit. He and the other members of the Corporation agree that it is not for the interest of this School that Professor Beale should have the proposed leave of absence unless you desire him for the purpose of establishing with his new colleagues, a School like ours, that is a School with a curriculum of pure law, with a Faculty made up exclusively of professors, who are lawyers, approved by him and believing in Harvard standards and Harvard methods.

Bearing in mind your statements that Chicago lawyers regard our methods with distrust, and that the lawyers on your Board of Trustees, in particular, do not believe in us, and knowing your high estimate of the probable influence and effectiveness of Professor Freund in the proposed Law Faculty, I can readily understand that, whatever may be your personal inclinations, you may, upon reflection, deem it inexpedient to invite Professor Beale to come to you upon these terms.
Law School of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

On the other hand you will appreciate our unwillingness to lose Mr. Beale's very valuable services here upon any other basis.

Should you decide not to invite Mr. Beale after reading this letter and one from him to be written as soon as he receives the formal answer from the Corporation as to leave of absence, I need hardly say, that we shall be quite content. Nor shall we lose our interest in your School. On the contrary we shall watch its development under favorable auspices, upon lines different from ours, with the hope that it may not only achieve a distinct success, but that it may throw new light upon the problem of legal education.

Very truly yours,

President William R. Harper.
On the other hand you will appreciate our willingness to

face Mr. Heflin's very legitimate grievances freely and open

ly.

Express your regret not to invite Mr. Heflin after reading

the letter and one from him to be written as soon as possible.

The latter answer from the Corporation as to terms of

purchase. You will notice we need money and that we can't be

duly contracted. The contract, we might as well face

face our interest in your school.

The development under favorable auspices from these different

programs with the hope that it may not only secure a

greater success but that it may show we fight upon the principles of

true education.

Very truly yours,

President William R. Heflin.
My Dear Dr. Harper:—

The Corporation granted me leave of absence to become Dean of the new law school "provided that the School to be established at Chicago is to have ideals and methods similar to those of the Harvard Law School". They intended to make my going conditional upon such a school being established. An explanation of this vote is necessary.

You will remember that we consented to the inconvenience of my leaving at this time solely that I might help you establish a school on the model of the Harvard Law School. Except for this purpose (which we believe to be for the benefit of legal education) we should not have considered your proposition. The Corporation have taken the same view.

We were perhaps not quite justified in supposing that at our second interview you had in mind a school in all respects like ours. But you still desire, I suppose, one so nearly like it in spirit, in scholarship, and in curriculum that as you suggested, the students of the two schools might (if such an arrangement could be made) pass from one to another without loss of time; and you wish to carry on in Chicago the same sort of work, and hope for the same measure of success as ours.

We should have assumed that everybody in Chicago was of the same mind, if it had not been for the ideas Mr. Freund expressed here. I dislike to speak of this matter, because Mr. Freund personally made such an agreeable impression upon me; but it is best to be frank at the outset. He seemed to be cognizant of
Mr. Dean: Headman,

The Corporation Board has taken to the problem of the school to be passed down for the next several years. They have decided that the Corporation Board, through the Board of Trustees, shall take charge of the affairs of the school.

They intend to make the school an experimental school, with a special faculty and curriculum. An experiment with this new approach is expected to be conducted. The development of the school will be under the guidance of the Board of Trustees. The experiment will be conducted to determine if this new approach is necessary.

You will remember that we discussed in the previous letter the importance of our faculty. Our faculty is the key to the success of the school. Without a competent faculty, the school cannot be successful. The Corporation Board has taken this into consideration.

We have not been able to attract qualified faculty to the school. We have received many applications, but we have been unable to make a decision. We are hopeful that we will be able to make a decision in the near future.

We hope to see you in Chicago the next year, and we hope to have some more information on the progress of the school.
your plans for a school, and what he had in mind was absolutely opposed to our ideas and methods. I could be of no use in such a school.

Let me state, as I understand it, the fundamental plan of the Harvard Law School.

We take a student for three years, and demand all his time. We permit him to do no serious work outside the strictly legal subjects we teach. We require of him no more work than the average student can do faithfully; and we intend the faculty to do no more work than is consistent with unimpaired elasticity of mind, interest, and energy. We thus keep the students' interest keen, and we make sure that everything he studies shall be thoroughly mastered. The faculty determines in the first instance all matters of general policy within the school, and is composed solely of persons who teach law in the strict sense of the word. We think that experience justifies us in believing that in this way alone we can turn out thoroughly trained men, fit at once to enter upon the practice of a learned and strenuous profession.

Such a school as Mr. Freund has in mind differs from ours in almost every one of these particulars.

He wishes to put into the three-year course certain subjects which are not law in any sense, and to that extent to diminish the time and thought devoted to the study of law. This is a very serious matter, and one which I regard as of radical importance. He wishes to require of the student more work than seems
your place for a career, and what you had in mind were opportunities
your place for a career, and what you had in mind were opportunities
opportunity to own a home and enjoy a school.

Let me state as I have stated to the University Plan of
the University Law School.

We take a student for three years, and examine him at the time.
We prevent him to go into some work adequate the University.

We require him to take on more work than the usual student can.
We require him to take on more work than the usual
student can.

We require the student, the University, and the student to go
on, more work than is common with other students.

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to me wise; and of the teacher more than he can do, year after year, without becoming dry and uninteresting. The legal courses which he has in mind are different in length from the courses given in the best schools. The length of a "course" is to be sure largely an arbitrary thing; but the fact that the Schools have arrived at a tacit agreement in the matter suggests that the law is most naturally taught in that way. In all the Schools which are similar to ours there is a typical "course" of about 60 hours (though in some schools there are in particular cases variations from this length). In most of the same schools the teachers' work is six hours a week, and that of the student ten hours. A notable exception is the Columbia Law School, where the students have fourteen hours a week, and some of the teachers over nine hours. The curriculum of that school also includes a few non-legal electives from the School of Political Science. These facts have been suggested as accountable for the striking failure of the school to take the position which her location, her wealth, and the ability of her faculty seem to entitle her.

These differences of view are so fundamental that it is obviously necessary to choose one conception of the school or the other. I cannot spare the time to go from here and teach a short time in a school which I do not believe to be wisely organized; nor if I am to introduce Harvard methods in parts of two years, with the bench and the trustees lukewarm, can I accomplish anything unless the faculty is in hearty sympathy with the plan.
There are differences of view as to the improvement of the school. It is necessary to prepare one's own conception of the school and to organize a plan. I cannot shape the time to do from here and random affection. I cannot shape the time to do what I believe to be worth doing. Therefore, I am not to introduce new methods to the school, but to read, write, and think, and the common instruction and I am so occupied with the present situation that I cannot do anything with the time.
I believe thoroughly, as I told you, in academic freedom, and would by no means wish to dictate methods of teaching to any man deemed worthy of an appointment to the faculty; but every teacher must be in hearty sympathy with the ideals and aims of the school, and no one should, I think, be called to teach who does not express such sympathy. Where so many good law schools exist, a school can stand at the head only by doing as well as possible everything it has to do. It is not enough to get good teachers and good students; the teachers must at all times be able to give their best efforts to teaching, and all must pull together. If the plan of the school is to be such as I approve, all the other teachers should approve it; if not, I must not be there to create discord.

The matter comes to this, then. In accordance with the vote of the Corporation, I must ask for distinct and definite assurances on the following points before accepting the honorable appointment you offer me.

1. That no subjects shall be taught in the school or counted toward the degree but strictly legal subjects. The degree shall be given only after a three-years study of such subjects.

2. That the policy of the school shall be formulated in the first instance by a faculty consisting only of lawyers. Of course I do not mean that the faculty shall be independent of trustees or other governing bodies, but that it shall not be
I believe enthusiastically as I told you, in educational progress and
monetary assistance is crucial to the success of teachers in our system.
Focused on monetary assistance to the faculty, not every teacher
must be financially supported. With the support of the staff and the school,
many are willing to teach who otherwise would not.

It is no exaggeration; I think it is a matter of opinion. When considering.
In terms of the school, I believe that only by working as well as we are

The matter comes to this: Plan.

In accordance with the

I am sure of the Co-operative. I want you to understand and believe

assurances on the following points before accepting the proposal.

1. I trust no subterfuge will be employed at the school. The

2. That the position of the school will be confirmed in

The Co-operative will guarantee the degree by attendance of our

The Co-operative will guarantee the degree by attendance of our

Please

The Co-operative will guarantee the degree by attendance of our

Please
Law School of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

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filled with men who are not lawyers, and have had no experience as teachers in a law school.

3. That no person shall teach in the school who does not frankly concur in adopting for the school the spirit and the methods of the Harvard Law School.

4. That you yourself will heartily support me in the effort to establish in your new school "ideals and methods similar to those of the Harvard Law School."

Pray do not regard me as seeming in any way to dictate your policy. If on reflection and inquiry you do not believe it wise to commit Chicago to such a policy, I shall with entire satisfaction remain here and do what I can to help you,- I couldn't help you by joining your faculty. But you will, I feel sure, agree that it is better for us to have an absolutely full and frank understanding at the outset.

As soon as I get your answer, if you wish still to have me at the head of the only kind of school I could teach in, I shall be able to go on to Chicago, meet the other members of the faculty, and discuss details of the organization.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph H. Beale, Jr.
Illing with men who are not imbued with any love and no experience as

secretary in a law school.

2. There are persons who have a law school and who are not

secretary in a law school.

3. What you have learned is nothing to the spirit of the


To which of the Harvard Law School.

Papa do not regard me as meaning to in any way to disgrace
your policy. If you reckon and find that you do not leave
\text{it wise to commit suicide to such a policy,} I am left with entire
satisfaction remain here and go where I can to help you. I
consider your help in joining your society. But you will I feel
same, whereas if not to be, that to have on application and

any other recommendation of the custom.

To be in or forget your own. If you will yet to know the
is the need of the only kind of society I can take in. I will,
be able to go on to Chicago, meet the other members of the faculty.

and become general of the organization.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

April 11th, 1902.

Mr. James Parker Hall,

Leland Stanford Junior University,

Palo Alto, California.

Would you consider proposition to accept professorship in school of law just being established in University of Chicago? If so, on what conditions? Telegraph fully my expense.

William R. Harper

Charge.

(D)

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK.
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz., one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.
Telegram received. School opens Oct. 1st.
Beale of Harvard Dean. Methods and
spirit like Harvard. Beale suggests you
take Commercial Law and Evidence.
or Equity. Full professorship salary
fifty five hundred dollars. We know
Harvard offer. Have written. Other
colleagues Members of Michigan probably
Math and Lee with others.

Williams R. Harper
April 16th, 1902.

Professor James Parker Hall,
Palo Alto, Calif.

My dear Professor Hall:

I telegraphed you the other evening a proposition to join our new faculty. Professor Peale of Harvard is the Dean. He is to be with us for two years and it is possible that he may remain after that. Professor Wochem of Ann Arbor has accepted a place, also Julian Mack and Elocutives of the Northwestern School. Our own Professor Freund will be transferred from the Department of Political Science to the School of Law. Mr. Beale has been here in Chicago now for three days working over the details. We are planning the erection of a new building to cost $200,000. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made to use for books. The outlook for students is all that could be hoped for. The salary of a full professorship is fixed for the present at $5,500. It will undoubtedly be increased later. We are proposing to you the full professorship at the salary indicated. As suggested in my telegram, we understand that Mr. Eliot sent you the same evening the proposition to accept an assistant professorship at Harvard. We are hoping that you may see your way clear to join us in Chicago and help establish a new school which shall have the spirit and methods of the Harvard School and do for the west what Harvard has done for the
Professor James Parker Hall

Patio Alto, Calif.

My dear Professor Hall:

I莅forespand you the offer an unfruitful propo.

Professor Pease of Harvard is cn Dcn.

He is to go with us for two years and il is possible that he may remain

after that. Professor Mears of the Northwestern School, one of our professors, is to

join us and replace me at the Department of Political Science to the School of

law. Mr. Pease s an open invite to Chicago now for three years working over the

laws. We are planning the action of a new printing at cost $40,000.

An appropriation of $50,000 has been made to me for the

outlook for students is it that can you help for? The society of a full

membership is fixed for the present at 1,000. It will immediately go

for increase. After we are prepared to show the full possibilities of the

society. As suggested in my letter, we are appealing to you for

some evidence the proposition to secure an additional professorship.

It is urgent. We are desiring that you may see your way clear to join us in

Chicago and part establish a new school which will fill the spirit and

metaphor of the Harvard School and do for the west what Harvard has done for the
east. The faculty is a most excellent one as thus far constituted. We spent last evening working over details, and the spirit of co-operation was of the heartiest character. I am hoping that upon the receipt of this letter you may be willing to telegraph us your decision inasmuch as the time remaining is very short, and we desire to issue the circular of the department at the earliest date.

Assuring you that we have before us a most interesting piece of work, and hoping that you will join us in the matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
The faculty is a most excellent one so fine fur conducting our best energies and meeting any situation. I am happy to report the receipt of the letter you sent me in regard to your proposal. I am pleased to inform you that the government is very eager to return to the original plan of the situation. Knowing you have made progress in the most important phase of work and hoping that you will join us in the matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. Harker
May 13th, 1902.

Professor James Parker Hall,
Leland Stanford Junior University,
Palo Alto, California.

My dear Professor Hall:

I am delighted to receive your letter of May seventh, containing your formal acceptance of appointment in the law school. I appreciate this very much indeed. I am also greatly obliged for the photograph. We shall be pleased to have you stop over in August and shall look forward with great pleasure to your coming.

Very truly yours,
President William R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Harper:

I send you with this my formal acceptance of the appointment to the Law School for next year.

As for a photograph, I have his very recent ones. But the one I send under a separate cover taken a few years ago is still a fair likeness, and will probably answer your purpose.

I expect to be at the University for a few days in August, en route for the west. I am

Very truly yours,

James Parker Hall.
Dear Sir,

I am writing to inform you about the recent developments in our department. The team has been very hard working and has achieved some remarkable results. We have added several new projects to our portfolio, and I believe these will provide a significant boost to our overall performance.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the members of the team for their dedication and hard work. Their efforts have not gone unnoticed, and I am confident that we will continue to successfully execute our plans.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,
[Your Name]
April 29th, 1902.

Professor James Parker Hall,
Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto.

My dear Professor Hall:

It gives me great pleasure to receive your letter of April twenty-first. We are to regard the matter as settled. You will receive the official notice from the Secretary in the course of ten days. I have telegraphed asking Mr. Whittier if he would join us. I hope you will use your influence with him. With him our faculty will be complete.

I wish to express my very great appreciation of your prompt reply, and to assure you that we shall look forward with great satisfaction to your coming. You will be glad to know that arrangements were completed yesterday for the money which will enable us to build a new law building, and we shall begin the work as soon as the faculty has agreed upon the plans.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you October first next, if not earlier, I remain

Yours very truly,
Mr. President of the Board of Regents

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the

of the Board of Regents. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instruction given to the Secretary in the course of duty.

I have been informed that you will receive the official notice from the Secretary in the course of duty. I hope you will find the information contained in the report useful.

I wish to express my very great appreciation of your prompt reply and to assure you that I shall proceed with great satisfaction to carry out your instructions. You will be pleased to know that arrangements were completed for the necessary expenses. I shall be happy to assist you in any way I can.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you October first, I remain

Yours very truly,
President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Harper:

I delayed answering your telegraphic offer until I could get your letter and one from Professor Ames of Harvard whom I asked for advice upon your offer independently of their own proposition. Both letters came yesterday and both were so satisfactory that I had no further hesitation.

The offer, which to a man of my age seems particularly generous and attractive, as already secured for the faculty I know by reputation, and I shall enjoy working with them in organizing the school and putting it under way.

When I came here two years ago our school was then for the first time organized on a three-year basis and it has been a great pleasure helping to...
Stanford University, Cal.,

...it is in good running order. The same kind of work at Chicago ought to be still more enjoyable under your much more favorable conditions.

I telegraphed Professor Beale of my acceptance at the same time I did you, and last night I wrote him fully about courses. If it can be of any assistance at this distance before August 1st. or in Chicago after that, please let me know.

Assuming you of my hearty co-operation, I am

Very truly yours,

James Parker Hall.