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## Editorial Note

The Editors

*Washington University School of Law*

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## EDITORIAL NOTES

### THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law has announced a tentative program for a revised curriculum which will be inaugurated in 1939-40. In summary, the new curriculum contemplates two plans, by either of which the degree of LL.B. may be attained. They are:

1. The 2-4 Plan: Students who enter the School with less than

three full years of college credit will be required to complete a four-year curriculum. This four-year course will lead to an academic degree (title to be determined) at the end of two years and to the LL.B. at its conclusion. Admission to candidacy for the LL.B. degree will be conditional upon a satisfactory record during the first two years of law study.

2. The 3-3 Plan: Students who enter the School with three full years or more of college credit may follow the three-year course leading to the LL.B. degree. Arrangements for combined degrees, *i. e.*, the A.B. or other degree and the LL.B. degree, will remain in effect. At present two-thirds of the law students enter with three years of college study or with bachelor's degrees.

In requiring six years of university training for all graduates and introducing new material into the law curriculum the Faculty is adhering to the objective which American law schools have thus far emphasized, namely, the professional training of lawyers. The material newly introduced relates largely to the economic and social problems with which law must deal. The requirement of the three-year curriculum is 82 semester-hours of work and will remain unchanged. The corresponding requirement for the four-year curriculum will be 109 semester hours. Included in this total will be ten hours of research in a field of the student's choice during the final two years of study. Also included are nine hours of work during the same two years in other divisions of the University. It is not intended that this collateral study be of a professional nature.

The introduction of what is known as non-legal material into the new curriculum will be accomplished so far as possible by incorporating it into the legal courses, rather than by providing separate courses in which it may be studied. The traditional courses will, in consequence, be enriched as rapidly as possible with additional material. It is necessary, on the other hand, that certain general questions and points of view be familiar to the student in advance of his attack upon practical legal problems. For these reasons eight hours of introductory work are added to those now being offered. The nature of the added courses is perhaps sufficiently indicated by their nature. In Law and Economic Problems the purpose will be to review the economic significance of important legal relationships, such as creditor—debtor, employer—employee, producer—consumer, and landlord—tenant, together with the effect upon them of judicial decisions and legislation. In Law and Adjustment of the Individual, attention will be centered upon legal measures which recognize

and deal with the varying capacity of individuals to function in their relations with each other and with society. The course will include a review of the application of the law of contracts, torts, and crimes to insane persons, with particular reference to modern knowledge of insanity; a study of the legally-prescribed means of dealing with insanity; a study of delinquency and the means of treating it and its causes; a review of the status of minors and aliens; and a survey of the statutory means of furnishing public services and assistance to persons in need.

A detailed exposition of the new curricula has been published by the School of Law and is available on request to the Dean's office.

The Law School was represented at the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Schools in Chicago, December 29-31, by the attendance of Dean McClain and Professors Williams, Fuchs, Treiman, Carnahan, Abel, and Orman. In the Symposium on Administrative Law on December 30 Professor Fuchs led the discussion on the possibility of formulating procedural rules generally applicable to administrative agencies. He also spoke on "French and German Experience in the Enforcement of Collective Labor Agreements" before the Association's Comparative Law Round Table on Saturday, December 31. Professor Orman also attended the Mid-Winter Meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, December 27-29. Professor Orman talked on "Autonomy in Law Library Administration" for the Round Table on Library Problems on December 29, and on Saturday, December 31, he led the discussion following a paper on "A Librarian's Approach to Problems in the Smaller Law School Libraries."