

Plan

I. The Law School awards two additional degrees, the Doctor Juris Gentium, and preceding it the Master Juris Gentium.

II. The candidates for this degree take some, but not all, of the graduate courses now available at the Law School. Instead of the omitted courses they attend specialized courses in the various fields of international legal relations.

III. Of the graduate courses now available outside of international legal relations the following, it is suggested, should remain compulsory:

- 1) Legal History
- 2) Roman Law

Jurisprudence, after its re-establishment on a graduate level, is required as the third required course. These courses would absorb six of the sixteen class hours required during the first year of graduate studies. The remaining ten hours could be spent in the various seminars now available at the Law School and the School of Foreign Service in the fields of international legal relations:

a) at the Law School:

Fred Nielsen, International Law
H. Kronstein, Comparative Law

b) at the Foreign Service School:

George Finch, The Evolution of International Law
Ernest H. Feilchenfeld, International Organization
Edgar Turlington, International Law of Procedure
William Culbertson, International Economics (Trade Agreements, etc.)
H. Kronstein, International Law of Cartels and Trusts
William Sanders, Inter-American International Law and Organization
Our understanding is that Father Walsh has additional seminars in preparation.

During their first year of graduate studies the student would take a total of 10 hours to be selected from the available seminars by consultation and agreement.

IV. The master's degree would require, as usual, one year of studies and a master thesis.

V. The doctor juris gentium would require, also as usual, at least an additional year of studies and a doctor's thesis, fit for publication as a recognized book. During this time the candidate would continue to attend the

seminars directed by the professor under whom he is writing his thesis; this professor would see to it that the candidate engages in special reading work in the field of the seminar. The candidate would also attend one or several of the seminars not attended during the first year.

VI. As to foreign lawyers Washington and Georgetown University are the natural Mecca for graduate work in International Law in the United States. However in their case it is to be stated clearly that this graduate work will not carry credit for bar admission. Also it would be undesirable to instruct foreign lawyers in American conceptions of international law without imparting to them more than a rudimentary knowledge of international law. Since under-graduate work in American law would consume too much time and not even be too well adapted to the purposes of foreign lawyers who do not want to become American lawyers, it is suggested that these candidates be required to attend a special course in addition to the other graduate courses. This course would be directed by one professor. The tutorial system would be applied and candidates would have to devote the first term to its attendance.

VII. The two degrees would be bestowed by the Law School. The courses would be announced in the catalogues of both Schools.

Memorandum for Father Incey, S.J. and Dean Fegan

Re: Graduate School and International Law.

There is a great number of able young lawyers, graduates of our or of other law schools interested in the field of international legal relations (public and private). They intend to pursue or are already pursuing a career in the diplomatic service, in private international law practice or in the teaching field. Many lawyers who have called on the School of Foreign Service for such opportunity had to be disappointed because their law degree does not entitle them to graduate status in the seminars leading to the master's and doctor's degree in Foreign Service. The present graduate courses of the Law School, on the other hand, do not offer sufficient facilities for specialization within international legal relations. Georgetown University has enough professors in various fields of international legal relations to make possible an integrated study of the whole vast field, as well as specialization in more than a few sub-fields. Washington is the ideal place. The political implications are obvious.

The attached plan does not involve any financial burden. It has been prepared by Dr. Ernst Feilchenfeld of the Foreign Service School and myself.