

THE LAW CURRICULUM: ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEEDS OF A DEVELOPING SOCIETY *

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INTRODUCTORY

No one knows exactly how many lawyers there are in the country today. According to the Bar Integration Commission of the Supreme Court, from 1899 to 1972 the number admitted to practice law totals 30,729. Death, disability and other causes reduce the number, but every year a new batch qualifies for admission. A study has yet to be made of the profile of the legal profession. There are no data as to how many lawyers are in active practice, how many are in government service, in industry, agriculture, banking, insurance, and other enterprises. In this developing society, it can accurately be said, however, that the legal profession is a ubiquity. The Filipino lawyer can be found in the highest offices of the land but he could also be performing the menial job of a janitor.

The popularity of the law course can be attributed to several factors: (1) In Philippine society it is a stepping stone to positions of power and prestige. (2) It is a relatively inexpensive course to take. (3) It is not difficult to establish and maintain. No laboratories are required. The faculty do not need special teacher training and do not have to devote themselves to full-time teaching. They can be recruited from judges and lawyers anywhere in the country. (4) Except in a few schools law classes are usually offered in the evening. This opens the course to persons already employed who wish to make use of their after-office hours. (5) People want to know the law and what their legal rights and duties are. (6) The standards of law schools being uneven, many students can get by with a minimum of effort. (7) Outside of the requirements for admission prescribed by

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the Rules of Court, few law schools impose any additional ones of their own. (8) Finally, for some institutions, the law school is maintained for prestige reasons, even if it may be a losing venture.

As of the schoolyear 1969-1970 there were 77 schools offering the 4 year course leading to the Bachelor of Laws degree (Annex A). Their total enrolment was 6,763 of which 5,880 were male and 883 female. The enrolment in all law schools throughout the country during a ten year period follows:¹

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN LAW SCHOOLS FOR
THE SCHOOL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1969-70:²

SCHOOL YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF FEMALE ENROLMENT
1960-61	7,527	1,604	9,131	17.56
1961-62	5,657	1,055	6,712	15.72
1962-63	5,569	871	6,440	13.54
1963-64	4,583	653	5,236	12.45
1965-66	5,192	833	6,025	12.65
1966-67	5,066	873	5,939	14.70
1967-68	4,951	1,046	5,997	17.44
1968-69	5,737	855	6,592	12.97
1969-70	5,880	883	6,763	13.05
TOTAL	54,801	9,345	64,146	14.57%

LAWYER'S ROLE IN PHILIPPINE SOCIETY

The lawyer's primary function is to assist in the administration of justice. He is an officer of the court. But in most societies lawyers perform many additional functions. In the Philippines, they dominate the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government — on the national as well as the local levels. They occupy positions of leadership in business, industry and agriculture and in civic and educational activities. As citizens they are generators, observers and spokesmen of public issues.

¹ Acknowledgement is hereby made of the invaluable assistance of Miss Myrna Feliciano and the U.P. Law Library staff, Miss Elvira Cortes, and the Higher Education Research Council staff for obtaining the data used in this evaluation.

² Source—*Bureau of Private Schools Statistical Bulletin* by school years.

THE LAW CURRICULUM AND THE TRAINING FOR THE PROFESSION

Because of time limitations and the unavailability of school catalogues this evaluation is made on the basis of the curricular offerings of 13 colleges of law.³ All but that of the University of the Philippines are privately run. Of the 12 private colleges, 9 are units of sectarian institutions. The geographic distribution of these law schools is as follows: six colleges are found in Manila, one in Quezon City, one in Baguio City and the rest in Visayas and Mindanao.

The undergraduate curricula of private law colleges has a uniform core of courses. This is so because all of them are subject not only to the regulation of the Supreme Court but also of the Department of Education through the Bureau of Private Schools.

The Supreme Court derives authority directly from the constitution to promulgate rules for admission to the practice of law.⁴ In the exercise of this authority the Court has not only prescribed rules on the bar examinations as a pre-requisite to admission to law practice but has gone further to prescribe what courses an applicant for the bar examinations must have taken in the college of law, as well as the preparatory training he should have completed before he was admitted to law studies.⁵

By constitutional fiat all institutions of learning are subject to the supervision of and regulation by the state.⁶ These powers are exercised in accordance with statutes passed by the legislature. Except for the University of the Philippines which has its own charter and is explicitly guaranteed academic freedom by the Constitution all private schools are subject to the regulatory powers of the Department of Education. On June 6, 1963 the Bureau of Private Schools issued Memorandum No. 30, s. 1963 (Annex B) prescribing a curriculum for all private law schools. This was formulated in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Court after previous endorsement in a conference of law deans. On November 16, 1971, Circular No. 16 s. 1971 was issued prescribing the correct sequences of the subjects (Annex C). In November 1967, a Circular on Legal Internship was issued although it has never been implemented (Annex D).

Of those included in this evaluation, the University of the East, the Manuel L. Quezon University, Xavier University, the Divine Word College of Tagbilaran City, St. Louis University and the University of Occidental Negros-Recoletos follow the course prescribed by Memorandum No.

³ Ateneo de Manila, San Beda College, University of Santo Tomas, University of San Agustin, University of San Carlos, University of Occidental Negros-Recoletos, Xavier University, Divine Word College, University of the East, Manuel L. Quezon University and University of Manila and the University of the Philippines.

⁴ Art. VIII, sec. 13.

⁵ RULES OF COURT, Rule 138, sec. 6.

⁶ CONST. Art. XIV, sec. 5.

30 without deviation. Ateneo de Manila, San Beda, University of Santo Tomas, University of San Carlos, University of San Agustin and the University of Manila offer additional courses but adopt the core curriculum.

The University of the Philippines enjoys a measure of autonomy on curricular matters. The Bureau of Private Schools has no jurisdiction over it. Thus, in its 1972 revised curriculum, the course for working students enrolled in the evening classes is made 5 years (Annex E). But because University of the Philippines law graduates must also qualify for the bar examinations, the curriculum has to incorporate the subjects required by the Supreme Court. This circumscribes the school's area for innovation.

The Supreme Court requires that: "No applicant shall be admitted to the bar examinations unless he has satisfactorily completed the following courses in a law school or university duly recognized by the government: civil law, commercial law, remedial law, criminal law, public and private international law, political law, labor and social legislation, medical jurisprudence, taxation and legal ethics."⁷ Further subdivisions of some subjects are indicated for purposes of the bar examinations. Thus, political laws includes Constitutional Law, Public Corporations and Public Officers; remedial law includes Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Evidence.⁸

In the following tables, the curriculum prescribed in the 1963 Memorandum is given with the required subjects, and the credit assigned to each. They do not reflect the sequence of subjects. The curriculum is intended to be the minimum for the LL.B. degree. Additional courses offered or different credits assigned are indicated in the appropriate column. For purposes of comparison the 1972 University of the Philippines revised curriculum is included.

In Table I, the first column gives the subjects required, the second column the unit weight and the succeeding columns give the 13 colleges of law whose curricular offerings have been examined. The x's represent the same number of units as that allotted by the Bureau of Private Schools. Where a different weight is given, it is indicated in the appropriate column.

Table II classifies the subjects according to the different fields of law and the total number of units devoted to them. In the bar examinations, the weight given to the different subjects is specified in Rule 138 of the Rules of Court:

"Sec. 14. Passing average. — In order that a candidate may be deemed to have passed his examination successfully, he must have obtained a general average of 75 per cent in all subjects, without falling below 50 per cent in any subject. In determining the average, the subjects in the examination shall be given the following relative weights: Civil Law, 15 per cent; Labor and Social Legislation, 10 per cent; Political and International Law, 15 per cent; Taxation, 10 per cent; Remedial Law, 20 per cent; Legal Ethics and Practical Exercises, 5 per cent."

⁷ RULES OF COURT, Rule 138, sec. 5, par. 2.

⁸ RULES OF COURT, Rule 138, sec. 9.

TABLE I

Law Curriculum under Memo No. 30, S. 1963 C O U R S E S	Units	U.P.	Ateneo	SBC	UST	U. of San Agustin	U. of San Carlos	U. of Occ.Neg. Recoletos	U. of Xavier Word	Divine St. Louis	U.E.	MLQ	U.M.
Persons & Family Relations	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippine Political Law	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Criminal Law I & II	6	7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Roman Law	3	E	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal Bibliography	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Obligations & Contracts	5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Constitutional Law	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Statutory Construction & Law Drafting	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal Accounting 1	1	E	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Property	4	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Public Corporations	5	E ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Torts & Damages	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Insurance	2	3*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sales	2	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Criminal Procedure	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal Philosophy 2	2	3**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Law on Natural Resources	1	E	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mercantile Law	4		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Credit Transactions	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adm. Law & Elec. Law	3	x***	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Partnership	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Land Titles & Deeds	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trans. & Public Service	2	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Agency	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹ Optional for those who have 12 units of accounting.

² Optional for those who had it in the pre-law course.

E Elective.

E¹ Law on Local Governments.

* Combined with Banking

** Legal Theory, an expanded Legal Philosophy course.

*** Only Administrative Law. A separate course on Public officers is given.

TABLE I (continued)

Law Curriculum under Memo No. 30, S. 1963	Units	U.P.	Areneo	SBC	UST	U. of San Agustin		U. of Occ. Neg. Recoletos	Xavier	Divine Word Col.	St. Louis	U.E.	MLQ	U.M.
						San Carlos	Recoletos							
Civil Procedure	5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Labor Laws I & II (Soc. Leg.)	5	6	6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wills & Successions	4	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Taxation I & II	6	5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal Forms & Conveyancing	2	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Private Corporations	4	5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Evidence	4	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Special Proceedings	2	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
International Law & World Organizations	2	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trial Techniques	2	3*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Civil Law Review I & II	8	5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Criminal Law Review	5		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Political Law Review	4		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Conflict of Laws	2	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Practice Court	4		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Medical Jurisprudence	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Remedial Law Review	5	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mercantile Law Review	5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal & Judicial Ethics	2	2	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

* Includes Practice Court.

TABLE II

	<i>Units</i>
<i>Civil Law</i>	
Persons & Family Relations	4
Obligations & Contracts	5
Property	4
Torts & Damages	2
Sales	2
Credit Transactions	4
Partnership	2
Succession	4
Agency	1
Civil Law Review	8
Total	36
<i>Criminal Law</i>	
Criminal Law	6
Criminal Law Review	5
Total	11
<i>Commercial Law</i>	
Mercantile Law	4
Insurance & Banking	2
Private Corporations	4
Transportation & Public Utilities	2
Commercial Law Review	5
Total	17
<i>Political Law</i>	
Political Law	4
Public Corporations	2
Administrative Law	3
Political Law Review	4
Total	12
Labor Laws	5
Taxation	6
Total	11
<i>International Law</i>	
International Law and World Organizations	2
Conflict of Laws	2
Total	4

Procedure

Criminal Procedure	2
Civil Procedure	5
Evidence	4
Special Proceedings	2
Remedial Law Review	5
Total	18

Other Courses

Roman Law	3
Legal Accounting	1
Legal Philosophy	2
Law on Natural Resources	1
Land Titles & Deeds	2
Medical Jurisprudence	1
Legal Ethics	2
Total	12

Skill Courses

Legal Bibliography	1
Statutory Construction & Law Drafting	2
Legal Forms	2
Trial Technique	2
Practice Court	4
Total	11

The tables show how closely the curricular offerings follow the Bureau of Private School's prescribed curriculum which in turn implements the Supreme Court rules.

Seven of the law schools studied offer additional courses. Some courses are on law, others like Forensics, Parliamentary Procedure, Junior House, Junior Senate and Argumentation are aimed at developing the students' forensic skill and ability as parliamentarians. These more appropriately belong to the preparatory law course, as would such other subjects as introduction to law or legal history. In Ateneo and San Beda 5 and 6 units of seminar respectively are offered. These according to Dean Ledesma of San Beda College are weekly convocations to which speakers are invited to discuss current issues, hence, are not formal courses. The University of the Philippines offers electives where students have a choice of seminars on subjects like contemporary constitutional law and problems in local government or a course on diplomatic and consular relations, legal accounting or natural resources in the undergraduate law curriculum, or in the graduate law curriculum. With the dean's permission a student may elect a senior or

TABLE III

Additional Courses and Unit Weight	U. of U. of											
	U.P.	Ateneo	SBC	UST	Agustin Recoletos	Xavier	USC	DW	UE	UM	MLQ	St.Louis
Legal History	2			2								
Electives 1 & 2	4											
Legal Research & Writing	1	1										
Public Officers	3											
Negotiable Instruments *	3	2	2	2								
Introduction to Law		1	2	2								
Forensics			2									
Seminar		5	6									
Natural Law 1 & 2					4							
Vatican Documents					4							
Junior House		1										
Junior Senate		1										
Apologetics		2										
Canon Law							1					
Insolvency							1					
Argumentation							1					
Special Remedies												
Jurisprudence												1
Parliamentary Procedure		2										
Thesis Writing & Legal Research		1										
Taxation Review												
Labor Laws Review												
Legal Internship **		6										

* In private schools this is part of the course in Mercantile Law.

** The implementation of Circular No. 18, s. 1967 of the Bureau of Private Schools requiring as a condition for graduation with an LL.B. degree, the completion of a prescribed Legal Internship program starting with the candidates for graduation in the school year 1969-70 has not been implemented. The Philippine Association of Law Deans has asked for its abolition. In some schools, it is offered as an optional subject. Source: Atty. Antonio Dumlao, Chief Legal Officer, Bureau of Private Schools in an interview with Miss Myrna Feliciano.

graduate course in other units. Enrolment in the seminars is limited to not more than 20 students for in-depth study and round table discussions of some aspects of law.

Table III enumerates the additional courses offered in seven of the 13 law schools.

GRADUATE COURSES

Of the 13 schools included in this evaluation, the LL.M. program is offered in the University of the Philippines, the University of Santo Tomas, the Manuel L. Quezon University, the University of Manila, the University of the East and the St. Louis University. The Manuel L. Quezon University offers two types of masters degree, the general LL.M. and an LL.M. in Taxation. The University of Santo Tomas offers a Doctor of Civil Laws degree also.

What the graduate programs in the various schools share in common are requirements to complete specified number of academic units and to write a thesis which the student will later have to defend before a graduate committee. The graduate course affords the student an opportunity to specialize.

An example of graduate offerings and requirements is that of the University of Manila (Annex F). A list of law schools offering the graduate program is given in Annex G.

AIMS OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM

The University of the Philippines College of Law announces a four-fold purpose, some or all of which are shared by other law schools.

1. *To prepare students for the practice of law.*

This is the primary aim of the law curriculum. Although only a small percentage of those admitted to the bar are engaged in law practice (estimated at 25% in 1962),⁹ the law curriculum is geared towards this objective. Since an indispensable requirement to law practice is to pass the bar examination, the curriculum in almost all schools is heavily bar oriented.

All 12 private schools studied devote practically the whole of the fourth year to review courses. Of a total of 36 units in the senior year, 27 are given to a general survey and review of courses previously taken. This serves to correlate the subjects taken in the different fields of law and are in preparation for the bar examinations. After graduation the bar candidates usually go through another three months of pre-bar refresher courses immediately before the examinations. The University of the Philippines abolished all fourth year review courses but after a few years restored three of them, devoting a total of 14 out of the 33 units in the fourth year for

⁹ Coquia, *Educating Lawyers for Changing Conditions (An Appraisal of Legal Education in the Philippines)* in REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEGAL EDUCATION; A REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS 161 (Singapore, 1962).

professional students and 14 out of 27 units in the fifth year for the working students under the 1972 revised curriculum. It also abolished the pre-bar refresher courses, which however, are now offered by the U.P. Law Center.

2. *To train persons for leadership in different spheres of service.*
3. *To develop men and women in technical and policy positions in the civil service and outside.*

Whether in public office or in private enterprise, lawyers hold positions of power and responsibility. They participate actively in policy making. Law schools aim to prepare students for these varied roles.

In this country, the law profession is a springboard for politics. Most elective public positions are held by lawyers or persons with legal training. Thus, today the President and Vice-President of the Republic, 15 of 24 senators, 62 of 100 members of the House, and 208 of 312 delegates of the Constitutional Convention are lawyers.

Only lawyers can hold the position of justice or judge, solicitor, fiscal or legal counsel. A legal background is useful in many other positions in the government service.

In the private sectors lawyers hold positions or organizational responsibility as executives and administrators, and they figure prominently in the middle management group. For example in 37 banks, there are 111 lawyers among the Board of Directors and executive officers. Eleven chairmen of the Board of Directors and three bank presidents are lawyers.¹⁰

4. *To contribute to the development of Philippine jurisprudence*

Political, economic, social and cultural conditions and trends affect and are affected by law. The better law schools aim to prepare lawyers not only to react to these conditions and interpret trends but to help bring about changes. Legal scholars point the way through their analyses and publication or teaching on unsettled legal issues or evolving legal doctrines.

5. *To produce competent, honest and dedicated lawyers whose motivation derives from the Christian ideals of truth, justice and brotherly love.*¹¹

The lawyer has a vast opportunity for public service. As a leader of men he has to be an example to them. All law schools include a course in legal and judicial ethics. Whether or not goodness can be taught is not the point of the course but to acquaint the students of their responsibilities to the public, to their clients, to the bench, the country and the members of their own profession. The dire consequences of violation of accepted norms of professional conduct are richly illustrated in decided cases.

¹⁰ Source: BANKER'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS, 1971.

¹¹ Xavier University and other sectarian schools state this in their catalogue, others do not.

**THE CURRICULUM AND ITS RELEVANCE TO CONDITIONS
AND CHANGING URGENCIES IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION.**

1. *The curriculum and the bar examinations*

The knowledge explosion has created profound effects in law as in other disciplines. What makes this even more significant is that rules of law are continually changing. There are no permanent solutions to legal problems. The legislature continually enacts new statutes. Judicial precedents are reversed and are constantly being modified. Thus, the provisions of law and the doctrines laid down by the highest court which a student takes up during his four or more years in the law school may not be the same law operative by the time he takes the bar examinations or begins his law practice.

Furthermore, there is no way by which the law school curriculum can adequately cover the whole body of law. The decisions of the Supreme Court are now found in 110 volumes of the Philippine Reports, the official Supreme Court publication which includes decisions up to 1960, and picking up from that year are the Supreme Court Reports Annotated, privately published, of which there are 46 volumes now. The statutes enacted by the national legislature total 11,434.

Some schools may take determined efforts to attain all of their avowed objectives. Unfortunately, the popular gauge for rating law schools is the performance in the bar examinations of their graduates. Hence, the paramount concern of practically all law schools is to make a good showing in those examinations. Any law school that is an exception to this, would merely prove the rule.

Despite curricular emphasis on the bar tests, the mortality remains high. The figures during the past ten years are as follows:

TABLE V
BAR EXAMINATIONS—THE NATIONAL PERCENTAGE¹²

<i>Year</i>	<i>Applicants</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failure</i>	<i>of Failure Percentage</i>	<i>of Passing Percentage</i>
1960	4,158	1,667	2,491	60%	40%
1961	4,354	845	3,509	80.59%	19.4%
1962	4,618	899	3,719	80.61%	19.39%
1963	5,453	1,210	4,243	77.82%	22.18%
1964	3,567	895	2,672	74.91%	25.09%
1965	1,969	643	1,326	67.34%	32.66%
1966	1,936	715	1,232	63.28%	36.72%
1967	1,803	411	1,392	77.2%	22.8%
1968	1,623	347	1,276	78.3%	21.7%
1969	1,731	495	1,236	71.4%	28.6%
1970	1,745	493	1,268	72.01%	27.9%
1971	1,835	621	1,214	66.16%	33.84%

¹² Source: *The Supreme Court, Bar Examinations Division.*

According to the Supreme Court, of 69 schools that had certified candidates for the bar examinations, only 7 obtained a percentage of 50% or more of successful bar candidates in the 1969 and 1970 bar examinations. No school obtained a 100% of passing average; on the other hand, many schools got a 0%.

The above figures could mean either that the students' preparation under the present curriculum is inadequate or that the bar examinations are unduly difficult. The inadequacy of preparation could be the result of ineffectual teaching or the lack of capacity of the students who have been allowed to graduate from the law schools or both. If it is the first, then measures must be taken to choose the right teachers and to adopt improved teaching methods. The best curriculum, sloppily taught would not accomplish its aims. As to the second, a selective admissions system would help but this should be accompanied by strict academic standards. Neither can be brought about easily in a school with only part-time law teachers.

The bar examinations are not easy tests. They are not meant to be. However, bar examinees and law schools expect the questions to be reasonable, the correction fair, and the administration securely protected against any possible leakage. Lately, the Chairman of the Supreme Court Committee on Bar Examinations has taken to consulting with law deans on matters pertaining to these tests. As a result of the representations of those deans, where in the past objective questions were frequently asked, the more recent examinations have given more problems and are on the whole more reasonable. However, there is still plenty of room for improvement.

The high rate of failures in the bar examinations can in large measure be attributed to the students' poor preparation.

As previously stated most law schools hold evening classes and a significant number of students enrolled hold full time jobs. How can a student who has worked at least 8 hours a day be expected to be prepared for three hours of class in law every night six times a week? The human body and the mind can only take so much—and the study of law even for the full-time student who devotes at least two hours preparing for every class session is exacting.

2. Practical Skills

One of the more controversial questions in legal education is whether the imparting of practical skills should be done in the schools or left to the bar after the student is graduated. One complaint lawyers who take in new graduates have is that these graduates know little, if anything, of the practical work that is involved in law practice and that the law schools should teach these skills. The opposite view is that these practical skills are best learned by actual doing. A young graduate with adequate academic preparation and a good grasp of the theories of law can quickly pick up the necessary practical skills.

The law curriculum-makers appreciating the desirability of giving students a modicum of the lawyers' skills include subjects like legal draftsmanship, practice court and trial technique and by Circular No. 18, s. 1967 of the Bureau of Private Schools, also prescribed Legal Internship.

At best these courses on legal draftsmanship or practice court, deal with hypothetical situations and do not adequately prepare students for the handling of actual cases. For those who do not intend to engage in active practice these courses may serve to give an idea of what goes on in a court or in the preparation of legal documents. The subjects are but introductory to what by itself is a highly specialized field in the legal profession — that of law practice, the techniques of which can hardly be taught in the classroom. They have to be acquired in actual practice. To acquaint the students with this aspect of law training, Circular No. 18, s. 1967 of the Bureau of Private Schools provides for a legal internship program which was supposed to be a requirement for graduation starting 1971-1972. This has not been implemented except by a few schools. The University of the Philippines on the other hand has a student clerkship program which places students with district judges during the summer months to observe court proceedings and assist the judges in their research.

3. The Law Curriculum and the Rule of Law

The steady deterioration of peace and order, the growing dissatisfaction in the administration of justice and the loss of confidence in government are matters of particular relevance to law schools. If lawyers are trained to assume positions of leadership in government and in other fields, as indeed they have, how much of the ills of the present society can be traced to them and to their training?

The curriculum requires a course in professional and judicial ethics. But how much of that influences the action of a person with a legal background?

The law schools may disclaim responsibility by saying that when the students get to the law schools, their ways are set, their formative years long past. But every course in the law school should stress the rule of law, for lawyers must be the first to respect that which they profess to serve. The law teachers can in the day to day dealing with students exact the highest degree of honesty and if schools deal in an uncompromising manner with all forms of dishonesty and behavior not becoming a would be member of the bar, the future lawyer may yet become not only a leader but a worthy example for others.

IS THERE A GLUT IN THE MARKET FOR LAWYERS?

A popularly held belief is that there are too many lawyers in this country. Would our national development go faster if those who flock to the law schools were to take courses which will contribute more directly to national development?

The point has been made that only a small fraction of those who pass the bar examinations engage in active law practice, which here means the making of the services of the lawyer available to clients whether or not the lawyer actually appears in court litigations.

A substantial number of those who go to law schools for legal training are fully employed people. Few of these will eventually go into practice but take law to improve themselves and better their positions in the organizations in which they are employed. There may indeed be unemployed lawyers. Unfortunately there are no available figures on this.

Are the human and material resources that go into the making of a lawyer well spent on persons who do not intend to use their training in the practice of the profession? The pre-bar cram courses excluded, it takes at least eight years of formal schooling after high school before a person can become a full-fledged lawyer. Four of these years are spent in the preparatory course, the next four or more in the law school.

Can a shorter and less expensive curriculum be devised for those who want to acquire legal training without intentions of practicing law? The University of the Philippines once had a course leading to the Bachelor of Science in Jurisprudence degree. This included all the substantive law courses but not all those on remedial law. The program was discontinued because every student wanted to become a member of the bar, which means passing the bar examinations, even if law practice did not form part of his career plans.

There is such an aura in the Filipino mind about the bar examination that passing it, specially making the top ten, becomes a status symbol. As long as this is so any curriculum that offers less than eventual qualification and maximum preparation for the bar examination will have little chance of acceptance.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE LAW GRADUATE

The top graduates from the better law schools would have more opportunities than other graduates. Law offices grab them, the government usually competes in offering them attractive positions, private industries absorb quite a few of them. The University of the Philippines has some difficulty meeting the requests from these quarters for bright young graduates. Usually the graduates themselves make their choice among the available openings. It is still quite true that there is room at the top, even if in this case it only means the cream of each year's crop of new lawyers.

But for the others there are other opportunities — legal researchers in many government and private offices are often hard to find. Insurance companies, banks, financing houses, and corporations need lawyers as appraisers, legal counsels, corporate secretaries, personnel officers, etc. From these positions in the various organizations, the lawyers will eventually rise

to more responsibility and power. Many lawyers gravitate to politics, some of them do not even wait to finish their law course before getting themselves elected — then they make a career of it. Some lawyers go into business on their own, or go into farming. Others go into the mass media as executives, commentators or entertainers. As mentioned earlier we do not have hard data about the law profession. The study of lawyers and the legal profession is long overdue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Training students to pass the bar examinations is not the equivalent of training for the law profession. The work of the lawyer as lawyer begins after he has passed those examinations. These tests are no more than an incident in the preparation for the profession. The emphasis in the law curriculum should therefore be to prepare for the more demanding functions which society expects of the lawyer, whether as practitioner, judge, law teacher, executive, administrator, civil servant, civic leader or citizen.

2. The present curriculum is too circumscribed within the legal field. Little or no provision is made to relate it to closely allied areas like economics, sociology, or psychology. The interdisciplinary approach which in other countries is now being tried should be considered.

3. It has been suggested that the content of the law curriculum needs to be reexamined because some branches of law, like civil law which has a weight of 15% in the bar examination is allotted 36 units in the prescribed curriculum while taxation which has a weight of 10% in the bar examinations is given only 6 units.

However, the importance of a course and the weight it should have should not be controlled by an overriding consideration of the bar examinations. Furthermore, the best conceived curricular plan if implemented by the usual question and answer method of instruction for the purpose of testing how much the students remember of the assigned text and the information poured out by the law teacher will not adequately prepare the student for the law profession. The "banking concept of education" pedagogically objectionable on any level of instruction has even less justification in legal training. According to Paulo Freire under this concept, education becomes ". . . an act of depositing in which the students are the depositories and the teacher is the depositor. Instead of communicating, the teacher issues communiques and makes deposits which the students patiently receive, memorize, and repeat. . . ."¹³ in the case of the law student, hopefully, to the satisfaction of the bar examiners.

The law students have to be trained to deal with legal issues, to think for themselves, formulate theories and advance solutions to legal problems. It is not enough for them to accumulate information. As students they have

¹³ PEDAGOGY OF THE OPPRESSED, 59.

to be trained in the technique of learning by themselves. Towards this end, the law curriculum should have provision for both doctrinal and behavioral research, and the problem method should be employed more widely in the teaching-learning process.

4. The bar examinations exert a tremendous influence on legal education. The Supreme Court through its power to prescribe rules for admission to the practice of law would have a very important role in any curriculum reform, specifically through bar examinations which test the applicant's ability to analyze factual situations, recognize issues, form a theory of a case and present arguments in a clear and logical manner. As earlier stated the examinations are veering away from objective questions which test no more than the candidates ability to recall provisions of law and legal doctrines. But more problems could be used to test the applicants' fitness to qualify for membership in the bar.

5. The academic load of working students should be lightened if they are to get the full benefit of legal training. Seventeen to eighteen class hours a week which means about three class hours every night after a full day's work, are too much even for the ablest student to manage.

6. Private schools want autonomy in the formulation of their curriculum. But as long as the Supreme Court prescribes subjects in the curriculum as prerequisites for taking the bar examinations, even the University of the Philippines cannot be truly autonomous.

The Supreme Court would probably leave curricular matters to law schools if the latter were prepared to assume full responsibility for the training of students to become members of the bar. As the figures given in Table V show, the passing percentage through the years has been consistently low. Even the more stringent requirements that extend to the preparatory law training has not made much of a difference insofar as the passing percentages go. Besides, the Supreme Court is not simply concerned with the schools' performance in these examinations. It has to deal with the lawyers' performance before the courts (which by itself would be a good subject for an extended study).

If law schools could police their ranks by enforcing minimum standards of legal training, the supervisory powers of the Supreme Court and the Bureau of Private Schools over them would no doubt be eased up. By a system of accreditation, the law schools maintaining high standards could either bring the others to their level or force them out of the field of legal education not by any coercive methods but by the operation of the rule of the survival of the fittest.

7. In the determination of what are the fittest, the supervisory powers of the Bureau of Private Schools will have to come into play. This evaluation is limited to the law curriculum, but it would be interesting to know how the Bureau permitted no less than 76 law schools to operate throughout the

country. What facilities for legal training were taken into account? What is the composition of the law faculties in these schools? A law school should have a core of teachers who make teaching a career and not a sideline if academic standards are to be raised. A minimum of qualifications for law teachers will have to be set. Ideally these should be left to the schools themselves, but until they are ready to handle it the state's supervisory powers will still have to be employed.

8. The laboratory of a law school is principally its library. What is the standard if any, set for a working law school library? Do these schools have a qualified law librarian?

9. Although knowledge of law may be useful to any person, not everyone has an aptitude for law studies. It would be more in keeping with the needs of a developing society to husband its limited resources by admitting to law studies only those who have the aptitude and the capacity for them. Towards this end all law schools besides examining the pre-law credentials of applicants should themselves initiate the move to require applicants to qualify in carefully devised tests. It is a waste of valuable human and material resources for a person after more than eight years of formal law studies and after being admitted to the bar, to do clerical or other work which call for no legal training at all.

10. The period for legal training could be shortened either by cutting down the preparatory course or the law course itself. As to the first, the suggestion is to go back to the two year preparatory law requirement. In support of this, it is claimed that despite the increase to four years of this course, the percentage of failures in the bar examinations remains high. One disadvantage of scrapping the baccalaureate degree requirement is that a lawyer needs the broad background in social sciences and the humanities that it gives. He is not a mere technician. If he is to be prepared to assume a position of leadership he must develop broad sympathies, wide interests, and a deep understanding of the human nature.

The law course itself could be shortened by abolishing the fourth year review courses and a curriculum could be devised where only the most essential subjects are included. It is not possible to cover every field of law in the curriculum. It is submitted that it is better to teach a few courses intensively and in the process instill in the students the habits of thoroughness and self-reliance, at the same time developing their analytical and communicative skills than to attempt to touch on a wide variety of subjects in a superficial manner. Students trained in this manner can tackle the bar examination sans cram courses.

11. Some courses like legal history, legal philosophy, introduction to law, forensics, argumentation and the like can be offered in the colleges of arts and sciences.

CONCLUSIONS

Legal education is not just the concern of the law schools, of the Supreme Court and the Department of Education. It is the concern of the whole bench, the bar and the public as well. The curricular reforms suggested cannot be brought about by one person or one school. If changes are to be introduced, they will have to be the collaborative effort of the schools, the bench, the bar and other sectors concerned with legal education.

The law schools should take the initiative of inviting representatives from these other sectors to devise a curriculum which will be more responsive to the changing needs of the legal profession. The nucleus for this joint effort is there. There is an Association of Philippine Law Schools, with which the University of the Philippines College of Law cooperates. The Bar Integration Commission has made significant progress towards the unification of the Philippine bar and one of the chief concerns of an integrated bar is legal education. The Supreme Court and the Department of Education with their supervisory power could give impetus to such a project.

This is a good opportunity for the legal profession to take stock of itself. From an evaluation of the training that goes into the making of a lawyer, the profession could also take an assessment of itself.

ANNEX A

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS OFFERING THE LL.B.
COURSE — 1969-1970:*

1. Agusan College, Butuan City
2. Aklan College, Kalibo, Aklan
3. Legaspi College, Legaspi City
4. Bicol College, Locsin, Albay
5. Golden Gate College, Batangas, Batangas
6. Western Philippine College, Batangas, Batangas
7. Divine World College of Tagbilaran, Tagbilaran City
8. Rafael Palma College, Tagbilaran City
9. University of Nueva Caceres, Naga City
10. Capiz College, Roxas City
11. Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion, Roxas City
12. Colegio de San Jose Recoletos, Cebu City
13. Southwestern University, Cebu City
14. University of San Carlos, Cebu City
15. University of Southern Philippines, Cebu City
16. University of the Visayas, Cebu City
17. Notre Dame College, Cotabato City
18. Central Mindanao College, Kidapawan, Cotabato
19. Magsaysay Memorial College, General Santos, Cotabato
20. Southern Island College, General Santos, Cotabato
21. Ateneo de Davao, Davao City
22. Harvardian College, Davao City
23. University of Mindanao, Davao City
24. Rizal Memorial College, Davao City
25. Northeastern College, Laoag City
26. Divine Word College of Laoag, Laoag City
27. Central Philippine University, Iloilo City
28. University of Iloilo, Iloilo City
29. University of San Agustin, Iloilo City
30. Visayan Central College, Iloilo City
31. San Pablo College, San Pablo City
32. Iligan Capital College, Iligan City
33. St. Peter's College, Iligan City
34. Jamiatul Philippines Al Islamia, Marawi City
35. Leyte College, Tacloban City
36. Divine Word College of Tacloban

* For one reason or another Ateneo de Manila was not included.

37. Adamson University, Manila
38. Arellano University, Manila
39. Far Eastern University, Manila
40. Francisco Law College, Manila
41. Lyceum of the Philippines, Manila
42. Manuel L. Quezon College, Manila
43. Philippine College of Criminology, Manila
44. San Beda College, Manila
45. San Sebastian College, Manila
46. University of the East, Manila
47. University of Manila, Manila
48. University of Santo Tomas, Manila
49. Masbate College, Masbate
50. Harvardian College, Oroquieta
51. Misamis College, Ozamis City
52. Liceo de Cagayan, Cagayan de Oro City
53. Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City
54. Baguio Colleges, Baguio City
55. Eastern Philippine College, Baguio City
56. St. Louis University, Baguio City
57. University of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City
58. West Negros Colleges, Bacolod City
59. Foundation College, Dumaguete City
60. Silliman University, Dumaguete City
61. Araullo Lyceum, Cabanatuan City
62. Republic Central College, Cabanatuan City
63. Guagua National College, Guagua, Pampanga
64. Harvardian College, San Fernando, Pampanga
65. Dagupan College, Dagupan City
66. Luzon Colleges, Dagupan City
67. Orient Colleges, Dagupan City
68. Adelphi Colleges, Lingayen, Pangasinan
69. Luna College, Tayug, Pangasinan
70. Southern Pacific College, Lopez, Quezon
71. Luzonian College, Lucena City
72. Lacson College, Pasay City
73. Samar College, Catbalogan, Samar
74. Andres Bonifacio College, Dipolog, Zamboanga
75. Zamboanga A.E. College, Zamboanga City

LAW SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Metropolitan Manila

1. Adamson University
2. Arellano University

3. Ateneo de Manila
4. Far Eastern University
5. Francisco College
6. Lacson College
7. Lyceum of the Philippines
8. Manuel L. Quezon University
9. Philippine College of Criminology
10. San Beda College
11. San Sebastian College
12. University of the East
13. University of Manila
14. University of Santo Tomas
15. University of the Philippines

Northern Luzon

1. Baguio College
2. Divine Word College of Laoag
3. Eastern Philippines Colleges
4. Northeastern College
5. St. Louis University

Central Luzon

1. Adepfi College
2. Araullo-Lyceum
3. Dagupan College
4. Guagua National College
5. Harvardian College, San Fernando, Pampanga
6. Luna College
7. Luzon Colleges
8. Orient College
9. Republic Central College

Southern Luzon

1. Bicol College
2. Golden Gate College
3. Legaspi College
4. Luzonian College
5. San Pablo College
6. Southern Pacific College
7. University of Nueva Caceres
8. Western Philippines College

Visayas

1. Aklan College
2. Capiz College

3. Central Philippine University
4. Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion
5. Colegio de San Jose-Recoletos, Cebu City
6. Colegio de San Jose-Recoletos, Roxas City
7. Divine Word College of Tagbilaran
8. Divine Word University
9. Foundation College
10. Leyte College
11. Masbate College
12. Rafael Palma College
13. Samar College
14. Silliman University
15. University of Iloilo
16. University of Negros Occidental
17. University of San Agustin
18. University of San Carlos
19. University of Southern Philippines Foundation
20. University of the Visayas
21. Visayan Central College
22. West Negros College

Mindanao

1. Agusan College
2. Andres Bonifacio College
3. Ateneo de Davao
4. Central Mindanao College
5. Harvardian College, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental
7. Iligan Capitol College
8. Javiatul Philippine Al-Islamic Maranao
9. Licco de Cagayan
10. Magsaysay Memorial College
11. Misamis College
12. Notre Dame College
13. Rizal Memorial College
14. St. Peter's College
15. Southern Island Colleges
16. University of Mindanao
17. Xavier University
18. Zamboanga A. E. College

Source: Bureau of Private Schools, List of Colleges and Universities, 1969-1970

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
BUREAU OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS
Manila

June 6, 1963

MEMORANDUM
No. 30, s. 1963

REVISED LAW CURRICULUM

To: Heads of Private Schools,
Colleges, and Universities:

1. In accordance with the current requirements of the Supreme Court of the Philippines the following four-year curriculum in law leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), as approved during the conference of all law deans held in the Bureau of Private Schools on March 11, 1963, is hereby prescribed for all new schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education.

FIRST YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>		<i>Second Semester</i>	
<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Persons & Family Relations	4	Criminal Law 11	3
Philippine Political Law	3	Obligations & Contracts	5
Roman Law	3	Constitutional Law	3
Criminal Law 1	3	Statutory Construction & Law Drafting	2
Legal Bibliography	1	Legal Accounting	1*
	14		14
Total		Total	

SECOND YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>		<i>Second Semester</i>	
<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Property	4	Mercantile Law	4
Public Corporation	2	Credit Transactions	3
Torts & Damages	2	Administrative & Election Laws	3
Insurance	2	Partnership	2
Sales	2	Land Titles & Deeds	2
Criminal Procedure	2	Transportation & Public Service	2
Legal Philosophy	2**	Agency	1
Law on Natural Resources	1		
	17		17
Total		Total	

*Optional for those who have completed at least 12 units of Accounting in any recognized School of Commerce.

** Optional for those who have already taken it in the preparatory law course.

THIRD YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>		<i>Second Semester</i>	
<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Civil Procedure	5	Private Corporations	4
Labor Laws I	4	Evidence	4
Wills & Succession	4	Taxation II	3
Taxation I	3	Special Proceedings	2
Legal Forms & Conveyancing	2	International Law & World Organizations	2
	<hr/>	Trial Technique	2
Total	18	Labor Laws II (Social Legislation)	1
			<hr/>
		Total	18

FOURTH YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>		<i>Second Semester</i>	
<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Criminal Law Review	5	Remedial Law Review	5
Civil Law Review I	4	Mercantile Law Review	5
Political Law Review	4	Civil Law Review II	4
Conflict of Laws	2	Practice Court II	2
Practice Court I	2	Legal Ethics	2
Medical Jurisprudence	1		<hr/>
	<hr/>	Total	18
Total	18		

2. This curriculum will be effective as follows:

1963-64 — First Year

1964-65 — First and Second Years

1965-66 — First, Second, and Third Years

1966-67 — First, Second, Third and Fourth Years

3. For the duration of the staggered implementation of this curriculum, the relative weights of Taxation and Labor Laws (including Social Legislation) under the old curriculum shall be correspondingly increased to six (6) and (5) units, respectively; and the title of Legal Medicine shall be changed to Medical Jurisprudence.

4. Any deviation from this curriculum for any student or group of students will be taken with the Director of Private Schools for adjustment.

A brief description of the scope of each course or subjects by this curriculum is herewith attached for guidance and ready reference.

(SGD.) JESUS E. PERPIÑAN
Director of Private Schools

APPROVED:

(Sgd.) ALEJANDRO R. ROCES
Secretary of Education

Encl: As stated.

References:

Circular No. 10, s. 1960 & Memorandum Nos. 9, ss. 1946, & 12, s. 1957.

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index under the following subject Curricular, Law

(Inclosure to Bureau of Private Schools
Memorandum No. 30, s. 1963)

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES
(Revised Law Curriculum)
1963-1964

First Year, First Semester

PERSONS AND FAMILY RELATIONS — Based on the New Civil Code, Preliminary Title and Book I, including a study of the different kinds of persons, marriage and its effects as to the persons and properties of the spouses, of the family and the rights and duties of the members thereof, and absence, emancipation, and the use of surnames, with assigned cases from the Philippine Reports. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

PHILIPPINE POLITICAL LAW — A study of the fundamental concepts of public law and their application to the legal organization of the Republic of the Philippines; a brief summary of the outstanding features of the different organic acts enforced in the Philippines beginning with the Instructions of the President of the United States and ending with the Constitution of the Philippines; an analysis of the legal structure, the organization, and the broader functions of the government of the Philippines; and assigned readings and reports. Recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

ROMAN LAW — A study of the evolution of Roman Law from the earliest period to the completion of the Corpus Juris Civilis and of the Institutes of Justinian. Recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

CRIMINAL LAW I — A study of the characteristics of criminal law and its sources, the historical background of the Revised Penal Code (Act No. 3815, as amended), the nature of the felonies, the circumstances affecting criminal liability and the extent of the liability of persons criminally liable. Emphasis is likewise given to penalties, their nature and theories justifying their imposition, classes, manner of computation,

complex crimes, habitual delinquency, juvenile delinquency and the Indeterminate Sentence Law (Act No. 4103, as amended). The course covers Book One of the Revised Penal Code. Assigned cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY — A course in the use of Law books and principles of legal research, Recitation and lectures: 1 hour a week; credit — 1 unit.

First Year, Second Semester

OBLIGATIONS AND CONTRACTS — Based on the New Civil Code of the Philippines, Book IV, containing the general principles of contracts and obligations; and assigned cases from the Philippine Reports. Recitations and lectures: 5 hours a week; credit — 5 units.

CRIMINAL LAW II — A continuation of Criminal Law I. It includes the study of specific felonies, their nature, elements and corresponding penalties as embraced in Book II of the Revised Penal Code (Act No. 3815) including its amendments. Discussion of illustration cases is emphasized. Recitations and lectures: 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — A study of the constitutional conventions, the judicial function of interpreting written constitutions, constitutional revisions and amendments, the constitutional relations of the various governmental agencies, the judicially enforceable limitations upon the exercise of governmental powers, and the constitutional protection to individual rights; and assigned cases. Recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION AND LAW DRAFTING — The course covers two phases: (1) the study of the use and force of statutes and of the principles and methods of their construction; (2) the study of techniques and methods of drafting bills, resolutions, and municipal ordinances. Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

LEGAL ACCOUNTING — A course designed to teach the law student basic principles of accounting to enable him to understand the principal books used by merchants and the financial statements of business organizations. (This subject is optional for students who have taken up accounting in other courses.) Recitations and lectures: 1 hour a week; credit — 1 unit.

Second Year, First Semester

PROPERTY — A study of the law of property, ownership and its modifications, and modes of acquiring ownership (except succession), based

on Books II and III of the Civil Code of the Philippines. Recitation and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS — A study of the laws governing municipalities, provinces, cities, and other forms of local government; the extent of local autonomy; scope and validity of municipal ordinances; municipal enterprises and municipal contracts and property; including a study of the Act granting autonomy to barrios of the Philippines (R.A. No. 2370). Recitation and lectures; 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

TORTS AND DAMAGES — A study of the law of torts, quasi-contracts and damages, mainly based on Titles XVII and XVIII, Book IV of the Civil Code of the Philippines; the Revised Penal Code; the Rules of Court; Rep. Act No. 165 (The Patent Law); Rep. Act No. 166 (the law on trademarks, tradenames, service names and unfair competition; and Act No. 3134 (The Copyright Law). Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

INSURANCE — A study of the law on insurance based on Act No. 2427, as amended (The Insurance Act); and the Civil Code of the Philippines, Book IV, Title XIII. Recitation and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

SALES — A study of the law governing the contract of sales based on the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines, Book IV, Title VI and on the Bulk Sales Law (Act No. 3952). Recitation and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURES — A study of the law on criminal procedure based on Rules 106 to 122 of the Rules of Court, including the law of extradition and habeas corpus; provisions of the Bill of Rights of the Philippine Constitution affecting persons accused of crimes; and a few pertinent provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines. Recitation and lectures; 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

LEGAL PHILOSOPHY — A study of the main currents of jurisprudential thought; the material and ideal views on the nature of the law; the significance of the law as a means of social control; and the problems and prespective deemed significant together with the nature of the solutions advanced affecting the social structure. Recitation and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

LAW ON NATURAL RESOURCES — A study of the Public Land Act (Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended); the Mining Law No. 137, as amended); Act No. 2719 providing for leasing of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils and gas; the Spanish Law of waters of August 2, 1866; and pertinent provisions of the Civil Code and of the Administrative Code. Recitation and lectures: 1 hour a week; credit — 1 unit.

Second Year, Second Semester

MERCANTILE LAW — A study of Book I, Title IV, of the Code of Commerce; Negotiable Instruments Law; Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (C.A. No. 65; Public Act No. 521, 74th U.S. Congress); the law on Trademarks, Trade Names, and Unfair Competition (Rep. Act No. 166); Bulk Sales Law (Act No. 3952); Business Names Law (Act No. 3883); Law on Monopolies and Combinations (Art. 186, Rev. Penal Code); the Law on the Use of Duly Marked Bottles, Boxes, Casks, Kegs, Barrels and Other Similar Containers (Rep. Act No. 623); the Philippine Flag Law (C.A. No. 138); Law on Nationalization of Retail Trade (R.A. No. 1180). Recitation and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

CREDIT TRANSACTIONS — A study of credit and security transaction covering loans, deposits, suretyship and guaranty, pledge, mortgage, antichresis, concurrence and preference of credits, based on the pertinent provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines; Act No. 2655, as amended (The Usury Law); Act No. 2137, as amended (The Warehouse Receipt Law); and Act No. 1956, as amended (Insolvency Law); Act No. 1508 as amended (Chattel Mortgage Law). Recitations and lectures: 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ELECTION LAWS — A study of the principles of administrative law and of administrative decisions; law of government; administrative practice; public officers, election law and election contests. Recitations and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

PARTNERSHIP — A study of the law on partnership based on the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines; Book IV, Title IX, Recitations and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

LAND TITLES AND DEEDS — A study of the system and methods of registration of titles and of deeds over real property, and the functions of the General Land Registration Office and registers of deeds, based mainly on Act No. 496 (Land Registration Act) as amended, Act No. 2259 (Cadastral Act) as amended, Section 194, Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Act 3344 (with reference to unregistered lands), Spanish Mortgage Law of 1893, Commonwealth Act 141 as amended and assigned cases. Recitations and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE — A study of transportation on land, sea (including admiralty) and air, based mainly on the Code of Commerce and the Public Service Law. Recitation and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

AGENCY — A study of the contract of agency and the laws and principles governing the relation between principal and agent, based on the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines, Book IV, Title X, Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4. Recitations and lectures: 1 hour a week credit — 1 unit.

Third Year, First Semester

CIVIL PROCEDURE — A study of courts, their organization and jurisdiction; nature of civil actions, their venue; and the procedure that governs them; provisional remedies and special civil actions; prescription and statute of limitations. Recitations and lectures; 5 hours a week; credit — 5 units.

LABOR LAWS I — A study of the Industrial Peace Act (R.A. 875); the Minimum Wage Law (R.A. 602, as amended); the Eight-Hour Labor Law (C.A. 444, as amended); the New Women and Children Labor Law (R.A. 679, as amended); the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act 3428, as amended by Act No. 3812, by C.A. 210 and by R.A. Nos. 772 and 889); the Employer's Liability Act (Act 1874 as amended); the National Employment Service Act (R.A. 671); the Blue Sunday Law (R.A. 964); the Termination Law (R.A. 1052, as amended by R.A. 1787); the Law Creating the Court of Industrial Relations (C.A. 103, as amended); Private Employment Agency Law (Act 3957); pertinent provisions of the Civil Code; Apprenticeship Law (R.A. 1826); decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Industrial Relations, and rules and regulations promulgated by competent agencies to implement the foregoing. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

WILLS AND SUCCESSION — A study of the nature, execution, revocation and probate of wills; of succession — testate, intestate or mixed — including the system of legitimates, reserves, rights or representation and accretion, the effects of incapacity, disinheritance, predecease and repudiation and of collation, partition, settlement, and the administration of estates of deceased persons and of court decisions interpreting the said laws. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

TAXATION I — The course covers a detailed study of the general principles of Taxation; its constitutional aspects; an examination of the decisions of the Court of Tax Appeals and the Supreme Court on taxation in general. The course also includes a study of municipal taxation; the nature and scope of the power of local governments to tax; and a thorough discussion of municipal licenses, assessments, fees, real estate and other taxes. Recitations and lectures: 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

LEGAL FORMS AND CONVEYANCES — Students are trained to prepare and draft forms of conveyances and the more important kind of legal instruments, generally used in business. Lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

Third Year, Second Semester

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS — A study of the law and practice of corporation and organization, management and distribution of corporate powers, rights and liabilities of directors, officers and stockholders, corporate finance and regulation of securities based on the Corporation Law (Act No. 1459, as amended), the Securities Act (C.A. No. 83, as amended) the Investment Company Act (R.A. No. 2629), the General Banking Law (R.A. 337), the Central Bank Act (Act No. 265), and related statutes and court decisions, both American and Philippines. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

EVIDENCE — A study of the law and principles of evidence and judicial proof, based on legal provisions, treatises and adjudicated cases. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

TAXATION II — A comprehensive study of National Taxation. It covers Internal Revenue Taxes including Income Tax, Estate and Inheritance Taxes, Gift Taxes and all forms of business taxes; decisions of the Court of Tax Appeals and the Supreme Court and leading decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court on Federal Income Tax Law. The course also covers a study of custom duties, tariff and miscellaneous taxes, under special laws. Recitations and lectures: 3 hours a week; credit — 3 units.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES — A course dealing on Escheat; General Guardians and Guardianship; Trustees; Adoption and Custody of Minors; Hospitalization of Insane Persons; Habeas Corpus, Change of Name; Voluntary Dissolution of Corporations; Suspension of Payments and Insolvency, Recitations and Lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND WORLD ORGANIZATIONS — A study of the rules and principles generally observed and enforced by nations in their dealings with one another with emphasis on relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America. Recitations and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

TRIAL TECHNIQUE — This course presents to the students of law practical instruction in the trial of cases, both civil and criminal. This includes practical suggestions on effective methods of gathering the facts of cases, the formulation of theory of the case, construction of pleadings, interview of witnesses and examination of witnesses in the course

of trial, with particular emphasis on Secs. 72 to 93 of Rule 123, Rules of Court. Outstanding cases illustrating the effective and efficient utilization of procedural rules in enhancing successful litigation are analyzed in detail and, where appropriate, hypothetical case situation are presented for solution by the students. Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

LABOR LAWS II (Social Legislation) — A study of the Social Security Law (R.A. 1161); the Agricultural Tenancy Act (R.A. 1199); the law creating the Court of Agrarian Relations (R.A. 1276) and other social legislations as well as Supreme Court decisions on Labor and rules and regulations and lectures: 1 hour a week; credit — 1 unit.

Fourth Year, First Semester

CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW — A review of Criminal Law I and Criminal Law II as given in the first year, first and second semester, with more emphasis in controversial and philosophical points, and on the latest Philippine cases. Recitations and lectures: 5 hours a week; credit — 5 units.

CIVIL LAW REVIEW I — A general survey and review of Persons and Family Relations (Arts. 1-413, Civil Code of the Philippine), Property (Arts. 414-773, Civil Code of the Philippines), Succession (Arts. 774-1105, Civil Code of the Philippine), Prescription (Arts. 1106-1155, Civil Code of the Philippines), including special laws and pertinent provisions of the Rules of Court, and assigned cases. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

POLITICAL LAW REVIEW — A thorough review of the political law of the Philippines including Philippine Government, Public Corporations, Administrative Law, Election Law, and Constitutional Law. The course coordinates the general principles in those subjects and serves as preparation for the bar examinations. Recitations and lectures: 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

CONFLICT OF LAWS — A study of the rules that apply to cases affected by two or more conflicting legal systems. Recitations and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

PRACTICE COURT I — Students are trained to prepare and draft complaints, petitions, answers, motions, briefs and other pleadings before tribunals. They are also trained in the art of effective oral advocacy. Recitations and lectures: 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE — A study of the principles and practice of medicine for the clarification and settlement of doubtful questions arising in courts. Specimens, charts, pictures, etc., illustrative of various branches of legal medicine, are used to facilitate instruction. The stu-

dents, in order to further their general knowledge on the subject, are advised to attend actual court cases. Recitations and lectures: 1 hour a week; credit — 1 unit.

Fourth Year, Second Semester

MERCANTILE LAW REVIEW — A general review of commercial laws including the existing provisions of the Code of Commerce (Arts. 1-63, 349-379, 537-569); the Negotiable Instruments Law (Act No. 2031); the Corporation Law (Act No. 1459, as amended); the Insurance Act (Act No. 2427, as amended); the Insolvency Law (Act No. 1936, as amended); the Warehouse Receipts Law (Act No. 2137); the Chattel Mortgage Law (Act No. 1508, as amended); the Usury Law (Act No. 2655, as amended); the pertinent provisions of the General Banking Act (R.A. No. 337); the Central Bank Act (R.A. 265); the Securities Act (C.A. No. 83, as amended); the Salvage Law (Act No. 2616); Unclaimed Balance Law (Act No. 3936, as amended); the Bulk Sales Law (Act No. 3952, as amended); the Law on Trade Marks, Trade Names and Unfair Competition (Act No. 166, as amended); the Investment Company Act (R.A. No. 2629); the Law on Nationalization of Retail Trade (R.A. No. 1180); Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (C.A. No. 63) and other scattered provisions of law dealing with commercial acts. Recitations and lectures; 5 hours a week; credit — 5 units.

REMEDIAL LAW REVIEW — A general survey of all the topics covered by the Rules of Court, including Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure, Evidence and the applicable provisions of Act 190, and of the organization of courts and their jurisdiction. Recitations and lectures; 5 hours a week; credit — 5 units.

CIVIL LAW REVIEW II — A general survey and review of Obligations and Contracts (Arts. 1156-1422, Civil Code of the Philippines), including natural obligations (Arts. 1423-1430, Civil Code of the Philippines), Estoppel (Arts. 1431-1439, Civil Code of the Philippines), Trust (Arts. 1440-1457, Civil Code of the Philippines), Sales, including barter or exchange (Arts. 1458-1641, Civil Code of the Philippines), Lease (Arts. 1642-1766, Civil Code of the Philippines), Agency (Arts. 1868-1932, Civil Code of the Philippines), Loan (Arts. 1933-1961, Civil Code of the Philippines), Deposit (Arts. 1962-2009, Civil Code of the Philippines), Aleatory Contracts (Arts. 2010-2027, Civil Code of the Philippines), Guaranty (Arts. 2047-2084, Civil Code of the Philippines), Pledge, Mortgage, and Antichresis (Arts. 2195-2142, Civil Code of the Philippines), Extra-Contractual Obligations (Arts. 2142-2194, Civil Code of the Philippines), Damages (Arts. 2195-2235, Civil Code of the Philippines), Concurrence and Preference

of Credits (Arts. 2236-2251, Civil Code of the Philippines), Transitional Provisions and Repealing Clause (Arts. 2252-2260, Civil Code of the Philippines), including pertinent provisions of the Rules of Court and special laws on the matter. Recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; credit — 4 units.

PRACTICE COURT II — Trials are held, as if in a Court of First Instance, where the Rules of Court with particular reference to Rule 123, are strictly observed. The Professor in charge prepares statements of facts and each one of them is made the basis of a complaint and answer. The lawyers, litigants, and witnesses are all members of the class, and the professor acts as judge. It is made obligatory upon the students, acting as lawyers, to argue their cases orally immediately after the evidence is closed. This phase of the subject is important because it cultivates in the student the habit of noting down or remembering the important facts and it trains him in the art of arguing cases off-hand on the basis of the evidence presented. The judge renders his decision in writing.

The class assumes that the cases threshed out previously are brought to the Appellate Court, the professor in charge acting as the appellate judge. Members of the class are appointed to act as lawyers for the appellant and appellee to argue their cases orally on the basis of the records prepared previously. The judge renders his decision in writing. 2 hours a week; credit — 2 units.

LEGAL ETHICS — A study of the nature and importance of the legal profession; the duties of a lawyer with special reference on his conduct and behavior towards judges, his colleagues, his clients, witnesses and the public at large, the nature and importance of courts and judges, and duties of a judge, with particular reference to his conduct and behavior towards the bar, litigants, witnesses and the public at large. Recitations and lectures: 1 hour a week; credit — 1 unit.

ANNEX C

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Edukasyon
KAWANIHAN NG MGA PAARALANG
Maynila

November 16, 1971

C I R C U L A R
No. 16, s. 1971

SEQUENCE OF SUBJECTS
IN THE REVISED LAW CURRICULUM

To All Deans of Private Law Schools:

1. For the guidance of all concerned, the following rules on the correct sequences of the subjects prescribed under Memorandum No. 30, s. 1963, are enunciated:

a. As a General rule, the sequence of the prescribed subjects as indicated in Memorandum No. 30, s. 1963, otherwise known as the Revised Law Curriculum should be strictly followed. For this purpose, a student shall be required to commence his studies with the first semester subjects of the first year and should continue in the progression of subjects by semester as far as feasible until he completes the course.

b. In exceptional cases, which the Dean shall determine and should decide on, a student may be allowed to deviate from the approved curriculum, after having completed the requirements in the first semester of the first year, subject to the following specific sequences of subjects:

(1) *Persons and Family Relations* must be taken and passed before Wills and Succession;

(2) *Obligations and Contracts* must be taken and passed before Property, Torts and Damages, Insurance, Sales, Credit Transactions, Partnership, and Agency;

(3) *Criminal Law I* must be taken and passed before Criminal Law II;

(4) *Obligations and Contracts, Property, Insurance, Sales, Mercantile Law, Credit Transactions, Partnership, Land Titles and Deeds, and Agency* must be taken and passed before Legal Forms and Conveyancing;

(5) *Taxation I* is a prerequisite of *Taxation II*;

(6) All subjects in the *first, second, and third years* shall be taken and passed before the corresponding review courses in the fourth year.

2. The cooperation of all Law Deans towards the strict observance and implementation of the foregoing rules is earnestly requested.

(Sgd.) JULIAN B. YBALLE
Director

Reference: Memorandum No. 30, s. 1963
To be indicated in the Perpetual Index
under the following subjects:
Collegiate Courses
Curriculum, Law

ANNEX D

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
BUREAU OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS
M a n i l a

November 17, 1967

C I R C U L A R
No. 18, s. 1967

LEGAL INTERNSHIP

To All Deans of Law Schools, Colleges and Institutes:

1. In order to vitalize the law curriculum and improve the quality of instruction in our law schools, colleges and institutes, a course on Legal Internship shall be added to the curriculum of the regular law course effective the school year 1968-69.

2. Legal Internship shall be offered in the fourth year of the regular law course as a six-unit subject—three units to be taken in the first semester and three units in the second semester.

3. Legal Internship may be done in well-established private law offices and in Government Offices the functions of which require knowledge of law. This Office will assist law schools in facilitating legal internship in Government Offices.

4. Legal Internship shall be allotted at least one hour every day for two semesters or a total of 108 hours per semester. The first course in internship may be taken during the summer following completion of the third year and the second course during the summer following completion of the fourth year of the regular law course.

5. Final grades in Legal Internship should be based on the overall performance of the intern in the different offices as attested to by the head of the Office concerned and should be stated as follows:

Excellent
Outstanding
Satisfactory
Needs Improvement
Unsatisfactory

6. A member of the faculty should be assigned by the school concerned to implement the program of legal internship and to supervise the students.

7. In order to expedite issuance of special orders Forms 9 should be submitted together with the certified true copies of the performance ratings of students from the different offices where internship has been actually taken.

8. A guide to Legal Internship will be prepared by the Bureau of Private Schools with the cooperation of the deans of law schools, colleges and institutes.

(Sgd.) NARCISO ALBARRACIN
Director

APPROVED:

(Sgd.) CARLOS P. ROMULO
Secretary

Reference: None

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Curriculum, Law
Legal Internship

ANNEX E

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF LAW

REVISED CURRICULUM

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws

1. DAY SECTION

FIRST YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Persons & Family Relations	4	Obligations & Contracts	5
Criminal Law I	3	Criminal Law 2	4
Political Law	4	Public Officers	3
Legal History	2	Local Governments	2
Legal Bibliography	1	Statutory Construction	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	14		16

SECOND YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Property	3	Partnership	2
Agency	2	Torts & Damages	2
Constitutional Law	4	International Law	3
Legal Theory	3	Administrative Law	3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3	Sales	3
Criminal Procedure	2	Elective ¹	2
	<hr/>	Professional Ethics	2
	17		<hr/>
			17

THIRD YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Succession	3	Corporation Law	5
Negotiable Instruments	3	Evidence	3
Welfare Legislation	2	Special Proceedings	2
Civil Procedure	5	Labor & Tenancy Law	4
Credit Transactions	3	Conflict of Laws	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	16		17

FOURTH YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Taxation	5	Trial Technique & Practice Court	3
Legal Research & Writing	1	Commercial Law Review	5
Legal Draftsmanship	1	Civil Law Review	5
Insurance & Banking	3	Remedial Law Review	4
Land Titles & Deeds	2		<hr/>
Medical Jurisprudence	2		17
Elective ²	2		
	<hr/>		
	16		

TOTAL ACADEMIC LOAD (8 semesters) 130 units

¹ This elective may be a 2 or 3 unit course to be taken in the College of Law or elsewhere with the approval of the Dean. If taken in some other unit of the University, the elective will be limited only to senior or graduate courses.

² This may be taken from the undergraduate electives in the College of Law or from a course in the Master of Laws program.

II. EVENING SECTION*

FIRST YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Persons & Family Relations	4	Obligations & Contracts	5
Criminal Law 1	3	Criminal Law 2	4
Political Law	4	Legal History	2
Legal Bibliography	1	Statutory Construction	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	12		13

SECOND YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Property	3	Agency	2
Legal Theory	3	International Law	3
Torts and Damages	2	Constitutional Law	4
Local Governments	2	Criminal Procedure	2
Public Officers	3	Professional Ethics	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	13		13

THIRD YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Land Titles & Deeds	2	Succession	3
Partnership	2	Sales	3
Welfare Legislation	2	Administrative Law	3
Elective ¹	2	Labor & Tenancy Law	4
Civil Procedure	5		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	13		13

FOURTH YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Credit Transactions	3	Corporation Law	5
Negotiable Instruments	3	Special Proceedings	2
Evidence	3	Legal Draftsmanship	1
Conflict of Laws	3	Transportation & Public Utilities	3
Legal Research & Writing	1	Medical Jurisprudence	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	13		13

*No student shall be permitted to enroll in the evening classes unless he has a full-time employment. He shall present at the Office of the Secretary, College of Law, his SSS number and membership card or if in the government service, a copy of his official appointment papers to prove current full-time employment.

Class hours shall be arranged so that there will be only two hours of classes everyday, except on Saturdays, when if necessary, three class hours may be held.

¹This elective may be a 2 or 3 unit course to be taken in the College of Law or elsewhere with the approval of the Dean. If taken in some other unit of the University, the elective will be limited only to senior or graduate courses.

FIFTH YEAR

<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>	<i>Units</i>
Taxation	5	Remedial Law Review	4
Insurance & Banking	3	Civil Law Review	5
Elective ²	2	Commercial Law Review	5
Trial Technique & Practice Court	3		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	13		14

TOTAL ACADEMIC LOAD (10 semesters) 130 units

The justification for the change is the fact that students working full time have very limited time to devote to reading and studying their assignments, in addition to attending three hours of classes daily. This fact accounts for the evening students' poor preparation. The new curriculum for evening students is designed to give them the full benefit of their legal education.

However, a student enrolled in the evening class who obtains a general average of 2.25 during the immediately preceding semester and has not received any failing mark during the same period may be allowed to take additional or advanced courses.

The new curriculum takes effect in school-year 1972-1973 for the incoming freshmen.

ANNEX F

MASTER OF LAWS PROGRAM IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF MANILA*

- I. Basic Subjects — 9 units
 1. Advanced Constitutional Law — 3 units
 2. Present Trends and Problems in International Law — 3 units
 3. Methodology of Research — 3 units
- II. Major Fields of Concentration — 15 units
 1. Labor Problems & Social Legislation — 3 units
 2. Modern Corporate Practices — 2 units
 3. Labor Unionism — 2 units
 4. Seminar in Philippine Agricultural Land Reform — 2 units
 5. Correctional Philosophy and Contemporary Correctional Problems — 2 units

² This may be taken from the undergraduate electives in the College of Law or from a course in the Master of Laws program.

* Obtained from Dean Gonzalo Santos of the University of Manila College of Law.

- 6. Legal Philosophy — 2 units
- 7. Theory & Practice of Taxation — 2 units
- III. Basic Requirements — 6 units
 - 1. Thesis Outlines — 2 units
 - 2. Thesis Development — 2 units
- IV. Electives — 6 units
 - Total — 36 units

Recommended Electives — 2 units per subject

- 1. Jurisprudence
- 2. Corporation Law
- 3. Modern Civil Law
- 4. Legal Problems in International Trade
- 5. Seminar on International Arms Control
- 6. International Governmental Organizations & Administration
- 7. Legal Problems of International Regional Organizations
- 8. International Protection of Foreign Investments
- 9. Comparative Labor Laws & Practices
- 10. Space Law

ANNEX G

PRIVATE INSTITUTES OFFERING GRADUATE AND POST GRADUATE COURSES IN LAW SCHOOL YEAR 1970-1971:*

- 1. Baguio College (Baguio City) Benguet — LL.M.
- 2. University of Southern Philippine Foundation
Mabini Street, Cebu City — LL.M.
- 3. Far Eastern University — LL.M.
- 4. Francisco College — LL.M.
- 5. Lyceum of the Philippines — LL.M.**
- 6. Manuel L. Quezon University — LL.M, LL.M Taxation
- 7. University of Manila — LL.M
- 8. University of Santo Tomas — LL.M, D.C.L.

* Source: Bureau of Private Schools.

** Discontinued according to information supplied by the Register, Lyceum of the Philippines.