

In this paper, the author provides a concrete description of the CUNY Program, and articulates the principles expressed by CUNY's extensive redesign of typical American legal education.

Since it began in 1983, the CUNY Law Program has been the subject of much scrutiny, in academic journals, bar publications, and the general press.

CEELI program continues to flourish

XXIV *Syllabus*, 1, Winter 1993, p 1

Describes the CEELI Sister Law School Program which provides opportunities for American law schools to develop relationships with central and eastern European law schools. Discusses the most recent components of the program.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Continuing judicial education

18 *Comm L Bul*, 3, July 1992, p 1037

A detailed report on a workshop convened by the Commonwealth of Learning in Vancouver in March 1992 to review the practice and potential of continuing judicial education in the Commonwealth. Article deals with a common frame of reference, judicial orientation, needs, forms of learning and technology.

LEGAL EDUCATION GENERALLY

The future of the public law schools

J Crawford

9 *J Prof L Educ* 1, pp 1-10 *

Commencing with a comparison of the two major reports into legal education in Australia, one conducted in 1979 and the other in 1987, the author investigates the developments in university law schools, their public and professional acceptance and the changing issues relevant to their operation. This leads then to consideration of the major stresses placed upon law schools and a discussion of a range of possible solutions.

The function of a degree: core subjects

R E McGarvie

9 *J Prof L Educ* 1, pp 11 - 26 *

A law degree today with the core subjects of Legal Process, Criminal Law, Torts, Contracts, Property, Equity, Company Law, Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Criminal and Civil Procedure, Evidence and Legislation would produce a lawyer with basic legal knowledge. Such lawyers would have the basic knowledge to enable them to protect and advance the interests of their clients.

A fundamental change of emphasis is necessary if law schools are to produce graduates capable of sustaining the legal and judicial system needed by a modern democracy. Such graduates need the knowledge and skills provided by the core subjects: constitutional and legal history; jurisprudence; the independent judicial arm of government; judicial administration; social science research skills; access to the law; and legal system overview. This would require the research and teaching of law schools to expand beyond the law as it is and ought to be, to the legal and judicial system as it is and as it ought to be if it is to achieve applied justice.

Funding akin to that of engineering schools would be necessary if law schools are to produce graduates with the same capacities to sustain the legal and judicial structures of the community as engineering graduates have to sustain the community's engineering structures. A democratic community should provide law schools with sufficient funds to do that.

The reform of legal education in Germany: the never-ending story and European integration

J Brunnee

42 *J Legal Educ* 3, pp 399 - 426

This article reflects on the current efforts for reform of the legal education system in Germany in the light of the history of the current system, its problems, and previous reform endeavours. It concludes that European

integration will force reformers to consider a new dimension to the debate.

The author discusses contemporary legal education in Germany, looking at university education, practical training career choices, and historical aspects of the German system. She then discusses the prospects for legal education in Germany, looking at the problems on which there is agreement, and then outlining the debates which have occurred on reforms. She concludes by considering the added dimension brought on by the Europeanization of German life, and sees a need for the debate to be less introspective.

The participation of indigenous Australians in legal education

D Lavery

4 *Legal Educ Rev* 1, pp 177-200

Articles outlines and discusses the results of a survey to investigate the interface between indigenous Australians and law studies. It also discusses a similar Canadian study. It draws some general conclusions, in particular the need for an intensive nationally-based pre-law preparatory program.

Too many lawyers in Singapore, says PM

Lawasia March 1993

Reports a speech of the Singapore PM, Goh Chok Tong, which argues that there are proportionately too many lawyers, and the government's plan to intervene in the supply of lawyers.

One hundred flowers already bloom

C J Berger

93 *AALS Nltr* 2, April 1993, p 1

Reports on the institutional diversity and experimentation in legal education in America. He gives examples of innovations that are taking place in curricula and the rich diversity of subject matter. The author argues that the AALS should facilitate and encourage innovation, recognise successful innovation, but also insist that standards of academic excellence should be maintained.