

ADMINISTRATION

[no material in this issue]

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

Trends in the Profession

M Johnston

Reporter Issue No. 1 (March 1993) pp 18 - 19

Discusses the major increase in law student numbers in Australia, and who is responsible for this trend to study law. Argues that the legal profession created the trend.

Discusses the diversification of law courses and the ultimate goal of the education process. Argues that law students are now more likely to seek employment outside the profession, but still expect to gain admission to the profession. Argues that this is a marketable commodity. Says "the real prize is Admission".

Discusses the New South Wales Law Society's proposed changes to requirements for admission to practice and lists the students' objections. First, they claim there are insufficient controls to ensure consistency of professional training during the proposed practical experience period. Second, this practical experience requirement makes admission to become a solicitor job contingent, and thus a restrictive practice. Third, the proposals fail to distinguish between admission and employment. States that "admission is merely a procedural step. It is the culmination of our training. Its

denial will prevent law graduates moving any further. It has become the necessary springboard to employment ...".

Law students win delay in new admission rules

Australian Financial Review 30 March 1993

Reports on deferral of decision by the New South Wales Solicitors Admission Board of a decision on proposed changes to the system of admitting lawyers to practice. Central to the proposed change was the reintroduction of a compulsory practical experience component prior to admission to practice. The Board intends to collect further information and reconsider the matter in six months.

ASSESSMENT METHODS

[no material in this issue]

CAREER PATHS

[no material in this issue]

CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION

News from the University of Victoria, Faculty of Law

M A Waldron

50 *Advocate* 4 (July 1992) p 611

The author provides a brief description of the clinical legal education program at the Canadian University of Victoria Law Centre. Up to 14 students a term participate in the program

and handle a variety of cases including criminal ones. They also partake in community education programs and provide advice on civil matters to prisoners in Victoria, thereby gaining practical experience and fulfilling the need for legal aid.

Notice of Appearance

S Rice

2 *Polemic* 3, (1991) p 139

The author presents arguments in favour of allowing law students the right to appear as advocates and take responsibility for suitable legal matters. He offers Kingsford Legal Centre, which is operated by the University of New South Wales as an example of where such a program can be installed.

CONTEXT, CRITICISM AND THEORY

Legal Criticism as Storytelling

S O'Byrne

28 *Ottawa L Rev* 3, p 487

The author discusses the use of storytelling by certain members of the Critical Legal Studies movement (CLS). She describes the stories told by three CLS scholars and offers the thesis that the methodology and attitudinal perspective present in their narrative voices promote a program to unmask, demystify, contextualise and reform the law, as well as to act as a foil to traditional legal scholarship. In this regard, the use of storytelling is effective. However, the author also questions CLS' use of