

Another law dean suggests this is not a concern as newer law graduates are doing law for a variety of different reasons, not all of whom want to practise law.

University Academics Responding and Adjusting to the Increasing Numbers of Cross Cultural and Overseas Students

D J Phillips

3 Legal Educ Rev 2 (1992) pp 123-153

Article draws on material gathered in two research projects. One investigated the nature of the primary determinants of study success for Indonesian postgraduate students studying in Australian universities. The other investigated the nature of the reaction of academics to the increasing number of cross cultural and overseas students attending their courses. The article explores the nature of the change which has occurred in the student body of Australian universities and suggests the reasons why many academics are modifying the way they teach students.

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES [no material in this edition]

PRACTICAL TRAINING

Young Lawyers Forum

30 L Socy J 6, pp 38-39

Report of New South Wales Young Lawyers Mid-Year Assembly. Comments on recent proposed changes to system of practical training in New South Wales. After describing proposals, the article records the Young Lawyers opposition for the following reasons:

1. loss of concept of uniformity of training which the College provides;
2. the current restricted labour market will mean that there will be insufficient places for graduates, and it is therefore an attempt to

regulate the numbers in the profession;

3. the possible remuneration of clerks will be low and there is the risk of exploitation;
4. Solicitors Admission Board students may be discriminated against as they will not be given credit for their work experience;
5. there has been a lack of consultation; and
6. students will be unable to commence their internship until after completion of the College course, which may result in wasted time.

PLT in the LLB?

N Rees

ALTA Academic News (newsheet published at the Australasian Law Teachers Association Conference, July 1992)

In Australia there are new law schools with an understandable desire to be different, exhortations for diversity in legal education, and record numbers of law students. Article describes proposed new law course at the University of Newcastle which will incorporate practical training within a stream of the LLB course: a blending of the academic with the practical. Plans to develop professional skills and enhance critical analysis of the law.

Dramatic Changes to the College of Law - a turn for the worst

J Johnson

1 Obiter 4 (July '92) p 4

Discusses proposals of Law Society of New South Wales to change requirements for practical training in that state prior to admission to practice. Suggests motives for the changes. Discusses questions of barriers to entry, maintenance of the monopoly and reductions in mobility, ability of the profession to provide training. Suggests better option is to improve the College of Law and regionalisation of the

College.

New practical legal training program adopted

L Socy J August 1992 p 65

Reports on new scheme of training adopted by the Law Society of New South Wales for those seeking admission as solicitors in that state. Two key components of the new Professional Program will be a period of institutional training and a period of practical experience in the workplace. Article outlines aims of these components. It is anticipated that the new program will come into effect in 1994.

Mutual Recognition Bill may undermine PLT program and post admission requirements

L Socy J September 1992, p 52

Article reports that the legislative scheme proposed under the Australian Mutual Recognition Bill 1992 may have an adverse impact on the operation on practical legal training and post admission requirements in New South Wales. The Bill will indirectly affect New South Wales if the state of Victoria abolishes both articles of clerkship and the practical training course at Leo Cussen Institute, and permit admission to practice solely on the basis of a law degree. Those New South Wales graduates seeking the shortest route to admission could seek admission in Victoria solely on the basis of their law degree and then return to New South Wales and practise, relying on the mutual recognition legislation, thus bypassing the New South Wales practical training requirements.

Article reports on recommendations of a task force appointed by the New South Wales Law Society's Council to report on the impact of the mutual recognition legislation. One recommendation is that there be negotiations between the Australian law societies to develop PLT programs which will be mutually acceptable and will not be