

**ADMINISTRATION**

[no material in this edition]

**ADMISSION TO PRACTICE****Free movement of lawyers in the EEC - opportunities for law students in Euro-degree courses**

A Le Dain & A Wehlau

24 *Bracton L J*, 1992, pp 35-43

The article deals with changes to the rules concerning lawyers who wish to practise in a member state other than their own. The legal regime in the countries of the European Community has now been supplemented by provisions for the mutual recognition of diplomas of legal education which enable lawyers of one member state to become fully integrated into the professional life of another EC country. The author focuses on the situation an English lawyer would face who intends to practise in either France or Germany, outlining the advantages and the disadvantages of Directive 77/249 and Directive 89/88 which have now replaced Directive 77/249. The new Directive aims to integrate the foreign lawyer fully into the professional life of another member state by recognising the diplomas of other member states as sufficient proof of professional qualifications.

**Society sets PLT and admission policy**

*Bulletin SA*, May 1993

Reports the policy of the Law Society of South Australia as a result of the Australia-wide push to a national admission and mutual recognition policy.

**New lawyers dodge Qld's tough rules**

*Courier Mail*, Feb 1, 1993, p 5

Article reports that law graduates are flocking to other states to be admitted as solicitors so they can avoid Queensland's stringent regulations. Arises out of different state requirements for admission as lawyers.

**The Law Society "consults": proposed new admission requirements in New South Wales**

17 *Alternative L J* 5, p 244

A comment on the proposed new admission requirements in New South Wales, criticising the narrow consultative process, the lack of consideration of alternative schemes, the disadvantages to certain graduates, and problems with funding of the scheme.

**ASSESSMENT METHODS****Out-of class assignments as a method of teaching and evaluating law students**

J M Burman

42 *J Legal Educ* 3, pp 447 - 457

Article describes the author's experiences using out-of-class assignments as a tool for teaching and evaluating students. He questions final examinations as an accurate method of evaluating achievement. He notes that as a teaching device they are defective because students receive no feedback.

**Computers and Plagiarism**

D J Shakow

42 *J Legal Educ* 3, pp 458 - 460

In the age of computers students can download an article, add their own name, and submit it with relative ease. The author argues that detecting plagiarism is also easier, because the teacher can take a phrase from the assignment, and search for it in a database. However students can also allow for this. Says that have to be clear in stating to students what they are to do, as often the product is described but not the process.

**Improving the quality of learning in law schools by improving student assessment**

N Rogers

4 *Legal Educ Rev* 1, pp 113-140

The author argues that student assessment plays a critical role in influencing students' approaches to learning tasks. She discusses approaches students may take to learning, and procedures to encourage deeper learning. She then describes a

survey of third year law students' perceptions of what motivate them to learn, what quality of learning of learning takes place, and what improvements could be made to the curriculum and assessment to encourage deep learning. Ways of designing assessment procedures to enhance student learning are discussed.

She concludes by arguing that assessment plays a key motivational role and, more importantly, quite often determines the qualitative approaches students take to learning tasks.

**Maori language law exams for re-mark**

*Campus Review*, April 29, 1993, p 4

Reports that two Waikato University law students who answered questions in a law examination in Maori will have their answers re-marked.

**CAREER PATHS****Jobs will be hard to find in the brave new republic**

*Aust Financial Review*, May 5, 1993, p 29

Article considers that by 2001 the Australian legal profession will be coming to terms with its fragmentation into an over-supplied competitive market, increasingly unprotected by restrictive practices and self-regulation. Jobs will be harder to find for law graduates.

**Quantity no problem if quality is right**

C Sampford

*The Australian*, May 3, 1993, p 13

Article argues that number of law students is not a cause for concern. Says it is important to maintain quality of legal education as this will ensure a wide variety of career choices for law graduates.

**Almost half of law graduates still jobless after six months**

*Aust Financial Review*, June 18, 1993, p 9

Reports that the flood of graduates on the legal market, combined with reductions in the annual recruit intake