

attorneys develop their methods of practice depending in large part on the conduct of those members of the profession with or against whom they practise. One of the key concepts of the Inn is therefore to provide role models for young practitioners. The more experienced attorneys may view the Inns as a way of returning what they have received from the profession, in the way of thanks.

Each Inn represents a cross section of the local legal community. Typically three levels of legal experience are recognised: masters who are customarily judges, law professors and trial attorneys of 12 or more years experience; barristers who possess between three and 12 years of experience; and pupils who are those who have less than three years of experience and third year law students. Law student members are chosen by faculty members affiliated with the Inn. Members of the Inn are grouped into pupillages. Mentor/mentee relationships are developed, and mentors are encouraged and expected to take not only a professional interest in their mentees, but also a personal interest in them.

Inns normally congregate once a month. Each pupillage is responsible for conducting one demonstration per year. Attorneys often reveal litigation secrets and young litigators see first hand how judges' viewpoints vary. The learning process flows not only down but across and upwards as well. Pupillages may often meet for breakfasts and lunches to discuss current topics of legal interest in the local community. In many States, Inns' activities may be used as CLE credit. An exchange program of UK and American lawyers operates. The Inns also produce several publications on a regular basis.

The Inns are dedicated to heightening ethical standards in all segments of the legal profession. The pupillage demonstrations often are designed to give rise to ethical issues which stimulate heated debate. Such demonstrations serve to remind practising attorneys and enlighten new practitioners about the need for professionalism and ethical awareness.

## LEGAL PROFESSION

[no material in this edition]

## LIBRARIES & INFORMATION

[no material in this edition]

## MANDATORY CLE

[no material in this edition]

## OTHER DISCIPLINES & PROFESSIONS

### The case of the 1989 Bordeaux

G Power

44 *J Legal Educ* 3, Sept 1994, pp 434-439

A critical view of the common law might conclude that the legal method of making choices is a muddle of guesswork, intuition and bias. If the common law aims to be more principled, it can benefit from the economic way of thinking. Lawyers and judges have a lot to learn from economists. For the past 20 years the Law and Economics Centre has been conducting a summer school to teach law professors and judges how the analytical tools of economic theory can be applied to legal issues.

The author uses an anecdote concerning two competing wine magazine publishers, one of whom

uses his palate to make judgements on wines, while the other uses statistical information, such as the amount of rain in each season and the average temperatures for the relevant seasons. The wine judge who uses his palate consistently outsells the statistician, much to the latter's chagrin.

The author concludes that the man who uses his palate to judge a wine is similar to a common law judge who can alter his judgement as new evidence comes to light; whereas, the statistician is likened to an economist who cannot change the data which are fed into the theorem that has been developed. The final conclusion as to which method is more effective is that the jury is still out.

## PERSONALIA

[no material in this edition]

## PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

[no material in this edition]

## POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS

[no material in this edition]

## PRACTICAL TRAINING

### REVIEW ARTICLE:

#### Development of a practical legal training course in Western Australia

J Eckert

Department of Employment, Education and Training  
Australian Government Publishing Service, 1994

Institutionalised practical legal training (PLT) courses have operated