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Legal Education

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LEGAL EDUCATION

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FOREIGN PROGRAMS

BRUNEL-MIAMI

An Anglo-American exchange program between the law schools of the University of Miami and Brunel University in Uxbridge, England has been announced. In September, 1972, Miami will send six students — four juniors and two graduate students — to England to initiate the program. In September, 1973, Brunel students will be at the UM studying the U.S. legal system while UM students will be at Brunel putting the program into full operation. The program will be a continuing venture and will offer a broadening education in law for students and professors of each school. Brunel, a new university built by the Crown, is located 60 miles from London.

VENEZUELA

The Inter-American Lawyer Exchange Program of the Florida Bar conducted a conference in Caracas, Venezuela during the week of March 12, 1972. The formal course of instruction commenced with a discussion of Venezuelan taxation and control of foreign investment by Dr. Antonio Casas, Director General, Ministry of Industry, Venezuela. Professor Michael Gordon, University of Florida, discussed at length the control of foreign investments in Latin America. Professor James K. Week rounded out the day with a discussion on The Impact of Current United States Legislation on Business with Latin America.

At the second formal session Dr. Marco A. Lovera led the discussion on United States Investment in Real and Personal Property: Problems of Ownership and Transfer. Dean E. Roy Hunt, University of Florida, spoke on Some Conceptual Problems for the United States Lawyer in Latin America, including Enforcement of United States Judgments Abroad.

Dr. Luis M. Rodriguez next delivered a lecture on the Venezuelan Income Tax.

Professor Santos Michelena led the discussion on Practice and Procedure in the courts of Venezuela. Miami attorneys James Cooney and Ben Schwartz explained Latin American Business Investment in the United States, and Dr. Fernando Z. Iturbe concluded the session with a paper on Labor Laws Affecting the United States Investor.

CHINESE LAW SEMINAR

Professor Kenneth Redden, University of Virginia, following national and international trends, will conduct a Chinese Law Seminar in Hong Kong during August, 1972. This special summer school will draw its faculty from qualified experts such as the Dean and professors of the Law School of Hong Kong University and the Graduate School of Business of the Chinese University; the Attorney General; the President of the Hong Kong Bar Association; members of the Supreme and Trial Courts; outstanding solicitors; and leading American businessmen in Hong Kong. As a special introduction to Asian law, enroute to Hong Kong, consultations will be held with leading legal educators and members of the local bar in Tokyo.

The first session will commence on July 29, 1972 and conclude on August 11, 1972. The second session will commence on August 19 and conclude on September 1, 1972. Information may be obtained from: Seminars and Symposia, Inc., P.O. Box 1537, Richmond, Virginia 23212.

CANADA

The Tenth International Symposium on Comparative Law, organized by the Canadian and Foreign Law Research Centre (Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa), will be held in Ottawa from October 17 to 19, 1972. This Symposium, which coincides with the Centre's tenth birthday, will compare the provisions in Canadian and in foreign law protecting the individual against the three concentrations of power in the modern world. Specifically, it will cover the following subjects: 1) Protection of the Individual against the Government, 2) protection of the Individual against Big Business, and 3) protection of the individual against the Trade Unions.

Further information is available from the Canadian and Foreign Law Research Centre, University of Ottawa, 36 Stewart Street, Ottawa K1N 6N5, Ontario, Canada.

LAW SCHOOLS

GENERAL

Several universities have indicated an intention to establish law schools with opening target dates of Fall 1972 or 1973. Among them, Antioch College in Washington, D.C., Brigham Young University, the University of Hawaii, the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington and the Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois.

ANTIOCH

If the Antioch School of Law is as interesting and exciting as its 1972 catalogue, legal education will take a giant step into the 20th Century. Co-Deans, Jean Camper Cahn and Edgar S. Cahn, have formulated a program which should prove of great interest to all those concerned with legal education. Copies are available from Antioch School of Law, 1145 - 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

COLUMBIA

Columbia Law School has undertaken "an experiment" to reduce to six years the time required to complete pre-law studies and law school. At the end of six years the students will have received a B.A. from their undergraduate and a J.D. from Columbia. In addition to Barnard College, Columbia College, and Columbia's School of General Studies, the seven undergraduate schools participating in the program are Claremont Men's College, Grinnell College, Morehouse College, Mount Holyoke College, Princeton University, Rice University, and Wesleyan University. The experiment was made possible by a grant from the J. M. Kaplan Fund.

MOOT COURT

NATIONAL

The University of Miami School of Law won the National Moot Court competition with took place in New York in December, 1971. The bench consisted of Mr. Justice B. White of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chief Justices of the highest courts of New York and New Jersey, as well as the current President and a former President of the ABA, a Columbia law professor, and a federal district judge. In winning this highly coveted honor, the Miami team, composed of Daniel Schwartz

and Paul Levine as oralists and back-up Roger Schwartz, bested Georgetown in the final round after winning preliminary rounds against George Washington, Virginia and Wisconsin.

EMPLOYMENT

The American Bar Association Board of Governors has created a nine member Task Force on Professional Utilization to make recommendations on legal opportunities. The Task Force will evaluate the overall impact of the increasing number of potential new lawyers and will recommend ways in which they can render meaningful professional services to society. Other interested organizations will be consulted, including the National Conference of Bar Examiners and the Association of American Law Schools. A final report is due to the American Bar Association House of Delegates in August 1972.

If the current trend continues as many as 30,000 law students may be graduated each year after 1973, possibly doubling the number of lawyers in the United States by 1985. The Task Force will also examine the severe problems faced by law schools in meeting increased enrollment demands. It is estimated that 75,000 applicants applied for the 36,171 seats available in law schools last year.

CERTIFICATION

Hastings College of Law and the American Trial Lawyers Association of Cambridge, Massachusetts sponsored the first civil advocacy program for lawyers from August 29 to September 4, 1971. Approximately 400 lawyers from forty states participated. During the week, over seventy judges and lawyers served on the College of Advocacy faculty, participated in lectures and demonstrations, served on panels, and led workshops on all phases of trial advocacy. A 1972 program will be held at Hastings from August 20-26, 1972, the week following the ABA convention in San Francisco.

The National College of Advocacy is a major step in post-J.D. education and training of the trial specialist. It is particularly appropriate that such a program is being developed at a California law school as the California State Bar may soon institute the first certification program for specialists in the United States. For over two decades, the American Bar Association and other professional bar groups have seriously debated the question whether lawyer specialists should be certified. The ABA recommended that experimentation be conducted at the state level, and

California is the first state to follow the recommendation. Under the Pilot Certification Program, which will be reviewed in five years, three specialists will be certified: Taxation, Criminal Law, and Workmen's Compensation. Each specialty will be regulated by an Advisory Board which will determine the specific requirements for meeting the standards for certification.

Recertification will be required every five years by a satisfactory showing of "substantial involvement" and "special educational experience" in the specialty field. A "grandfather clause" permits certification provided the applicant has ten years actual practice and "makes a satisfactory showing . . . of substantial involvement (i.e., actual performance) in the particular field of law during a five year or other reasonable period, but no less than three years, immediately preceding certification." However, grandfather clause certification can be granted only within a two year period after the date the pilot program for the specialty is effective.

The 1972 program will also be devoted to civil trial advocacy, but will expand on topics discussed at the 1971 College. Plans for the 1972 program call for discussion of topics such as voir dire under the federal system, handling wrongful death cases, the environmental lawsuit, class actions, excess liability and insurance coverage cases, and small aircraft litigation. In addition there will be special presentations on new and expanding areas, such as law office planning and economics, professional negligence, the right of privacy, and court reform measures, such as voluntary arbitration and smaller juries.

Plans also include a full day devoted to medical and other scientific testing. Participants in the program will see actual scientific tests, such as stress, metallurgy and tire tests, and other laboratory tests run in a laboratory which will be specially constructed for this program. Here the medium of television will be particularly useful. Video monitors will be placed throughout the auditorium so that all of the intricate and detailed movements in the laboratory can be seen.

Additional information may be obtained from Guy O. Kornblum, Assistant Dean and Professor, Hastings College of the Law, University of California, 198 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California 94102.

MINORITY GROUPS

CLEO

The National CLEO office located in Atlanta from the origin of the program is to be moved to Washington, D.C. in early summer of 1972.

The professional staff and most of the CLEO program—including administration, prelaw recruitment, the summer regional institutes—have been supported by annual grants from the Legal Services Division of OEO and, beginning this year, the Division of Special Student Services of the Office of Education (HEW). For the past two years, also, Legal Services has provided funds for financial assistance to CLEO students who entered law school. Other funds for financial assistance have come from various private sources, including grants from foundations and gifts from several corporations.

During the summers 1968 through 1971, CLEO sponsored a total of twenty-nine Regional Summer Institutes enrolling a total of 1025 students. In 1971, summer institutes were held at law schools at California, Davis; Denver; Texas Tech; St. Louis University; Tulane; Florida; and Howard. A total of 204 students registered in these institutes, of whom 195 were certified for law school. This year's host schools, and the directors of the respective institutes, are: U. of Arizona, William Boyd; California, Davis, Kellis Parker; Howard, Spencer Boyer; Kentucky, Donald Hermann; U. of Oregon, George Dawson; South Carolina, Robert Felix.

Available from the national office are two brochures, "Sources of Financial Assistance to Minority Law Students" and "The Council on Legal Education" which explain the program and especially the summer institutes.

INDIANS

The Institute for the Development of Indian Law is a new public interest law firm in Washington, D.C. specializing in Indian rights. Privately funded, the staff of three concentrates on legal research concerning specific Indian problems. Another function of the Institute is to provide communication between present legal groups involved with Indian rights and students who wish to work and obtain training in this area. The Institute is also working on establishing a legal aid referral service for Indians on a national level. Additionally, it will soon publish a quarterly newsletter, designed to reach tribal councils and tribal chairmen and to inform interested attorneys of significant legal actions. Further information about the Institute is available from The Institute for the Development of Indian Law, 1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The American Indian Law Center of the University of New Mexico has republished Felix Cohen's HANDBOOK of FEDERAL INDIAN LAW. The original unexpurgated version, published in 1942, has been called the single most important document in the field of Indian Law. The

republishment is available from the University of New Mexico, School of Law, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106 at \$25 per copy.

PRO BONO

The Student Bar Association of the University of Miami conducted a weekend conference on Alternative Forms of Practicing Law, April 15th and 16th. Over one hundred law students from across the nation participated with the panelists in three workshops.

"People's Law" was directed by Nancy Stearns, Feminist lawyer from New York's Center for Constitutional Rights; Buddy Tieger, "G.I." organizer and military lawyer, North Carolina; Judy Peterson, House Counsel, United Farm Workers, Florida; Vice President Dan Lund, National Lawyer's Guild; and Jim Boyle, Counsel for the student body, University of Texas.

"Legal Collectives" were explored upon by Clyde Ellis, Kay Ellis, Vicki Ellis, Steve Johnson and Judy McCalman, legal workers and lawyers from the Gainesville Legal Collective, Gainesville, Florida; Beth Livezey and Dan Lund, lawyers from Bar Sinister Legal Collective, Los Angeles and Jim Larson from Legal Collective, San Francisco.

Ralph Nader's associates rounded out the final session on "Public Interest Law." The seminar was led by Don Ross, lawyer/organizer with Public Interest Research Group, Washington, D. C., with David Zwick, Director of Fisherman's Clean Water Action Project, Washington, D. C., and Neil McBride who specializes in airline safety with the Public Interest Center for the study of responsive law.

A "must" in this area is the Pro Bono Report to the American Bar Association Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities, Marna S. Tucker, Director, 1705 DeSales Street, N. W., Suite 601, Washington, D. C. 20036.

PARAPROFESSIONALS

A symposium on legal paraprofessionals is found in 24 Vanderbilt L. Rev. 1077-1239 (1971). Included are articles by Professor William P. Statsky, "The Education of Legal Paraprofessionals: Myths, Realities, and Opportunities;" Dean John W. Wade, "Tort Liability of Paralegals and Lawyers who Utilize Their Services"; Theodore Voorhees, Esq., "Para-

legals: Should the Bar Employ Them"; Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark, "Parajudges and the Administration of Justice"; Professor Louis M. Brown, "Preventative Law and the Legal Assistant"; Professors Alfred M. Sadler, Jr. and Blair L. Sadler, "Recent Developments in the Law Relatings to the Physician's Assistant"; and a comprehensive bibliography on Legal Paraprofessionalism and its Implications by Professor Lester Brickman. A further contribution by Professor Brickman is found in 71 Columbia Law Rev. 1154 (1971) on "Expansion of the Lawyering Process through a New Delivery System: The Emergence and State of Legal Paraprofessionalism." Professor Brickham also reported in the March 1972 Bulletin of the Counsel on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility of the two Paraprofessional Conferences which were held in New York in December 1971 and February, 1972.

The Special Committee on Legal Assistants, American Bar Association, spent an active year researching and promoting the increased use of legal paraprofessionals by lawyers. Four pamphlets were published, reflecting the results of its research. One, entitled "Training for Legal Assistants," is a report on the pilot project conducted in San Francisco to develop a model program for in-office training of legal assistants. The "Proposed Curriculum for Training of Law Office Personnel" is a preliminary draft of the curriculum the Committee is considering for institutionalized training of legal assistants. "Liberating the Lawyer" is a report on two surveys conducted to determine the ways in which legal assistants are being utilized by law firms in the United States. "The Paraprofessional in Medicine, Dentistry and Architecture" reports on the use and training of auxiliary personnel in other professions.

During the past year, the Committee also has taken an active role in the development of training programs for legal assistants. As part of this effort, it is co-sponsoring a project at the University of Utah. Objectives of the project are to prepare legal assistants to perform tasks previously carried out by lawyers, and to educate law students in the use of legal assistants and good office management techniques.

BAR EXAMINATIONS

On February 22-23, 1972, 6,000 aspiring lawyers from nineteen states simultaneously sat for examinations in five subjects. It was the first time in American legal history that several states have administered parts of the same bar examination. The joint examination was supplemented by separate essay and multiple choice questions. The passing grades will be determined by the individual states.

COURT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

The third class of trained judicial administrators was recently graduated from the Institute for Court Management located at the University of Denver Law School. The Institute was established in 1970 under joint sponsorship of the American Bar Association, the University of Denver College of Law, the American Judicature Society, and the Institute of Judicial Administration. The first class attending the six months training program was graduated in November, 1970. The program is designed to aid in the development of court management and administration by training qualified executive officers in the administrative details that now burden multi-judge courts.

THE WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE

The World Trade Institute at The World Trade Center in New York will conduct a Conference on International Organizations and Global Business, May 24 and 25, 1972. The Conference will cover the following subjects: Business Looks at International Organizations; International Financial Organizations and International Business; United Nations Involvement in Economic Development; The Role of Regional Organizations; and United States Involvement in International Trade and Investment.

The World Trade Institute is administered by the Port Authority, an agency of the States of New York and New Jersey, which is developing The World Trade Center to promote the flow of commerce through the bi-state Port District.

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Monte Carlo, Monaco, will be the site of the 1972 International Bar Association Conference, September 11-16, 1972. The official registration — reservation form, and a descriptive brochure containing the preliminary program, information on hotel accommodations and travel arrangements — are available by writing: IBA Coordination Center, Suite 306, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.