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# Legal Education

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## LEGAL EDUCATION

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### INTER-AMERICAN LAWYER EXCHANGE PROGRAM— EL SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA

The International and Comparative Law Committee of the Florida Bar will visit El Salvador and Guatemala, the joint sites of the IV Inter-American Lawyer Exchange Program.

Participants will fly to El Salvador, March 13, for a five-day program of professional, cultural, and social exchange with the Salvadorian Bar; then on to Guatemala City, for a three-day exchange with the Guatemalan Bar. For those registrants wishing to prolong their stay, a one-week extension trip to the Maya ruin area of Yucatan, Mexico, and the Mexican Island of Cozumel will be available. Receptions will be arranged in each host city giving participants an opportunity to meet local attorneys.

In El Salvador, registrants will attend a 14-hour short course which will focus on doing business abroad. The panel of instructors will be composed of practicing attorneys, law professors, and government officials from the U. S. and El Salvador.

This year's program follows successful programs of past years in Mexico, Colombia and Costa Rica. Seventy Florida lawyers and their wives attended the 1970 program in Colombia. Many developed close relationships with members of the Colombian Bar and their families and have engaged in professional and business exchange with their new friends.

In accordance with the Committee's policy of promoting a diversified group, registration will be open to all interested individuals. Lawyers are encouraged to bring their clients. Registration preference will be given to members of the Florida Bar prior to the registration deadline.

The program committee includes John C. Bierley, Tampa — Chairman; W. Emory Daugherty, Jr., Miami — Chairman I&C Committee;

Dean E. Roy Hunt, Gainesville — Program; Lucius M. Dyal, Tampa — Program; Michael W. Gordon, Gainesville — Travel and Social.

Complete program and registration information will be mailed to all members of the Florida Bar in early January. For advance planning purposes the committee would appreciate indications of interest with suggestions being directed to: John C. Bierley, Chairman, Inter-American Lawyer Exchange Program, P.O. Box 1531, Tampa, Florida 33601.

## BELGRADE WORLD CONFERENCE

The World Peace Through Law Center has announced the tentative program for the V World Conference on World Peace Through Law.

This comprehensive and topical schedule of subjects relevant to the development of international law as an essential basis for world peace is particularly opportune, and primary planning for its successful implementation is already well advanced.

Judges from high and superior courts and ranking legal leaders from over 100 nations will meet in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from July 21-25, 1971, and will seek ways and means in the field of law to serve the common aspirations of mankind so as to live in an atmosphere of peace throughout the world. Topics of transnational law of specific and current interest to expanding legal systems will be deliberated during this unique meeting of the world's jurists, and major recommendations to facilitate the development of transnational understanding as a prerequisite for world peace will be considered in depth.

World Law Day will be proclaimed in a Special Ceremony to focus the attention of all peoples on the fundamental importance of law for the maintenance of peaceful relations between men and States in an orderly world community. Messages from Heads of State from throughout the world expressing their support for the objectives of World Peace Through Law will be presented, and world leaders will address this significant international assembly of the legal profession.

The Working Sessions of the Conference will comprise the following topics: Strengthening the United Nations, International Courts and Tribunals; Law and Environment; The Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Ocean Bed; The Development of Nations; Communication and Transportation; Law and Computer Technology; Investment, Sales and Purchases in Socialist Countries; The Individual—His Rights and Responsibilities; Legal Aid and Other Legal Services; and Urban Problems and the Lawyer.

Lawyers, jurists, legal scholars and all interested citizens concerned with the problems of world peace are urged to attend the Belgrade World Conference on World Peace Through Law.

All information concerning the program, registration, hotel accommodations and travel arrangements may be obtained from the World Peace Through Law Center, 75, rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13 — Switzerland.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LAW

A round table on constitutional rights of citizens in civil procedure is planned for September 1971 and will be held at Florence at the invitation of Professor Mario Cappelletti. A second round table on federalism is planned for September 1972 to be held at Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Both, as usual, will be small gatherings, and the specialists in the subjects will be chosen by the Director of Research of the Association.

#### VIII IBERO-AMERICAN CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Lawyers from eighteen Ibero-American countries met in Lima to discuss matters pertaining to their specialties at the VIII Ibero-American Congress on International Law. The Congress, inaugurated by General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín, Minister for Foreign Relations, was organized by the Ibero-American Institute of International Law under the auspices of the Peruvian Ministry for Foreign Relations. At the inaugural session Minister Mercado pointed out the necessity of coastal states adopting adequate measures to avoid pollution of the sea adjacent to their shores. One of the items on the agenda was "The right to marine subsoils and ocean resources".

#### COMPARATIVE LAW CONGRESS

The VIII International Congress of Comparative Law, held in Pescara, Italy, August 30-September 5, 1970, is history.

The Congresses are held every four years and are organized by the International Academy of Comparative Law. Until the previous congress, held in Upsala in 1966, American participation was rather haphazard. Then, the American Association for the Comparative Study of Law decided to set up a better organization, and established an "International Meetings Committee" to take care of many problems arising in connection with the congresses and international relations of American comparatists.

The first task of the Committee was to suggest topics to be selected by the Academy for the 1970 Congress. The Committee placed some announcements about this problem in legal periodicals and contacted directly some legal scholars. The result was a list of suggested topics amounting to more than one hundred, supplemented by comments indicating their importance and reasons for submitting them for discussion. The list was translated into French and circulated, in both languages, to the members of the Academy. Some of these topics, and particularly those which the International Meetings Committee decided to endorse, were selected by the Academy and placed on the agenda of the Congress. Altogether, there were 41 topics.

The next task of the Committee was to find national reporters among the American scholars. At the previous congresses, due to a lack of coordination, it happened that reports on the same topic were prepared by two or more authors, while there were no American reports on some others. This time, the International Meetings Committee was able to find reporters for each of the items on the agenda.

Many national groups used to publish a collection of their reports in a separate volume, besides distributing them among the participants in mimeographed form. Until now, this had not been done by the American group. The Committee made efforts to find a sponsor for such a publication. Unfortunately, this attempt proved to be unsuccessful, whereupon the American Association for the Comparative Study of Law itself decided to finance the book. After negotiations with some American and European publishers, a contract was signed on behalf of the Association, for the issuing of the volume with Establishments Emile Bruylant, a well-known publisher of law books in Brussels. It appeared just in time to be distributed in Pescara to the members of the Academy and some prominent participants. The remaining volumes have been placed on the market, under the title *Legal Thought in the United States of America under Contemporary Pressures*.

#### CONFERENCE OF IBERO-AMERICAN MINISTERS OF JUSTICE

The Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American countries was held in Madrid from September 16 to 19, 1970. Participants: Ministers of Justice of Argentina, Brazil, Spain, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama and Venezuela. Also, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of Costa Rica, Philippines, Guatemala, Uruguay and Portugal, as well as representatives from Colombia, Nicaragua, Perú and the Dominican Republic.

During the course of the debates, the basis for permanent cooperation on the following matters were studied:

- 1 — Pre-legislative studies and projects.
- 2 — Laws in force and their application.
- 3 — Program and experience regarding penal methods and systems employed by the respective Ministers of Justice.
- 4 — Systems of notarial faith (the faith to which a notarial certification is entitled) and organization and operation of vital statistics and real state registries and effectiveness of registry certifications.

### LATIN-AMERICAN PENAL CONGRESS

The V Latin American Penal Congress was inaugurated in Caracas on October 18, 1970, with an attendance of approximately 200 delegates representing the various Latin American countries. The work of the Congress focused on three fundamental aspects:

- 1 — Program of post-institutional aid to the released prisoner, to include technical cooperation which should be given by the State in the legal and social aspects; family status and the legal and penal record problems confronting the released prisoner at the times he leaves the penitentiary.
- 2 — Private post-institutional assistance programs, including moral and spiritual guidance, help in solving his housing problem, and analysis of a work plan.
- 3 — Promotion and integration of the community into post-institutional programs of aid to the released prisoner.

During the course of the Conference, a series of Educational Lectures were given on the following subjects:

- 1 — Prevention of Delinquency and the Law on Vagrants and Malfeasants.
- 2 — Social Profilaxis in connection with the Penal Problem; its negative aspects and new approaches to be sought.
- 3 — Society's responsibility and collaboration in the re-integration of the released prisoner into the community.

### OHIO FUND

The Ohio Law Opportunity Fund is seeking contributions from firms and bar associations to provide law school scholarships for eco-

nomically disadvantaged students. The Fund has received support from the Ohio State Bar Association and many local bars.

### DES MOINES BLACKS

Drake University's Black Law Students Association has launched a drive to raise at least \$100,000 from the Des Moines black community for scholarships for black students. The fund will be named the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund and is believed to be the first of its kind initiated by black students at a major law school.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Law Books Recommended for Libraries* is a compilation, under forty-seven subject headings, of carefully selected and briefly annotated lists of law books comprising a comprehensive bibliography for scholarship in law and related fields. These lists will prove useful to all libraries desiring a balanced collection of law books for general reference purposes and separate lists will be of value to individual teachers and scholars. Periodic supplementation of the lists is planned.

The publication is the product of several years of work by the Libraries Study Project of the Association of American Law Schools, supported by a grant received from the Council on Library Resources. The late Dr. Miles O. Price was the first Director of the Project and following Dr. Price's resignation in 1966, Professor Harry Bitner of Cornell University became Director.

The lists have been carefully prepared and revised by leading scholars and experts in each field. They concentrate on treatise selection rather than source material, such as periodicals and serials, that are standard for legal research. Each list contains its own introductory scope note, a detailed table of contents with explanatory notes and an author index. Each has been separately published, so that those interested in a particular field may obtain the list covering that field without purchasing the entire set.

The price of the full set is \$210; individual titles cost from \$3.50 to \$10.00. Title number 1, Introduction may be obtained at no charge.

### LAW STUDENT DIVISION BOOKLETS ON BRIEFS

The American Bar Association's Law Student Division has published two booklets outlining a practical procedure for preparing briefs.

The booklets, both entitled "A Streamlined Briefing Technique," were written by Clyde Emery, professor emeritus of law at Southern Methodist

University. They are completely revised editions of his original works published in 1952 and long out of print.

One of the booklets is written for states without a local jurisprudence. The other is for states having a local encyclopedia: California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The booklets are intended to provide law students as well as experienced attorneys with a step-by-step method for assuring greater thoroughness, precision and speed in preparing briefs. Some twenty law schools and many practicing lawyers have adopted the Emery technique since its initial publication.

Mr. Emery covers six basic steps in the briefing process, from putting "all facts on paper" to the "formal memorandum."

Using example cases and specimen pages of state encyclopedias, he discusses a number of practical points, such as the "word" and the "analytical" methods of gathering material, the short and long methods of finding law.

The booklets, priced at \$2 each, are available through the ABA Circulation Department 3042, at 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

#### AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS — LEGAL ECONOMICS AND LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Two color films and a cassette tape dealing with various aspects of legal economics and law office management are now available through the ABA.

J. Harris Morgan of Greenville, Texas, a frequent lecturer on law office economics, discusses fees and billing techniques in a 45-minute film entitled "Romancing Fees into the Twentieth Century" (film number 3933). A 30-minute film, "More Effective Utilization of Lay Assistants" (film number 3932) features William J. Fuchs, chairman of the Economics Committee, and Richard H. Allen, former chairman of the General Practice Section, in an informal discussion of the lay assistant's role, the method of training lay assistants and the ways in which lay assistants can best be used in law firms.

Both are 16mm sound films, available at a rental charge of \$35 each. Film orders should be sent to: ABA Film Library, 160 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.



## N.E.T. TRIAL FILM

The Indiana University, Bloomington Audio-Visual Center, has available for lease or sale the 1970 National Educational Television "Trial: City and County of Denver vs. Lauren R. Watson." This 16 mm film series was the first television broadcast of an actual courtroom trial.

The four series of ninety minutes each are as follows:

### THE FIRST DAY

A jury of six are selected to try defendant Lauren R. Watson for interfering with a police officer and resisting arrest. Because Watson is black and a known member of the Black Panther Party he and his lawyer doubt that he can receive a fair trial unless the jury is a jury of peers. Composition of the selected jury is white and middle class. For this reason a motion is made, and denied, to quash the jury. James Vorenberg, Professor of Law at Harvard, discusses pertinent questions concerning what is meant by a jury of one's peers. There are personal interviews with all those connected with the case.

### THE SECOND DAY

The prosecution presents its case against Lauren Watson in this first day of the actual trial. Examined and cross-examined are the arresting officer and a fellow patrolman—the only witnesses for the prosecution. The prosecution is trying to prove that Watson both resisted arrest and interfered with a police officer when he was apprehended for an alleged traffic violation. Defense attorney Leonard Davies, who finds some conflicting statements in the two officers' testimony, tries to show that Watson was not resisting because he twice stopped his car and talked with police prior to his arrest. Harvard Law Professor James Vorenberg sums up the day's proceedings and discusses the amount of force police have a right to use during apprehension.

### THE THIRD DAY

The prosecution rests its case and the defense, after making a motion for a judgment of acquittal, presents its witnesses. The motion results in the dropping of the interference charge for lack of evidence. Witnesses for the defense, including defendant Lauren R. Watson, try to show that the defendant was being harassed and that he did not resist arrest. In segments from post-trial interviews, defense attorney Leonard Davies states that he believes that this trial has political as well as judicial significance and that class justice must be eliminated. Harvard Law

Professor James Vorenberg gives his reaction to public trials by saying they allow the present trial system to be criticized where it needs to be.

### THE FOURTH AND FINAL DAY

In this final day of "Trial" both sides rest their cases after closing arguments. Instructions are given to the jury which then spends two hours deliberating on the verdict. During jury deliberation interviews are conducted with the judge, the arresting officer, both attorneys, and the defendant. After the verdict is returned interviews are conducted with some of the jury members to determine why they voted as they did. Defendant Watson believes that, win or lose, the jury verdict means nothing because it was not a jury of his peers. He believes that if he wins it is only because of his access to a good lawyer — an advantage beyond the resources of the majority of poor people.

The purchase price for each 90-minute film is \$360; for the series \$1,440. The rental rate for each 90-minute film is \$18; for the entire series \$72. The Indiana University Audio Visual Center is in the process of writing and publishing a guide for use with "Trial".

### U.S. DOCTOR-LAWYER

The Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, American Bar Association, has rendered an informal opinion that the Code of Professional Responsibility permits a lawyer who has earned the degree of juris doctor to signify this by inclusion of the letters "J.D." with his name on professional stationery, cards or elsewhere. He may also employ and permit others to employ the title "Doctor" with reference to himself. However, none of the foregoing is permissible under the pre-existing Canons of Professional Ethics. 1151-52.

### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION GRANTS

The interest of the National Science Foundation in the field of law was emphasized in a conference in February, 1969 at the NSF, "to explore the present status and future development of law-related scientific research and the manner in which the law school would and the National Science Foundation might best contribute to the social needs for law and better knowledge of law and legal institutions." The results of the conference were reported in a brief report published by the AALS.

Since then, the NSF has provided support for several law-oriented projects. The summer institutes on Social Science Methodology in Legal Education held at the Denver Law School are examples, and have been

described in reports in the AALS Annual Meeting Proceedings. This year, the NSF has made a significant grant to the universities of Illinois and Indiana in support of a study of voting behavior in collective bargaining elections. This project is directed by Professor Stephen B. Goldsberg of the University of Illinois College of Law and Professor Julius G. Getman of Indiana University School of Law. These are examples of the support that legal scholars can obtain for projects employing scientific methodology in research.

#### LIBRARIANS' INSTITUTE

Plans are being made for an institute on the effects of the social, behavioral and natural sciences on law libraries, with emphasis on problems of ecology and the new biology, to be held at the University of California Law School at Berkeley from July 19 to August 13, 1971. Professors Roy M. Mersky of Texas and J. Myron Jacobstein of Stanford are to be the co-directors. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Mersky at the University of Texas Law Library.

#### EDUCATION AND THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LAWYER

The attention of law teachers is called to "Education in the Professional Responsibilities of the Lawyer," a publication of the Proceedings of the conference held in 1968 under the auspices of relevant AALS committees and associated groups, and supported by funds originating from the Ford Foundation. It is a handsomely printed volume, and contains some very significant articles and discussions, all edited by Professor Donald T. Weckstein. It is available through the University Press of Virginia in Charlottesville.

#### ALI-ABA, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ENVIRONMENTAL LAW PROGRAM

Because of the current high level of interest in environmental matters, and the December 1970 AALS Annual Meeting on the theme "Man in Nature", attention is invited to an environmental law program planned for January 28, 29 and 30, 1971 in Washington, D.C. The program is to be sponsored by the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education and the Smithsonian Institution. The scope of the program includes history and sources of environmental law, public interest and private litigation, administrative proceedings, and legislation. The faculty includes, in addition to some law teachers and others, Timothy Atkeson, General Counsel, and Russell Train, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality.

### FORD URBAN LAW FELLOWSHIPS

The Ford Foundation and the Columbia, Harvard, N.Y.U. and Yale Law Schools have announced the second year of the Ford Urban Law Fellowship Program for the 1971-1972 academic year. These Fellowships are designed to provide law teachers or prospective law teachers an opportunity to undertake an intensive one year study of urban legal problems.

During the summer of 1970 the Ford Urban Law Fellows participated in a Seminar-Clinic in New York City at New York University. Each Fellow worked in a New York City public or private department or agency to obtain first hand understanding of urban problems and of present efforts to solve these problems. In addition to this clinical experience, the Fellows met regularly at a seminar at the N.Y.U. Law School. A similar program will be conducted during the summer of 1971 at the Columbia School of Law. Each Fellow chosen for 1971-1972 will spend the academic year at one of the four participating law schools and will pursue a program of study and research concerning legal and related problems of the urban environment leading to a graduate degree, or, in some circumstances to complete a non-degree program. Fellows will receive stipends of \$8,000 and will pay no tuition.

### CLEPR FELLOWSHIPS

The Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, Inc. announced fellowships for law teachers who have been teaching traditional law courses at least two years full-time, and who desire practice experience in preparation for clinical law teaching. This program is not for persons now engaged in clinical law teaching. It is to help law teachers who have been away from practice and have been engaged exclusively in classroom teaching.

Applicants must arrange their own practice experience, and it should be in a non-profit law office such as a defender office, legal aid office or prosecutor's office. The practice experience should involve the preparation and litigation of cases; in other words, the practice of the law involving individual clients. The law school must agree to pay one-half of the professor's salary during the fellowship.