

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Chapter 1 : Law Schools Are Failing Students of Color | The Nation

Admission to the bar has become more difficult in recent decades as a result of higher education and testing standards. The State Bar of Georgia regulates the profession by controlling lawyer discipline.

The Inn remains a collegiate self-governing, unincorporated association of its members, providing within its precincts library, dining, residential and office accommodation chambers, along with a chapel. Members of the Bar from other Inns may use these facilities to some extent. A few months later, the other members signed deeds of release, granting the property solely to Thomas Bryan. Students performed masques and plays in court weddings, in front of Queen Elizabeth herself, and hosted regular festivals and banquets at Candlemas, All Hallows Eve and Easter. Ward to be the most impressive masque thrown at any of the Inns. A student would first study at either Oxford or Cambridge University, or at one of the Inns of Chancery, which were dedicated legal training institutions. After serving from six to nine years as an "inner barrister," the student was called to the Bar, assuming he had fulfilled the requirements of having argued twice at moots in one of the Inns of Chancery, twice in the Hall of his Inn of Court and twice in the Inn Library. After five years as an "utter" barrister he was allowed to practice in court—after 10 years he was made an Ancient. In the early days of the Inn, the quality of legal education had been poor—readings were given infrequently, and the standards for call to the Bar were weak and varied. During the Elizabethan age readings were given regularly, moots took place daily and barristers who were called to the Bar were expected to play a part in teaching students, resulting in skilled and knowledgeable graduates from the Inn. At the start of the Caroline era, when Charles I came to the throne, the Inn continued to prosper. Over students were admitted to the Inn each year, and except during the plague of the legal education of students continued. However, this meant that the students denied themselves the opportunity to query what they had learnt or discuss it in greater detail. Only 43 students were admitted during the four years of the war, and none were called to the Bar. Although Readers were appointed, none read, and no moots were held. In, 13 students joined the Inn for every student called to the Bar, but by the ratio had become 2. Kent won the game by an unknown margin. Mansfield ruled that the Inns of Court were indeed the only organisations able to call students to the Bar, and refused to order the Inns to call Hart. The rebuilding of much of the Inn took until [2] by the architect Sir Edward Maufe. The Treasurer has always been elected, and since the office has rotated between individuals, with a term of one year. The last Readers were appointed in, and the position of the Readers as heads of the Inn and members of Pension was taken by the Benchers. The term originally referred to one who sat on the benches in the main hall of the Inn which were used for dining and during moots, and the term originally had no significance. This was a rare practice and occurred a total of seven times within the 16th century, the first being Robert Flynt in. However far more Readers were appointed than Benchers—50 between and—and it appeared that Readers would remain the higher rank despite this change. The class of Readers went into decline and Benchers were called as members of Pension instead. There is no direct record of why this was done, but it seems likely that the new device was adapted from the arms of the Treasurer Richard Aungier d. It started as a single manor house with a hall and chapel, although an additional wing had been added by the date of the "Woodcut" map of London, drawn probably in the early s. Expansion continued over the following decades, and by the Pension had added another two wings around the central court. Around these were several sets of chambers erected by members of the Inn under a leasehold agreement whereby ownership of the buildings would revert to the Inn at the end of the lease. In the "back field" was walled off, but little more was done until, when under the supervision of Francis Bacon, the Treasurer, more construction work was undertaken, particularly in walling off and improving the gardens and walks. Another fire broke out in January in Coney Court, destroying several buildings including the Library. A third fire in destroyed a large part of Holborn Court, and when the buildings were rebuilt after these fires they were constructed of brick to be more resistant to fire than the wood and plaster previously used in construction. As a result, the domestic Tudor style architecture which had

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

dominated much of the Inn was replaced with more modern styles. In the Inn suffered under The Blitz , which damaged or destroyed much of the Inn, necessitating the repair of many buildings and the construction of more. In September a gate was installed on the southern wall, and various gardeners were employed to maintain the Walks. At the end of the 18th century Charles Lamb said that the Walks were "the best gardens of any of the Inns of Court, their aspect being altogether reverend and law-abiding". The Library was neither a big collection nor a dedicated one; in it was being housed in a single room in the chambers of Nicholas Bacon , a room that was also used for mootings and to store the deed chest. The collection grew larger over the years as individual Benchers such as Sir John Finch and Sir John Bankes left books or money to buy books in their wills, [] and the first Librarian was appointed in after members of the Inn had been found stealing books. While some books were saved, most of the records prior to were lost. A "handsome room" was then built to house the Library. In it was proposed by the Pension that "a publick Library be sett up and kept open for ye use of ye society", [] and that more books be purchased. The library, although impressive looking, was not particularly useful; Francis Cowper wrote that: Though impressive to look at, the new building was something less than a success as a library. The air of spaciousness was produced at the expense of shelf room, and though in the octagon [at the north end] the decorative effect of row upon row of books soaring upwards towards the cornice was considerable, the loftiest were totally inaccessible save to those who could scale the longest and dizziest ladders. Further, the appointments were of such surpassing mag-nificence that no ink-pots were allowed in the room for fear of accidents.

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Chapter 2 : Apply - NIU - College of Law

The ABA is committed to providing the public with information about the law, the courts and legal education. Get Legal Help calendrierdelascience.com provides a state-by-state listing of programs to help you find a lawyer, including free legal help.

Admission to the bar is. Hence, their early history is obscure. Previously, law was learned in the course of service, the first rudiments possibly in private clerkship to some official. By the mid-th century, when the common law had become extensive and intricate, there arose a class of men, literate but lay, who created and dominated the legal profession and set up the Inns of Court as an answer to the problem of legal education. Manuals and books were produced in French rather than Latin. The students listened to arguments in court and discussed law among themselves. In addition to those who practiced in the courts, there was also a large demand for stewards and legal advisers to landowners to conduct general business and keep manorial courts. These men needed the rudiments but not the refinements of common law. Such, too, was the case with the large class of attorneys and a growing class of bookkeepers and correspondence clerks. They gained most of their knowledge through an Inn of Chancery, an institution for training in the framing of writs and other legal documents used in the courts of chancery. By the end of the century these Inns were in danger of being submerged by a flood of attorneys-to-be and students who used an Inn of Chancery as a preparation for entering an Inn of Court. Eventually, each Inn of Court secured control of one or more Inns of Chancery and supervised its affairs, appointed readers to teach in it, and later often bought its premises, becoming its landlord. By the 15th century the Inns of Court were governed by their benchers, who had previously given at least two courses of lectures readings and who presided over mock arguments moots in which students argued difficult points of law before them. Because the law was highly technical, proficiency could be acquired only by following the demanding studies of the Inns. In practice, the Inns thus had a monopoly over legal education. In the 15th and 16th centuries, however, many students joined the Inns for the purpose of getting a general education, rather than legal training. By the end of the 16th century the Inns of Court had begun to exclude attorneys and solicitors and refused to call them to the bar, with the result that attorneys especially fell back on the Inns of Chancery and finally came to form a profession distinct from that of the barristers. By the beginning of the 17th century, all the Inns had acquired the actual ownership of their sites and begun building splendid halls, a process that continued through the century. Various causes brought on the decline of this system of education. For one thing, the great activity of the printing press led students to rely more on printed material, and as a result they neglected attendance at readings and moots. The system broke down completely during the English Civil Wars; readings ceased in 1642, and only the fees survived. Having paid them, the student was deemed to have fulfilled his duties. With no readers to recommend students for call to the bar, the four Inns in the 18th century finally agreed to call students who had been in residence a stated number of terms. Later, it was settled that eating three dinners was equivalent to attending for the whole term. Meanwhile, the Inns of Chancery were no longer adequate for so large a group as the attorneys and solicitors, and these latter therefore created their own society. In the 19th century the common law commissioners investigated the Inns of Court, which as a result took steps to resume their educational functions. Readerships were reestablished, and lawyers were engaged in teaching with a view to examinations conducted by the Bar Council of Legal Education, representing all four Inns. In the 19th century the Inns created an administrative body, the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, which oversees such matters as finance, legal reform, and educational standards. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Chapter 3 : Further Reading - NCBE

The Bar Council of India, through its Directorate of Legal Education, will also initiate further consultations with a range of academicians and other stakeholders in legal education, so as to ensure that the process of reform of.

Law degrees in India are granted and conferred in terms of the Advocates Act, , which is a law passed by the Parliament both on the aspect of legal education and also regulation of conduct of legal profession. Various regional universities or specialised national law universities offer Law graduate degrees through various law schools. In India law can be studied, as LL. Bachelor of Laws or B. Alternatively after standard 12 one can join an integrated five-year law course which provides option to avail B. Italy and France[edit] Law in Italy and France is studied in a jurisprudence school which is an entity within a larger university. Legal education can be started immediately after obtained a Diploma. Italian and French law schools are affiliated with public universities, and are thus public institutions. As a consequence, law schools are required to admit anyone holding the baccalaureate. There are no vast disparities in the quality of Southern European law schools. Many schools focus on their respective city and region. The law school program is divided following the European standards for university studies Bologna process: The first year of the master program M1 is specialized: The second year of the master of law program M2 can be work-oriented or research oriented the students write a substantial thesis and can apply to doctoral programs, e. They must successfully finish the first year of a Master of law M1 or maitrise de droit to be able to attend. Successful students also take the Oath in order to practice law. To matriculate to the University of Tokyo, students had to finish ten to fifteen years of compulsory education; acceptance was therefore available to only a small elite. The law program produced politically-dependable graduates to fill fast-track administrative positions in government, also known as high civil servants koto bunkan , and to serve as judges and prosecutors. Private law schools opened around These lacked the government funding given to the University of Tokyo, so the quality of education there lagged behind. Students only had to pass an examination to matriculate to private law schools, so many of them had not completed middle school. The private law schools produced a large portion of private attorneys because their graduates were often ineligible to apply for government positions. The Imperial University Faculty of Law was given supervisory authority over many private law schools in ; by the s, it promulgated a legal curriculum comprising six basic codes: The same basic structure survived in Japanese legal education to the end of the twentieth century. The passage rate for the bar exam was historically around three percent, and nearly all those who sat for the exam took it several times. A number of specialized "cram schools" trained prospective lawyers for the exam, and these schools remain prevalent today. After passing the bar exam, prospective barristers were required to train for 16 months at the Legal Research and Training Institute of the Supreme Court of Japan. The training period has traditionally been devoted to litigation practice and virtually no training is given for other aspects of legal practice, e. During this period, the most "capable trainees" are "selected out" to become career judges; others may become prosecutors or private practitioners. The bar examination was first in Japanese history to require a law school degree as a prerequisite. In the past, although there has been no educational requirement, most of those who passed the examination had earned undergraduate degrees from "elite" Japanese universities such as the University of Tokyo , Kyoto University or Hitotsubashi University. Applicants are now limited to taking the exam three times in a five-year period. Despite the much higher bar passage rate with the new exam, due to the quotas, approximately half of Japanese law school graduates will never be admitted to practice. The new system also reduced the apprenticeship period at the Legal Research and Training Institute to one year. Attorneys "bengoshi" , being qualified to practice any law, can automatically be qualified as patent agents and tax accountants with no additional examination, but not vice versa. Law school in Korea Legal education in Korea is driven by examination. The profession of barristers, is highly regulated, and the pass rate for the bar exam is around five percent. Prospective attorneys who do pass the exam usually take it two or three times before passing it, and a

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

number of specialized "private educational institutes" exist for prospective lawyers. After passing the bar exam, prospective barristers undergo a two-year training period at the Judicial Research and Training Institute of the Supreme Court of Korea. During this period, the most capable trainees are "selected out" to become career judges; others may become prosecutors or private practitioners. According to the new law, the old system of selecting lawyers by examination will be phased out by and the U. The total enrollment for all law schools is capped at 2,, which is a source of contention between the powerful Korea Bar Association, and citizen groups and school administrators. Several law schools are permitted to enroll 40 students per year, which is far below the financially sustainable number. Beginning in , passage of the Lawyer Admission Test which is distinct from the old bar exam will be required for qualification to practice. Legal education in Malaysia As a Commonwealth country, the Malaysian legal education system is rooted from the United Kingdom. Legal qualifications offered by the local law faculties require students to have a pre-university qualification such as the Malaysian Higher School Certificate , A-Level , International Baccalaureate , Foundation Course or a Diploma. Generally, the law degree programmes in Malaysia consist of civil law subjects, but there are institutions such as The National University of Malaysia, International Islamic University Malaysia and Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin that include Sharia or Islamic law courses as requirements for admission and graduation.

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Chapter 4 : History of The Florida Bar

A) imposed legal segregation on African Americans in the South after the Civil War. B) were an attempt to reimpose slavery in the South after the Civil War. C) gave African Americans the right to vote in local elections in the South.

The word originated when King Edward II established a system of courts throughout his kingdom to settle disputes among the people. Judges moved from village to village to hear and settle disagreements in the surrounding communities. The people of this early era derived most of their entertainment and education in public gathering places. Hearing the plights and disputes of fellow villagers was a great diversion for them. As the courts grew in number, more people began attending these sessions as a social gathering. Consequently, the court sessions had to be held in fields or commons to accommodate the crowds. It soon became necessary to set up boundaries to separate the spectators from the proceedings. This was accomplished by surrounding the court with a square of logs. These events laid the foundation for the establishment of the Boston Bar Association almost years later, in . This bar is the oldest reported legal association in the United States. It originally drew together some of the first lawyers in the colonies. Recorded history of the bar in Florida dates from . Out of this grew the Florida State Bar Association in . Still a voluntary organization, it concentrated its attention on publishing a legal journal, drafting court procedures, and presenting occasional educational courses for lawyers. It helped provide legislative reform relating to the courts and the legal profession. Membership in this voluntary association never exceeded 2, lawyers. Shortly after the close of World War I, beginning around , there was a sharp growth in the number of lawyers in Florida. But they still had no cohesive organization and fewer than two-thirds of them belonged to the voluntary state bar association. In the s it was proposed for the first time that lawyers, upon admission to practice, be required to be members of the Florida State Bar Association. Many felt that if all lawyers were members of the Bar, communication would improve and disciplining unethical lawyers would be simplified. The Supreme Court of Florida, which had and still has jurisdiction over lawyers, rejected this initial proposal. Then in Bar leaders again proposed compulsory membership, providing the court results of a poll indicating that most Florida lawyers agreed that a change in Bar structure was needed. These bar leaders argued that only through a unified organization could all Florida lawyers receive uniform education on changes in the law and legal procedures. An integrated Bar organization would also pave the way for a uniform discipline system, capable of weeding out unethical lawyers and assuring the public that only those with high standards would be allowed to practice. In the summer of the Supreme Court of Florida told state Bar officials to proceed in forming a unified bar. By the early s, the Bar had grown to 7, members. The Florida Bar membership has steadily grown to 12, in , nearly 30, in , and 45, in . Currently membership stands at over , Monthly membership totals are available on the FAQ page. The rapid growth in Bar membership brought the need for an expanded staff of full-time professionals to administer the varied programs of the Florida legal profession. From the original one-member staff located in the Supreme Court Building, The Florida Bar expanded until it became necessary to seek additional office space. In , the Bar leased space for its operation in the Petroleum Building in Tallahassee. It became apparent, with the continuing increase in Bar membership and staff growth, that the Bar needed its own, permanent headquarters. A statewide fund-raising campaign to build and equip a building for The Florida Bar began in . Florida lawyers and judges responded enthusiastically with volunteer contributions. The Florida Bar Center, on the corner of Apalachee Parkway and Franklin Boulevard, is a three-story, red brick building patterned after the architecture of Colonial Williamsburg. Its colonial design is highlighted by its Flemish bond brick work and six large pillars at the front entrance. Bar programs and activities grew at such a rate that in the early s an addition to the existing Bar Center became imperative. Again, the membership responded with funding and in October the new addition was dedicated. Facilities include office space for nearly staff members and various meeting rooms. In , The Florida Bar added nearly three acres to its existing two-acre headquarters complex. A four-story Bar Center Annex is extensively remodeled in to be compatible with the distinctive

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

architecture of the headquarters building “ houses selected Bar functions and commercial tenants.

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Chapter 5 : Wallace Stegner Lecture

The Fund for Justice and Education The ABA Fund for Justice and Education (FJE) is the (c)(3) charitable fund that supports the public service, policy, and education work of the American Bar Association.

Canada[edit] In Canada , admission to the bar is a matter of provincial or territorial jurisdiction. The common law provinces all require prospective lawyers to complete a term of articles usually 10 months after graduation from law school during which they work under the supervision of a qualified lawyer. The bar exams may be taken after graduation from law school, but before the commencement of articling, or may be taken during or after articling is completed. These are akin to Articling positions in other jurisdictions and are the final Practical stage before being granted full admission to practice. The general timescale therefore to become fully qualified after entering Law School can range between 6â€”7 years assuming no repeats are required. This training includes academical and vocational courses and mandatory internships in law firms. Germany[edit] To become a lawyer in Germany, one has to study law at university for four or five years. This examination provides a very limited qualification, as there are no formal careers in the legal field that can be followed without further training. After the first juristic examination, candidates that wish to fully qualify must participate in a two-year practical training period Referendariat including practical work as judge, prosecutor, and attorney. At the end of this training, candidates must take and pass the Second State Examination Zweites Staatsexamen. This examination, if passed, allows successful participants to enter the bar as attorney, to become judges and to become state attorneys. All careers have the same legal training Einheitsjurist , even though some careers require additional training namely public notaries and patent lawyers. Ghana[edit] To become a lawyer in Ghana , you have to study law at any university that offers the Bachelor of Laws degree. After completing the four year law degree, graduands can apply to be enrolled at the Ghana School of Law. Following two years of professional training, successful students can take their bar examination. Upon passing the bar examination, an induction and calling to the bar ceremony is held for all graduating students. This exam is composed of three parts: These exams cover such skills as advocacy, research and opinion writing, consulting with clients, negotiation, drafting of legal documents and knowledge of civil and criminal procedure. Iran[edit] The Bar Exam in Iran is administered by two different and completely separate bodies. The exam is highly competitive and only a certain number of top applicants are admitted annually. After admission to the bar, an month apprenticeship begins which is highly regulated under the auspices of Bar Syndicate Rules and supervision of an assigned First Degree Attorney. Trainees or apprentices must attend designated courts for designated weeks to hear cases and write case summaries. A logbook signed by the judge on the bench has to certify their weekly attendance. By the end of the eighteenth month, they are eligible to apply to take the Final Bar Exam by submitting their case summaries, the logbook and a research work pre-approved by the Bar. It is noteworthy, however, that during these 18 months, Trainees are eligible to have a limited practice of law under the supervision of their supervising Attorney. This practice does not include Supreme Court eligible cases and certain criminal and civil cases. Each exam takes two days, a day on oral examination in front of a judge or an attorney, and a day of essay examination, in which they will be tested on hypothetical cases submitted to them. Those who fail must redo the program in full or in part before re-taking the Final Bar Exam. Japan[edit] The bar exams in Japan yield the least number of successful candidates worldwide. Since , candidates are allowed to take the examinations within five years before their right to take the exam is revoked and they either have to return to law school, take the preparatory exam or give up totally. It is administered solely by the Ministry of Justice.

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Chapter 6 : Bar examination - Wikipedia

Southwestern Law School is approved by the American Bar Association (Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, North Clark Street, Chicago, IL ,) and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

To stay on top of important articles like these, sign up to receive the latest updates from TomDispatch. Ready to fight back? Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? Nearly half of them identify themselves as members of a minority group. If these minority applicants succeed, they could change the balance of power in American society. If they fail, they will find themselves crushed under a lifetime of debt. But few are aware that they are taking this enormous gamble in a rigged game. Ad Policy On average, minority students end up in lower-ranked law schools, which they pay more to attend than white students, resulting in higher debt burdens. Minority law graduates have lower bar-exam-passage rates, employment rates, and income levels. Given the intense competition for paid social-justice positions, few of them will end up in careers where they can support themselves while fighting for the ideals that brought them to law school in the first place. Legal education has failed and will continue to fail minorities. Nowadays, of course, minorities are no longer simply prohibited from entering law school. Instead, the system loads many of them with staggering debt before killing their hopes, leaving them hanging from the very bootstraps they had hoped to use to rise. Attack on Night Schools If you want to practice law today, you minimally have to graduate from college, then law school, and then pass a state bar examination. Apprentices had to persuade a lawyer to take them on, had to pay him, and could not perform other work to support themselves while apprenticing. The early 20th century saw an explosion of new law schools founded to serve the needs of those for whom such conditions were daunting, especially minorities, recent immigrants, and women. Generally located in urban centers, those schools charged low tuition and were staffed with practicing lawyers who taught after working hours, so that their students could earn a living. As a result, the Association of American Law Schools, representing the more expensive, university-affiliated institutions, banded together with the American Bar Association ABA to campaign for states to raise the requirements for aspiring lawyers. In , although most aspiring lawyers attended law school, no state required them to do so. Only in the post-World War II years did all but a handful of states insist upon a law degree for everyone who wanted to practice in the legal system. Meanwhile, the ABA would be appointed the accrediting body for law schools in almost all jurisdictions and the cheaper, more accessible night schools would either close up shop or transform themselves into elite clones as best they could and raise their tuitions to match. In , the year Martin Luther King Jr. Since then, those figures have steadily increased, but the percentage of minority students in the elite law schools that offer the best chances for a prestigious, well-compensated career remains far lower than at non-elite ones. The same has been true of women: While, in , female law students outnumbered males for the first time, only six of the top 20 law schools had at least half-female student bodies. Minority and underprivileged students have consistently had lower average LSATs than white and wealthier test takers, even when other ways of measuring their abilities and achievements did not show a difference. There has been much debate about the causes of this score gap. The expense of the preparation courses that teach LSAT-taking skills is certainly one reason. Others suggest that the test itself has hidden racial biases, since it calls for analyses that might be performed differently by those with different backgrounds. Or perhaps not so hidden: Minorities disproportionately end up at lesser law schools. Only around 27 percent of its graduates passed the bar exam on their first try and only 34 percent landed long-term, full-time legal jobs. Minority students generally pay more for the privilege of going to these

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

lesser schools, again thanks to the LSAT. Schools offer merit scholarships to students with high scores in order to increase their rankings. Lower-scoring students pay full sticker price and so, in essence, fund those scholarships, which tend to go to a wealthier, less diverse group of students in what some critics have dubbed a reverse Robin Hood effect. There are maybe another 20 schools that are worth it if you are getting reduced, in-state tuition. In his recent book *Law Mart*: Despite such statistics, the class Cooley enrolled in was the third-largest in the country, behind only Georgetown and Harvard. Such a debt is a far heavier burden for minorities, since the lists of schools with the highest proportion of them and of those with the lowest percentage of graduates employed in full-time legal jobs show considerable overlap. For example, in , Charlotte School of Law had the fourth-highest percentage of African-American students among law schools 36 percent and also the highest percentage of graduates who were either unemployed, employed in temporary or part-time work, or working in nonprofessional jobs. The few minority lawyers who obtain high-paying legal jobs have overwhelmingly gone to a top law school. Three-quarters of current black law firm partners went to one of the top 12 law schools, and nearly half went to either Harvard or Yale. Even those who went to law school to help members of their community regularly find themselves unable to afford to do soâ€”if they want to meet their monthly loan payments. Access to affordable legal services offers a small but crucial boost to families struggling against poverty and discrimination. Poverty and Profit in the American City demonstrate, those who have no choice but to represent themselves face large financial, social, and emotional costs in the overwhelmingly likely event that they lose in housing court or when trying to obtain debt relief or pretrial release or a restraining order. Society as a whole then pays the price for the associated loss of productivity and the cost of baseless or useless incarceration. Affordable representation can quite literally be a matter of life and death. For such positions, the broad, theory-based education offered by law schools is a virtual necessity. Critics, in fact, worry that a return to shorter, lower-cost programs would harden what already looks like educational apartheid. Minority applicants could be dumped into the equivalent of vocational programs and left without hope of rising to the sorts of positions of power in which change might begin to be implemented within the legal system. Solutions are not simple, but change is clearly needed in areas ranging from admissions standards and law-school coursework to the nature of the bar exam itselfâ€”and that undoubtedly only begins to touch on the deeper biases embedded in the system. In his prescient book, *Unequal Justice*: The difference that the rise in the number of female judges has made is already evident. For one thing, male judges are 10 percent more likely than female ones to rule against sex-discrimination claims. Imagine, then, what a difference more minority judges might make. Unless the current system of education changes, however, that difference will remain a figment of the legal imagination. Erin Thompson Erin L. To submit a correction for our consideration, [click here](#). For Reprints and Permissions, [click here](#). Comment 1 Leave a Comment In order to comment, you must be logged in as a paid subscriber.

Chapter 7 : Legal education - Wikipedia

their bar examination passage rate Recently, the ABA's Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar has amended its accrediting standards to allow ABA accredited law schools to provide their students with bar examination preparatory programs and to.

Chapter 8 : Michele R. Pistone | Villanova University

Legal education has failed and will continue to fail minorities. This shouldn't be surprising, since the entire American system of restricting admission to the practice of law has long been.

Chapter 9 : Gray's Inn - Wikipedia

DOWNLOAD PDF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR IN THE CIVIL-WAR ERA

Reconstruction, , in U.S. history, the period of readjustment following the Civil War. At the end of the Civil War Civil War, in U.S. history, conflict () between the Northern states (the Union) and the Southern states that seceded from the Union and formed the Confederacy.