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UNMET LEGAL NEEDS IN AUSTRALIA: TEN
COMMANDMENTS FOR AUSTRALIAN LAW SCHOOLS*

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ABSTRACT

After outlining some strengths and failings of the law in Australia in meeting individual and community needs for legal services, the author suggests that the recent 'over-supply' of law graduates is unlikely to cure the problem. He proposes ten 'commandments' for Australian law schools, namely to:

- (1) Assure a more diverse intake;
- (2) Attend to vulnerable students so that they survive;
- (3) Address some particular subjects of poverty law;
- (4) Encourage engagement by future lawyers with civil society;
- (5) Engage with all forms of legal aid;
- (6) Acknowledge the importance of the law on costs;
- (7) Enhance access to law through new technology;
- (8) Establish miscarriage of justice and similar clinics;
- (9) Undertake empirical research and law reform projects; and
- (10) Consider basic lessons we can derive from foreign systems.

Legal academics, he concludes, have a special duty to critique their discipline and to provide a sense of engagement by lawyers (starting with law students) with the content of the laws they help to implement.

STARTING WITH REALITIES

In the beginning: our blessings:

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It is common when lawyers get together to speak in praise of legal institutions and the legal profession. Even sometimes legal education. I have done so myself. There is much of which we can be proud. Our independent courts that uphold the rule of law and constitutionalism.¹ The uncorrupted character of our judiciary and public service. The independent and vigilant legal profession. Our long established electoral democracy, with its essential features expressed in the *Constitution*.² Our excellent universities and institutions of learning, now boasting 36 law schools. The law reform bodies, including the Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC) which in 2015 celebrates its fortieth anniversary. And many other achievements.

I am not one to adopt an unrealistically harsh view of Australia's system of law and justice. The way ahead, as in the times past, is likely to be the way of reform; not revolution. The challenge is to find harmonious means between stiff and grand complacency about the faults of the law, on the one hand and a condescending demand to tear up the present system and start again, on the other.

The great stain: indigenous disempowerment:

It has become usual to commence conferences, with an acknowledgement of the indigenous people of Australia, long neglected or misused by the law.³ This is to be welcomed. So is the bipartisan proposal of Australian's political leaders to insert into the *Constitution* a preamble, acknowledging the indigenous people and their special place

¹ *Australian Communist Party v The Commonwealth* (1951) 83 CLR 1 at 193. See also *Plaintiff s157/2002 v The Commonwealth* (2003) 211 CLR 476 at 513 [103]; [2003] HCA 2.

² *Roach v Electoral Commissioner* (2007) 233 CLR 162; [2007] HCA 43.

³ As explained in *Mabo v Queensland [No.2]* (1992) 175 CLR 1.1.

in the nation.⁴ Symbols are important. However, if any such preamble were inserted into the *Constitution*, excluding any justiciable operation, it is doubtful that the risks of proposing it and benefits of adopting it would outweigh the danger of another opportunity lost. Despite the efforts of successive governments, especially since the 1967 amendment to the *Constitution*,⁵ many legal changes have been introduced by legislatures and the courts. Yet every informed Australian knows the severe social problems confronting our indigenous people: in health care, housing, education and justice.

In any attempt to identify the unmet needs for legal services in Australia, and the failings of the Australian legal system, it is essential, to address the grave situation that faces Australia's indigenous people where most of them come into contact with the law. I refer to the extremely high rates of imprisonment that involve indigenous Australians. This is not a new problem. Yet it appears to be getting worse; not better.

The rates of imprisonment in Australia generally have reached historic highs in many parts of the nation. A recent analysis of full time imprisonment undertaken by the Judicial Commission of New South Wales and published in 2015, recorded:⁶

“In 2004, Australia's prisoner numbers reached a 10 year high. As at 30 June 2014, there were 33,791 prisoners, (sentenced and unsentenced) in Australian prisons. This represents an increase of 10% from 2013 and equates to 0.19% of Australia's adult population in Australia's corrective

⁴ The 1967 referendum repealed section 127 of the *Constitution* and deleted the exclusion of “the aboriginal race” previously appearing in s.51 (xxvi) of the *Constitution*.

⁵ By *Constitutional Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967* (Act No. 55 of 1967)

⁶ Judicial Commission of New South Wales, *Sentencing in NSW* (research monograph 39), 2015, 43 [5.1] (footnote omitted).

services custody. Of [these], 25,513 were sentenced prisoners and 8,210 (24.3% of the total prison population) were unsentenced, representing an increase of 11% from 30 June 2014. The most common offences for male prisoners (who made up 92% of the prison population) were acts intended to cause injury, unlawful entry with intent, and robbery, extortion and related offences.”

However, if this bleak picture for the general population was insufficiently discouraging enough, a closer examination of indigenous incarceration suggests a major disconnect between Australian police and the criminal justice system and our indigenous population:⁷

“Indigenous offenders are over-represented in the Australian prison system. The [Australian Bureau of Statistics] reported that, as at 30 June 2014, there were 9,264 prisoners who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This accounted for just over a quarter (27.4%) of the total prison population and represented a 10% increase (834 prisoners) from 30 June 2013 to 30 June 2014. ... This was the highest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders recorded in Australian prisons since 2004. The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders in NSW prisons was 23.6%. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (85.6%), while Victoria had the lowest (7.8%). The adjusted imprisonment rate for indigenous prisoners in Australia was 1,857.2 per 100,000 adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This is just under 13 times higher than non-indigenous prisoners who had an age standardised imprisonment rate

⁷ *Ibid.*, 43 [5.1.1] (footnote omitted). The New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research in July 2015 published its *Custody Statistics & Research: Quarterly Update, June 2015*. It revealed that the State’s adult prison population grew by 12.2 percent in the 2014 financial year – with the largest growth amongst remand and indigenous prisoners.

of 144 per 100,000 adult non-indigenous population. On 30 June 2014, the median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 31.0 years, which is 4.3 years lower than the median age of non-indigenous offenders (35.3 years).

Under an established principle of the common law (reflected now in the provisions of Australian sentencing statutes⁸) imprisonment is expressed to be a sentence of last resort. Yet as a cohort of the Australian population, the level of imprisonment of indigenes is even higher, on a *per capita* basis, than the extremely high general rates of imprisonment in the United States of America and China. This is not a statistic of which Australians can be proud. Least of all lawyers who have special opportunities and responsibilities when it comes to criminal justice.

Because, as a general rule, legal aid is available to those who are at risk of a sentence of imprisonment, many or most of those imprisoned may have been legally represented. If so, it has had little beneficial effect. Virtually no effect in reducing the world-beating statistic. The situation of indigenous incarceration is a source of shame to Australians generally and lawyers in particular. It probably has its ultimate roots in the economic deprivations of indigenous communities. In colonial times, Aboriginals were regarded as uncivilised nomads, with no interest in land or other property that needed to be defended by the law. In the end, that judge-made postulate was corrected by judges in the *Mabo*⁹ and *Wik*¹⁰ decisions of the High Court of Australia. Notably, it was not earlier corrected by the democratic legislatures of the country although,

⁸ See e.g. *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* (NSW), s5(1) [“a court must not sentence an offender to imprisonment unless it is satisfied, having considered all possible alternatives, that no penalty other than imprisonment is appropriate”].

⁹ (1992) 175 CLR 1.

¹⁰ *Wik Peoples v Queensland* (1996) 187 CLR 1.

after 1856 it could have been done in the colonies or States and after 1967 it might have been done by Federal legislation to address a specifically racial disadvantage of Aboriginal Australia.¹¹

The new stain: business or profession?:

If this is the problem of the legal system as it operates in the case of indigenous citizens, there are different, but equally acute, challenges today facing other citizens, including even moderately prosperous Australians. In the lifetime of people like myself, the law (and specifically the courts) have moved out of the reach of even middle class people. If Australians ever engage with courts, judges and lawyers, they enjoy the fine qualities of independence and impartiality already mentioned. However, very few other than corporate or governmental litigants, can really afford the costs, risks and uncertainties of litigation. Generally, it is just too expensive and chancy.

I recently had this brought to my notice. After nearly 40 years, I sold my home in Sydney to move to an apartment. The home was in the eastern suburbs. The land on which it was built enjoyed the benefit of an easement and a hundred year lease of a garage space: a valuable asset in that vicinity. I requested my neighbours, as successors to the original lessor, to execute a deed granting an assignment from me to my purchaser. They raised various objections, coming down eventually to one that claimed exemption from an obligation to assign because they objected not to the purchaser or his immediate family but to the reported doings of his relatives overseas.

¹¹ *Constitution*, s.51 (xxvi).

The neighbours consulted successively three firms of lawyers, all within the space of two months. Two of them were top tier firms. In the end the neighbours agreed to execute the assignment but on the basis that I would pay their legal costs. This meant the reasonable legal costs of their receiving advice. The account presented was, in aggregate, over \$36,000. It is now subject to an independent costs assessment. The dispute threatened to frustrate the sale of the property and also the purchase of my new apartment for which expensive bridging finance had to be procured. It involved no actual proceedings before a court or tribunal. One has only to imagine what litigation costs might have been had they eventuated.

At the outset of my life in law, in the 1950s, the costs of advice in such a minor dispute between neighbours would have been extremely modest, probably no more than a hundred guineas. This recent personal experience brought home to me the huge inflation in legal costs that has accompanied the migration of the Australian legal profession to high rise city offices with harbour views, international partnerships and a shift to a business model in place of the professional model. Someone has to pay the partner salaries in the top tier firms. These introductory reflections pose the question whether, in Australia, the law is in danger of losing its way.

OVERSUPPLY OF LAWYERS?

The proliferation of law schools in Australia, that has accompanied the emergence of the foregoing challenges, has resulted in concerns about an 'oversupply' of law graduates for whom the traditional market in legal

services cannot provide sufficient employment.¹² This development parallels similar developments in other countries, notably the United States of America. In that country, for the first time in many years, the aggregate numbers of enrolments in law schools have lately dropped. Academic recruitment has fallen. Law school closures have even been predicted or reported.¹³

Of course, not every law school entrant now plans to follow the path that was normal in my generation. A law degree today affords openings in a much wider range of occupations than the traditional trajectory of articulated clerk, solicitor, barrister, senior counsel and judge. In Australia, positions have opened up to in-house and corporate counsel; work in legal publishing; administrative positions in the public service; work in numerous tribunals, trade unions, civil society organisations, political posts and universities. Overseas, the growth of international trade and of transnational corporations has also presented many opportunities. So have off-shore legal appointments and overseas recruitment for experts in foreign law. These changes have led to suggestions in some quarters of the need to institute supplementary Bar exams for those who intend to take the traditional path to become professional legal advisers or advocates on behalf of clients.¹⁴

The optimistic might suggest that the increased enrolments in law schools will have the potential to provide a solution to the shortage of lawyers willing and able to fill the unmet need for legal services. In the

¹² E.L. Stevens, "The case against law schools", *Washington Post Magazine*, November 4, 2012, 40; cf. C. Merritt, "Call of cap on lawyers", *The Australian*, April 4, 2014, 22 reporting Warren CJV's remarks that Australia's law schools produced 12,000 graduates each year while the US with ten times Australia's population, produces 45,000 law graduates.

¹³ D.C. Weiss, "About half of law schools surveyed have cut first-year enrolment". American Bar Association, November 19, 2012; "Law-School Professors face less job security", *Wall Street Journal*, August 12, 2013, B1.

¹⁴ The suggestion was made by Warren CJV, in the address reported above, n12.

ordinary operation of market forces, can it be expected that an oversupply of legally trained, and qualified, personnel will find employment by identifying clients who cannot currently afford the costs of lawyers in the CBD of capital cities?

To some extent, this hope looks unrealistic. At a time of diminishing public funds for legal aid, the notion that an aged pensioner will ordinarily have sufficient disposable income to pay for the time-intensive advice of a trained lawyer, seems unrealistic. To obtain a law degree and professional qualifications, the graduate will have devoted at least 3, and possibly 5, years to undergraduate/postgraduate education. This will usually have been undertaken in times that otherwise could have been devoted to remunerative activities. It will give rise to reasonable expectations of a financial reward reflecting the time and costs expended in securing the qualifications.

Realistically, these considerations will therefore usually give rise to an expectation of a minimum amount that might be charged for the time intensive task of consultation, research and advice by a professional lawyer: liable as such for the accuracy and practicality of the advice given. Accordingly, the expectation that large numbers of unemployed law graduates will flock to offer their services to those who presently cannot afford legal advice appears unrealistic. Market forces may reduce the expectations of some young law graduates, and the fees they may expect or be willing to charge. However, given overheads, licence and registration fees, insurance and office costs, it seems more likely that underemployed lawyers will look elsewhere for employment opportunities, probably outside the practice of law.

If this conclusion is correct, it is necessary to formulate a number of strategies that the modern Australian lawyer could undertake, beyond reliance on market forces, to help meet the unmet needs for legal services in the Australian community. To identify some of the steps that need to be taken, I propose ten new commandments to be observed by Australian law schools. These will suggest ten strategies that a contemporary law school may take to enhance the capacity and willingness of their graduates to fulfil the unmet needs for legal services in a way that will prove more imaginative and successful than the efforts of their predecessors, including those of my generation.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR ALTA

I. ASSURE A DIVERSE INTAKE

Some lawyers are doubtless unconcerned about the unmet need for legal services. They will contend that it was ever thus. They will explain that it is an inescapable consequence of the time-intensive nature of individual lawyering. They will point to overheads and market forces. They will state, accurately, that plumbers and hairdressers rarely perform *pro bono* services.

However, law is not simply another occupation. It is concerned with governance and the rules by which people live together in society. Inability to secure effective access to the law can sometimes make claims about the rule of law sound hollow. The beginning of a response to this problem is a realisation that it is a problem. Such a realisation is unlikely to come about if the legal profession and its leadership, derive overwhelmingly from economically and socially privileged backgrounds. Yet, that appears to be the current situation.

A partial corrective to the generally privileged composition of new graduates in law followed the Second World War. The Chifley Government implemented special assistance to war veterans to encourage them to enter universities. It also proposed the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme to open up university education generally to students of lower parental means. The Menzies Government converted the Chifley Government idea of Commonwealth Scholarships into reality. It was one of that government's greatest achievements. Many students, myself included, who could not have otherwise have afforded university education, entered law school by virtue of these scholarships and flourished.¹⁵ The influx of this post war cohort eventually led to research into the background of the new students.¹⁶

In Australia, the research was first undertaken on the socio-economic backgrounds of the new class of university students in medicine, engineering and teaching, as well as law.¹⁷ In England, Professor David Barker, soon to move to Australia, undertook research in that country on the specific law intake at the London Polytechnic (later the University of Westminster). These initiatives inspired Professor John Goldring (subsequently inaugural Dean at the University of Wollongong School of Law) to investigate the educational and attitudinal backgrounds of Australian law students. Goldring was interested in the conclusion of his predecessors that "law students were the most politically conservative...

¹⁵ "The graduating class of Sydney Law School 1962: Talented, Lucky, Unquestioning" (2012) 36(2) *Aust. Bar Rev.* 189.

¹⁶ M.D. Kirby "J.L. Goldring, Legal Education and A Most Unusual Occupation" (2014) 38 *Aust. Bar Rev.* 226.

¹⁷ D. Anderson and J. Western, "Social Profiles of Students in Four Professions", 1965. See also D.S. Anderson and J.S. Western, "Notes on a Study of Professional Socialisation" (1967) 3 *A&NZJ of Soc.*, 67; "Social Profiles of Students in Four Professions" (1970) 3 *Quarterly Review of Australian Education*, 1.

groups tested, indicating [in 1965] that 50% of them would vote Liberal, and 33% Labor. (For student teachers the proportions were reversed)".¹⁸ Goldring had been taught at the Sydney Law School by Professor Julius Stone. Stone challenged the objectivist thesis of law propounded by Chief Justice Sir Owen Dixon,¹⁹ that then prevailed. Stone taught that judges and lawyers had choices to make in resolving many disputed issues of law and legal policy.²⁰ Accordingly, those admitted to law school who went on to become lawyers were likely to reflect their antecedent attitudes and values. Values in. Values out. As himself a product of public (State) schools, Goldring was particularly curious to discover the educational profile of the nation's law students.

In his survey of law students conducted in 1976, Goldring found that 20% had fathers whose incomes were equal to, or less than, the average wage (then \$9,000). A greater number had fathers whose incomes were equal to, or above, \$19,000 – a high salary in those days. He found that, in 1976, 42% of law students had a relative or family friend who was a solicitor; 24% a barrister; and 15% a judge.²¹ There was no way in 1976 that 15% of the general Australian population could have boasted a family member or friend who was a judge. The figure would have been fewer than 1%. They would not have included my family.

Goldring renewed his investigation in 1986. He found a sharp increase in the proportion of women entering the law course; significant

¹⁸ Summarised in J. Disney, J. Basten, P. Redmond and S. Ross (eds) *Lawyers* (LawBook Co., Sydney, 1977), 136, 140-141.

¹⁹ Speech by Sir Owen Dixon on assuming the office of Chief Justice reported *Commonwealth Law Reports*, M.D. Kirby, *The Judges* (Boyer Lectures, ABC, 1983), 37.

²⁰ J. Stone as explained in L. Star, *Julius Stone, an Intellectual Biography*, 1992. (See n16 above).

²¹ Disney et al, above n18, 141.

differences as between different law schools in the intake of older students; and a persistence of the patterns previously revealed concerning student educational backgrounds. Thus, in the 1986 survey, although 70% of Australian students were then educated in public schools, Goldring found that only 41% of those entering law schools had been educated there. The majority had been educated in private schools: 32% in 'independent' schools; and 23% in Roman Catholic schools. The biggest disparities were found in the oldest law schools (Melbourne University and Sydney).²²

Goldring, remembering Stone, saw at once the significance of his results. He concluded that: "Law students in full-time courses remain an affluent and privileged group".²³ Goldring's later judicial appointment and subsequent death robbed us of a continuation of his profile surveys of law in later decades students. These should be revived. Anecdotal evidence suggests that not much has changed.

During most of my service on the High Court of Australia, I was the only Justice whose entire education had been in public schools. I dislike the appellation "great dissenter". But dissent in judicial decision-making can be affected by background and values. These are the judicial "can't helps". I am not hostile to private or religious schools. My selective school education in New South Wales, although in public schools, was in some ways privileged. However, the values were secular and democratic and the parental means of the students were not generally privileged. Our values were affected by this schooling environment.

²² M.D. Kirby, "Goldring", above n16.

²³ J. Goldring, "Admission to Law Course in Australia" (1977) 20 *Vestes* 61 and later J. Goldring, "Admissions Policy" in *Law Council of Australia Foundation, Legal Education in Australia*, vol. 1 (Melbourne, 1978), 47.

What have Australian law schools done to make the admission of students deriving from deprived and disadvantaged backgrounds easier? The answer is, not very much. In fact, in the past decade, a number of steps have been taken that actually make the study of law for such students even more difficult.

Thus, the growing shift from undergraduate (LLB) degrees in Law to postgraduate (JD) degrees is doubly adverse. It introduces an obligatory longer period of university study, with consequential costs of investment in tuition and support. Moreover, it shifts many students from access to the Commonwealth HECS Scheme, available to undergraduates, into a full fee paying costs structure. In financial terms, it increases the immediate aggregate cost of securing legal qualifications from about \$20,000 to \$100,000. It also reduces the effective governmental subsidisation of repayments. Australia's full cost law degrees are now even more expensive even than those of top universities in the United Kingdom and the United States. Comparatively speaking, in terms of costs, law is a cheap course for universities to offer. Putting it bluntly, universities can regard them as desirable money-earners. It may not only be the practising legal profession that has lost its way in terms of professional idealism.

Some cynics suggest that the shift in Australia to JD course has been motivated, in part, by financial not educational considerations. Some law students (myself included) traditionally undertook the LLB course in combination with another undergraduate (liberal Arts) degree. However, this was done by choice and depended on capacity to pay. The JD course is not a true doctorate. Graduates cannot title themselves 'doctor'. Substantively, it is an undergraduate course but by another

name. It is unlikely to have done anything to promote a change in the privileged profile of the intake in law courses in Australia. To the contrary, it seems likely to have deterred some entrants of limited means. It also adds to pressure to miniaturise the law course, out of recognition of the cost of undertaking it. Some law schools succumb to this pressure by discarding compulsory or any tuition in subjects previously thought essential such as jurisprudence (legal theory); legal history; and community legal service.

Nevertheless, some universities have taken the objective of entrant diversity semi-seriously. UNSW Law has stepped up efforts to attract indigenous students. It has also introduced scholarships and school visits to encourage students in non-selective public schools to consider law as an available vocation. Legal studies classes in high schools provide a suitable opportunity to promote this objective. Other law schools (such as University of Central Queensland) have introduced a law degree taught wholly online.²⁴ Charles Darwin University in the Northern Territory of Australia offers a law course promoted off shore and provided online. Such initiatives have been criticised in some traditional quarters as depriving students of the beneficial features of university life, beyond the classroom. However, a police constable in the outback of a decentralised State such as Queensland may have no other prospect of undertaking a law course. Likewise, an Aboriginal community worker in Western Australia or an expatriate Australian working in the Gulf may find such courses essential if they are to fulfil their legal aspirations.

²⁴ M.D. Kirby, "Online Legal Education in Australia: the New CQU Law Degree" (2011) 34 *Aust. Bar Rev.* 237.

All Australian law schools should ask themselves what they are doing to ensure that the profile of their students aligns more closely with the profile of the community that law graduates will need to serve on graduation.

II. *HELP THE VULNERABLE TO GRADUATE*

In addition to addressing the intake of law students, law schools must be aware of the challenge of survival during the course.

Common experience, and also recent research in Australia, have demonstrated the importance of depression, low self-esteem, disillusionment, bullying and suicidal thoughts for students generally and law students in particular.²⁵ It is surprising to some that this is a greater challenge for law schools than for disciplines (such as dentistry and medicine), which one might think presented greater risks because of the intensity and personal character of the work. The University of Melbourne and QUT law schools have taken a lead on these topics. Most law schools are now addressing them.

The Tristan Jepson Foundation promotes awareness and research on depression amongst law students. Recently, I helped launch the Daniel Solomon Scholarship.²⁶ It remembers the life of an excellent student

²⁵ M.D. Kirby, "John F. Kearney, Legal Education and Life Opportunities" (2013) 25 *Bond Law Rev* 2 at 7-16.

²⁶ M.D. Kirby, "Lawyers' Suicide: The Influence of Legal Studies And Practice, Stress, Clinical Depression And Sexuality" in (2015) UNSW LJ (forthcoming). Cf M. Castan, J. Paterson, P. Richardson, H. Watt and M. Dever, "Early Optimism? First-Year Law Students' Work Expectations and Aspirations" [2014] *Legal Education Review*, 1.

from UNSW Law who took his own life whilst suffering clinical depression. Tragically, these problems are not rare. Certainly, they need to be addressed by more than part of a guidance lecture during orientation week. In fact, the evidence suggests that many law students suffer serious depression in the *middle* of their university courses, when they realise that the ideals that took them into law in the first place seem very distant from the daily experience. Getting aspirational students through a law course is as important as first attracting them to enter.

As with child abuse, there appears to be some evidence that bullying, which is a related but distinct challenge, starts early in life and is often practised by those who have themselves suffered from it.²⁷ Bullying is found at every level of experience. Some judges are bullies. But some judges are also the subject of attempted bullying by litigants, advocates and colleagues. To some extent, the adversarial system in the law is built upon a methodology of conflict and contest. This has certain advantages in eliciting truth from contested facts and revealing logical and other flaws in propositions being advanced by opposing advocates. But it can present a stomach-churning experience for those who may be more vulnerable.

Similarly, the inability to delegate some tasks in the law; the long hours of work; the relentless concentration that is needed on particularities; and the public character of many legal performances impose a potential toll in stress and diminished self-confidence. Until recently, few law schools mentioned this subject in more than a perfunctory way. The argument of ‘heat in the kitchen’ was usually invoked to excuse the imposition of insupportable demands. Because the culture is imbibed

²⁷ M.D. Kirby, “Judicial Stress and Judicial Bullying” (2013) 87 *Australian Law Journal* 516.

by, and evident in, most law schools, the response must begin there. The pedagogical and legal duty of care requires a strategy on the part of law teachers. By improving the environment at law school and establishing effective responses to stress and misbehaviour, law schools may contribute to improvement in the long term conduct of their graduates, wherever they may end up.

There is particular evidence that young people in Australia who came from sexual minorities (LGBTIQ) have greater than average exposure to mental health trauma when growing up and undertaking study, including in law schools. Research lately undertaken by the University of Western Sydney and others²⁸ showed that 16% of young people, who identify as members of a sexual minority, had attempted suicide and 33% had harmed themselves. Many had done so in consequence of homophobic and transphobic harassment and violence which they had faced. The special challenge of ‘coming out’ during educational years presents the occasion, and opportunity, for intolerable levels of stress but also opportunities for effective institutional responses.

Technology as a source of information and a means to form friendships can be a venue for knowledge and reassurance; but also of bullying. The creation in law schools of “Outlaw” and “Ally” organisations is specially urgent because of the evidence of heightened stress during that course of study. One Australian law school was reported to have denied the opportunity for the formation of an LGBTIQ group on campus, allegedly on religious grounds. If this were true, it would obviously need to be repaired because of the special risks that the affected cohort faces.

²⁸ UWS with Young and Well Cooperative Research Centre and Twenty10, “New research reveals extent of mental health trauma for many ‘Growing up Queer’” (released 7 February 2014).

However, there would also be heightened risks amongst other particular groups: women, Muslims, Aboriginal and other students in need of special support. At the ANU, one senior academic (not himself from a sexual minority) placed a message of support and rainbow colours on his door to indicate his availability to discuss such student problems. Sometimes, as I myself have found, it is useful if law academics from minorities, including sexual minorities, identify openly as such. This can help dispel the feeling of isolation and unacceptability. Certainly, this topic needs to be addressed and responded to.

III. *INCLUDE THE TEACHING OF POVERTY LAW*

When Professor Sackville, then at the Melbourne Law School, undertook his work for the Poverty Commission in the 1970s, he demonstrated the unremarkable fact that, legally speaking, poorer people are not simply rich people without money. They have their own distinctive involvement with the law. These do not exactly parallel the legal engagements of the economically well off. If at no level in a law course there is any exposure amongst law students to the areas of law that typically affect their economically disadvantaged fellow citizens, it is unsurprising that there will be little or no knowledge, awareness or sympathy about the legal problems of people living in poverty.

Inevitably, perhaps, the law course will normally be designed in Australia on the basis of the Priestley 11 subjects, endorsed for instruction, eked out with accreditation. A few optional courses will be addressed to financially rewarding areas of the law likely to arise in a commercial practice. This is the consequence of the re-emergence of vocationalism

as a prime purpose of Australia's legal education.²⁹ Especially so at a time of the suggested over-supply of qualified law graduates.

Having no family connection with the law, I found it difficult to obtain articles of clerkship.³⁰ This was despite very good school grades. That is how I came to work initially in workers' compensation law. Actually, this was a subcategory of poverty law although I did not know it. Its problems were those of ordinary working people, injured in the course of their employment or on employment journeys. As I discovered from my daily work, there was a huge body of law on the meaning of the legislation, litigated in the New South Wales Workers' Compensation Commission and appellate courts. It was technical, tricky, often interesting and extremely important for the clients concerned.³¹ The workers were supported by the Trade and Labour Council. The lawyers engaged in these cases uniformly worked on the principle of 'no win, no pay'. Workers' compensation and injury law were never mentioned in my law course. Most of the time at law school was devoted to the subjects of property law, with jurisprudence and constitutional law thrown in. The only subjects of law that concerned the lives of ordinary citizens were criminal law and family law (then called "Divorce"), in which such people generally became embroiled involuntarily.

Because of the cost ratio of time required to the amount at stake, it is unlikely that many of the subjects of the law facing poorer citizens will ever secure much time in a law course. Yet today, in Australia (as in the United States and the United Kingdom earlier) community legal advice

²⁹ N.J. James, "Why has vocationalism propagated so successfully within Australian law schools?" (2004) 6 *Uni Notre Dame Aust. Law Review* 41 at 57.

³⁰ M.D. Kirby, "Seven Ages of a Lawyers" (2000) 26 *Monash L. Rev.* 1, where the story is told.

³¹ The problems sometimes visited the High Court of Australia: *Zickar v HGH Plastic Industries Pty Ltd* (1996) 187 CLR 310 and *Vetter v Lake Macquarie City Council* (2001) 202 CLR 439; [2001] HCA 12.

offices have been created to address at least some of the urgent unmet needs for legal services of such people.

When I was young, legal advice was sometimes provided (if at all) by Chamber Magistrates. These were Clerks of Petty Sessions, sitting in their chambers at the local courthouse, giving free legal advice to a parade of ordinary citizens of low economic means who had a problem but could not afford a lawyer to advise them. It is the disappearance of that and other public facilities, that has led to the increasing numbers of litigants in person who now attempt, at huge disadvantage to themselves, to present their cases before Australia's courts. They do so at every level of the court hierarchy, up to the High Court of Australia. Occasionally, they enjoy a significant victory.³²

The medical, dental, veterinary and other helping professions are better organised to provide essential and urgent care for ordinary citizens in need of free advice. Starting at law school, the law is much less effective in this task. In fact, it has never been well organised for this purpose. Many of its practitioners are unconcerned except in any inert way.

One initiative that has been taken in recent times has been the creation, at the Alfred Hospital in Melbourne, of the HeLP clinic. This is a joint enterprise of the hospital itself, the legal firm of Maurice Blackburn, Lawyers, and Monash University.³³ The object of establishing the facility was to respond to unmet legal needs presented by patients at the

³² *Gassy v The Queen* (2008) 236 CLR 293; [208] HCA 18 is a recent example.

³³ Monash University which initiated the Michael Kirby Centre for Public Health and Human Rights.

hospital.³⁴ The particular aspects of needs addressed by the clinic were characteristically instances where an individual's problems had both a medical and legal element.³⁵ Social workers might try to help resolve the legal problem, particularly by making representations to relevant government agencies. However, for lack of expertise, the legal problem was frequently unperceived or unaddressed.

In the United Kingdom, community legal service partnerships arose to respond to similar solutions. In the United States of America, there are now 275 formally constituted medical/legal partnerships. They provide a range of services extending from 'legal advocacy to healthcare to helping to secure access to benefits and protections'.³⁶ The Alfred Hospital, by inheritance, succeeded to the former Fairfield Hospital's special outreach to HIV/AIDS patients in the early years of that epidemic. Many patients suffering from HIV or AIDS had mixed medical and legal problems. This made the Alfred a natural venue at which to establish the initiative of a multidisciplinary centre in Melbourne. Maurice Blackburn provided an experienced lawyer to help launch the centre. That firm had a long history of engagement with clients of lower economic capacity. The legal problems typically concerned workers' compensation, consumer protection, refugee claims, indigenous issues, domestic violence, employment disputes and disputes involving police or other government departments and agencies. Across the city of Melbourne, in West Heidelberg, Baker and Makenzie, Lawyers, funded a

³⁴ C. Coumarelous, D. Marcourt, J. People, H.M. McDonald, Z. Wei, R. Irana and S. Ramsay, *Legal Needs in Australia – Australia-wide Survey*, "Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, Sydney, 2012, 2.

³⁵ P.Pleasence and N.J. Blamer, "Mental Health and the Experience of Social Problems Involving Rights: Findings from United Kingdom and New Zealand" (2009), 16 *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 123.

³⁶ C. Coumarelous, P. Pleasence and Z. Wei, "Law and Disorder, Illness, Disability and the Experience of Everyday Problems Involving the Law" (2013) Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, *Justice Issues*, 2013, at 3.

cancer patients' clinic to supplement medical advice with any legal advice that the patients needed.

It sometimes happens, when cross disciplinary issues arise within particular legal firms, that links are perceived that allow the grouping of cases having common elements appreciated because of the development of particular expertise. Thus, claims by people with disabilities may be grouped: a class action brought in relation to employment rights of large numbers of workers with intellectual disabilities treated in a similar discriminatory way; claims for health rights of refugee applicants can be grouped; and local government issues may be organised into common litigation.³⁷

Some Australian lawyers are unsympathetic (even hostile) towards group litigation. This is although a combination of litigants, sharing common legal claims, may be the only effective way to bring ordinary people affected by a common legal wrong to any realistic chance of asserting their legal rights and obtaining redress. I witnessed this hostility in the professions' response to the early work of the Australian Law Reform Commission on class actions in Australia.³⁸ Hostility was also sometimes evident in approaches taken in the courts to the litigations enacted to permit representative proceedings³⁹; to a new approach to legal costs in environmental proceedings;⁴⁰ and above all, to litigation funding, without which representative actions might never get

³⁷ M. Minow, Foreword, "Medico-Legal Partnerships Raise the Bar for Health and Justice" in E. Tobin Tyler, E. Lawton, K. Conroy, M. Sandel and B. Zuckerman (eds) *Poverty Health and Law*, Carolina Press, Durham, 2011, xv.

³⁸ Australian Law Reform Commission, *Grouped Proceedings in the Federal Court* (ALRC 46, 1988).

³⁹ See e.g. *Carnie v Esanda Finance Corporation Ltd* (1995), 182 CLR 398; *Wong v Silkfield Pty Ltd* (1999) 199 CLR 255 at 404; [1999] HCA 48.

⁴⁰ *Oshlack v Richmond River Council* (1998) 193 CLR 72. [1998] HCA 11

off the ground.⁴¹ Some lawyers whose upbringing, education, social life, professional practice and personal connections have been exclusively with moneyed interests may be basically unwelcoming to efforts in the law to redress the unmet needs to pursue legal rights.

Those who truly believe in, and accept, the principle of equality before the law (and who seek to translate that belief into action) often face an uphill battle.⁴² Law teachers who accept the rhetoric of the rule of law will, at the least, endeavour to alert their students about the necessities of translating the law's fine words and theory into practical reality. These are matters that should be thoroughly addressed in every law course. They tend to expose dark corners of the law and deep flaws in its rules and procedures that need to be addressed and reformed.

IV. *ENCOURAGE DIVERSITY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT*

Even where a law student's background and experience has been narrow and privileged, their eyes may be opened by an engagement with civil society and with colleagues having different backgrounds and life experiences. An engagement with civil society might be specially beneficial because of the profile of most students in law schools, as revealed in the research of Goldring and others. The persistent uniformity of social, economic and cultural backgrounds will (according to the evidence) also be reflected in the racial composition of many of Australia's law schools today.

⁴¹ *Campbells Cash & Carry v Fostif Pty Ltd* (2006) 229 CLR 386 at 449 [138] [2006] HCA 41. In *Fostif*, acknowledged legitimate concerns about some aspects of representative procedures and litigation funding in *Fostif*, *ibid* 449 [139] noting L. Aitken, "'Litigation Lending' after *Fostif*: an Advance in Consumer Protection or a Licence to Bottomfeeders?" (2006) 28 *Syd L. Rev* 398 at 404.

⁴² See also M.D. Kirby, "Deconstructing the Law's Hostility to Public Interest Litigation" (2011) 127 *Law Quarterly Review*, 537.

Australia in the 1960s was, racially speaking, monochrome and relatively unquestioning about that fact.⁴³ Steps to repeal the legislation sustaining the White Australia policy were not initiated until 1966, under the Holt Government.⁴⁴ They were completed by the Whitlam Government in 1974. Until then, it was difficult even for Australian citizens who married a person of Asian or African ethnicity overseas, to bring their spouse back to Australia. There was a lot of racial prejudice. It was reinforced by a general lack of contact with ‘alien’ people of different ethnicity and culture.⁴⁵ Only when that contact began to enlarge, after the 1960s, did the hostility reduce.

This is why it is desirable for law schools to reflect the diversity that now exists in the Australian nation. Doing so is no more than an acknowledgement of the international condemnation of racism and a positive reflection upon Australia’s geographic position in the world. It is also a prudent adjustment to the huge economic and other opportunities which our geographic location has presented to us, including in the law.

Although 9.6% of Australia’s population identify as being of Asian ethnicity or derivation,⁴⁶ the penetration of the legal employment group by Asians remains slow. Only 3.1% of partners in Australian legal firms identify as Asian. Only 1.6% of barristers and only 0.8% and members of the judiciary do so.⁴⁷ In large legal firms with more than 40 partners,

⁴³ Kirby “Unquestioning” see above n15.

⁴⁴ After 1958, a non-racial immigration policy was gradually introduced into Australia. Contrast *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1901 (Cth); cf *Migration Act* 1958 (Cth).

⁴⁵ F. Brennan and F. Dominello, “Race” in T. Blackshield, M. Coper and G. Williams, *The Oxford Companion to the High Court of Australia*, OUP, 2001, 576 referring to *O’Keefe v Calwell* (1949) 77 CLR 261; *Koon Wing Lau v Calwell* (1949) 80 CLR 533; and *Wong Man On v The Commonwealth* (1952) 86 CLR 125.

⁴⁶ Statistics from Diversity Council, Australia, 2014.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

the average appointment of Asian partners is only 3.2%. In medium sized legal firms (10-40 partners) the average is but 2.7%. In six large legal firms in Australia there are no Asian Australian partners at all. In 44 medium sized firms there are none. Amongst the 6,160 barristers in Australia, fewer than 100 identify as Asian Australians. Progression within the legal profession is also disproportionately slow. Amongst senior counsel only seven so identify.⁴⁸

Because of the way in which the judiciary is recruited in Australia, these figures contribute to a judiciary that does not reflect (even in a partial way) the prevailing and growing features of the contemporary Australian community. The beginning of the solution must be found in law school recruitments. Indeed, it needs to start in Australia's primary and secondary schools. This is important because of the special part the law plays in governance and the reflection of community values. Law is not an ordinary occupation. Even allowing for time for the law to catch up with community changes, there appears to be something alien about the law, so far as young entrants from minority ethnic backgrounds are concerned. Is law too verbal? Does it, like the Australian Defence Force, appear to outsiders to be too English?

Law schools need to address these issues to ensure that the Australian lawyers of the future, at least in a general way, reflect the population patterns of the general community and its values. This is important, amongst other reasons, to re-inforce community support for the notions of the rule of law and uncorrupted officeholders. The Confucian ethic typically idealises the rule of 'powerful men of virtue'. To preserve the 'rule of laws not of men' it is essential to attract to engagement in the law

⁴⁸ Asian Australian Lawyers' Association, *The Australian Legal Profession – Snapshot*, 2014.

not only Australians of Caucasian and Asian ethnicity but also Australians of Arab, African, Pacific and Latin-American backgrounds.

To ensure that law students take steps outside their privileged family and familiar circles (where such is the case), it is desirable that they be encouraged to participate in community groups in civil society. In my youth, this was often achieved by participation in student activities, church groups, and (for law students at least) societies concerned with what we would now describe as human rights issues. The last included the Councils for Civil Liberties, the Australian Section of the International Commission of Jurists; Amnesty International and now Human Rights Watch.

To encourage the development of a value system that extends beyond vague and sometimes unrealistic rhetoric and motivation by private financial rewards and personal advancement, law schools should award credits for engagement by law students with civil society bodies that work for others, particularly the disadvantaged. There are now many such bodies, with which volunteer work is possible. They include bodies working with and for Aboriginals; HIV/AIDS legal centres; and bodies working with refugee applicants. In selecting my associates (law clerks), I always looked to the end of the biodata where applicants stated anything they had done for the disadvantaged. One (from Bond Law School) had volunteered for an Aboriginal community in the Northern Territory. Another (from Adelaide Law School) had taught English as a second language to refugee groups. Several had participated in student politics (as, earlier, Brennan CJ and I had done). For lawyers, anything that moderates the centrality of self, and aspirations defined in terms of the mega salaries of top tier law firms and barristers, is generally

beneficial. Law Schools in Australia must at least present the option of alternative pathways: in government service, in civil society organisations and in political activity.

V. *ENCOURGE THE CULTURE OF LEGAL AID*

Following the disappearance of the Chamber Magistrates of post war Australia and the decline of public legal aid after the hopeful days of the 1970s, new and different strategies have been adopted to address unmet legal needs. They reflect the fact that the law does not (and arguably cannot) deliver justice to large sections of the community without private, voluntary supplementation.⁴⁹

Law students need to be alerted to this development and to a realisation of its importance for their long term careers in law. The public tap can be turned on; but it can also be turned off. Recent federal budgets in Australia have reduced government spending on public legal assistance. Thus, the 2014-15 federal budget was pegged to direct \$74.89 million to indigenous legal assistance and \$204.36 million to other legal assistance services. In December 2013 a cut of \$43.1 million over four years in funds for legal assistance services was announced, together with a further \$15 million diverted from legal aid commissions.

These reductions led to State and Territory protests addressed to the Federal Attorney-General claiming that the 'down-stream' effects of such cuts would be harmful, even counter-productive and costly in the long

⁴⁹ A.M. Gleeson, "National Access to Justice and Pro Bono Conference", Melbourne 11 August 2006, 4. Cited and applied by Warren CJV, "The Victorian Bar 10th Anniversary Pro Bono Presentation and Award Ceremony" (18 May 2010), 2. See also M.D. Kirby, "Reception Honouring Pro Bono Lawyering" (2009) *Victorian Bar News* (Spring) 7 and S Parker, 'Why Lawyers Should do Pro Bono Work' (2001) 19 *Law in Context* 5.

term. The Law Council of Australia, together with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander bodies and civil society organisations reminded the government of a report by PriceWaterhouse Coopers in 2009. This had estimated that every dollar spent on legal aid returned \$1.60-\$2.25 in eventual real savings to the justice system.⁵⁰ In consequence of these representations, the Commonwealth restored \$25.1 million to the legal aid budget.

However, the Productivity Commission's recommendation for an additional \$200 million for legal assistance has not been taken up.⁵¹ In the result, "many Australians [who are] under the Henderson Poverty Line are still ineligible to qualify for legal aid".⁵² This is the real world into which current law students are being ushered. The official response of the organised legal profession is improvisation and voluntary (*pro bono*) activity. However, these moves still leave many people, who objectively need skilled legal assistance, floundering through no fault of their own. This is an intensely frustrating, and sometimes clearly unjust, predicament where the untutored citizen must attempt to get by without a lawyer.

The legal profession has always performed what are now called *pro bono* services. Commentators argue the "business case" to support such activity in contemporary Australia. Amongst other merits, it helps attract, and retain, talented young lawyers, keen to fulfil their ambition to contribute to a just, rule of law society. It leavens tedious but highly remunerative work with participation in exciting intellectual challenges.

⁵⁰ D. McConnel, (President Law Council of Australia), "How Much Justice Can We Afford?", 2015, (July) *Law Institute Journal*, 91.

⁵¹ *Ibid*, referring to Australia, Productivity Commission, *Inquiry into Access into Justice Arrangements*.

⁵² McConnel, *ibid*, 91.

During my service on the High Court of Australia, many extremely important cases were brought to the Court on the initiative of *pro bono* departments in national legal firms. These included *Mallard v The Queen*⁵³ (miscarriage of justice) and *Roach v Electoral Commission*⁵⁴ (prisoners' right to vote).

Legal assistance schemes have also been organised by Australia's Bar Associations. They provide *pro bono* advocates for selected cases, and arrangements for duty lawyers to serve in various busy courts. However, the entire *pro bono* system is an imperfect one. Many lawyers do not participate at all. Often proper preparation for a matter in court cannot be undertaken on the run. At least some large firms provide *pro bono* support under pressure from government, offering their legal work out to tender on terms that take *pro bono* services into account as an incentive (or even a condition) to winning government retainers.⁵⁵ Most people in need of legal assistance who cannot afford it, fall between the cracks in the current arrangements.

In a review of the system of legal aid now in place in Australia, Chief Justice Robert French recently quoted the comment of Professor Richard Abel on the paradoxes of *pro bono*:⁵⁶

“Pro bono provides high quality legal services to large numbers of clients who would otherwise go unrepresented, thereby helping to fulfil our legal system's promise of ‘Equal Justice under Law’. But what a bizarre way

⁵³ The second appeal in *Mallard* was presented by Mr M. McCusker QC and Mr J. Edelman instructed by Clayton Utz, Perth, acting *pro bono*.

⁵⁴ The summons in *Roach* was supported by Mr R. Merkel QC, F.K. Forsyth and K.L. Walker instructed by Allens, Arthur Robinson acting *pro bono*.

⁵⁵ Warren CJ above n49, 2.

⁵⁶ R.S. French, “Pro Bono Publico – Cui Bono?” *Brief*, May 2014, 16, citing R. Abel, “The Paradoxes of Pro Bono”, 78 *Fordham L. Rev.* 2443 at 2443 (2010) (footnote omitted).

to address a foundational element of liberal legalism. Could we imagine relying on volunteerism to perform other core government functions: police (the deputy sheriffs of the frontier are a distant memory), national security (privateers), foreign relations (honorary consuls), education (volunteer parents as the only teachers), or transportation (hitchhiking)?”

I praise those lawyers who participate in *pro bono*. However, it is a most imperfect solution to the systematic needs. It does not address the basic constitutional challenge of affording access to justice where it is essential. And it does not help solve the systemic defects of the present justice system. It is important that those who are entering the law should be aware of these realities. Law students should be encouraged to be impatient, inventive and insistent and to suggest long term solutions. The very characteristics of excellence and independence of lawyers that marks the Australian legal system makes it expensive. It also makes it particularly forbidding for litigants who are not legally represented.

VI. *THE SPECIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE LAW OF COSTS*

I do not recall a single lecture in my law course addressed to legal costs. In those times, “Procedure” was a compulsory subject. Theoretically, that subject might have included a lecture on the topic of costs. Ordinarily, costs in our legal system observe the indemnity principle. Otherwise they are discretionary. Presumably, therefore, the subject of costs was thought unworthy of pedagogical treatment. Yet it does not take long in legal practice to learn how central to almost every undertaking in the law is the consideration of costs and of the likely amount and locus of the ultimate costs burden in every disputed case.

In the United States of America, the indemnity principle (the party that loses the case should ordinarily pay the basic legal costs of the winner so as to vindicate the winner's rights) was rejected at an early stage. Each party normally pays its own costs – which can be a huge burden if the parties are not equally well resourced. The indemnity principle was regarded as an unacceptable inhibition on the entitlement of citizens in the United States of America to secure access to the courts. Even in the context of legislation designed to encourage public interest litigation, some Australian lawyers cling to the indemnity principle.⁵⁷ Thinking freshly about costs is difficult for lawyers trained in the Australian legal tradition. Yet it may be vital if one goal of the law is to encourage litigants to come forward to uphold important constitutional and legal principles. The risks and dangers of an over-rigid approach to cost rules in constitutional litigation have been well described by Professor Patrick Keyzer.⁵⁸

Innovative procedural rules and approaches to costs beyond the indemnity rule and pure discretion can sometimes contribute to vindicating presently unmet legal entitlements. At least a little time in a modern law course should be devoted to the irksome necessities of costs and the practical importance for the vindication of legal rights. Likewise the importance of the procedural rules governing orders for security for costs. The present costs rules can sometimes constitute a bridge too far for serious and justifiable public interest litigation. The law of standing can also be another impediment. So may be the reluctance

⁵⁷ See e.g. the different opinions expressed in *Oshlack*, above n.40.

⁵⁸ P. Keyzer, "A Battle and a Gamble: the Spectre of an Adverse Costs Order in Constitutional Litigation" (2011) 22 *Bond L. Rev.* 82; Iain Field, "A Comment on Costs in Constitutional Cases" (2011) 22 *Bond L. Rev.* 104; S. Lloyd, "Observations on Anecdotal Data About Costs in Australian Constitutional Cases" (2011) 22 *Bond L. Rev.* 94.

to admit an amicus curiae who might help decision-makers attain just and lawful outcomes.⁵⁹

At the very least, more law teachers should familiarise themselves with the realities of the procedural and costs obstacle course that exists on the journey towards vindicating legal rights presently unmet in our system of law and justice. Any law course that omits consideration of costs and applicable procedural questions is akin to undertaking a performance of *Hamlet* without the Prince.

VII. ENHANCE TECHNOLOGY FOR ACCESS TO LAW

Jeremy Bentham was the “great questioner of all things established”.⁶⁰ He was a great proponent of codification of the law, in part because he thought it would promote simplification, rationality and accessibility of the law for those chiefly affected by it. He criticised “Judge & Co” (i.e. the Bench and Bar of England), for what he saw as their “sinister interest” in profiting from the unnecessarily complex and chaotic legal system under which it was often impossible for a litigant to discover reliably in advance what his legal rights actually were.

Great strides have been made in recent years to facilitate access to the letter of the law. Great credit for this must be given to three outstanding Australian academic lawyers, Graham Greenleaf (UNSW), Andrew Mowbray (UTS) and Philip Chung (UNSW). The establishment under their direction of AustLII (the free internet provision of basic legal data)

⁵⁹ *Levy v Victoria* (1997), 189 CLR 579 at [600] and [650]; *Wurridjal v The Commonwealth* (2009) 237 CLR 309; [2009] HCA 2; at 312, 313 (procedural ruling) (per Kirby J (Crennan J concurring))

⁶⁰ J.S. Mill so described him. See HLA Hart biographical note on “Bentham” in AWB Simpson (ed.) *Biographical Dictionary of the Common Law*, Butterworths London, 1984, 44, 64, *ibid*, 46.

was quickly followed by similar online services that provide effectively free access to legal information in a growing number of mainly English-speaking legal jurisdictions around the world. This has revolutionised the accessibility of the law. It aids judges, practising lawyers, law teachers and students. But it also has the potential to assist and support members of the public in finding access to basic legal principles and the binding rules of law, statutory and otherwise, that affect them.

One of the reasons why *The Laws of Australia* (published by Thomson Reuters) was written in a discursive style was to enhance the ability of lawyers who may have to start from scratch without any particular expertise in a particular area of the law. However, this legal encyclopaedia also reaches out to freshly-minted law students and also lay members of the public, potentially to help them find their way through the forest of the law. Because of the presently unmet needs for legal assistance and advice, these facilities become of even greater importance in helping self-represented litigants. Without legal training, they may simply clutch at straws. Often they seek to resolve an inability in analysis by indiscriminating photocopying.

In principle, properly written legal texts and legal encyclopaedias now accessible online, should have a capability to enhance general access to justice by citizens. It is hard to imagine that the intricacies of Australian tax law could ever be reduced to easily accessible formulae. However, the drafting of statutes, the writing of judicial opinions and the creation of legal texts should accept, as their challenge, the now available marriage of legal information and the internet.

Law students at the beginning of their careers will often be in a position similar to that of lay citizens with a legal problem but without relevant legal training. Because current and future generations will grow up with developed digital capabilities, contemporary law teachers should accept Bentham's goal. They should include interested lay citizens in their potential audience. So far as possible, they should write with the inexpert lawyer and law students in mind. But also an intelligent citizen who is governed by the law and therefore has a right to know what it is.

Judges and scholars who expound the law, thereby influence the content of the law by their writing. They need to write more simply. Conceptualising law helps lawyers to write easily and simply. This was something I learned during my work in law reform, and not at law school. Some lawyers never learn this skill. Law teachers are bound to expound the law with constant references to judicial reasoning. In doing so they must mediate judicial languages which is often obscure either because of the uncertain state of the law but more often because of the complexity of much judicial writing.

VIII. *ESTABLISH CLINICS AND MISCARRIAGE PROJECTS*

The discovery by a judge or any lawyer that he or she may have played a part in a miscarriage of justice is a most unsettling experience. If it results in an unjust judicial order, it is never forgotten. I was one of the Justices of the High Court of Australia who participated in the first application by the prisoner Andrew Mallard in *Mallard v The Queen*.⁶¹ In 1997 he sought special leave to appeal against his conviction for murder

⁶¹ *Mallard v The Queen* (2005) 224 CLR 125; [2005] HCA 68. The refusal of special leave in the first application is noted (1997) 191 CLR 646.

in the Supreme Court of Western Australia. A decade later, when a fresh application was made and granted, I participated in the appeal that set aside his original conviction. The hearing of his appeal suggested (as was subsequently established by a judicial inquiry) that Mr Mallard was actually innocent of the crime. He had suffered a grave miscarriage of justice.

Unfortunately, there are more than a few such cases in Australia. Some mistakes are inherent in any human system of justice. However, the risk of error is exacerbated by the pressures imposed on courts of criminal appeal, where panels of judges have to handle large numbers of cases, so that mistakes are overlooked. Out of a recognition of the defects of the local *Criminal Appeal Act* (copied from an Imperial template enacted in 1907) moves have lately been taken for reform of the local law. In the United Kingdom, an independent commission has been created, with the resources, time and expertise to re-examine chosen suspect cases.

In South Australia, as a result of the unflagging work of two admirable law teachers (Bibi Sangha and Robert Moles, Flinders) a facility to allow the reopening of decided appeals in some instances⁶² has been enacted by the State Parliament. Similar provisions have now been proposed elsewhere, notably Tasmania. The energy and determination of these two scholars constitutes a powerful vindication of the special obligation owed by scholars, who enjoy the protection of university tenure, to investigate, analyse, understand and advocate the need for legal reform to help prevent or cure injustices.⁶³ Yet the course of law reform is often

⁶² *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)* as amended in May 2015. See Bibi Sangha and Robert Moles *Miscarriages of Justice: Criminal Appeals and the Rule of Law* (LexisNexis, Sydney, 2015) at 104 [3.7.3].

⁶³ Cf. David Yamada cited in Nigel Stobbs “Academic Freedom and University Autonomy” in S. Varnham, D. Kamvounias and J. Squelch, *Higher Education & The Law*, (Federation, Sydney, 2015) 203 at p.214.

slow. Meantime, from their cells, prisoners write to all and sundry asserting their innocence and offering arguments that, at least sometimes, appear to require a careful investigation not presently available.

The only avenue of redress available in most Australian jurisdictions for an alleged miscarriage of justice, once the appeal process has run its course, is an appeal to the Executive Government under statute or for the royal prerogative of mercy. In default of an independent, transparent legislative or judicial remedy, the creation of a university student-led 'innocence project' could sometime help build a case of arguable innocence. Some critics dismiss this idea because of the lack of professional experience and judgment on the part of the students. On the other hand, beggars cannot be choosers. Law students in Australia are amongst the highest achievers in terms of university admission standards. Typically, they can bring great intelligence, motivation and also time to bear on problems that may too long have been neglected. I support the initiation of such projects. Apart from anything else, they would teach law students the central importance of detail; the high significance of facts and evidence for contested questions; and the serious risks of error that arise in the law.

For similar reasons, I believe that law schools should be engaged with community legal services. Many such links have already been established. Some (such as that between UNSW and the Kingsford Legal Centre) are intensive, substantial and of longstanding. They introduce law students to the privilege of being entrusted with the confidences, challenges and legal concerns of their fellow citizens. Recent changes in formal legal aid introduce new needs for flexibility

and adaptation. Cuts in legal funding may reduce the facilities available for such centres and the opportunities for supervised student involvement. Ill-considered governmental prohibitions on deriving lessons for law reform from the work of community centres should be reconsidered. Partisan political engagement and criticisms must occur outside publicly funded institutions. But drawing lessons for reform of the law is a lifelong obligation of lawyers. It is a lesson and habit that must be taught in all law schools. Community legal centres, innocence projects and civil society institutions are places where law students should be encouraged to get involved and stay involved.

IX. *ENGAGE IN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH AND LAW REFORM*

My experience in the Australian Law Reform Commission between 1975-1984 taught me the vital importance of empirical research concerning the operation of the law. In the ALRC's report on *Criminal Investigation*, the researchers travelled with the police and arrested accused in police vans. They watched the process of investigation close up, in order to scrutinise what the law was, and what it should be.⁶⁴ In the project on debt recovery,⁶⁵ the research included engagement with volunteer counsellors at *Lifeline* and other helping organisations as they counselled people who had become out of their depth in borrowing. The project on tissue transplantation involved contact with potential donors and their families as well as with recipients and their organisations.⁶⁶

The time has long past when lawyers could wash their hands of responsibility for the state of the law. Or could consider that the solution

⁶⁴ Australian Law Reform Commission, *Criminal Investigation*, ALRC 2 (1975).

⁶⁵ Australian Law Reform Commission, *Insolvency: The Regular Repayment of Debts* (ALRC 6, 1976).

⁶⁶ Australian Law Reform Commission, *Human Tissue Transplants*, (ALRC 7, 1977).

to problems was to be found solely in studying judicial opinions rather than real life experiences. Law teachers have long taken a leading role in institutional law reform. The first full-time commissioner of the ALRC (after myself) was a gifted scholar and teacher recruited from the University of Adelaide, Professor David St L. Kelly. His work on insurance law reform,⁶⁷ in particular, was an outstandingly successful achievement. Based on empirical studies of consumer expectations and close consultation about industry needs, it produced a national law that greatly simplified the applicable rules. It was a stunning success.⁶⁸

Institutional law reform has recently suffered its own severe funding cutbacks. This has led to a reversion, in some Australian jurisdictions, to the part-time model of law reform which the Scarman model in England had aimed to replace. More law teachers should promote, amongst their students and in the community, the need for more, not less, long term, empirically-based, institutional reform of the law. Essentially, this is an obligation of good governance. To the extent that the law and its machinery becomes out of date and unjust and inefficient, they fall prone to corrupt practices, unjust outcomes and civic disillusionment.

One of the many reasons why Australia needs to adopt legislation enshrining universal rights is so that legal process, affording access to the courts, will identify any serious departures from basic legal principle, including the principle of equal justice for all. This may lead to beneficial parliamentary attention to law reform. An attitude on the part of lawyers that scrutinises critically the state of the law is appropriate. It should be encouraged from the earliest days in law school. In my legal classes no-

⁶⁷ Australian Law Reform Commission, *Insurance, Agents and Brokers* (ALRC 16, 1980); and *Insurance Contracts* (ALRC, 20 1982).

⁶⁸M.D. Kirby, "Insurance Contract Law Reform – 30 Years On" (2014) 26 *Insurance Law Journal*, 1.

one ever raised a question concerning the injustice of the treatment of Aboriginals in the Australian legal system. No one questioned the White Australia Policy or asked the students to consider whether it was just or wise or conformable to the then newly adopted *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* 1948. No one questioned the injustice, and patriarchal content, of much of the law then affecting women, such as the law of domicile.⁶⁹ No one questioned the laws against homosexuals. I can say this with certainty because I would certainly have remembered if anyone had done so.⁷⁰

Australia was a very complacent, unquestioning, uncritical community in the law at that time. Law teachers (at least outside the Department of Jurisprudence and International Law at Sydney University, led by Professor Julius Stone) never raised basic issues of justice and universal rights. It was enough, we were told, to learn the law by heart. That attitude fitted comfortably with the views of most members of the judiciary and the legal academy at the time. It matched the profile of most of the intake into the six law schools that then operated in Australia. A lawyer better learns the law by considering its operation and any defects that appear to call out for reform. Law teachers should be alert to that ongoing obligation. They should inculcate it in their students. In the 1950s, we were unquestioning and passive. Some never threw off that habit of mind. A few were even proud of their indifference to the substance of what they did as lawyers. Such attitudes should disappear from our legal culture. The place to start is in legal education.

⁶⁹ See e.g. Australian Law Reform Commission, *Equality Before the Law: Women's Access to the Legal System* (ALRC 67, 1994); *Equality Before the Law: Justice for Women: Part I* (ALRC 69, 1994).

⁷⁰ The *Crimes Act* 1900 (NSW), s 79-81B provided the relevant criminal offences at the time. There were equivalent provisions in the *Criminal Code* or criminal legislation of every Australian jurisdiction.

X. CONSIDER LESSONS FROM FOREIGN SYSTEMS

Most of the countries of the world observe the civilian tradition of the law, copied substantially from the Napoleonic Codes of France. In many ways, it is a more efficient system for resolving legal disputes. It tends to build into the functions of judges and magistrates a more active engagement with, and responsibility for, the gathering of relevant evidence. The common law system may be more transparent in its procedures. But with its emphasis on adversarial litigation and the accusatory procedure in criminal trials, it is generally slower and more expensive.

This point was made in Australia by a visiting German judge. He declared that the German legal system could not really compare to the Australian. It was a *Volkswagen* compared to a *Rolls Royce*. But how many, he asked, could afford a *Rolls Royce*?⁷¹

English speaking people tend to be suspicious of the European inquisitorial model, at least since the Court of Star Chamber. They point to the necessity that an investigating judge must formulate a 'theory of the case' in order to conduct the investigation. Such pre-conception risks prejudgment, leading to expected (desired) outcomes. The adversarial and accusatory systems, on the other hand, are inherently dependent on a number of elements: skilled legal representation; equality of legal arms; and rough equality of professional talent and experience. Amongst people who are involved in a legal dispute, those

⁷¹ Wolfgang Zeidler quoted in [1981] *Reform* 75. C.f. W. Zeidler, "Evaluation of the Adversary System: As Comparison, Some Remarks on the Investigating System of Procedure" (1981) 55 *Australian Law Journal*, 390. See also M.D. Kirby, *The Judges*, above n.34.

who cannot afford a lawyer or who are represented by inexperienced or incompetent lawyers, may never attain justice according to law.

There is some evidence that (encouraged by the entry into the European Union of the United Kingdom and other common law European jurisdictions) the two global legal traditions derived from Europe may be coalescing. Each may be adapting features of the other. Judicial officers of our system, faced by increasing numbers of self-represented litigants, must sometimes feel that they are operating a hybrid variety of the European model. A lay tribunal, without much professional assistance, may do likewise. The very risks of lengthy trials, contentious appeals, hugely costly proceedings and uncertain outcomes with strictly confined participation by the actual parties have produced a substantial trend towards mediation, arbitration, conciliation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Because these procedures typically occur behind closed doors, in private and with little or no judicial participation or supervision, they constitute an alternative model to public litigation. That model has its own problems and defects.

However, the skills that ADR demands are different. After a thousand years, the continuous oral trial, transparently conducted before a public official called a judge, may have, at least priced itself out of a market. If cost were not the only consideration, the incorporation of mandatory ADR and 'investor-state dispute provisions' and treaty tribunals in free trade agreements mean that national constitutional questions may now occasionally be bypassed. The parties may seek access not to national courts of law but to tribunals of the World Trade Organisation and

Investor – State Dispute Settlement bodies (ISDS) essentially created to defend business interests and economic objectives.⁷²

When the decisions and orders of the High Court of Australia, pronounced in contested litigation, under the *Constitution* upset investors such a body was established and proceedings are pending. Then a nation's independent and final constitutional court may effectively be rendered subject to an offshore body of private lawyers in foreign countries, created pursuant to a trade treaty, it is clear that the law is in a state of significant change. The fundamentals that have been respected, indeed unquestioned, for a century and more – indeed for the entire life of the nation - are open to serious doubt.⁷³

The need for outstanding law teachers, capable of addressing such fundamental questions, has never been greater. Significant national and international business interests will continue to call on lawyers of the greatest ability. It is equally important that lawyers of ability should be available to other interests in society. These interests include, at least, those of national constitutionalism; electoral democracy; the role of final courts; and the other human rights interests of all citizens.

ATTAINING BALANCE

It was unsurprising that W.S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan should have addressed so often and so brilliantly the faults and foibles of the law.

⁷² Jo Delaney, "ISDS: The risks and rewards" *Lawyers Weekly*, 27 July 2015, 1.

⁷³ This is a reference to the invocation of a treaty tribunal effectively to challenge the finality of the determination of the High Court of Australia in *JT International SA v The Commonwealth*, (2012) 250 CLR 1; [2012] HCA 43. That decision (Heydon J dissenting) rejected an attack on the constitutional validity of the *Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011* (Cth). It led to the resort of cigarette producing companies to the treaty mechanism to claim damages for losses allegedly suffered by investors by the denial of their intellectual property in cigarette brand names.

W.S. Gilbert was, after all, a barrister. His brilliant lyrics are a tribute to his training in the law.

In *Mikado*, he portrayed the Lord High Executioner. In *Iolanthe*, he parodied the Lord Chancellor. In *Trial by Jury*, he cut close to the bone of jury trial. But it is his gavotte in *The Gondoliers* that helps to make my final point. The words in question have nothing specific to do with the law; still less legal education. However, they address an issue that is very English. It is relevant to the legal system that the English bequeathed to the common law world, including Australia. The words appeal to the maintenance of balance in all things. The avoidance of extremes. The rejection of rigidity and satisfied immobility. The search for the mean. The words should not only be written. They should be sung. The Duke of Plaza Toro is giving advice two charges, Marco and Giuseppe, as to how to dance a gavotte. They were instructed to display a perfect aristocratic balance: pitched equally between too much stiffness and excessive informality.⁷⁴

*Duke: That's if anything, too unbending –
Too aggressively stiff and grand.*

They suddenly modify their attitudes

*Now to the other extreme you're tending – Don't be so deucedly
condescending!*

...

⁷⁴ W.S. Gilbert, *The Gondoliers*, Act II.

Marco & Giuseppe: *Oh, hard to please some noblemen seem!*
At first if anything too unbending;
Off we go to the other extreme –
Too confoundedly condescending!

This, I suggest, is the challenge before law teachers in Australia – a kind of intellectual gavotte. To be aware of the faults and dangers of their subject. To praise its strengths and its achievements. But in doing so, to avoid unbending stiffness or uncritical pride. And in correcting its faults, retaining sufficient formality and avoiding the twin perils of over familiarity and condescension.

I have endeavoured to walk that median path. I acknowledge and praise the features of our legal system deserving of praise. But I have suggested some fundamental flaws and faults that leave too many of our citizens with theoretical legal entitlements which will never be met.

It is to address those unmet needs for legal services that I have proffered my new ten commandments. I can only hope that they will be learned by the teachers and lawyers of tomorrow. If they learn well, and practise what they have learned they will leave the law in a state better than they found it.