Berger to Head Canadian-American Legal Studies Program

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to the firm," Koscielniak says.

She also reports good news on the salary front. At least a half dozen 1986 graduates commanded between $60,000 and $66,000 per year to start at New York City firms. Top salaries paid to new grads in Buffalo now hover around $40,000.

The class of 1986 also did well in their overall employment rate – 96 percent. This rate is based on the 216 graduates who were employed or who passed the bar and were actively seeking employment. Nine months after graduation, when the employment report was compiled, only 8 students who had been admitted to the bar were still looking for work.

There were a total of 251 graduates in the class, nine of whom did not report their employment status to the school. Nineteen did not take or pass the bar; and seven did not seek employment.

In recent years, graduates continue to select private practice as their chosen field and the Northeast area as their preferred location. Sixty-eight members of the class of 1986 chose to stay in the Buffalo vicinity, 56 went to work in metropolitan New York and 21 went to Rochester.

### Law Library Plugs into State Legislature

When inquiring minds want to know about legislative matters in Albany, they can now turn to a computer information system that tells all. Through Professor Kenneth Joyce's efforts, the newly developed Legislative Retrieval System (LRS) was recently acquired by the Sears Law Library.

Joyce expects LRS will prove useful for law students taking his seminar, Law Reform Through Legislation, and others researching state law. Such research is conducted primarily under the jurisdiction of the Law School's Edwin F. Jaecle Center for State and Local Government Law.

Developed and operated by the New York Legislative Bill Drafting Commission, LRS is the official computerized database record of the New York State Legislature and serves both governmental and private subscribers throughout the State.

From a computer terminal, law students and faculty can search legislation by topic, action and date range; access the complete text of New York State consolidated laws; maintain a record of bills introduced by individual members of the legislature; view Senate and Assembly floor calendars, weekly agendas and public hearing schedules when the legislature is in session; and develop "protected electronic files" to track special interest legislation. The system also allows subscribers to customize requests for needed information.

Costs in connection with acquiring and operating LRS are being shared by University Libraries, the New York Law Revision Commission and the Law School.

### Berger to Head Canadian-American Legal Studies Program

The Law School has recently established a Canadian-American Legal Studies Program and Robert Berger has been appointed coordinator. The program seeks to develop and expand the considerable interest in Canadian-American legal issues that already exists within the Law School, the university and the Western New York legal community. This interest extends to a wide variety of topics such as the new Canadian Charter of Rights and the legal, social and cultural changes resulting from its adoption; the methods of resolution of international disputes between the two countries; Canadian legal theory, including Canadian feminist legal theory; trade issues, including international commercial transaction and taxation questions; and the numerous environmental issues that span the border.

The program encompasses both curriculum and research developments. The newly constituted Canadian-American Legal Studies Program Committee, chaired by the program coordinator, will consider programmatic innovations that would increase knowledge and interest in this general area. Possibilities include exchanges with Canadian law schools of students, faculty or both and the development of additional courses with a Canadian component, including clinical courses. The program will place particular emphasis on assisting research on Canadian-American legal issues. These efforts will include helping to facilitate contacts with colleagues both in the U.S. and in Canada who have similar interests, publicizing funding possibilities and sponsoring talks and colloquia. It is also hoped that funding can be obtained to host one or more major conferences on issues of particular importance.

Although the Law School determined that it was necessary to establish its own program, it is not intended to have a scope limited solely to the Law School community. Much of the interest that already exists is interdisciplinary and the program intends to continue to involve colleagues in other disciplines. Moreover, the program was designed to work closely with the general Canadian Studies Program in the university which should be developing significantly in the next few years. Finally, there is much interest in Canadian-American legal issues by bar associations and other groups and the program also will coordinate contacts with these groups.