

CANADIAN LAW  
LIBRARY REVIEW  

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REVUE CANADIENNE DES  
BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE DROIT

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# FROM THE EDITOR

# DE LA RÉDACTRICE

I've just spent part of the morning on the phone with a former student who practiced law for a while and then decided to go to library school. Her story is not uncommon. She discovered that life as a lawyer was not what she thought it would be. She was trapped between the demands of unrealistic clients and impatient partners; she was working long hours, was stressed out and had no time to herself. After a few years, she decided to try a new career and at some point got in touch with me to ask about libraries. This discussion, along with a lot of additional research on her part, led her to enrol in library school. As of today, she is halfway through the program, and decided to call me and tell me all about it. She was enthusiastic and full of hope about the future. Her enthusiasm reminded me of my own state of mind, at that very same library school, 23 years ago.

In our conversation, I discovered we share a lot of the same responses to the program even though almost a quarter of a century separates her experience from mine. For example, she is surprised that so many of her full-time, tenured professors have had no background in actually working in a library. She sees a marked difference between these individuals and the sessional instructors who only teach part-time while holding down a full-time library job. One group isn't necessarily better than the other, she says, but the way in which they approach discussions about libraries is different.

This rings a bell for me, too. When I was a library student, the sessional instructors who had library jobs seemed battle-scarred in the way that the academics weren't. They were realistic about library work—they'd put on their armour each day to face the various battles involving budgets, personnel, facilities, and patrons which came their way. And they savoured their few, small victories. They'd entered the profession



Nancy McCormack

with the conviction that libraries were important enterprises and their value wouldn't have to be explained in dealings with bosses, boards and other individuals or groups who held the purse strings. They discovered this wasn't always the case, and that libraries had to compete for increasingly scarce dollars alongside other groups, departments or services.

The academic library professors, on the other hand, had their own valuable insights into the most fundamental problems of the profession. They would alert us to an over-arching predicament—the fact that, unlike engineers, psychologists, doctors, lawyers and so on, anyone could work as a librarian or usurp the title of librarian, with or without the degree. There was no protection offered by statute, as there was for numerous other professions; unlike a surgeon, you couldn't be charged with an offence for working as a librarian without the degree. "Get yourselves organized," those academic professors would urge. "Fight for your profession or spend the rest of your career watching it slip away." The drama of that tension—the sense that what we were becoming and what we would be do-



ing was really important and yet fragile and in need of protection—has always stayed with me.

These discussions still take place in library school, according to my former student. There are now even fewer full-time tenured professors than before because their ranks have also been subject to the same cuts as the libraries themselves. The sessional instructors are, apparently, even more battle-scarred but still convinced of the intrinsic importance of libraries.

My former student is also worried about what libraries or librarianship will look like in the future, and I tell her I can't really be any more certain than anyone else about that. But I dearly hope it will survive and continue to be populated by really great people of the kind I've been so lucky to meet since my own student days.

I should point out, in the context of the above, that this is my last issue as editor and I'd like to thank all the really great people who have helped make this

*Review* a success during my time at the desk. This includes my wonderful Associate Editor, Wendy Hearder-Moan, along with the rest of the amazingly industrious Editorial Board—Erica Anderson, Susan Barker, Annamarie Bergen, Gail Brown, Susan Jones, Amy Kaufman, Mary Jane Kearns-Padgett, Nathalie Léonard, Janet Macdonald, and Leslie Taylor. My thanks go as well to Pam Lyons, Lenore Rapkin, Rosalie Fox, Cyndi Murphy, Annette Demers, Rhonda O'Neill, our foreign correspondents (Anne Abramson, Jackie Fishleigh, Margaret Hutchison, Petal Kinder, and Peter Smith), and to all of our other delightful contributors over the years (you know who you are...). I look forward to reading future issues of *Canadian Law Library Review* dealing with the issues facing our profession as well as those which celebrate libraries as intrinsically good endeavours and librarians as really great people.

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Je viens de passer une partie de la matinée au téléphone avec une ancienne étudiante qui a pratiqué le droit pendant quelque temps et a décidé d'entreprendre des études en bibliothéconomie. Il n'est pas rare qu'on entende les remarques qu'elle m'a racontées. Elle s'est rendu compte que la carrière d'avocate n'est pas tout à fait ce qu'elle avait imaginé. En plus de devoir répondre à des demandes irréalistes de la part de clients et de partenaires impatientes, elle devait travailler de longues heures et était stressée et n'avait plus de temps libre. Après quelques années, elle a décidé de changer de carrière et a communiqué avec moi un jour pour me demander de l'information sur la profession de bibliothécaire. Après notre entretien et des heures de recherche de sa part, elle a décidé de s'inscrire à un programme de bibliothéconomie. Elle a maintenant terminé la moitié du programme et m'a téléphoné pour m'en parler et semble enthousiaste et très confiante quant à l'avenir. Son enthousiasme me rappelle

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l'état d'esprit qui m'animait il y a 23 ans lorsque je fréquentais la même école de bibliothéconomie.

Au cours de notre entretien, j'ai constaté que nous partagions les mêmes opinions à l'égard de ce programme, et ce, même près d'un quart de siècle plus tard. Par exemple, elle était étonnée de constater que plusieurs de ses professeurs titulaires n'avaient jamais travaillé dans une bibliothèque. Elle remarque en fait une grande différence entre ces professeurs et les chargés de cours qui enseignent à temps partiel tout en travaillant à temps plein dans une bibliothèque. Un groupe n'est pas nécessairement mieux que l'autre, affirme-t-elle, mais leur façon d'aborder des discussions quant aux bibliothèques est différente.

Cette affirmation me rappelle aussi certains souvenirs. Lorsque j'étudiais en bibliothéconomie, les chargés de cours qui travaillaient dans une bibliothèque semblaient davantage défendre leur profession que les professeurs titulaires. D'une part, ils étaient réalistes quant

à la profession — ils n'hésitaient pas à monter au front et à livrer des batailles contre toute injustice concernant les budgets, le personnel, les installations et la clientèle, et ils étaient fiers de remporter quelques petites victoires. Ils ont entamé leur carrière avec la ferme conviction que les bibliothèques étaient des entreprises importantes et que leurs valeurs ne reposaient pas sur les patrons, les conseils d'administration ou toutes autres personnes ou groupes qui tiennent les cordons de la bourse. Mais ils se sont rendu compte que ce n'était pas le cas et que les ressources financières se faisaient de plus en plus rares et que les bibliothèques devaient rivaliser auprès des autres groupes d'intérêt, départements et services.

D'autre part, les professeurs titulaires en bibliothéconomie nous faisaient part de leurs précieuses observations sur les problèmes les plus fondamentaux de la profession. Ils nous mettaient en garde contre les problèmes liés à la profession — le fait que, contrairement aux ingénieurs, aux

psychologues, aux médecins, aux avocats, par exemple, n'importe qui pouvait devenir bibliothécaire ou s'accaparer du titre de bibliothécaire, avec ou sans diplôme. La profession n'était pas protégée par aucune loi, comme l'étaient de nombreuses professions; contrairement au chirurgien, on ne pouvait vous poursuivre si vous exerçiez cette profession sans détenir de diplôme. « Organisez-vous » nous lançaient les professeurs titulaires. « Défendez votre profession si vous ne voulez pas la voir disparaître. » Le drame de cette tension, c'est que nous croyions à l'époque que la profession et les fonctions auxquelles nous nous destinions étaient très importantes et fragiles à la fois et que cette profession devait être protégée, et je le crois toujours aujourd'hui.

On discute toujours de ces questions dans les écoles de bibliothéconomie, d'après mon ancienne étudiante. Les professeurs titulaires sont en moins grand nombre qu'ils l'étaient parce que leur poste a fait l'objet des mêmes compressions budgétaires que dans

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les bibliothèques. Quant aux chargés de cours, ils doivent apparemment se défendre davantage, mais demeurent néanmoins convaincus de l'importance intrinsèque des bibliothèques.

Mon ancienne étudiante me demandait également à quoi ressembleront les bibliothèques et la profession de bibliothécaire plus tard, et je lui ai répondu que je ne pouvais malheureusement pas vraiment le savoir plus que d'autres. Par contre, j'espère de tout cœur que cette profession survivra et qu'elle continuera d'être enseignée et encadrée par des gens remarquables comme ceux que j'ai eu la chance de connaître depuis mes études à l'université.

Compte tenu de ce que j'ai décrit précédemment, c'est avec regret que je dois vous informer que la présente publication sera ma dernière à titre de rédactrice. Je tiens à remercier tous les membres de cette grande équipe qui ont réussi à faire de cette revue un succès durant mes années à la rédaction. Parmi ceux-ci, je ne saurais passer sous

silence mon excellente rédactrice adjointe, Wendy Hearder-Moan, ainsi que les membres de notre remarquable équipe de rédaction : Erica Anderson, Susan Barker, Annamarie Bergen, Gail Brown, Susan Jones, Amy Kaufman, Mary Jane Kearns-Padgett, Nathalie Léonard, Janet Macdonald et Leslie Taylor. Je tiens également à remercier Pamela Lyons, Lenore Rapkin, Rosalie Fox, Cyndi Murphy, Annette Demers, nos correspondants à l'étranger (Anne Abramson, Jackie Fishleigh, Margaret Hutchison, Petal Kinder et Peter Smith), ainsi que tous les merveilleux collaborateurs au fil des ans (vous vous reconnaîtrez tous). J'ai hâte de lire les articles des prochaines publications de la *Revue canadienne des bibliothèques de droit* qui traiteront des problèmes de notre profession, de même que les articles qui rendront hommage aux bibliothèques et aux gens remarquables que sont les bibliothécaires pour tous les efforts qu'ils déploient pour faire rayonner cette profession.

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*Canadian Law Library Review/Revue canadienne des bibliothèques de droit*, the official publication of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries, publishes news, developments, articles, reports and reviews of interest to its members. Surveys and statistical reviews prepared by the Association's Committees and Special Interest Groups, regional items and the proceedings of the Association's annual conference are also published.

Contributions are invited from all CALL members and others in the library and legal communities. Bibliographic information on relevant publications, especially government documents and material not widely publicized, is requested. Items may be in English or French. Full length articles should be submitted to the Features Editor and book reviews to the Book Review Editor. All other items should be sent directly to the Editor. Prior to publication, all submissions are subject to review and editing by members of the Editorial Board or independent subject specialists; the final decision to publish rests with the Editorial Board. If requested, articles will undergo independent peer review. Items will be chosen on their relevance to the field of law librarianship. For copies of the Style Guide please consult the CALL website at <<http://www.callacbd.ca>>.

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Tous les membres de l'ACBD ainsi que toute autre personne intéressée à la bibliothéconomie et faisant partie du monde juridique sont invités à soumettre des articles. La revue sollicite également des commentaires bibliographiques d'ouvrages de nature juridique et plus particulièrement de publications officielles et de documents peu diffusés. Les contributions peuvent être soumises en français ou en anglais. Les articles de fond doivent être envoyés à la personne responsable des recensions. Avant d'être publiés, tous les textes seront revus par des membres du Comité de rédaction ou par des spécialistes de l'extérieur. La décision finale de publier relève toutefois du Comité de rédaction. Les articles pourront, sur demande, faire l'objet d'un examen indépendant par des pairs. La priorité sera accordée aux textes se rapportant à la bibliothéconomie juridique. Pour obtenir des exemplaires du Protocole de rédaction, visitez le site web de l'ACBD au <<http://www.callacbd.ca>>.

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## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

## LE MOT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

At our conference in May, we will be concluding our year of celebrations for CALL/ACBD's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. We kicked off the festivities with our parade of past presidents at the closing banquet in Toronto and we will look ahead to the next 50 years with a parade of future leaders during the opening reception in Montreal. We will also get a chance during the awards luncheon to view some of the videotaped memories of members recorded at last year's conference. Throughout the year, the editors of *CLLR* have done a great job interviewing many long-term members of the association and reporting on their reminiscences. With your indulgence, I would like to use this president's column to share some of my CALL/ACBD reminiscences (Disclaimer: As I get older, I am discovering more frequently that I remember things a little differently than others who shared the experience with me, so all factual errors and historical mistakes are mine, since I have not verified these statements with our archival records).

1. The first CALL/ACBD conference I attended was held on the campus of the University of Victoria. We stayed in residence and walked to the law faculty building where sessions were held in classrooms. I still remember sitting quietly during the AGM, in awe, as senior members of the association debated resolutions passionately, even taking their debates into the hallways afterwards. Having been exposed to that level of discussion at annual general meetings, I feel it important to retain that opportunity for resolutions and debate in our association, by allowing enough time in the program to hold a full AGM. While vice-president, I argued in favour of extending the time allotted to the AGM by a half hour.

2. The second conference I attended was held in a hotel in Saskatoon because the university was unable to accommodate us; the law faculty



Cyndi Murphy

classrooms were in use by articled clerks on bar admission course. There was another passionate debate at the AGM about whether or not it was appropriate for the association to hold its conferences in hotels instead of on university campuses. Cost to delegates was the biggest factor against continuing to meet in hotels, but there were definite factors in favour—the convenience and camaraderie of having everything (and almost everyone) in one location, without long distances to walk between residence, meal halls and sessions, as well as the flexibility to hold the conferences in downtown venues, or cities without law schools. Although the conferences in the two years following that debate were held on campus, as had been previously planned, by the third year, we were meeting again in a hotel—in St. John's, a location without a law school. We have met in hotels ever since, although, as the pendulum swings, it has been suggested that we should consider meeting again on a university campus, as a conference cost-saving measure.

3. The St. John's conference gave me my first experience in conference planning. Because there were few law librarians in Newfoundland, the CALL/ACBD members in Halifax served as the program committee. Two embarrassing stories connected with the



conference remind me how important it is to be able to laugh at myself. The first incident occurred when I went to check in at the airport. The ticket counter attendant (this was in the days long before self check-in) asked me, “When are you due?” I thought he was asking me what time the flight was scheduled to arrive in St. John’s and answered accordingly. How wrong I was! At the time, I was pregnant with my first child, due in September. This was May. The question was designed to determine whether or not I would be allowed on the plane, or if I was too close to delivery. My miscommunications did not end there. At the conference, I went up to an individual whom I had met at the preceding year’s conference, full of enthusiasm, asking all about what was going on since I had last seen her—only to discover I was talking to the wrong person. She discovered that, too, when I was making comments that she knew nothing about! There have been other embarrassing moments at CALL/ACBD conferences, but I’ll save those stories for another time.

4. While serving as a member-at-large on the CALL/ACBD executive, I had the honour of being on the board with individuals whose accomplishments and contributions to the association have subsequently been acknowledged—Denis Marshall, after whom the association’s award for excellence in law librarianship was named, was president; Diana Hunt, the first private law librarian to lead the association (and until my tenure, the only law firm librarian), was past president; Joan Fraser, who edited what was probably the first book of essays on Canadian law librarianship, in honour of Diana Priestly, was vice-president; Ann Rae was a member-at-large; Simonne Clermont was treasurer; and Maureen McCormick, who was a great influence on the B.C. courthouse library system, was secretary. Joan, Ann and Simonne were all later voted honoured members. I learned a lot about the association and about the profession serving on that executive. Although almost a quarter of a century passed before I again sat on the executive board, I find that some

issues have remained the same, e.g., the balancing of various needs and wants in conference sponsorship, and the impact of copyright legislation on the work responsibilities of members.

5. No reminiscence of CALL/ACBD would be complete without mention of the event later dubbed by Denis Le May as “The Quebec Riot.” In 1989, the conference was being held in Quebec City. At that time, before the world-wide web and the proliferation of online legal databases, the *Canadian Abridgment*, in print, was the premiere research tool for case law, but using it meant consulting several different loose-leaf volumes to ensure that your information was current. Not only was it a frustrating and inefficient way to research, it became expensive to acquire and file the constant updates. Matters came to a head a few weeks before the conference when everyone received an unsolicited order of new *Abridgment* volumes. Librarians in Halifax, at one of our monthly meetings, decided that the volumes should be returned in protest and we rallied colleagues in Calgary whom we had met at CALL/ACBD conferences. I contacted the CPC chair, Denis Le May, asking for a room and time on the program to hold a meeting for conference attendees to discuss the issue (this may have been our first vendor’s open forum). Jennifer Martison, from Calgary, and I worked on questions to ask the *Canadian Abridgment* editor, Gary Rodrigues. Gary bravely agreed to come to the group to speak about the product and listen to the feedback. I still remember how hot that packed room was—physically and emotionally. Two important things happened as a result of that meeting—the change in format from loose-leaf to bound books supplemented by soft cover annual supplements, and, the creation of the *Canadian Abridgment* Editorial Advisory Board through a contractual arrangement between CALL/ACBD and Carswell. The debate over the loose-leaf format in other publications continues. The advisory board has extended its mandate over the years, as formats and contents changed, but remains an important model

for librarians providing constructive practical advice to legal publishers.

6. In 1992, while I was chair of the *Canadian Abridgment* Editorial Advisory Board, Carswell sponsored the closing banquet for the conference in Winnipeg. All the delegates travelled by historic railway to a western-style meal in a venue just outside the city. Along the way, we were attacked by “bandits” on horses. The train stopped and men with bandanas around their faces forcibly removed me and president Denis Le May from the train and took us by horseback to the banquet venue where we were thrown in “jail” until “ransomed.” Denis reminded me that evening that perhaps he should not have said “yes” when I had approached him several years before to run for office! (I had served on Denis Marshall’s nomination committee).

7. For several years, I was actively involved in the Education Committee. Lenore Rapkin chaired the committee when it was reinstated/reconstituted by president Suzan Hebditch. Initially we discussed whether our mandate was to implement a professional certification program, or if our focus should be on continuing education opportunities. Deciding on the latter, we organized a number of pre-conference workshops. We also implemented a travelling road show. Sue Beugin took the materials on legislative research that she had prepared for a pre-conference and travelled across Canada, repeating the workshop. This enabled members who had not attended the conference access to the same materials in their city. We also discussed the feasibility of using webinars, but not until I served on the executive board as vice-president did that become a reality, thanks to the hard work of Liana Giovando and other Education Committee members.

8. One day, on my way to a conference session, president John Eaton stopped me in the hallway to thank me for the work being done by the Education Committee, which I was chairing at the time. He said that the committee’s work was reflecting positively on his tenure, giving him accomplishments

to talk about. Although I was grateful at the time for his recognition, a part of me was wondering, “Isn’t that what every committee is supposed to do? Why does it merit special mention?” Now that I am concluding my term as president, I understand exactly what John was saying. The success of the president is directly proportionate to the involvement and engagement of the other leaders in the association—the members of the executive board, the chairs of committees, and the members who serve in various capacities in the association. Getting things accomplished cannot be done by one individual; it takes a team effort and the CALL/ACBD team has been superb!

9. Of course, my memories of CALL/ACBD include many social events, coordinated in conjunction the conference—the Maid of the Mist excursion at Niagara Falls; listening to Tom Shorthouse play the piano in the Carswell hospitality suite organized by Ken Barnett and Jim Lang; sitting in the hot springs in Banff while it snowed; playing board games in Niagara-on-the-Lake; picnicking on the cruise ship in Kingston; seeing Cirque du Soleil live, under the tent, in Montreal; attending a performance of the National Winnipeg ballet; learning to line dance in Alberta ... More importantly, I remember the wonderful CALL-eagues with whom I shared those experiences. The conference has become “Old Home Week” for me, when I get to see everyone and catch up on a year of news.

10. When I retire and look back on my CALL/ACBD experiences, the two years I have served as president will be a highlight. It will be encapsulated in a memory I took away from the executive board meeting held in November 2012 in Toronto. Following supper on Saturday evening, we walked back to the hotel along sidewalks flanked by tall buildings whose foyers were all decorated for Christmas with wreaths, trees and thousands of twinkling lights. It started to snow lightly and as the individual flakes were reflected in the Christmas lights, I was thinking about how much we had accomplished in our

meetings that day and how fortunate I was to work with such a dedicated group of professionals. That I will never forget.

Many things have changed during the last thirty-plus years of my membership, but many issues have remained the same. I look forward to creating many more memories in CALL/ACBD.

*Cyndi Murphy*  
*President, CALL/ACBD*

Le congrès de l’ACBD en mai prochain marquera la fin des célébrations du 50<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l’Association. Le coup d’envoi de ces célébrations a été donné avec la parade des présidents sortants lors du banquet de clôture à Toronto et, pour entrevoir les 50 prochaines années à venir, une parade de nos futurs leaders aura lieu lors de la cérémonie d’ouverture du congrès de cette année qui se tiendra à Montréal. Lors du dîner de remise des prix, nous aurons également la chance de visionner un enregistrement vidéo de certains souvenirs que nos membres ont filmés au congrès de l’an dernier. Les rédacteurs de l’ACBD ont fait un excellent travail tout au long de l’année en interviewant des membres de longue date et en nous racontant leurs souvenirs. Si vous le permettez, j’aimerais profiter de cette chronique pour vous faire part de mes souvenirs de l’ACBD (avertissement : en vieillissant, je me rends de plus en plus compte que les choses dont je me souviens sont un peu différentes des souvenirs d’autres personnes; j’endosse donc toutes les erreurs factuelles et historiques puisque je n’ai pas vérifié ces énoncés dans nos archives).

1. Le premier congrès de l’ACBD à laquelle j’ai pris part se tenait sur le campus de l’Université de Victoria. Nous logions en résidence et nous nous rendions à pied jusqu’aux classes du pavillon de la faculté de droit où avaient lieu les séances. Je me souviens encore d’être assise lors de l’assemblée générale annuelle (AGA), toute silencieuse et impressionnée, à écouter les membres

haut placés de l’Association débattre des résolutions avec passion, et même poursuivre leurs discussions dans les couloirs. Après avoir vécu toutes ces débats animés lors des AGA, j’estime qu’il est important de saisir cette occasion pour prendre part aux résolutions et aux discussions concernant notre association, en prévoyant suffisamment de temps pour se pencher sur toutes les questions. Lorsque j’étais vice-présidente de l’Association, j’ai proposé de prolonger l’AGA d’une demi-heure.

2. Le deuxième congrès auquel j’ai pris part s’est tenu dans un hôtel de Saskatoon parce que l’université ne disposait pas d’un espace suffisant pour nous accueillir; les classes de la faculté de droit étaient utilisées par les stagiaires en droit inscrits au programme d’admission au barreau. Une autre discussion animée a eu lieu à l’AGA pour déterminer si les congrès de l’Association devaient avoir lieu dans un hôtel plutôt que sur un campus universitaire. Les coûts que devaient payer les délégués représentaient le facteur le plus évoqué contre la tenue des assemblées dans un hôtel, mais il y avait aussi de très bonnes raisons de continuer à tenir les assemblées à cet endroit, cela favorise la camaraderie et le côté pratique de regrouper toutes les activités (et presque tout le monde), sans devoir parcourir de longues distances à pied entre les résidences, la cafétéria du campus et les salles de séance, en plus de la possibilité de tenir les congrès dans le centre-ville ou dans des villes qui n’ont pas de faculté de droit. Bien que les congrès qui ont suivi ce débat se soient tenus sur des campus, comme il avait été prévu auparavant, l’année suivante l’assemblée s’est tenue à nouveau dans un hôtel de St. John’s où il n’y a aucune faculté de droit. Depuis ce temps, les assemblées ont toujours eu lieu dans un hôtel, même si certains ont proposé depuis qu’on envisage de tenir l’assemblée sur un campus à nouveau, ce qui permettrait de faire des économies.

3. Le congrès de St. John’s m’a permis de m’initier à la planification de ce type d’événement. Comme il y avait peu de bibliothécaires de droit à Terre-Neuve, le

comité du programme était composé de membres de l'ACBD de Halifax. Deux incidents gênants me rappellent l'importance d'être capable de rire de soi. Le premier incident s'est produit lorsque je me suis présenté au comptoir d'enregistrement à l'aéroport. La préposée à la billetterie (c'était bien longtemps avant qu'on puisse enregistrer notre vol soi-même en ligne) me demande alors : « C'est pour quand? » Je croyais qu'elle me demandait à quelle heure était prévue l'arrivée à St. John's et je lui ai répondu en ce sens. Je me trompais vraiment. J'étais enceinte à ce moment-là. J'attendais mon premier enfant qui allait naître en septembre. Nous étions en mai. En fait elle voulait savoir si on allait me permettre de monter à bord de l'avion ou non, selon la date prévue de l'accouchement. Mes malentendus ne s'arrêtèrent pas là. Au congrès, je me suis dirigée vers une dame que j'avais rencontrée l'année précédente et j'étais toute contente de lui demander ce qu'elle devenait depuis, pour finalement réaliser un peu plus tard que je m'étais trompé de personne. Elle s'en était rendu compte elle aussi quand j'ai mentionné des choses qu'elle ignorait totalement. J'ai vécu d'autres moments gênants lors d'autres congrès de l'ACBD, mais je préfère garder ces anecdotes pour une prochaine fois.

4. Quand je siégeais au conseil d'administration de l'ACBD à titre de conseillère, j'ai eu l'honneur de côtoyer des personnes dont les contributions apportées à l'Association ont été reconnues par la suite — Denis Marshall, dont la Bourse commémorative pour l'excellence en bibliothéconomie juridique de l'Association porte le nom, a été président de l'Association; Diana Hunt, qui a été la première bibliothécaire de droit privé à diriger l'Association (et jusqu'à ce que j'occupe de ce poste, la seule bibliothécaire de cabinet d'avocats), était la présidente sortante; Joan Fraser, auteure de ce qui a été probablement le premier recueil d'essais sur la bibliothéconomie juridique au Canada, en l'honneur de Diana Priestly, a été vice-présidente; Ann Rae a été conseillère; Simonne Clermont a été trésorière; et Maureen McCormick, qui a eu une grande influence sur les bibliothèques de palais de justice de la Colombie-Britannique, a été secrétaire. Joan, Ann et Simonne ont toutes reçu le titre de membres honoraires. J'ai beaucoup appris sur l'Association et la profession en siégeant au conseil d'administration de l'ACBD. Bien que près d'un quart de siècle se soit écoulé depuis mon retour au sein de ce conseil d'administration, j'estime que les problèmes demeurent les mêmes, p. ex. l'équilibre entre les divers besoins et désirs concernant le parrainage du congrès, et l'incidence des lois concernant le droit d'auteur sur les responsabilités liées au travail des membres.

5. Aucun souvenir de l'ACBD ne serait complet sans parler de l'événement que Denis Le May qualifia par la suite d'« émeute de Québec », alors que le congrès avait lieu à Québec en 1989. À cette époque, avant que les bases de données juridiques en ligne fassent leur apparition, le format imprimé du *Canadian Abridgment*, était le principal outil de recherche de jurisprudence, mais son utilisation nous obligeait à consulter plusieurs volumes à feuilles mobiles pour nous

assurer que les renseignements étaient à jour. En plus d'être fastidieuse et inefficace, cette méthode de recherche s'est avérée coûteuse parce qu'elle exigeait de faire constamment des mises à jour. L'affaire a atteint son point culminant quelques semaines avant la tenue du congrès, lorsque les bibliothécaires ont tous reçu une commande non effectuée de nouveaux volumes du *Canadian Abridgment*. Lors d'une de nos réunions mensuelles, des bibliothécaires de Halifax ont décidé de renvoyer les volumes en guise de protestation et nous nous sommes alors joints à nos collègues de Calgary que nous avons rencontrés aux congrès de l'ACBD. J'ai communiqué avec le président du Canadian Publishers' Council, Denis Le May, et je lui ai demandé de me réserver une salle et une plage horaire pour tenir une réunion à l'intention des participants aux congrès pour discuter du dossier (cette réunion a probablement été la première discussion ouverte des éditeurs). Jennifer Martison de Calgary et moi avons rédigé quelques questions s'adressant au rédacteur du *Canadian Abridgment*, Gary Rodrigues. Gary a accepté bravement de venir rencontrer les participants membres pour discuter avec eux du produit et écouter leurs commentaires à cet effet. Je me rappelle encore à quel point il faisait chaud (au sens littéral et figuré) dans la salle de réunion bondée. Cette réunion a produit deux changements importants : le changement de format du *Canadian Abridgment* qui est passé de volumes à feuilles mobiles aux suppléments annuels reliés à couverture souple; et la création du Comité consultatif de rédaction du *Canadian Abridgment* grâce à une entente contractuelle conclue entre l'ACBD et Carswell. Le débat sur le format des volumes à feuilles mobiles se poursuit pour d'autres publications. Le Comité consultatif de rédaction a étendu son mandat au fil des ans, lorsque les formats et les contenus ont changé, tout en demeurant un modèle important pour les bibliothécaires qui fournissent des conseils pratiques et constructifs aux maisons d'édition juridiques.

6. En 1992, alors que je présidais le Comité consultatif de rédaction du *Canadian Abridgment*, Carswell a parrainé le banquet de clôture du congrès de Winnipeg. Tous les délégués ont fait un voyage à bord d'un train historique et ont pris un repas typiquement western dans un restaurant à l'extérieur de la ville. Nous avons été attaqués par des « bandits » sur des chevaux le long du trajet. Le train s'est arrêté et des hommes portant un mouchoir à la figure nous ont fait sortir du train de force - le président de l'époque, Denis Le May, et moi-même - et nous ont conduits à l'endroit où se tenait le banquet et où nous avons été jetés en prison jusqu'à ce qu'on « verse une rançon » pour nous libérer. Plus tard, au cours de la soirée, Denis m'a rappelé qu'il n'aurait peut-être jamais dû dire « oui » lorsque je lui ai demandé plusieurs années auparavant s'il accepterait de se présenter à la présidence. (J'avais siégé au comité des mises en candidature présidé par Denis Marshall.)

7. Pendant plusieurs années, j'ai été très active au sein du Comité de la formation permanente. Lenore Rapkin a présidé ce comité lorsqu'il a été reconstitué par la présidente Suzan Hebditch. Nous nous sommes d'abord demandé si



nous devons mettre sur pied un programme d'agrément professionnel ou si nous devons davantage nous concentrer sur des possibilités de formation professionnelle continue. Après avoir opté pour le deuxième choix, nous avons organisé des ateliers pré-congrès. Nous avons également mis sur pied un congrès itinérant. Sue Beugin s'est servi des documents de recherche législative qu'elle avait préparés dans le cadre d'un atelier pré-congrès et a présenté l'atelier dans diverses villes canadiennes. Ceci a permis aux membres qui ne pouvaient participer au congrès de se procurer les documents dans leur ville sans avoir à se déplacer. Nous avons également discuté de la possibilité d'utiliser des webinaires, et lorsque j'ai commencé à siéger au conseil d'administration, les webinaires sont devenus une réalité, grâce au travail assidu de Liana Giovando et d'autres membres du Comité de la formation permanente.

8. Un jour que je revenais d'une séance du congrès, le président John Eaton m'a arrêtée dans le couloir pour me remercier du travail accompli par ce comité que je présidais à l'époque. Il affirmait que le travail accompli par le Comité se reflétait positivement sur son poste puisque cela se traduisait par de belles réalisations. J'appréciais bien cette marque de reconnaissance de sa part, mais je me disais aussi « n'est-ce pas là le rôle même de tous comités? Quelle est la raison de cette reconnaissance? » Maintenant que je termine mon mandat de présidente, je comprends précisément ce que John voulait dire. Le succès du président ou de la présidente d'une association est directement proportionnel à la participation et au dévouement des leaders qui la compose, à savoir les membres de son conseil d'administration, les présidents de ses comités et ses membres qui occupent diverses fonctions au sein de l'association. Pour réaliser de grandes choses, on ne peut compter sur une seule personne. Tout repose sur l'effort collectif de tous les membres de l'équipe et l'équipe de l'ACBD est tout à fait remarquable.

9. Bien entendu, les nombreuses activités sociales rattachées au congrès font partie intégrante des souvenirs que je garde de l'Association — l'excursion « Maid of the Mist » à Niagara Falls; la prestation de Tom Shorthouse au piano à la soirée de réception de Carswell organisée par Ken Barnett et Jim Lang; la détente dans les sources thermales de Banff sous la neige; la soirée de jeux de société à Niagara-on-the-Lake; le pique-nique sur un bateau de croisière à Kingston; le spectacle du Cirque du Soleil sous la tente à Montréal; la représentation du Royal Winnipeg ballet ; le cours de danse en ligne en Alberta, etc. Mais plus important encore : les merveilleux « CALLègues » avec qui j'ai vécu toutes ces expériences. Le congrès est devenu un peu une vraie fête foraine pour moi, une occasion de revoir tout le monde et de prendre des nouvelles d'eux après un an.

10. Lorsque je prendrai ma retraite et que je me rappellerai les expériences vécues au sein de cette association, mes deux années à la présidence feront partie des grands moments qui resteront gravés dans ma mémoire, comme cette soirée lors d'une réunion du conseil d'administration qui a eu lieu en novembre 2012 à Toronto. Le samedi soir après le souper, nous sommes retournés à l'hôtel en déambulant sur les trottoirs jonchés des grands édifices de la ville décorés de superbes couronnes, d'arbres de Noël et de milliers de lumières scintillantes. Une faible neige s'est mise à tomber et chacun de ses flocons qui se déposait sur les lumières de Noël me rappelait tout le travail que nous avons accompli lors de nos réunions et à quel point j'étais choyée de travailler avec des professionnels aussi dévoués. Je n'oublierai jamais ce moment.

De nombreuses choses ont changé depuis que je suis membre de l'Association, c.-à-d. depuis plus de trente ans, mais quelques-unes demeurent. J'ai bien hâte de vivre encore de nombreux nouveaux souvenirs au sein de l'ACBD.

*Cyndi Murphy*  
Présidente



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# ORAL INTERVIEWS WITH PAST PRESIDENTS OF CALL ENTREVUES AVEC LES ANCIENS PRÉSIDENTS DE L'ACBD

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**Oral Interviews\* with Past Presidents of CALL: Viola Bird**  
Summarized by Heather Wylie\*\*

Viola Bird was originally planning on being a lawyer, but her legal education, interrupted by marriage and family, took almost twelve years to complete. Concerned about her chances of passing the bar, and intrigued by what was one of the first courses ever offered in law librarianship, she chose a new path, and enrolled in that program at the University of Washington. Marian Gallagher (whom Bird describes as, "...a brilliant, brilliant woman ... she was Mrs. Law Librarian of the United States, really") was the head of the program, and Bird later became assistant librarian to Gallagher's head librarian at the University of Washington. "So I owe my professional life to Marian Gallagher, I really do. I didn't think there was enough of her in that tribute [to Bird] that just appeared in the law library journal because I feel deeply indebted to her. Many other people in the association would say that she helped them. It wasn't just the University of Washington Law Library that she built. She helped build many others with her sage advice."

Bird was first introduced to AALL as a library school student when she was doing her field work at the Los Angeles County Law Library, but became actively involved in 1951 or '52, when Gallagher strongly encouraged her to attend the week long educational institute attached to the conference, that year in Colorado.

According to Bird, the association was "built by the academic librarians, the law school librarians, Yale, Harvard and Columbia, and it finally got out to Colorado and Washington. It was particularly the academic librarians that instituted it, founded it and developed it." Originally, firms were not terribly active, something Bird contributes to a lack of interest by lawyers in law librarianship. But, she says, "the firm librarians have become prominent and very active, and have helped develop AALL a lot because they began hiring professional librarians. They weren't lawyers who didn't want to be in charge of the books so to speak." Bird's contribution to AALL included editing the *Law Library Journal*, as well as participation on various committees. She commented particularly about her involvement with the Scholarship Committee—"It was quite an active and prominent committee and I think that was one of the reasons I was finally elected to the AALL Board."

Bird's link to Canadian law librarians spanned her entire career—"When I was in library school a woman, and you've

run on to her name a lot, by the name of Diana Priestly came down from UBC in Vancouver, to go to library school at the University of Washington. So Diana and I were two lawyers in library school at the same time. I was acquainted with her and a few others from Toronto, librarians, because they were her friends." Bird goes on to mention many familiar names including Marianne Scott, Anne Brown [Great Library, Toronto], Rosemary McCormick [McGill, then National Librarian], Margaret Banks: "...because of my close relationship with Diana, I knew all those people." She also worked closely with Lillian MacPherson at the University of Washington.

Eventually, Bird's connection to Canadian librarianship took on a very specific role in our profession's history in Canada. After Bird retired from the University of Washington, finishing her "twenty years to the day," she was asked to come up to the National Library in Ottawa and work on a survey of law collections held by firms, academic law libraries and government law libraries. She and staff from the National Library travelled the country assessing collections—the goal was to determine if "there [were] any collections that were of real value that were unknown." At the time, her government contract was a contract "with the Queen," and she said, "So, I've always felt very honoured about that." She adds that, despite having travelled to British Columbia from Seattle many times, for weekends and summer vacations with her family, when she "had to learn all about Canada and the provinces in doing the survey...then it became a complete nation." Bird was named an "honoured" member of CALL, and comments, "...speaking of my respect for Canadians use of language, I was given the honour of being an honorary member. It must have been one of the first, I don't know but because of this survey, I suppose, honorary member. All of a sudden I was notified that they had changed it. We are "honoured" members and I think that's a nice refinement. That's what I mean about your use of the English language. We just go on in America "honorary". We wouldn't even think of the word "honoured." So, yes, I am an honoured member."

Bird returned to Washington after completing the survey, and when Marian Gallagher called, she returned to work at a downtown Seattle firm, Preston Thorgrimson and Ellis. "I went and I had no idea how long I'd work but I worked until I was 81 years old down there; then I thought it was time to really retire." Bird aptly sums up her career in the final line of the interview, "I've just lived a long time."

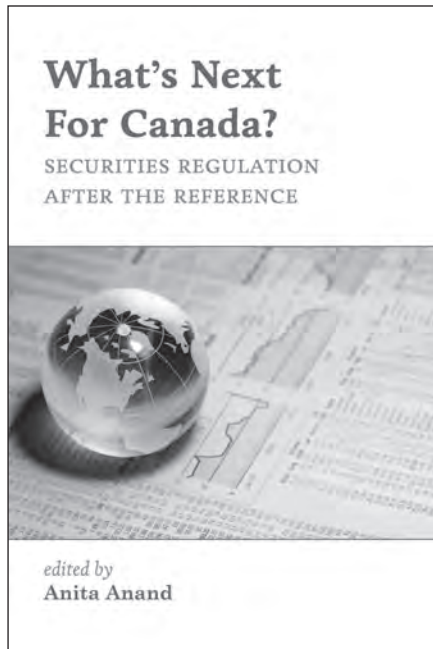
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\* This is a summary of an interview with Viola Bird dated Friday, August 26th, 2005 by phone.

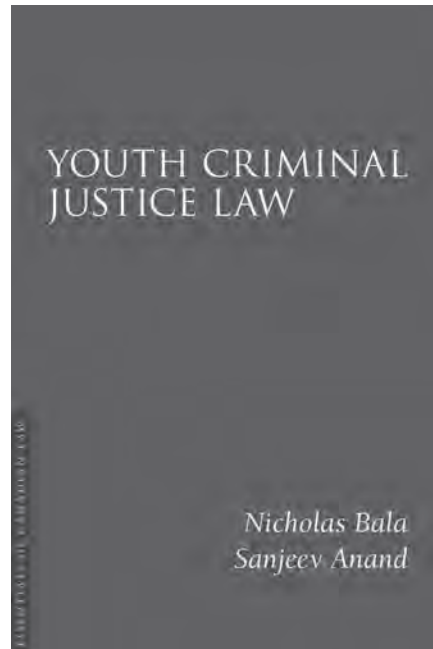
\*\* © Heather Wylie 2013. Heather Wylie is a Law Librarian at Alberta Law Libraries, Calgary. Viola Bird was AALL President in 1971-72 at the time when CALL (at that time a chapter of AALL) decided to break (amicably, of course) with AALL and go its own way. Later in her career, Viola accepted a commission from the National Library of Canada to carry out a survey of law library resources in Canada.

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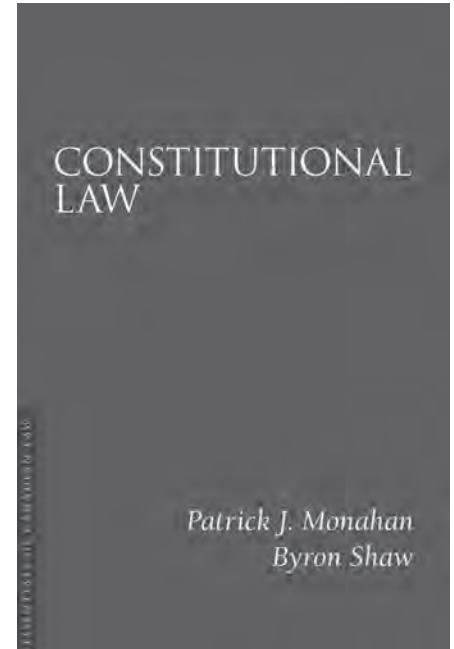
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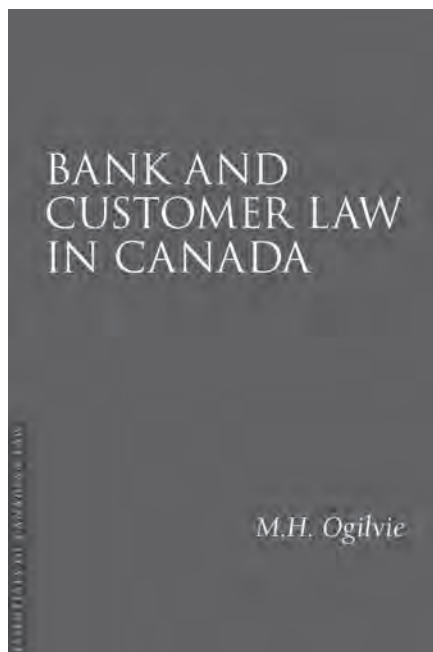
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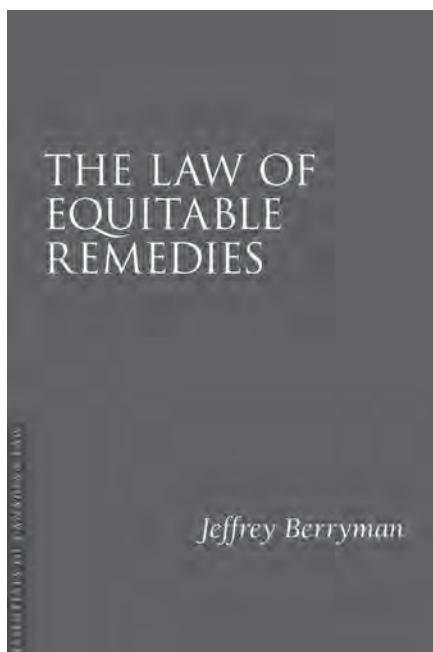
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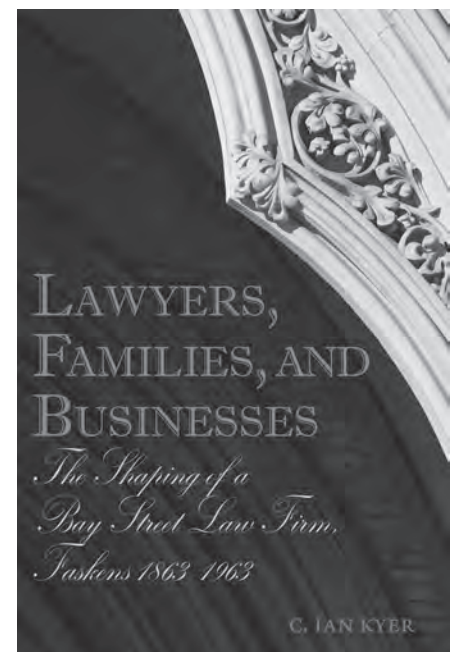
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## LAW VIA THE INTERNET 2012: REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE\*

By Yemisi Dina\*\*

Cornell University, located in Ithaca, New York hosted the LIVI (Law via the Internet) 2012. The conference also marked the twentieth anniversary of the LIIs (Legal Information Institutes) of the world, which have grown exponentially. The anniversary was not a cake-eating celebration but a two-day deliberation with members of an open access society who have been striving to make legal information freely available on the Internet. Many of the speakers at the sessions shared their experiences from the different projects they have been working on over the past twenty years or more, and the LIIs continue to improve. It was a great experience to see how many of these LIIs have grown, are still growing and are using technological advancements to make legal information freely accessible.

Delegates at this conference were not just librarians but also information scientists, legal practitioners, programmers, software developers, academics, government officials, members of non-profit and for-profit organizations, and policy makers. All continents were represented at this unique gathering, with participants from 36 countries of the world. It was

a great opportunity to be a part of the deliberation at this event, particularly given that I passionately follow the trends and activities of the LIIs of the world.

The opportunity for me to participate at this great event came about as a result of the Janine Miller Fellowship of CALL/ACBD and CanLII. My main motivation for attending this conference was to build further on my current research plan: reporting and digitizing the case law of customary courts in Nigeria. I was able to meet and speak with other people at the conference who are currently working on similar projects.

The following is my account of the sessions I attended at this conference. Sessions were held concurrently and divided into five thematic tracks. The organizers of the conference have made presentations and videos available on the conference website, and in the footnotes I have provided links to each session I attended.

### **Liberating the Law Yet Further** **Richard Susskind**

The keynote speaker for the first day, Richard Susskind, explained that the future of the legal information world lies in finding creative ways to satisfy customers/clients; therefore, we have to invent new ways of delivering service in order to make the law available to everyone all the time. Furthermore, he added, technology is the great driver of change in the legal profession—it will help lawyers enhance their profiles and performance as well as provide free legal information (via the internet) along with outsourcing and delivering information.

Using his typical predictive style, Susskind said that tomorrow's lawyers must use alternative work methods to deliver services to their clients. He identified new jobs for lawyers, such as commoditization of information using disruptive technologies. In order to achieve the changes in the legal profession, Susskind suggested the following models:

- Bespoke model: Members of the legal profession can use this model when dealing with their clients following this order: standardized→systematized→packaged→commodities. According to Susskind, this model will present a better and cheaper way for clients to find legal information.



*LVI 2012 Conference Banner*

\* © Yemini Dina 2013.

\*\* Yemisi Dina was the recipient of CALL/ACBD's 2012 Janine Miller Fellowship, which enabled her to participate in the Law via the Internet 2012 Conference. She is Associate Librarian/Head of Public Services, Osgoode Hall Law School Library, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

- Decomposing model: To Susskind, this model is vital for any piece of law. This model allows legal information to be broken down to reduce costs and allow free access to law.

He concluded by noting that governments should use both reactive and proactive approaches to making law accessible.

### **Bedfellows: What Open Access Has to do with Public Engagement and Why**

**Thomas R. Bruce, Kerry Anderson & Andrew Rens**

The speakers discussed how open access provides a means of engaging the public and how it can be improved. They suggested that user-friendly interfaces are critical and observed that providing technical help is a general problem. They called for a highly-developed, user-friendly infrastructure that involves more traditional research and is developed by the members of the public.

Securing sources of funding was identified as a structural problem for many open access projects: the speakers have found that governments are limited in what they can support and researchers are limited by what they can undertake. The speakers shared the implementation prototype for *seylii.org*, in which the open source software Drupal was used successfully.

### **When the Dog Catches the Car: CanLII's Evolution from Free Law Concept to Cornerstone of Canadian Legal Research to Potential Commercial Competitor**

**Colin Lachance<sup>1</sup>**

Colin Lachance discussed the history of CanLII, highlighting its widespread and growing use. He outlined future plans for CanLII, based on its strategic plan, and focussed on permanence, content, technology and policy. Lachance spoke of the importance of partnership and collaboration, citing the success of links between CanLII and its partners: Lancaster House, Maritime Law Book, Slaw.ca, and the British Columbia Provincial Courts.

From the questions and discussion that followed this session, it was obvious that many of the delegates saw CanLII as a LII success story and wanted to learn from its team.

### **Can We Trust What is Online? Conclusions from the National Inventory of Legal Materials**

**Tina S. Ching, Emily Feltren & Judy Gaskell<sup>2</sup>**

This presentation was based on a project that took an inventory of legal resources in all formats, including print, microform, CD-ROM, and online from federal, state, county,



*Colin Lachance Presentation Slide*

and municipal levels in the United States. Volunteers from across the U.S. did most of the work, and the Library of Congress conducted a federal inventory. The inventory covered 7,000 titles. One of the highlights of this project was the promotion and enforcement of the *Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act*, which requires that “online state legal materials deemed to be official will be preserved and made permanently available to the public in unaltered form.”

### **The Promise and Peril of Using ICTs to Advance the Rule of Law and Access to Justice**

**Rebecca Vernon<sup>3</sup>**

The speaker at this session shared her experience with two projects using information and computer technologies (ICT) to advance the rule of law and access to justice in Asia. One project was carried out virtually and the other in person. “Training of Criminal Defense Lawyers in China” was carried out mostly online. The project showed criminal defence lawyers in China how to use information technology in their day-to-day activities.

In contrast, “Digitization and Automation of Cases in Manila, Philippines” involved direct resourcing and training for judges in the high court in Manila. It provided a kiosk in the court for members of the public to access digitized resources through an online portal. Vernon noted that the project encountered obstacles from stakeholders who opposed modernization.

Vernon shared tips she learned from developing the concept and design of the project. She observed that it was important to identify and understand the problem being ad-

<sup>1</sup> Presentation available at <http://blog.law.cornell.edu/lvi2012/presentation/when-the-dog-catches-the-car-canliis-evolution-from-free-law-concept-to-cornerstone-of-canadian-legal-research-to-potential-commercial-competitor/>.

<sup>2</sup> The preliminary report is available at <http://www.aallnet.org/Documents/Government-Relations/2011-2012-Preliminary-Analysis-of-AALLs-State-Legal-Inventories.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Presentation available at <http://blog.law.cornell.edu/lvi2012/presentation/the-promise-and-peril-of-using-icts-to-advance-the-rule-of-law-and-access-to-justice/>.

dressed, to know the system you are working with, and to use local designers and key experts. She emphasised the need to monitor and evaluate the project, paying attention to what is working and what is not. Other important aspects were the introduction and training, showing a high level of support, and augmenting all this with traditional methods.

**Working with Free Access to Law Initiatives: Narratives from Africa (Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Malawi, Seychelles, Nigeria, AfricanLII)<sup>4</sup>**

This session featured representatives of Legal Information Institutes from various African countries who spoke about current and future developments in their countries. The speakers all reiterated that they were very keen to collaborate with libraries across North America to digitize materials from the African countries that might be in their collections as many of these materials are no longer available in their original jurisdiction.

A librarian in the audience proposed following up with me on the idea that North American libraries should consider

adopting and partnering with some of these projects. Food for thought!

**Library Tour**

A conference like this cannot happen without a library tour. Our tour was of the impressive Cornell Law Library. The library collection includes a collection of the Laws of Liberia, which are not available anywhere else in the world. One of the delegates at the conference, a representative of the Ministry of Attorney General, Liberia, was particularly excited to know about the existence of these materials.

**Conclusion**

The opportunity given to me as a recipient of the Janine Miller Fellowship has been a fulfilling experience. It opened a lot of windows of opportunity! In addition to librarians, I met a lot of other professionals who had a lot to share and are willing to continue networking and exploring.



*Cornell Law Library Reading Room*

<sup>4</sup> Presentation available at <http://blog.law.cornell.edu/lvi2012/presentation/working-with-free-access-to-law-initiatives-narratives-from-africa/>. Other videos and presentations at this conference are available at <http://blog.law.cornell.edu/lvi2012/video/> and <http://blog.law.cornell.edu/lvi2012/schedule/presentations/>.



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# THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES / ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE DROIT: A CONTINUING HISTORY, 1988-2012\*

By Janet M. Moss\*\*

## PART I: GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE, AND ADMINISTRATION

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### Sommaire

Dans la première partie de cet article (divisé en quatre parties), l'auteur fournit des informations sur l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit : sur sa constitution et ses lois, les catégories de membres, le plan de travail, le plan stratégique, les comités, les groupes d'intérêts spéciaux, le Bureau national et la croissance du bilinguisme au sein de l'Association. On y discute également des finances, de l'appartenance, de la reconnaissance des membres, des récompenses, des archives et du projet d'histoire orale.

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### Introduction

I joined CALL/ACBD in 1991, within months of taking up my position as Catalogue/Documents Librarian at the University of New Brunswick's Law Library. I attended my first conference in Winnipeg in 1992. I was so impressed with the friendliness of CALL/ACBD members and their willingness to help a new law librarian. Through my involvement with CALL/ACBD's Special Interest Groups (SIGs), committees, and boards, I have been rewarded not only with freely shared

knowledge and professional support, but also with friendships that have now spanned decades.

I'd been a CALL/ACBD member for several years before I discovered Dr. Margaret Banks' history of the first twenty-five years of CALL/ACBD, which had been published as a special issue of the *CALL Newsletter / Bulletin* in 1988. Through it, I was introduced to the pioneering efforts of those early Canadian law librarians who saw the need for a Canadian law library association, and to the evolution of CALL/ACBD from a meeting of "The Boston Eight" to a national association with a membership of almost 400.

For those who are newer members now, I hope that you will enjoy this history of the second twenty-five years of CALL/ACBD and the background it provides as to how CALL/ACBD has developed into the organization it is today.<sup>1</sup> And for those who, like me, have been active in CALL/ACBD for much of the period under discussion, I hope it will bring back fond memories of past CALL/ACBD activities and events. I'd be especially pleased if this work serves as an incentive for members to read or re-read Banks' earlier history.

Those interested in a snapshot of the Association at any specific point in time can peruse the journal issues for that year, especially the "President's Letter" and the "Proceedings

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<sup>1</sup> Thanks must be extended to the University of New Brunswick for providing me with a six-month sabbatical leave in 2011 so that I could pursue this project. Thanks must also be expressed to my colleagues at the Gerard V. La Forest Law Library at UNB who took on extra responsibilities during that six-month period while I was away. In particular, I want to thank Catherine Cotter, who was Acting Head of the library during my leave. I also appreciate the support I received from the staff in Archives & Special Collections at the Elizabeth Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba. As well as providing me with assistance during my visit there to consult the CALL/ACBD archives, I was supported financially through one of their T. Glendenning Hamilton Research Grants.

The support of CALL/ACBD Archivist John Eaton, as well as the past two CALL/ACBD Executive Boards, has been essential to this research project. Without John's original organizational work, supplemented by the work of summer students hired with CALL/ACBD support, this work would not have been possible. And finally, a huge thank-you to my husband Stephen for his patience and support this past year as I continued writing this history post-sabbatical.

of the Annual General Meeting.”<sup>2</sup> Therefore, I thought this work would be more useful if it was organized thematically rather than chronologically. While I hope I have touched upon the major trends and achievements of the period, I am very aware that there is more research waiting to be done, and topics that deserve a fuller treatment. There is certainly ample scope for future historians!

## 1. GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE, AND ADMINISTRATION

### 1.01 Constitution and By-Laws

#### *Constitution, By-Laws and Constitutional Review*

Dr. Banks, in her 1988 history of the first 25 years of CALL/ACBD, includes (1) texts of the original 1963 Constitution and By-laws of the Association, (2) the 1973 Constitution and By-laws, and (3) the Corporate Charter of 1981, when CALL/ACBD became a federal corporation without share capital pursuant to the *Canada Corporations Act*. In 1981 CALL/ACBD ceased to have a written constitution, and the Corporate Charter and by-laws became the governing or “constitutional” documents of the Association.

The objects of the Corporation are established in the Corporate Charter as follows:

- a) To promote law librarianship, to develop and increase the usefulness of Canadian law libraries, and to foster a spirit of co-operation among them.
- b) To provide a forum for meetings of persons engaged or interested in law library work and to encourage professional self-development.
- c) To co-operate with other organizations which tend to promote the objects of the Association or the interest of its members.<sup>3</sup>

The Corporate Charter, including these objects, has remained unchanged since incorporation.<sup>4</sup>

In 1989, President Joan Fraser announced a comprehensive constitutional review process, to be carried out by a Special Committee on Constitutional Review. Issues that prompted the Executive Board to begin this process included confusion

within the membership between the role of committees and that of SIGs and the lack of any mention of SIGs in the by-laws; a requirement for the by-laws to be updated due to new policies at Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada; and the perceived need for a review of the composition, role, and terms of office of the Executive Board. In particular, there were concerns about the workload of Executive Board members and the six-year time commitment required of anyone interested in assuming the position of President.

At the post-conference Executive Board meeting, Lillian MacPherson was appointed Chair of the Special Committee, with Wendy Header-Moan and Cyndi Murphy as committee members. The terms of reference of the Committee were:

to examine and make recommendations upon the organization and functioning of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit in the context of its growth and changing needs, especially in relation to:

- 1) The general organization, both statutory and optional, of the administration and finances of the Association;
- 2) The By-laws;
- 3) The Legal Information and Library Education Trust;
- 4) The roles and terms of officers;
- 5) The role of Committees and Special Interest Groups;
- 6) Any other matters which in the opinion of the Special Committee may be necessary to discharge its mandate, or to identify to the Executive more general issues which may be relevant.<sup>5</sup>

The Committee held a forum at the 1990 conference to solicit input from members, and the by-laws and organizational structures of other library associations were examined for useful models for CALL/ACBD. An interim report was released at the 1991 conference, with the final report submitted to the Executive Board for their 1991 mid-year meeting. At that meeting the Executive Board discussed and made decisions on all recommendations.

The Committee concentrated on four areas: the structure of the Executive Board; liaison appointments to other

<sup>2</sup> A note on sources: the main sources consulted for this work were Association documents: the proceedings of annual general meetings; Executive Board minutes; conference programs; columns, articles, and reports published in the *CALL Newsletter/Bulletin* and its successors; publications such as the annual directory, the union list of periodicals, and occasional papers; and archival correspondence files. For the earlier years, these are print publications, housed in the CALL/ACBD archives at Archives and Special Collections, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba. Increasingly, these sources are available electronically on the CALL/ACBD website. Margaret Banks' history of the pre-1988 period was the main source for background information about that period.

In the interests of readability, only direct quotations and major Association decisions such as resolutions and new initiatives and policies are footnoted. For those curious about sources or interested in further research, I am happy to provide additional documentation upon request, and will be depositing a copy of this text with all sources included at the CALL/ACBD archives.

<sup>3</sup> Margaret A Banks, “The Canadian Association of Law Libraries / L'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit: A History” (1988) 13:Special Issue CALL Newsletter 1 at 41.

<sup>4</sup> Much of the detail as to the governance and operation of the Association is contained in the by-laws. Unlike the Corporate Charter, the by-laws have been updated many times. At times, these changes have been part of a major review such as the Constitutional Review of 1991, but most changes have been relatively minor, reflecting a concern with only one section of the by-laws or with updating language for consistency or to reflect technological changes.

<sup>5</sup> Patricia M Young, “President’s Letter” (1990) 15:2 Can L L 47 at 47.



organizations; the role of committees and SIGs; and CALL/ACBD's relationship with local law library groups.<sup>6</sup> The Committee asked members for comments on the objects of the Association as set out in the Corporate Charter. Since members were satisfied with them, no changes were recommended.

Regarding the structure of the Executive Board, the Committee recommended that the position of Past President be eliminated and a new position of President-Elect be created. This was the only major recommendation in the report that was not accepted—the Executive Board remained unchanged, with the same composition as it has today.<sup>7</sup> One suggestion that came up in the consultation—that the Executive Board should include representatives of all types of law libraries—was not included in the Committee's recommendations. Recommendations addressing the workload of Executive Board members, such as suggesting the addition of a line to the annual budget for administrative and clerical support and reviewing the duties of each member of the Board so as to achieve a more equitable balance of workload, were approved.

Many recommendations dealt with the appointment of liaisons to other organizations. Recommendations also included proposed changes to the by-laws to provide for the President to make such appointments, for the appointments to be for a two-year term to correspond to the President's term of office, and for those appointed to be required to report annually to the Executive Board.

To provide clarity as to the operation of committees, it was recommended that by-law amendments make it clear that committees can be established and dissolved only by the Executive Board, and that the Chair and members of standing committees be appointed by the President for a two-year term corresponding to the President's term of office. This was modified by the Executive Board to have the President appointing the Chair and approving suggestions from the Chair for other committee members.

New by-laws were proposed regarding SIGs. New SIGs would be created by the Executive Board, by approving a written petition of 15 or more voting members of the Association (changed by Executive Board to 10 members). Existing SIGs would have two years from the approval of the by-law amendments to submit a written petition, with failure to do so resulting in dissolution of the SIG. And finally, failure

to report at two consecutive AGMs would result in automatic dissolution of a SIG, as would a written petition from two-thirds of the voting members of the group.

The Committee reported that there was little support outside CALL/ACBD for the creation of a chapter structure for CALL/ACBD. Instead, a variety of recommendations were made to improve communications with the local law library associations.

This review led to a major revision of the by-laws, which was carried out by By-laws Committee Chair Margaret Banks. A revised set of by-laws was approved at the 1992 AGM.<sup>8</sup> As well as incorporating the approved recommendations from the constitutional review process, this by-law revision corrected deficiencies noted by the Dept. of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, incorporated gender-neutral language throughout, and made provision for the Executive Board to meet by telephone. These new by-laws were approved by Consumer and Corporate Affairs in December 1992, and so came into effect.

More recent changes include a 2005 amendment to allow electronic voting in elections and a major revision in 2008 to update language and provide more flexibility in procedures.<sup>9</sup> By-laws Committee Chair Catherine Cotter explained in her 2008 annual report:

Things which needed to be done in writing have been changed so that they can instead be done electronically, by telephone, or by another method; this results in much more flexibility to call meetings, release information to the membership, etc. and reflects how operations are currently being conducted.<sup>10</sup>

### *Membership Categories*

Over the years changes to the membership categories have been made in the by-laws and they have on occasion proved to be controversial. In 1987, there were three categories of members: active individual members, institutional/corporate members, and honoured members. The category of life members for retired law librarians had been eliminated but was soon restored for those already so designated.<sup>11</sup> An emeritus or retired member status was created for new retirees. The 1992 by-law revision established the student member category and

<sup>6</sup> *Final Report of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit Special Committee on Constitutional Review*, (1991) at 1-2 (Chair: Lillian MacPherson), Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, (A.10.41) Box 11 Folder 3) [*Special Committee on Constitutional Review*].

<sup>7</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Meeting (held on 1-2 November 1991) at 3-4, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

<sup>8</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting held May 11-13, 1992 at Winnipeg, Manitoba" (1992) 17:3 Can L L 104 at 108 [CALL/ACBD, "1992 AGM"].

<sup>9</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "43rd Annual General Meeting, May 15-18, 2005, St. John's, Newfoundland" (2005) 30:3 Can L Libr Rev 157 at 175.

<sup>10</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "46th Annual General Meeting, May 25-28, 2008, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan" (2008) 33:3 Can L Libr Rev 368 at 371.

<sup>11</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "CALL/ACBD Conference 1987: Proceedings of the Annual Meeting held May 12 to May 14, 1987, Toronto, Ontario" (1987) 12:3 CALL Newsletter 71 at 81-82.

set the fee for student and retired members at one-third of the active individual rate.<sup>12</sup>

In 2005 the Executive Board engaged in a reexamination of the membership categories, with a view to changing the institutional/corporate membership so as to encourage more individual memberships. At that time an institutional membership allowed an institution to have one designated member who could be changed by request. Several models were considered, leading to a resolution at the 2006 AGM to increase the membership dues for institutional/corporate members to \$260.00, twice the individual member rate. In explaining the rationale for the resolution, President John Sadler explained:

CALL/ACBD's well being and effectiveness as an organization depend on an active, engaged and growing membership. The Executive Board wants to encourage as many people as possible with an interest in the aims of the organization to join as Active Individual Members, which should be the norm. The Institutional/Corporate Member category, which carries with it certain administrative costs for the association, is intended primarily to accommodate organizations which will not pay for personal memberships in professional organizations.<sup>13</sup>

This resolution was, however, defeated, with the majority of the opposition coming from members whose employers would not pay individual memberships and who felt they should not be so penalized. At its post-conference meeting, the Executive Board struck a subcommittee to develop an alternative proposal for dealing with institutional memberships. Its recommendation was to discontinue the institutional / individual distinction and have only one regular membership category to be called an active member.

This proposal and the required by-law amendments were brought forward at the 2007 AGM, where they were approved.<sup>14</sup> Also included in these by-law changes was a 'one-time only' 50% reduction in fees for new active members.

## 1.02 CALL/ACBD'S Working Plan

In addition to the constitutional review of the 1989-1991 period, there were two other major reviews of the Association's direction, structure and activities. President Neil Campbell mentioned the need for a long-range plan for the Association

in his inaugural address in 1993, and in 1994 the Executive Board began the process of developing a strategic plan for the Association. The focus of the 1994 work was to develop ideas that would be presented to the new Executive in 1995. The new Executive continued work on the plan. Anne Crocker, in her "President's Letter" in the winter 1995 issue of *Canadian Law Libraries/Bibliothèques de droit canadiennes* described the plan as follows:

The purpose of the plan is not to set fixed goals and deadlines as much as it is to enunciate principles, objectives and strategies which can be modified and adjusted as CALL grows and changes .... It involves reviewing the current organizational structure of CALL to assure that it is appropriate for what we want to accomplish, and it involves assigning responsibilities to different positions and groups within CALL to ensure that the work goes on.<sup>15</sup>

In May 1997, the Working Plan was finally adopted by the Executive Board, and then presented to the membership at the 1997 AGM by Past President Neil Campbell. Neil described it as "a blueprint for the work of the Association."<sup>16</sup>

The document began with the objects of the Association and mentioned other sources of input into the plan, including resolutions, AGM and Executive Board minutes, the budget and financial plan of the Association. The plan included six main headings: promote law librarianship, education, research, advocacy, administration, and finance. Under each, the relevant object(s) of the Association was stated, followed by one or more goals, and then a number of activities through which each goal could be achieved. These activities reflected current practice, new initiatives, and improvements to current practice.

As an example, under "Promote law librarianship" and the subheading "Publications" was the goal, "To expand the quality and scope of CALL/ACBD publications." Activities listed included development of an electronic version of *Canadian Law Libraries/Bibliothèques de droit canadiennes*, more francophone/civil law articles, a review of the roles and duties of the Editorial Board, and the creation of a procedural manual for the Editorial Board. Activities were also identified for other Association publications, including the website.<sup>17</sup>

This document continued to be updated, at least during the 1997-1999 period, and served to guide the activities of the organization for some time.

<sup>12</sup> CALL/ACBD, "1992 AGM," *supra* note 8 at 117.

<sup>13</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "44th Annual General Meeting, May 7-10, 2006, Edmonton, Alberta" (2006) 31:3 Can L Libr Rev 144 at 163.

<sup>14</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "45th Annual General Meeting, May 6-9, 2007, Ottawa, Ontario" (2007) 32:3 Can L Libr Rev 132 at 148-49.

<sup>15</sup> C Anne Crocker, "President's Letter/Le mot de la présidente" (1995) 20:5 Can L L 199 at 199.

<sup>16</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "Annual General Meeting 1997, May 25-28, 1997, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, New Brunswick" (1997) 22:3 Can L L 113 at 117.

<sup>17</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit Executive Board, "The Working Plan of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries" (1997) 22:5 Can L L 228.

### 1.03 CALL/ACBD'S Strategic Plan

It was more than a decade later that the next major planning process for the Association was initiated. Unlike the 1994-1997 process, which focused on goals and activities without recommending major changes to the organization of the Association, the process initiated in 2009 by President Anne Matthewman and her Executive and continued by the new Executive Board led by Rosalie Fox resulted in significant restructuring.

In her President's Report at the 2009 AGM, Anne Matthewman mentioned some of the challenges facing the Association that prompted the Executive Board to undertake this new strategic planning process—the relative age of CALL/ACBD members, changes in the practice of law and the related function of law libraries, economic exigencies, and technological change. The process began with a survey of those working in law libraries, both members and non-members, to get a sense of priorities—e.g., what did law librarians value, where did they see themselves and the profession in the next five years, how did they see themselves fitting in to the new digital reality, and finally, what did they most want CALL/ACBD to do for them and what could be sacrificed to move the Association in the desired direction? With the assistance of a facilitator, the Board held a strategic planning session just prior to the 2009 conference, to assess the survey results and look at vision and initiatives. A draft strategic plan and vision statement was developed, and later that year, a second members' survey was circulated to validate that plan.

Meanwhile, an Executive Subcommittee on Organizational Review was formed with the following mandate:

- To determine what the optimum reporting relationship between the committees and the Executive might look like;
- To align the committees to reflect the current strategic priorities of the Association;
- To review the existing committees and their mandates and determine if they were still essential to fulfilling the Association's goals, and make recommendations to the Executive regarding their continuity, terms of reference and membership.<sup>18</sup>

At the 2009 mid-year meeting, the strategic plan was finalized and the report of the Subcommittee on Organizational Review was presented. It recommended a new structure for the Association whereby each committee or editorial board would have an executive liaison, and Executive Board members would have responsibility for a portfolio and act as liaison to the committees within that portfolio. While some editorial boards and committees already had an executive liaison, this would be a new development for many committees.

The portfolios identified were Professional Development,

Membership Services, Communications, External Relations / Partnerships and Advocacy, and Administration. The Subcommittee also recommended that some committees be replaced by individual appointments—a By-laws Expert and an Archivist—and that some, such as the Statistics Committee and the Preservation Needs of Law Libraries Committee, be discontinued altogether. It was felt that an Association Statistician could be sought to look after the Association's statistical needs and that a SIG might be a more appropriated forum for members interested in preservation issues. The Subcommittee's recommendations were approved by the Executive Board.<sup>19</sup>

The Board also approved a number of strategic priorities, some short-term, some longer-term:

- Provide a rich, relevant and accessible array of opportunities for learning, development and networking;
- Adopt structures and practices that ensure effectiveness, alignment with the Association's directions and priorities and sustainability;
- Conduct an assessment to determine what CALL/ACBD resources we already have and what our members need;
- Re-design the website to incorporate interactive technologies, and more relevant and updated content;
- Encourage/leverage learning opportunities by providing the capacity to offer webinars through National Office;
- Seek status for CALL/ACBD as an accrediting body, adopt AALL competencies but put into the Canadian context, partner to deliver training (a long-term initiative).<sup>20</sup>

Since 2009, progress has been made on a number of these priorities, most notably the redesign of the website, the hosting of successful series of webinars, and a thorough financial review.

### 1.04 Committees and Special Interest Groups

Because the distinction between committees and SIGs was not clear to many members, in the late 1980s the Executive Board asked Marilyn Rennick to prepare a report on committees and SIGs, to clarify the roles of each and to make recommendations. She reported in October 1987, with her recommendations being accepted by the Executive Board.

President Joan Fraser, in an article in the newsletter titled "The Organization of CALL/ACBD," explained the distinctions that Marilyn had articulated: "... Committees should be task-oriented, doing specified work for the Association ... SIGs should be groups of members with common concerns."<sup>21</sup> She went on to list the recommendations for committees. They should exist to perform specific tasks;

<sup>18</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Record of Decisions from Meeting (held on 15-16 November 2009) at 3 (on file with author).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid* at 5.

<sup>20</sup> Rosalie Fox, "President's Letter/Le mot de la présidente" (2009) 34:5 Can L Libr Rev 223 at 223.

<sup>21</sup> Joan N Fraser, "The Organization of CALL/ACBD" (1987) 12:5 CALL Newsletter 132 at 132.



have a clear mandate from the Executive; be comprised of a limited number of members; have members appointed by the Executive for a specific term of office; and should have business conducted by its members.

SIGs, on the other hand, did not have terms of reference specified by the Executive Board and elected their own Chair. They could be type-of-library groups or groups that evolve from time to time in response to concerns of members with common interests. SIGs might have year-round projects; they might sponsor programs at the annual conference, or they might just meet to exchange information—it was up to each SIG to decide.

Although the role of SIGs was thereby clarified, they continued to have no official status in the by-laws. Correcting this oversight was one of the issues referred to the Special Committee on Constitutional Review when it was established in 1989.

### *Committees*

The Association has had committees from its earliest days, with the Constitution giving the authority to create committees to the Executive Board. These included on-going committees as well as special committees assigned a short-term task. Banks lists the following standing committees in 1987: Committee on By-laws, Committee on Law Library Statistics, Committee on Placement, Eunice Beeson Memorial Travel Assistance Fund, Diana M. Priestly Scholarship, Nominations Committee, and Elections Committee. Special committees had also existed, including a Special Committee on Copyright. The annual Conference Planning Committees were also very active, although not listed by Dr. Banks.

Because committees are created by the Executive to lead Association activity in an area deemed a priority by the Association, a look at the creation of new committees and the demise of others is a good way to survey the changing priorities and growth of activities within CALL/ACBD. Of the 1987 committees, By-laws, Nominations and Elections were strictly administrative in nature. Only the Statistics Committee, the Placement Committee and the two committees administering scholarship/bursary funds were providing services to members or advocacy on behalf of the Association. In 1989, a Special Committee on Copyright was again formed. It later became a standing committee, still active today, reflecting the continuing importance of this topic to members. The position of Association Archivist (later Archives Committee) was also established that year, though it was a few more years before the position was filled.

The next two new committees to be formed were the Committee on Preservation Needs of Law Libraries and the Public Relations Committee, both formed in 1990. 1991 saw the creation of the Vendors Liaison Committee. In 1993, the CALL Research Agenda Committee, which later became the Committee to Promote Research, was formed. 1996 saw the creation of the Education Committee, the Financial Advisory Committee, and the Web Page Advisory Committee.

This committee transitioned to a Website Editorial Board, following the model of the Editorial Board of Canadian Law Library Review/Revue canadienne des bibliothèques de droit.

The Organizational Orienteering Committee, which changed names over the years but was responsible for planning a session for first-time delegates at the annual conference, began in 1997. The committee to administer the CALL/ACBD Award for Excellence in Legal Publishing began in 1998, and the Placement Committee was discontinued as its duties, much reduced due to the availability of electronic means of communication, were taken over by the National Office.

The 2000s were a period of stability for CALL/ACBD committees, with few new standing committees formed. The year 2000 saw the creation of the Scholarships Committee, later the Scholarships and Awards Committee. It assumed the duties of the Diana M. Priestly Memorial Scholarship Committee and the award-granting responsibilities of the Education Committee. The only other additions to the committee list came with the CanLII Advisory Committee (2003) and the KF Modified Committee (2004).

The 2009 strategic planning process resulted in some significant changes to CALL/ACBD committees. Two committees, Preservation Needs of Law Libraries and Statistics, were disbanded. Others were renamed or reorganized.

Committees were grouped according to function, and one of the Executive Board Members at Large served as the liaison to each grouping of committees and other programs. The Elections, Nominations, and Financial Advisory Committees were in the Administration group. The KF Modified Committee became part of the Communications group. The Education Committee, the Conference Planning Committees, and the Committee to Promote Research formed the Professional Development group. A new Member Services and Advocacy Committee replaced the Public Relations Committee, and together with the Scholarships and Awards Committee and the new Mentoring Committee (formerly a subcommittee of the Education Committee) were part of the Member Services group. Finally, the Hugh Lawford Award for Excellence in Legal Publishing, CanLII, Copyright, and Vendors Liaison committees became part of the External Relations / Partnerships & Advocacy group.

Some committees did not really function as committees—they were committees of one. This reality was acknowledged in the review, with the Archives Committee becoming the position of Association Archivist and the By-Laws Committee becoming the position of By-Laws Expert. The Eunice Beeson Memorial Fund and the First Timers' Program were no longer designated as committees. The First Timers program became a responsibility of the Member Services and Advocacy Committee and the administration of the Eunice Beeson Memorial Fund became the responsibility of one of the Members at Large. Since then the Member Services and Advocacy Committee has been split into the Membership Development Committee and the Advocacy and Communications Committee.

## *Special Interest Groups (SIGs)*

SIGs formed informally in the later 1970s and held business meetings and organized conference programs at the annual conferences. Banks lists the SIGs existing in 1987: Academic Law Libraries, Civilist Libraries, Computer Assisted Legal Research, Courthouse and Law Society Libraries, Criminal Justice, Government Libraries, Official Publications, Private Law Libraries, and Technical Services, with subcommittees on cataloguing, classification, acquisitions and users groups for KF Modified Classification and UTLAS users. As with the committees, the ebb and flow of SIGs gives some idea of the interests of Association members.

The Civilist Libraries SIG, though listed by Banks, made no annual reports in either 1988 or 1989, and was considered defunct by the Executive Board in 1990. Similarly the Criminal Justice SIG was not active during this period, and was officially dropped from the SIG roster after the constitutional review of the early 1990s. The Government Libraries and the Official Publications SIGs, which had been holding joint meetings for several years, merged in 1989. In 1990, the Technical Services SIG decided that due to automation, technical services functions were now more integrated than in the past, and therefore their subcommittees for acquisitions and cataloguing were no longer necessary. Two new user group SIGs were formed during this period—the short-lived NOTIS Users Group and an InMagic Users Group (both NOTIS and InMagic being popular library systems of the day).

The by-law changes that resulted from the constitutional review were approved in December 1992. SIGs were now recognized in the by-laws, and existing SIGs had until December 1994 to petition for official status.<sup>22</sup>

By 1997, the Association had twelve SIGs with official status: six type-of-library SIGs—Academic, Corporate, Courthouse and Law Society, Attorney General/DOJ, and Private—and six others: Electronic Information, Technical Services, and users groups for InMagic, ISM/Users, KF Modified, and Special Libraries Cataloguing (SLUG). The ISM and SLUG Users Groups were dissolved in 1998 due to low attendance.

By 2001 there was only one vendor-oriented user-group remaining, the InMagic Users Group. There was concern on the part of the Executive Board that if a vendor-oriented SIG was being used by a vendor for product demonstrations,

this was unfair to other vendors who were now paying for official vendor demos at the conference. Members were “troubled by the name of the SIG which gave explicit publicity (and implicit endorsement) to a particular commercial product.”<sup>23</sup> It was agreed that the name of the group should be changed to something more general. These concerns and recommendations were forwarded to the Chair of the group, and eventually the group was reconstituted as the Database Design SIG, which later merged with the Electronic Information SIG.

Other SIGs continued to evolve. In 1998, members of the Government Libraries and Official Publications SIG proposed merging with the AG/DOJ SIG, giving as their reason the declining number of government librarians able to attend CALL/ACBD conferences. The Technical Services SIG requested a name change to Access Services and Resource Sharing SIG, thereby broadening the scope of the SIG. In 2003, the Corporate Law Libraries SIG dissolved citing lack of interest as the reason. A new Knowledge Management SIG came into being in 2004 and the Association’s newest SIG, the Prison Libraries SIG, was approved in 2007. Surprisingly, the Electronic Information SIG ceased functioning this same year (not, certainly, through lack of interest in electronic information). Perhaps the use of electronic information had become so ubiquitous by this time that it permeated all groups within the Association and no longer needed a separate SIG. In 2012, the AG/DOJ SIG announced a name change to become the Government Libraries SIG.

Although much of this work is devoted to the activities of the Executive Board and the Association’s committees and editorial boards, SIGs have played a vitally important role too. Through the type-of-library SIGs, members get to meet and develop friendships with others working in the same type of law library who share many of the same challenges and interests. These friendships and professional contacts, and the information sharing that takes place at the SIG business meetings, are highly valued, and are among the reasons law librarians join CALL/ACBD and continue to come to the conference year after year. SIGs are also an important source of educational content at each annual conference, organizing both regular and pre-conference sessions.

As well, SIGs have engaged in a variety of activities that are important to their members, such as conducting surveys, writing columns for the Association’s journal, and now providing electronic newsletters and web content.

<sup>22</sup> As of the Executive Board’s 1993 mid-year meeting, the following SIGs had petitioned for official status and been approved: Academic; Courthouse and Law Society Libraries; a new Department of Attorney General / Department of Justice Libraries SIG; Government Libraries and Official Publications; Private Law Libraries; and Technical Services. The Board had also received a petition for a new Special Libraries Cataloguing Users Group. Board members discussed the difference between a vendor group and a users group, and felt that this group was a vendor group as currently constituted. They were denied approval and told that they would have to submit a new petition showing that they were in fact a users group before approval would be granted. In 1994, a new Corporate Law Libraries SIG was approved, as was the existing UTLAS, now ISM, Users Group. The Special Libraries Cataloguing group submitted a second petition and was approved as a users group. In 1995, the KF Modified Users group belatedly petitioned for reinstatement, and the Computer Assisted Legal Research SIG requested a change of name to the Electronic Information SIG, which was approved.

<sup>23</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Mid-Year Meeting (held on 11-12 November 2001) at 18, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

## 1.05 Chapter Structure for CALL/ACBD?

CALL/ACBD began as a chapter of AALL, and as early as the 1970s there was discussion about the establishment of a chapter structure in Canada. In 1979, a resolution was passed at the AGM asking that consideration be given to amending the by-laws to allow for the establishment of chapters.<sup>24</sup> Although this did not happen, there must have been continuing interest, because the Special Committee on Constitutional Review included this topic as one of its four areas of particular concentration.

Just prior to the appointment of the Special Committee on Constitutional Review, in 1988, the first "Regional Report" column ran in the *CALL Newsletter/Bulletin*, a column that continues to this day under the rubric "Local and Regional Update." At that time, there were seven independent local associations located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax.

The impetus for the start of the Regional Report column was "the realization that many CALL members were unaware of local associations outside their own area as well as the need to promote the exchange of information and ideas which is a principle of librarianship."<sup>25</sup> Soon after the column started, representatives from the local groups began to meet at the annual CALL/ACBD conference with a liaison individual to communicate issues to the CALL/ACBD Executive Board. This practice continued until the early 2000s, when it was discontinued due to low attendance.<sup>26</sup>

The Constitutional Review committee solicited input from the local associations as to their views on the role of CALL/ACBD and the role of their local group, and whether they were interested in formalizing their relationship with CALL/ACBD. At this time, there was "strong reaction against having CALL Chapter status."<sup>27</sup>

The local associations valued their autonomy and the flexibility it gave them to address differing needs in different communities. They saw CALL/ACBD's role as concentrating on issues of common national interest and on representing Canadian law libraries on the international scene. Based on this response, the report recommended a variety of actions to maintain and enhance communications with the local groups but no change in formal status.

The issue of CALL/ACBD's relationship with the local associations was raised again at the 1995 Open Forum. It was suggested that the CALL/ACBD President should visit the local groups to promote greater cooperation and joint action on issues of common concern, as well as to encourage members of the local groups who are not CALL/ACBD members to

join the national organization. Anne Crocker did this during her term as President, visiting seven of the local organizations.

The issue was raised again at the 1999 Open Forum, when Janet Macdonald asked if members of local groups would consider formalizing their relationship with CALL/ACBD, as such a move would allow Canadian law librarians to speak with one stronger voice, and thus have more influence on issues of concern. Later that year, Janet was asked to chair a Special Committee on Relationships between Local Groups and CALL/ACBD, to look at the administrative structure of other organizations for possible models for CALL/ACBD.

Her findings were included in her report to the Executive and in an article "Is It Time To Chapter?" in the 2000 conference issue of *Canadian Law Libraries/Bibliothèques de droit canadiennes*. In her article, she encouraged "the members of the local law library associations and their executives to consider the possibility of forming chapter relationships with CALL/ACBD and to participate in discussions to that end."<sup>28</sup>

CALL/ACBD President Suzan Hebditch wrote to all the local associations, as a follow-up to Janet's report, to investigate chapter status. However, the feedback was again negative, and the issue has not been raised since then.

## 1.06 A National Office for CALL/ACBD

The idea of a CALL/ACBD secretariat was first discussed in 1975, with intended duties to include providing a central mailing address, handling supplies and mailings, and maintaining subscription lists. Nadia Harvey, a staff member at York University Law Library took the job on a part-time basis, the first of several individuals to be hired for the position over the next few years. However, in 1982, the Executive Board decided to eliminate the position for financial reasons.

Although some funds from the Association budget were designated to pay for clerical support from time to time as needed, the Association made do without any regular secretariat support for the next 10 years. The constitutional review of 1991 recognized the onerous workload placed on the members of the Executive Board, but indicated that they found little support for a permanent secretariat among the membership due to the costs involved.<sup>29</sup>

However, in 1992, the Executive Board began investigating options for establishing a permanent secretariat. It was becoming increasingly difficult to find volunteers to do the tasks that a secretariat could do, and many employers were not willing or able to support staff in these tasks. It was also recognized that a permanent secretariat could provide important continuity as volunteer officers and committee

<sup>24</sup> Banks, *supra* note 3 at 19.

<sup>25</sup> Martha Foote, "Regional Report" (1988) 13:4 CALL Newsletter 334 at 334.

<sup>26</sup> One local group, the Ontario Courthouse Librarians Association, continues to meet at every conference, although it no longer assigns a CALL/ACBD liaison. Two other independent groups, the Council of Canadian Academic Law Library Directors and the Canadian Law Society & Courthouse Library Directors Group, also meet each year at the annual conference.

<sup>27</sup> *Special Committee on Constitutional Review*, *supra* note 6 at 31.

<sup>28</sup> Janet Macdonald, "Is it Time to Chapter?" (2000) 25:3 Can L L 90 at 90.

<sup>29</sup> *Special Committee on Constitutional Review*, *supra* note 6 at 13.



chairs changed.

At their mid-year meeting, Board members agreed in principle to the establishment of a permanent secretariat. Although there were concerns about cost, it was agreed that a one-year trial would be worthwhile.<sup>30</sup> The Board examined proposals from two companies that could provide the type of support that CALL/ACBD needed, and signed a one-year contract with Events & Management Plus, to take effect 1 December 1992. Service to be provided in the initial contract included the provision of an Administrative Officer, use of their office address, equipment, phone line, computer time, and filing and storage. They would take over the membership database and process renewals, etc., do membership mailings, and work with the publisher on the production of the membership directory. On the financial side, they would process incoming revenue and provide reports on membership revenue.

As we all know, the one-year trial proved to be a success, and Events & Management Plus continues to provide our secretariat support. Additional duties were added in later contracts. In 1993, the generation of financial reports, organizational manual updating, and assistance with the administration of the Priestly and Beeson scholarships were added. Elizabeth Hooper, as National Officer, began attending Executive Board meetings. In 1994, the National Office staff took over production of the *Periodicals in Canadian Law Libraries: A Union List* and in 1997 the desktop publishing and mailing of *Canadian Law Libraries/Bibliothèques de droit canadiennes*. In 2003, a separate contract was negotiated for the latter, setting standards for timeliness and accuracy.

In 2000, Treasurer Linda Keddy proposed that the National Office take over the bookkeeping for CALL/ACBD, and that the role of the Treasurer be redefined to be more of a “watchdog” rather than a “doing” role.<sup>31</sup> The National Office has also played an integral role in the development of the Association’s website, with the National Officer also serving as Website Administrator.

The annual conference is a major Association activity, and the benefits of having a conference planner to assist with this activity are the same as those for general secretariat support. Some CPCs were using conference planners in the 1990s, and Events & Management Plus served as the conference planners for the 1998 Hamilton conference. At the 1998 mid-year meeting, the Executive Board agreed that Events & Management Plus would negotiate hotel bookings, conference facilities and conduct contract negotiations in consultation with the Vice-President up to and including 2004. This arrangement has continued, with the National Office also taking over responsibility for the production of the conference program and day-to-day onsite management

during the conference.

At the 2011 Calgary conference, it was announced that Elizabeth Hooper was stepping down from her position as CALL/ACBD National Officer. She was honoured with a standing ovation and a traditional Calgary White Hat ceremony. Donna Dennison, who had worked with Elizabeth for several years, took over as the new National Officer.

### 1.07 Increasing Bilingualism within CALL/ACBD

The first constitution of the Association was translated and adopted in both English and French, as were subsequent constitutional documents, signifying that the Association was officially bilingual. However, within the text of the Corporate Charter or by-laws no specifics are provided as to how or to what extent bilingual services are to be provided to members.

The 1988 conference program, for example, thanks Muriel Lefebvre for her French translation, but this seems to have been done as a Conference Planning Committee initiative rather than as a result of stated policy, since its report to the Executive Board raised the issue of a policy on translating conference materials. Executive Board members felt that this was part of a larger issue, and decided to strike a new committee to study CALL/ACBD’s translation needs and costs, and to recommend a policy to the Executive. Guy Tanguay was asked to chair this committee, and Carmel Allain and Marilyn Rennick rounded out the committee. The Executive Board received a draft report from the Special Committee on Translation Needs at its pre-conference meeting in 1990. It was approved with a few changes and published in *Canadian Law Libraries/Bibliothèques de droit canadiennes* later that year.<sup>32</sup> It became the Association’s translation policy.

The report recognized that the high costs of translation, the limited financial resources of the Association, and the relatively small number of francophone members (approximately 30, comprising 7.5% of the membership) made a fully bilingual organization “Utopian.”<sup>33</sup> Instead, it identified the highest priorities for translation and made recommendations as to how these could be funded.

The recommendations identified the Association documents that should be bilingual, including the Corporate Charter, by-laws, ballots, notices of meetings and agenda of the AGM, membership application forms, and scholarship application forms. Also identified as requiring translation were names of committees and SIGs, and the theme, programme and registration form for annual conferences. The annual report of the President should preferably be published in both English and French, and reports of officers, committees, and SIGs be translated into English if written in French. It was noted that adoption of this recommendation would give

<sup>30</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Meeting (held on 6-7 November 1992) at 8-9, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

<sup>31</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Meeting (held on 27-28 October 2000) at 3, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

<sup>32</sup> “Special Committee on the Translation Needs of CALL Final Report” (1990) 15:4 Can L L 208.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid* at 209.

francophone members the freedom to produce the original text in French with the assurance that it would be understood by Anglophone members through translation.<sup>34</sup>

The Editorial Board of the *CALL Newsletter/Bulletin de l'ACBD* submitted a brief to the Special Committee, and this work is reflected in the recommendations pertaining to the Association's journal. It was recommended that each CALL/ACBD publication carry a bilingual title and contain bilingual headings, but that each article in the journal be published in the original language only, except where both versions are available. In subsequent years, the Editorial Board moved beyond this policy, adding bilingual editorials and President's reports, abstracts of English-language articles in French, and publishing French-language articles and book reviews.

The report also recommended that simultaneous translation be provided for conferences held in New Brunswick, Quebec, and the city of Ottawa, and in exceptional cases, for conferences elsewhere when there were a sufficient number of French-speaking speakers who wished to give their presentations in French.

The role of volunteer translators within the Association was recognized, but so too was the need for the Association to pay for some translation, so as not to overwork those few members willing and able to do translation work. The Committee suggested that an amount in the operating budget corresponding to the percentage of francophone members should be allocated for translation, but the Executive Board shied away from a firm commitment, substituting the more flexible "an amount be budgeted annually by the Executive Board and the Conference Planning Committee for the translation needs of C.A.L.L./A.C.B.D."<sup>35</sup> The final recommendation in the report was that the Executive Board should encourage the participation of as many francophone members as possible on committees and in SIGs.

In 1991, the Executive allocated \$1,000 for the translation of the revised by-laws, but the bulk of the translation work continued to be done by volunteers, notably Guy Tanguay and Simonne Clermont. The National Office has bilingual staff, and to an increasing degree now arranges for professional translation when needed to augment the work of volunteer translators.

With the development of the Association's website, an additional need for translation emerged. Although the desirability of having as much content as possible available in both languages has long been recognized by the Executive Board and the website editors, the volume of translation work involved resulted in uneven content for many years. The

current Website Editorial Board has developed a language policy. Its stated purpose is to ensure both French and English content is included on the website so all members feel included with respect to language. The policy states that "although the website does not have to be fully bilingual, certain parts should be fully bilingual. Where there is not full translation into French, an abstract or other acknowledgement of this must be made."<sup>36</sup>

In spite of these efforts to provide Francophone members with access to Association services and the opportunity to participate in Association business in French, the dominant language in the Association continues to be English. Association business is conducted largely in English, which can be a barrier to Francophone law librarians who are not at ease conversing in English.

## 1.08 Association Finances

In 1988, CALL/ACBD operated with revenues of \$59,155 and expenses of \$62,682. It began the year with a balance of \$42,076 and ended the year with a balance of \$38,549.<sup>37</sup> Membership fees were \$50 per year for individuals and \$85 for institutions, with \$10 going to the Eunice Beeson Travel Fund.

Yet the comments of President Joan Fraser at the 1988 AGM sound familiar today. She spoke of an association that had built up reserve funds in the past due largely to surpluses generated by the annual conferences, but which had had extra expenses in the past year and a conference that ran a substantial deficit. "This combination threw into sharp relief the vulnerability of the Association to higher and to unexpected expenses, and it also made clear the extent to which we have become dependent on surplus income from Conferences."<sup>38</sup> The Executive Board of the day undertook a variety of initiatives to deal with the situation, including reducing grants, cutting costs, raising advertising and exhibitors fees, introducing an improved planning process and better financial management for annual conferences, and eventually increasing membership dues.

At the 1989 AGM, a resolution was passed which raised the annual individual membership fee to \$95 and the institutional fee to \$130 as of 1990, to reflect more accurately the per member costs to the Association. In the discussion around the resolution, members indicated that they preferred the fee increase to cutting Association activities and services to members.<sup>39</sup>

These initiatives were successful, resulting in a period

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Post-Conference Meeting (held on 16 May 1990) at 4, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

<sup>36</sup> "Website Editorial Board: Membership and Duties", online: CALL/ACBD <<http://www.callacbd.ca/en/content/website-editorial-board>>.

<sup>37</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, May 1989" (1989) 14:3 CALL Newsletter 93 at 107 [CALL/ACBD, "1989 AGM"].

<sup>38</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, May 1988" (1988) 13:3 CALL Newsletter 304 at 306.

<sup>39</sup> CALL/ACBD, "1989 AGM," *supra* note 37 at 97.

of gradually increasing reserves for the Association. The Association recorded revenue of \$101,917 and expenditures of \$100,440 at the end of 1995, with a fund balance of \$161,349.<sup>40</sup> At the 1995 mid-year meeting, an Executive Board subcommittee was formed to look into Association finances and financial planning, with funds approved for obtaining professional advice. It was acknowledged that although the Association had every appearance of a healthy bank balance, a number of sources of revenue were unpredictable, and there was a heavy reliance on the annual conference to generate a surplus.

In 1996, the Executive Board established a Financial Advisory Committee to assist the Treasurer in financial planning decisions. The Committee was to include the Treasurer, Past Treasurer, and one other member of the Association. The Executive Board also approved the establishment of three reserve funds. The largest was an Operating Reserve of \$70,000, acting on the auditor's recommendation that the Association should have an operating reserve equal to 50% of the operating budget. Smaller reserves for research (\$10,000) and education (\$10,000) were also set up to fund initiatives in these areas.<sup>41</sup>

But by 1997, revenues were down—lapsed memberships, lower advertising sales, loss of a sponsor for the Directory, less conference sponsorship—and expenses were up because of development of the website, public relations initiatives, and additional publication costs. In spite of continued conference surpluses and efforts of the Executive Board to contain costs, a recommendation for a fee increase was deemed necessary. At the 1998 AGM, members approved a \$20 per year increase for both membership categories effective January 1999, and an additional \$15 in January 2000.<sup>42</sup> This brought the dues for individual and institutional membership to \$130 and \$165 respectively.

By 2011, the Association's budget had grown to include revenues of \$378,936 and expenditures of \$431,590, with by far the largest source of revenues and expenditures being the annual conferences—\$252,976 and \$259,701 respectively. Membership fees and subscriptions were the next largest source of revenue at \$49,946.<sup>43</sup> The Association had an operating reserve of \$157,078, as well as an education reserve of \$22,089, a research reserve of \$14,075, and an unrestricted reserve of \$165,771, for a total of \$359,013.<sup>44</sup>

However, the Association had budget deficits in 2010 and 2011 and has a projected deficit for 2012. This situation

is due to a lack of surpluses from recent conferences and the 2010 Joint Study Institute that took place in Montreal, declining sponsorship revenue, as well as extra expenses for the website upgrade, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations, and other ongoing expenses.

In 2011, President Cyndi Murphy asked Treasurer Ted Tjaden to chair an Executive Sub-Committee on Finance. The Sub-Committee's mandate was to examining the finances of the organization and make recommendations for maintaining sound fiscal practices and for increasing revenue and/or decreasing expenses.

One major recommendation, approved at the 2012 AGM, was an incremental increase in membership dues over three years. This would result in a membership fee of \$170 by 2015.<sup>45</sup> The Executive Board has approved an increase in conference registration fees and is looking at ways to increase sponsorship and other sources of revenue. Ways to reduce conference expenses and the cost of publishing the Association journal are also being explored.

CALL/ACBD is a not-for-profit corporation, but it is not a registered charity able to issue charitable tax receipts. In 1982, CALL/ACBD established the Legal Information and Library Education Trust. This trust received Letters Patent as a not-for-profit Canadian corporation. The intention was to apply for charitable status, but according to a report on the trust submitted by Denis Marshall in 1988, this was never done, and the trust was never actively pursued.

An examination of the trust was included in the terms of reference for the Special Committee on Constitutional Review, but the report contains no recommendations about the trust. The feasibility of incorporating as a charitable foundation was discussed by the Executive Board in 1998, but no action was taken. In 2011, the dissolution of the Legal Information and Library Education Trust was discussed and National Officer Donna Dennison agreed to take the appropriate action to see that the dissolution was finalized. As of mid-2012, the process is underway but not yet completed.

## 1.09 Membership

In 1987, the membership of the Association stood at 377. Based on SIG membership, 91 (24%) were from academic law libraries, 65 (17%) were from courthouse and law society libraries, 37 (10%) from Government libraries, and 122 (32%) from private law libraries.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "Annual General Meeting 1996, May 26-29, 1996, Kingston, Ontario" (1996) 21:3 Can L L 85 at 109.

<sup>41</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Mid-Year Meeting (held on 8-9 November 1996) at 13, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

<sup>42</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "36th Annual General Meeting, June 1-3, 1998, Hamilton, Ontario" (1998) 23:3 Can L L 117 at 119.

<sup>43</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, "Financial Statements with Auditors' Report, December 31, 2011" (2012) at 6, online: CALL/ACBD <[http://www.callacbd.ca/en/webfm\\_send/1212](http://www.callacbd.ca/en/webfm_send/1212)>.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid at 4.

<sup>45</sup> Canadian Association of Law Libraries / Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, *50th Annual General Meeting* [draft minutes] (held on 6-9 May 2012, Toronto, Ontario) at 25 (on file with author) [CALL/ACBD, "2012 AGM"].

<sup>46</sup> Banks, *supra* note 3 at 23.



In 2000, with a total membership of 431, the breakdown was 20% academic, 15.5% courthouse and law society library, 7.6% DOJ/AG libraries, 5.5% corporate libraries, and 36% from private law libraries.<sup>47</sup> Moving ahead to 2010, the total was 439 and the breakdown was 17% academic, 19% courthouse and law society libraries, 12% from government and DOJ/AG combined, 5% from corporate and 28% from private law libraries.

Over 23 years, the percentage of academic law librarians has decreased, the percentage of courthouse and law society library members has stayed roughly the same, while those from the private sector, either corporate law librarians or those working in law firms, increased from 32% in 1987 to 42% in 2000, and back to 33% in 2010. Membership at the end of 2011 stood at 466, a small drop from membership in the 480s earlier in the 2000s.

Another way of looking at the membership is by geographic location, and in this regard too, the membership has been relatively stable. Looking at 1990, 2000 and 2010, when total membership was 439, 431, and 439 again, members from Ontario made up 41%, 45%, and 43% of the total.

The number of members from each of the other provinces has changed by less than 10 over the 20-year period: Alberta and British Columbia provide the next largest contingents, in the 40-50 range; Quebec membership has been in the 30s throughout; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have had between 10 and 20 members; and Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and the three territories have had 1 to 5 members each. As most law libraries are in urban centres, particularly the largest cities, a preponderance of our members are located in Toronto (92), Vancouver (41), Ottawa (33) and Montreal, Calgary and Edmonton.

Annual conferences, however, have been held in all provinces and in both urban and rural settings. Members from all jurisdictions and all types of law libraries have been very active in the Association. Association presidents have come from seven different provinces, and although there is no quota on the Executive Board for geographic or “type of library” representation, between three and five provinces and most types of law libraries are routinely represented. The position of President has been held by academic law librarians more often than by those from any other type of law library, but that pattern is certainly changing with the last three Presidents coming from other types of law libraries.

### 1.10 Promoting CALL/ACBD and Law Librarianship

CALL/ACBD has constantly been seeking ways to increase its membership and has devoted considerable effort

to attracting new members. The Executive Board established a Public Relations Committee in 1990, with Janet Macdonald as Interim Chair.<sup>48</sup> The Committee’s first priority was to update the Association’s official image through the creation of a new logo, official colours, letterhead and other stationery. The new designs were approved in 1991 and remain in use today with only one major change. A new mission statement for the Association was adopted as part of the 2009 strategic planning process, resulting in a new tagline that has been added to our logo: “CALL/ACBD—Developing and supporting legal information specialists / ACBD/CALL—Perfectionnement et soutien des spécialistes de l’information juridique.”

In 1998, the Public Relations Committee hosted the first official CALL/ACBD booth in the conference exhibit area, with newly produced fact sheets for the various committees, SIGs and liaisons on display. The practice of hosting a CALL/ACBD booth continues, and the business cards dropped off in the booth have been used to make contact with non-members or lapsed members to encourage them to join.

As well as working to attract practicing law librarians to CALL/ACBD, considerable effort has been devoted to attracting library school and law students to law librarianship as a profession and to our association. The earliest initiative in this regard was the establishment of the Diana M. Priestly Scholarship, first awarded in 1987 to Mary Tastad. It honoured the career of pioneering Canadian law librarian Diana Priestly and supported, in the amount of \$2,000, “a candidate who intended to work in law libraries and who wished to further their professional education.”<sup>49</sup>

Although preference was given to CALL/ACBD members, others were also welcome to apply. The terms of the scholarship have remained largely unchanged over the years, other than adding the concurrent MLIS/LLB program to the list of eligible programs. The amount of the scholarship was increased to \$2,500 as of 1998 and the name of the scholarship was changed to the Diana M. Priestly Memorial Scholarship after her death.

In 1991, the Executive Board considered and approved a request to create a student membership category with lower fees (one-third the rate of active individual members) and the same voting rights as retired members. As this required a by-law change, it did not come into effect until the major by-law revision of 1992. The membership report submitted at the 1996 AGM included the student category for the first time, with five student members. Student memberships have remained low, however, i.e., never more than twelve.

In 1994, the Executive Board established a conference registration fee for students at half the regular member rate. In 2005, the Executive discussed waiving the conference registration fee altogether for students taking a law librarianship course at library school that year. As this required a by-law

<sup>47</sup> Figures in this section are derived from a count of the type of library and geographic lists included in the *Directory*. Figures are approximate, as some members do not fit any of the categories, and others may choose not to be listed at all.

<sup>48</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Meeting (held on 2-3 November 1990) at 17, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

<sup>49</sup> Banks, *supra* note 3 at 22.

amendment allowing the Executive to waive fees, the idea could not be implemented until the 2007 conference, after the by-law amendment was approved in 2006. The practice of sponsoring a small number of students has continued at most conferences since.

Another approach to attracting library and information studies students to law librarianship has been through visits to educational institutions that offer library programs. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, mailings to all Canadian library schools were carried out. A roster of members willing to visit a library school was developed, a list of members willing to offer practicum situations in their libraries was created, and some visits took place.

With the reorganization of committees brought about by the Strategic Plan, library program visits were added to the mandate of the Education Committee. Volunteers were again solicited to visit the various library schools, and 20 visits were carried out in an ambitious initiative led by Daniel Perlin.

The 2009 strategic planning process saw the renaming of the Public Relations Committee as the Member Services and Advocacy Committee. In 2011, the Executive Board divided this committee into the Membership Development Committee, chaired by Pam Borden and Marilyn Brown and focused on “activities related to the recruitment, retention and education of members on the value of CALL/ACBD,”<sup>50</sup> and a more externally focused public relations committee. Connie Crosby agreed to chair this committee and, in early 2012, the name Advocacy and Communications Committee was chosen.<sup>51</sup> In 2012, the library school visits program was transferred to the Membership Development Committee, with Daniel continuing to lead it.

## 1.11 Member Recognition

### *Honoured Members*

The Association’s first constitution included Honorary Members as a membership category, and the 1979 By-laws as amended to 1987 state that “any person who has made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of law librarianship may be proposed for honoured membership.”<sup>52</sup> This criterion and the process for nomination and election by the membership have remained largely unchanged. The first Honorary, later Honoured, Member was Viola Bird in 1975, and since then 19 other deserving members have had this honour bestowed upon them.

### *Denis Marshall Memorial Award for Excellence in Law Librarianship*

While honoured member status is normally awarded at the time of a member’s retirement, recognizing the accomplishments of a whole career, the Denis Marshall Memorial Award for Excellence in Law Librarianship is awarded to “a current member of CALL/ACBD who has provided outstanding service to the Association AND/OR enhanced the profession of law librarianship in the recent past.”<sup>53</sup>

The award was created in 2000 shortly after Denis’ death, when Hugh Lawford, founder and CEO of Quicklaw Inc., indicated to the CALL/ACBD Executive Board that Quicklaw wished to establish and fund an annual award of \$5,000 honouring Denis’ memory and many accomplishments. Denis was one of CALL/ACBD’s most dedicated and accomplished members. He served on the Executive Board and as President, chaired the 1996 CPC, and was the Association’s copyright expert for many years. His scholarship, and his interest in and support of new members of the profession, were widely recognized and appreciated.

The Executive Board soon established guidelines for the award. It was agreed that the contributions of those receiving the award should reflect the qualities engendered by Denis Marshall:

- a continued commitment to excellence in law librarianship;
- a strong service ethic;
- a commitment to continuous learning;
- a significant contribution to the scholarship of the library profession;
- mentoring and encouraging those who seek a profession in law librarianship;
- the pursuit of innovation and/or innovative solutions;
- and/or a contribution to leadership in the law library profession.<sup>54</sup>

It was decided that the Scholarships Committee would have responsibility for receiving nominations and making a recommendation to the Executive Board, who would then make the final decision. The original criteria stated that the award was to recognize achievements or accomplishments in the past year, but upon recommendation from the Scholarships and Awards Committee it was changed to in “recent years” to provide more flexibility for nominations. The first award was made to Janine Miller at the 2001 conference, recognizing her pivotal role in the development of CanLII.

<sup>50</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Tele-Conference (held on 6 December 2011) at 4 (on file with author).

<sup>51</sup> CALL/ACBD, “2012 AGM”, *supra* note 45 at 14.

<sup>52</sup> Banks, *supra* note 3 at 38.

<sup>53</sup> “Denis Marshall Memorial Award for Excellence in Law Librarianship”, online: CALL/ACBD <<http://www.callacbd.ca/en/content/denis-marshall-memorial-award-excellence-law-librarianship>>.

<sup>54</sup> “Denis Marshall Memorial Award for Excellence in Law Librarianship/Bourse commémorative Denis Marshall pour l’excellence en bibliothéconomie juridique” (2002) 27:4 Can L L 190 at 191.

## *Awards Luncheon*

Since CALL/ACBD members gathered together only once each year at the annual conference, this became the venue for making awards and acknowledging scholarships and grants awarded throughout the year. The Diana M. Priestly Scholarship was presented at the Opening Lunch at the 1988 conference in Banff. An Awards Luncheon was held at several conferences during the 1990s and has now become a regular event at the annual conference. As the number of awards, grants, and scholarships that CALL/ACBD bestows has grown, this has become an impressive event showcasing the accomplishments of law librarians and legal publishers, and the many forms of financial support CALL/ACBD provides for education and research.

## *Recognition of Other Members*

The vitality of CALL/ACBD is dependent on the contributions of time, energy, creativity, and wisdom provided by many members each year, in addition to the members of the Executive Board—especially members of editorial boards and committees and chairs of SIGs. Beginning in 1988, a reception was hosted by the President at the annual conference to provide an opportunity to thank these members personally for their work on behalf of the Association. This continued until 2005, when the reception was discontinued and appreciation was expressed more publicly at the AGM.

### **1.12 Preserving and Celebrating our History**

#### *Establishing an Archives*

First President Marianne Scott was the original “keeper of the archives” for the fledgling Association. But by 1983, it was recognized that a more permanent arrangement was needed, and the Public Archives of Canada (as it was then known) was approached about accepting CALL/ACBD’s papers.<sup>55</sup> This request was accepted and official records and correspondence were sent there in 1985. However, storage constraints at PAC resulted in the inability to accept additional papers over the next ten years. Important Association papers still travelled around the country and were stored in various offices as personnel changed. In 1989, President Pat Young announced that the Executive Board would create the position of Archivist, and that this person would be responsible for drafting a records retention policy and for collecting, reviewing and forwarding records to the National Archives of Canada when they were again able to accept them.<sup>56</sup>

This proved to be easier said than done, with several individuals taking on the position and then, for a variety of reasons, having to resign. In 1995, the Executive Board was informed that the National Archives would no longer accept material from CALL/ACBD; as a result, there was added

urgency in finding someone within the organization to tackle the problem. The National Office was able to take “temporary” custody of additional materials that had been destined for the National Archives. Denis Le May and later Carmel Allain agreed to take on the role of Archivist. They concentrated on assessing the current situation, developing lists of position holders, and developing an updated policy and procedures document for the Archivist position, but told members that they were not yet ready to begin receiving additional material.

In 2000, Vice-President John Eaton submitted a proposal for the establishment of a permanent CALL/ACBD archives and a records retention policy. John would take the American Records Management Association’s distance education “Introduction to Records & Information Management” course, followed by a six-month sabbatical in 2002 when he would work on developing a retention schedule, weeding existing materials, and establishing a permanent repository at the University of Manitoba. He indicated that University of Manitoba Libraries’ Archives and Special Collections Department would provide space for him to work during his sabbatical and for a small fee could remain the permanent repository for the CALL/ACBD Archives.

This proposal was endorsed by the Executive Board and was implemented as outlined. Two years later, he reported that he had received a mass of documents from members and had processed about half of them. The National Archives would be sending their holdings to him shortly, as would the National Office. The focus of John’s efforts was the printed heritage of the Association, but the Association was now beginning to have an electronic record as well. The Board agreed at the same meeting that conference websites should be archived on the CALL/ACBD website.

Material continued to arrive after John’s sabbatical, and considerable sorting and filing was required. In 2009, John submitted a request for the Association to hire a student from the University of Manitoba’s Archival Studies program to work on this backlog. The Executive agreed to provide top-up funding if John was successful in getting a Young Canada grant. The grant application was successful, and a student was hired to work during the summer of 2010. A student was again hired in the summer of 2012 to continue work on the collection. Also in 2012, the long-awaited report from University of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections on best practices for the management of the Association’s records was presented to the Executive.

#### *Oral History Project*

At the 2004 Open Forum, as part of a discussion about preserving and publicizing the history of our Association, Ann Rae asked the Executive Board to consider collecting oral or video histories of the greats of our profession in an effort to document the history of our profession in Canada. The Executive was certainly receptive to this idea, and at its

<sup>55</sup> Banks, *supra* note 3 at 25.

<sup>56</sup> Patricia M Young, “President’s Letter” (1989) 14:5 CALL Newsletter 178 at 179.



mid-year meeting agreed to fund oral histories of the five living founders of the Association and to interview other key figures on an on-going basis.<sup>57</sup> Diane Teeple was recommended as an ideal manager for this project, due to her experience with the Supreme Court of Canada's oral history activities, and she agreed to take it on.

Christine Kates was hired to do the first interviews of Margaret Banks, Viola Bird and Marianne Scott. At the 2008 AGM, Diane Teeple reported that Shih-Sheng Hu and Roger Jacobs had also been interviewed and that the tapes, edited transcripts and signed deposit agreements had been deposited in the Archives. Work has continued on the project using a variety of interviewers. Pamela Hardisty, Guy Tanquay, Tom Shorthouse, and Denis Le May have also been interviewed.

Tom Shorthouse's interview was videotaped in order to capture his famous musical contributions to the life of so many of the early CALL/ACBD conferences. Tom Shorthouse was in attendance at the 2012 conference, where the video was shown to great applause.

At the 2011 AGM, Diane Teeple indicated her wish to resign from her position as the manager of the oral history project. Martha Foote has taken on this position, and work continues.

This concludes *The Canadian Association of Law Libraries/ Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit: A Continuing History, 1988-2012, Part I: Governance, Structure, and Administration*. Part II continues in the next issue.



<sup>57</sup> CALL/ACBD Executive Board, Minutes of Mid-Year Meeting (held on 14-15 November 2004) at 4, Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Libraries, Archives & Special Collections (CALL/ACBD fonds, MSS 337, uncatalogued).

*Edited by Erica Anderson and Susan Barker*

*Administrative Law in Canada.* By Sara Blake. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Markham: LexisNexis Canada Inc., 2011. lxxvi, 262 p. Includes tables of cases and statutes, and index. ISBN 978-0-433-45840-1 (hardcover) \$135.00.

In my opinion, anyone willing to take on the task of explaining administrative law in this day and age is to be commended. Sara Blake continues to impress with her ability to simplify the nuances of administrative law into understandable, concise explanations. This latest edition extends the trend, begun with the prior editions, of providing straightforward answers to basic administrative law questions and setting out, in a well-organized manner, the main tenets of administrative law.

The fifth edition is the first revision of this text post-*Dunsmuir*.<sup>1</sup> The preface indicates that the text is current to December 2010, however there are a few references to cases from 2011, including the Supreme Court decisions in *Smith v Alliance Pipeline Ltd.*, 2011 SCC 7, [2011] 1 SCR 160 and *Canada (Attorney General) v Mavi*, 2011 SCC 30, [2011] 2 SCR 504. So, while the standard of review chapter has been updated in light of *Dunsmuir* and *Canada (Citizenship and Immigration) v Khosa*, 2009 SCC 12, [2009] 1 SCR 339, it does not include any discussion of the more recent transformative Supreme Court of Canada decisions, such as *Alberta (Information and Privacy Commissioner) v Alberta Teachers' Association*, 2011 SCC 61, [2011] 3 SCR 654 and *Newfoundland and Labrador Nurses' Union v Newfoundland and Labrador (Treasury Board)*, 2011 SCC 62, [2011] 3 SCR 708. Nevertheless, it is clear that many new cases have been added since the 2006 edition, especially in the footnotes.

Aside from this attempt to address the Supreme Court's changing approach to standard of review, the biggest change to the text from the fourth edition is the revised and reorganized chapter on the judicial review procedures applicable in the various provinces and territories.

Looking at the extent of administrative law resources available in Canada at the time of writing this review, Blake's text persists as the most succinct and accessible for law students or other individuals unfamiliar with administrative law principles. It remains a go-to source for quick, simple explanations of administrative law's basic precepts, providing footnote references to the leading cases. In terms of currency, it is slightly ahead of Régimbald (2008, post-*Dunsmuir*) and Jones and de Villars' fifth edition (2009). However, it clearly cannot match the leading loose-leaf series in terms of either currency or breadth of content (both Brown and Evans, *Judicial Review of Administrative Action in Canada*, and Macaulay

and Sprague, *Practice and Procedure Before Administrative Tribunals* were updated several times in 2012). For the price, though, Blake's new edition is a worthwhile addition to any library serving lawyers or other individuals involved with Canada's extensive and ever-expanding administrative law regime. It would also likely serve as a handy reference book for administrative decision-makers themselves, especially as a complement to one or more of the excellent loose-leaf services available on this topic.

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*Copyright, Communication and Culture: Towards a Relational Theory of Copyright Law.* By Carys J. Craig. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2011. viii, 265p. Includes bibliographic references and index. ISBN 978-1-84844-839-1 (hardcover) £65.00.

Carys Craig, Associate Professor of Law at Osgoode Hall provides us with a very important treatise on what copyright is and what it should be. From the outset, she acknowledges the assertion that the ownership and control of information "is one of the most important forms of power in contemporary society." Having said that, she sets out to analyze the meaning of "ownership and control" in the scheme of copyright. Copyright law, as it exists, needs to be re-examined in light of new digital technologies that will "alter and subvert" existing power structures.

Her book analyzes the historic antecedents of copyright and its place in cultural creativity. In order to be re-imagined, copyright needs to be situated in a digital reality. Historically, copyright served to support proprietary rights over print dissemination. Digital communication, however, has evolved to value collaborative discourse and non-proprietary behavior. This subversion of traditional power structures is the basis of copyright tensions today.

Craig looks at the evolution of authors' property rights. Elaborating on Foucault's vision of the "romantic author," she discusses the professionalization of the writer in the eighteenth century. Earlier, copying had been a form of "appropriation art" as authors and artists borrowed ideas and stories. The objectification of ideas by professional creators provided the basis for property claims over "works." The digital culture of "cut and paste" is diametrically opposed to liberal concepts of property rights over fixed media.

Craig introduces the idea that liberalism and the law requires a critique similar to the critiques propounded by

<sup>1</sup> *Dunsmuir v New Brunswick*, 2008 SCC 9, [2008] 1 SCR 190.

feminist legal theory. Her analogy to feminist legal theory may seem out of place at first, but it is a very useful argument insofar as it illustrates the necessity of a paradigm shift in legal thought. She draws on Foucault who says it really doesn't matter who is speaking; it's the ideas that matter. She also relies on Bakhtin who describes the dialogic nature of communication. Like Twitter, ideas respond to other ideas and the nature of authorship is not seen as very important. Craig suggests that a relational theory of copyright needs to evolve as a result of this shift.

Much of the traditional copyright argument was based on the Lockean "sweat of the brow" argument. A relational theory recognizes the interplay between the language of property entitlement and the dynamics of scholarly communication. The Lockean model characterizes copyright infringement as an invasion of property. A relational theory characterizes scholarly communications as a form of "commons" where resources are free to come and go subject to communal rules.

The real issue, according to Craig, is how to establish the threshold of originality when the courts are poised between Lockean property rights and a constitutive cultural dialogue. She reviews the development of judicial consideration from the British 1900 "sweat of the brow" case (*Walter v Lane*, [1900] A.C. 539 (H.L.)) to the 2004 Canadian *CCH* case (*CCH Canadian Ltd v Law Society of Upper Canada*, [2004] S.C.R. 339) which introduced the concept of user rights.

Her arguments lead to an analysis of fair use as a statutory defence and the conclusion that the goal is to create a flexible fair dealing defence. Not that a defence is necessary, but a re-conceptualized approach to copyright will require new tests for both authors and users. Craig presents a compelling argument for a relational theory of copyright. It is an idealistic theory that supports the essence of artistic and scholarly communication. Craig does not address the "elephant in the room." Mammoth international publishing consortia are not interested in the idealistic exchange between creator and user and subsequent creator. They have the ways and means to maintain their own property rights once someone has signed them over to them; and they can do so very efficiently in a digital environment.

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*Dangerous People: Policy, Prediction, and Practice*. Edited by Bernadette McSherry and Patrick Keyzer. New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2011. xii, 298 p. Includes bibliographic references and index. ISBN 978-0-415-88495-2 (hardcover) \$75.00.

This collection of essays examines several dimensions surrounding complex legal and medical approaches to how we define, detain, treat, and evaluate those individuals deemed to be dangerous. As a special category of risk management,

there are myriad concerns that warrant careful and evidence-based attention. The contributions to this publication originate with legal scholars, forensic psychologists, psychiatrists, and statisticians who have made the study of dangerous people the focus of their studies.

The essays have been grouped according to four categories: parameters, policy, prediction, and practice, as well as some concluding commentary on the road ahead for dealing with the challenge of dangerous people. There is a framework that provides an international human rights perspective on the detention of individuals without charge or trial. Clearly, the legal limitations on the scope of what is consistently referred to as "preventive detention" looms large throughout this treatment of people viewed as dangerous.

Included in the range of persons whom society considers dangerous are: serious sex offenders, high-risk offenders, violent young offenders, and suspected terrorists. Immediately, it is apparent that danger is a term of art that is exceedingly malleable and highly contingent on a range of cultural and normative values that reflect socioeconomic, political, and legal frameworks. The authors, who represent both scientific and legal disciplines, offer useful perspectives on the challenges associated with dealing with dangerous people in ways that are somehow therapeutic for the individual and conducive to public safety.

Modern criminal justice systems have become highly attuned to the threat of dangerous sex offenders. This is particularly true in the area of child sexual predators and the moral panic that accompanies any incident involving those society views as innocent and vulnerable victims. In order to address this issue, policymakers have begun to focus their attention on risk management measures and protocols that will allow the state to incapacitate offenders beyond the term of any prison sentence. Accordingly, the use of what is known as civil commitment has been broadly applied to prevent future crimes. One of the papers in this collection offers a careful analysis of civil commitment in the United States and suggests that this approach is being misused as a remedy. There are substantial criticisms of several US laws that deal with sexually violent predators, including the inaccuracy of the predictive models applied, the absence of valid medical diagnoses, and the substantial costs associated with the implementation of such laws.

There is concern expressed by several authors that the legal and mental health communities have placed too much reliance on the actuarial elements of risk assessment. This collection includes a contribution by Lorraine Johnstone which summarizes protocols for assessing violence risk. However, there remains an important tension between actuarial risk and individual risk. It is recognized that our society is profoundly risk averse, hence the proliferation of actuarial risk assessment instruments (ARAI). David Cooke and Christine Michie in their contribution to this volume speak about the "illusion of certainty" which statistical methods may produce and the threat to individuals such approaches may pose.

Lindsay Thomson addresses the importance of multi-agency communication and case management to ensure that



violent and sexual offenders are dealt with in ways that contribute to public protection and therapeutic care. Considerable attention is given in this collection to the emerging and innovative practices and programs being deployed in Scotland with regard to the role of forensic mental health services in the management of high-risk offenders. Certainly, the public wishes to be protected from dangerous offenders. Incarceration and lifelong restrictions are viewed as practical, political and pragmatically expedient options. Yet, when such offenders have mental disorders, there is a human-rights context which argues in favour of treatment and therapy. When such offenders are themselves children, or youth, there are further considerations with regard to the adequacy and sufficiency of predictive models of risk assessment.

This collection serves to highlight the considerable tensions that exist when society seeks to simultaneously punish serious criminal offences, rehabilitate individuals found guilty of such offences, and protect the community, especially its most vulnerable members. The authors are attuned to the requirements of civil and human rights, as well as the risk assessment tools and techniques developed through mental health professionals. With a fairly substantial listing of bibliographic references and a concise Table of Statutes, this publication offers an excellent primer for those looking to gain some further enlightenment on balancing our approach to dangerous people.

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*The European Court of Human Rights between Law and Politics.*

Edited by Jonas Christoffersen and Mikael Raske Madsen.  
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011. 236 p. ISBN  
978-0-19-969449-5 (hardcover) \$126.

Two reasons militate in favour of the importance of this book. First, at a time when the rule of law is seriously in contention in Canada, the interdisciplinary analysis of law and politics is gaining importance as a branch of law, political science and public administration. Second, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in some instances serves as an intellectual model for our own thinking about rights, responsibilities and accountability in public life. For both reasons, this volume can serve as a useful guide to aspiring specialists.

The ECtHR is a fascinating institution in the sense that, pursuant to the 1953 European Convention on Human Rights, it renders judicial—that is law-based—decisions on controversies that involve rights and that, most often, are derived from the politics and policies of member states. Many of the cases determined by this continent-wide court are disputes between individuals or domestic entities against their own national governments. Others are inter-state cases or advisory opinions. From these decisions involving the democratic human rights validity of state action in now 47 states, there has arisen a trans-national body of jurisprudence

applicable in, and serving as a guide for, those states. This is a major advance for the rule of law, arising from the ashes of World War II and the crumbling of the Berlin Wall.

The analysis here is divided along two major axes: first, politics and institutionalization and second, law and legitimation. Under these headings, the book traces the evolution of the ECtHR from its inauguration in 1959, through its present-day operation, and peers into its prospects.

One chapter that will particularly resonate with Canadian readers is that dealing with Politics, Judicial Behaviour, and Institutional Design. Judges of the ECtHR are named from the *corps diplomatique*, or the domestic bureaucracies of their homelands; others are academics, politicians (including former ministers of justice and parliamentarians) and private lawyers with experience in human rights litigation. Erik Voeten, a scholar from Georgetown University, explains how these judges' opinions spread along the continuum between judicial restraint and judicial activism. The specific interest of this familiar categorization is that restraint, which is called "treaty interpretation" and activism, which is entitled "legal policy making," bears at the ECtHR on European integration and on the development of supranational institutions. Voeten's argument that there are domestic partisan and "new politics" considerations for nominating judges is entirely plausible. He is less convincing, however, in linking these grounds of nomination to national bias in, and to the geopolitical outcomes of, cases.

The final essay of the book, by Luzius Wildhaber of the University of Basle, is a masterful portrait of the issues presently at stake in the conduct of judicial affairs by the ECtHR and its prospects for evolution. Under this rubric, the most pressing organization issue is the "avalanche of applications" that has arisen as a result of the Convention's extension to all of Europe (with the notable exception of Belarus). The Court's managerial efforts to organize its overload have helped to alleviate this problem. Wildhaber proposes a more thorough reform on the merits, based on the substance of cases. The following categories of cases should automatically be decided on the merits; the implication is that other cases should not.

- a) Right to life, prohibition of torture, prohibition of slavery;
- b) Long periods of illegal detention;
- c) Wholly arbitrary and unfair procedures;
- d) Overruling of well-established ECtHR precedents;
- e) Issues gravely affecting national constitutions;
- f) Issues vital to the survival of democracy and a democracy's right to defend itself against its enemies;
- g) Guidelines for structural and systemic problems;
- h) Pilot judgments;
- i) Interstate applications. (drawn from p. 225)

These types of cases are incontestably the most serious issues of democratic governance that a court can deal with!

With respect to the principles of adjudication, there is at the ECtHR a most interesting debate about the "acquis" of human rights; what Wildhaber calls the one-way-street theory. In a 2009 ruling entitled *Corou v. Greece* (No. 2),

Judge Casadevall proposed that once the Court had extended individuals' rights, it should not reverse such an extension in the absence of a manifest mistake. The debate on this point is ongoing in Canada and we can draw on European concepts to supplement our own experience.

The ECtHR and its constitutive Convention form part of the pan-European public order. According to Wildhaber's expression, they are inextricably linked to the triad of democracy, rule of law and human rights. Our understanding of the Court is not only necessary to comprehend modern Europe properly, it is essential for our grasp of the Democratic form of government.

This book may be of marginal interest to Canadian practitioners of private or business law, unless they wish to extend their personal horizons. It is however, solid collateral reading for those in the public sphere who want to explore the mechanisms through which a series of related judicial systems and the political regimes they form part of, interact. The Canadian designation for this may be "the living forest" of multi-state human rights development.

*Gregory Tardi, DJur.*

*Executive Editor, Journal of Parliamentary and Political Law*

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*Hunger, Horses, and Government Men: Criminal Law on the Aboriginal Plains, 1870-1905.* By Shelley A.M. Gavigan, Vancouver: UBC Press for the Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History, 2012. xvi, 274 p. ISBN: 9780774822527 (Hardcover) \$95.00.

Members of the judiciary and of the legal profession in Canada and in Australia and New Zealand will welcome this latest contribution to our ever-increasing fount of knowledge and understanding on the subject of the difficulties associated with judging individuals who do not share the same background, language, culture, religion, or other defining element of our person.<sup>2</sup> Although the author did not set out to study this perspective in particular, or as one of the central pillars of her analysis, wishing to concentrate her energy and abilities to the subject of application of the criminal law to the prairie provinces of Canada, the fact remains that the many cases which are studied in depth during this period reveal a persistent malaise in that the witnesses and the accused, if members of the First Nations, were often totally misunderstood. By this, I do not mean that the translations were inadequate, a historical reality which is underscored time and again. What I seek to underline is that there was no fundamental meeting of the minds as between the European class and the Native class, so to speak, and the result was a fundamental clash of ideas, ideals and world views. Shortly put, one side was thinking and acting as a result of a set of values totally foreign to the other, and to the detriment of the

Aboriginal community.

All of that being said, the author instructs us ably on a number of significant themes; notably the framework of legal institutions and relations that transformed the Plains region of Canada, as well as the situation of the First Nations when members were accused of criminal acts. Starting with Chapter 2, I draw particular attention to the folly surrounding accusations of theft levied against children who escaped from residential schools, the articles being stolen consisting of the clothes on their backs! Chapter 2 also makes plain a central argument of the book: that First Nations peoples did experience criminalization through prosecutions for criminal offences that had not previously been dealt with in the home communities in the same manner, but as well, that the criminal courts did not reliably act as the agent or auxiliary of the government officials administering the legislation which was meant to govern Native persons.

I hasten to add that Chapter 3 is quite interesting in illustrating the situation of the First Nations before the Courts, but not as accused individuals; the focus on them as informants, complainants, and witnesses is not only interesting, it is unique. We have much to learn by such studies if we wish to dispel stereotypical thinking about these groups during the period in question and such scholarship should be pursued.

Drawing attention now to Chapter 4, "Make a Better Indian of Him," Professor Gavigan draws a valuable study of the court records and the stories they reveal of the relationship between the government's legislation and policy about "Indians" and the criminal law. The discussion at pages 131 to 134 on the subject of "Enforcing and Resisting Indian Policy" is superb and introduces a number of themes to be discussed further whilst reinforcing earlier discussions.

The next chapter is without doubt the most interesting of the book as it discusses fully and with great skill the situation of six women and their court appearances, disclosing the challenges they faced but also, and more importantly, allowing us to hear their voices as oppressed persons who are both aboriginal and female. In this vein, I quote from page 182: "In their atypical presence as accused persons, these women paradoxically serve as a reminder that the vast majority of Aboriginal people on the Plains did not find themselves accused in the criminal court ... Their stories are not a side story, and their numbers serve to remind us that the criminal law was not necessarily the first or the most important means of subjugating the First Nations of the Plains."

At the end of the day, the author is quite successful in resorting to what she describes as focusing on "low profile cases" in order to demonstrate the actual life experiences of members of the First Nations during the time period. In my estimation, however, the author has also succeeded ably in making plain to the Bench and Bar that we must study prior trials involving various cultural groups if we wish to ensure

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<sup>2</sup> A sampling of this literature includes B. Walker, ed., *The African Canadian Legal Odyssey, Historical Essays* (Toronto: Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History, 2012), L. Errickson, *Westward Bound: Sex, Violence, the Law and the Making of a Settler Society* (Toronto: Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History, 2011), and D. Milward, *Aboriginal Justice and the Charter: Realizing a Culturally Sensitive Interpretation of Legal Rights* (Vancouver: UNC Press, 2012).

that our system of Law and Justice is both fair, neutral and perfectly understood by all of the participants.

Gilles Renaud  
Ontario Court of Justice

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*Law Books in Action: Essays on the Anglo-American Legal Treatise*. Edited by Angela Fernandez and Markus K. Dubber. Oxford and Portland, Oregon: Hart Publishing, 2012. 252 p. Includes index. ISBN: 9781849461412 (hardcover) \$100.00.

Drawing its title from the famous (at least in certain circles) article by former Harvard Law School dean and celebrated legal scholar Roscoe Pound<sup>3</sup>, Angela Fernandez's and Markus K. Dubber's *Law Books in Action: Essays on the Anglo-American Legal Treatise* is an impressive addition to the pantheon of the scholarship of legal history. It sheds light on the heretofore dark corners of legal scholarship pertaining to the less-sexy but, as is well established within its pages, equally important development and impact of the legal treatise over the course of the Anglo-American legal tradition.

Drawn from a conference entitled "The Treatise in Legal History" at the University of Toronto in October 2010, this is a collection of eleven essays covering the history of Anglo-American legal treatises. *Law Books in Action* covers a wide spectrum both in terms of geography and a broad conceptualization of what constitutes a treatise, with the latter definition being expanded to effectively include any legal writing that is not simply case reports. This is an important distinction, as the consensus within the book is that Blackstone's *Commentaries*, while not a legal treatise by most conventional measures, should still be identified as the first legal treatise due to its then-innovative approach of treating the law in a more discursive manner, rather than as an ossified institution devoid of analytical scrutiny. At its heart, this is a history of the thinking of the law, how treatises reflect these changes, and how their study over successive editions can provide broad historical insight.

The book is roughly and informally divided into several sections—the first deals with institute-structured commentaries such as Blackstone and Kent's *Commentaries* (two essays), the second with American legal treatises (three essays), the third on British treatises (three essays), and the fourth and final has three essays that deal with colonial criminal law codification, a Nova Scotia justice of the peace manual, and a conclusion to tie it all together. Although each essay has a different author—with contributors from Canada, Scotland and the United States—it is a testament to the work of the editors that the collection holds together in a remarkably unified fashion that avoids the tonal shifts that can often mar collections. The academic rigour on display is impressive, with some pages containing significantly more by way of footnotes than actual text, making comprehensive reading a very involved and absorbing process.

It should come as no surprise that this is a highly academic and esoteric collection and, despite its importance to the history of the study of law, it is difficult to see it having much of a place in any collection outside of an academic library. However, with that being said, it is also an enormously interesting and comprehensive read that does a great deal to provide the legal treatise with the respect that it should be afforded. It is an important book for anybody interested not only in legal history but also its "kissing cousins" such as social and political history. Legal history of this sort is something that has, unfortunately, received short shrift, so it is heartening to find such a well-written and well-edited riposte to those who might feel that the legal treatise is not worthy of the scrutiny of some of the best legal minds out there.

Stephen Spong  
Reference Librarian  
Osgoode Hall Law School  
York University

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*Middle Income Access to Justice*. Edited By M. Trebilcock, Anthony Duggan and Lorne Sossin. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2012. 556 p. Includes select bibliography and index. \$45.00 ISBN 978144261268 (softcover) \$44.95 ISBN 9781442660618 (ebook).

*Middle Income Access to Justice* begins with Chief Justice Beverley McLaughlin referring to access to justice as "the most significant challenge to our justice system." Trebilcock *et al* take on the substantial challenge of describing why this might be, as well as enumerating a variety of potential solutions. The book clearly states the solutions proposed do not meet every access issue, rather they are designed for the large "middle income" class of Ontario. The middle income class is defined as those members of the public whose annual household is too high for them to receive legal aid but too low to pay for the services of a lawyer. Furthermore, the focus of the book is on civil litigation—areas like family law and employment law—as these are the areas where the average Ontarian will run into the law. While the discussion is necessarily limited in scope, Trebilcock *et al* provide a complete overview of this topic which will be a significant challenge for the Canadian legal market in the upcoming years. The solutions offered by the contributors to the book—a group that includes both academics and sitting members of the judiciary—are divided into two types: "front-end" and "back-end" solutions. "Front-end" solutions are those proactive steps implemented at the policy level to avoid the need for civil litigation in the first place, and "back-end" solutions are those that expedite and improve the experience when there is a civil legal need. Of particular interest is the discussion of the role of non-lawyers. Although there are those who will deny it, lawyers do not have a monopoly on providing legal services any longer. The role of non-lawyers in the legal industry has been grow-

<sup>3</sup> Roscoe Pound, "Law in Books and Law in Action" (1910) 44 Am L Rev 12.



ing. Work that would have traditionally been done within a law firm is being outsourced, predictive coding technology is replacing human black-lining (and doing a better and faster job!) and paralegals are appearing in court representing litigants. And that is just a sample of changes that have already taken place. This book makes clear that access to justice will continue to be a force of change for the legal landscape in the coming years.

Sarah E. Jones  
McCarthy Tétrault LLP  
Toronto

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*Public Law Librarianship: Objectives, Challenges, and Solutions.* By Laurie Selwyn and Virginia Eldridge. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference, 2013. xxi, 319 p. Includes bibliographic references, index, glossary, and appendices. ISBN 978-1-4666-2184-8 (hardcover) \$175.00 (US). ISBN 978-1-4666-2185-5 (ebook) \$175.00 (US). ISBN 978-1-4666-2186-2 (print & perpetual access) \$265.00 (US).

What, exactly, is a public law library? This was my first question when I saw *Public Law Librarianship: Objectives, Challenges, and Solutions*. I'm very glad I read the book to find out. Laurie Selwyn and Virginia Eldridge, both experienced public law librarians, have written this book for public law librarians and also to introduce the principles and issues facing public law librarianship to a wider audience.

They define a public law library (PLL) as "any library with a statutory or institutional mandate to provide the public and/or self-represented litigants access to legal resources." As they observe, this could include a county law library, a public library branch, an academic law library, or many other types of libraries.

Perhaps the amorphous nature of public law librarianship has contributed to the fact that PLLs can be understaffed and overlooked, despite their vital role. Clearly Selwyn and Eldridge are trying to change that. In this book, they have created an excellent introductory manual for a new PLL librarian, but they are also speaking to a wider community. They discuss the current problems facing PLLs, and also lay out, clearly and realistically, options for remedying those problems. They have a vision for PLLs that are professionally staffed and organized so they can truly accomplish their mission of providing legal information to members of the public.

While the book has a U.S. focus, much of it is also transferrable to a Canadian context. I found myself taking extensive notes from the book, out of interest and because of its relevance to my own area—academic law librarianship,

which certainly has a PLL role. I hope to apply some of the suggested approaches to collection development and relations with key stakeholders to my own work.

The book is an 8 1/2 x 11 hardcover, which is a nice size for a reference book. It is well organized for easy consultation. Each chapter (such as Patron Base, Governance and Organizational Structure, Personnel, and Collection Development) has a succinct abstract, overview, and discussion divided by subtopic. Charts show organizational structures from various PLLs. Tables present possible collection development budget models. Procedures and policies from PLLs serve as examples. Explanations of concepts are complemented by results from surveys the authors have conducted. Each chapter ends with a discussion of future trends, a conclusion, references, and suggestions for additional reading (often running to several pages).

About fifty pages of appendices round out this work: the survey questions and answers are reproduced in full, as well as a sample funding and governance grid, procedure for jail services, sample job descriptions, a core collection bibliography, and a pathfinder template. In addition, there's a glossary and a compiled bibliography of resources used in the book.

This is an extremely useful book. It would be invaluable to someone starting out in a public law library, but it would also be beneficial to anyone working in a law library that serves members of the public.

Amy Kaufman  
Head, William R. Lederman Law Library  
Queen's University

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*Stikeman Elliott: New Millennium, New Paradigms.* By Richard W. Pound, Q.C. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2012. 320p. ISBN 9780773541221 (Cloth) \$60.00.

One of the most interesting law books for the year 2012 might well be Richard W. Pound's *Stikeman Elliott New Millennium, New Paradigms*.

At the outset, I concede that many might initially dismiss the notion of a text setting out the history and the successes of a law firm, especially if written by one of its most distinguished members, as no better than a mere "puff piece" designed to flatter the upper echelons of the partnership and to impress existing clients and future ones. Whatever general views one might hold of this type of undertaking, the reality is that this accomplished writer has penned,<sup>4</sup> yet again, a quite valuable book which the profession would ignore to its peril. Indeed, on its own, this account of the firm's last decade teaches many dozens of valuable lessons on the subject of identifying and

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<sup>4</sup> Mr. Pound is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Annotated Stikeman Income Tax Act* (Carswell), Editor-in-Chief of *Canada Tax Cases* (Carswell), Editor and author of *Pound's Tax Case Notes* (Carswell), formerly Editor of "Legal Notes" in the *CGA Magazine* and past Editor-in-Chief of *Doing Business in Canada* (Matthew Bender & Co., New York). In addition, he has written *Five Rings Over Korea* (Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1994), *Chief Justice W.R. Jaccett: By the Law of the Land* (Toronto: Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History, 1999), *Unlucky to the End The Story of Janise Marie Gamble* (Montreal: Queen's-McGill University Press, 2007) and *Rocke Robertson: Surgeon and Shepherd of Change* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008), which I reviewed in the *Sherbrooke Record*, November 14, 2008.

solving the challenges law firms will face in the years to come at every level, be it in terms of scouting out talent at the law school level or the expansion of the firm's personnel by means of lateral hires to the development of sophisticated electronic databases with which to search out precedents and to avoid client conflicts, to name but a small fraction of the subjects discussed so ably. Moreover, when read together with the original text, what amounts to Volume One, *Stikeman Elliott: The First Fifty Years*,<sup>5</sup> any managing director of a major law firm (or one aspiring to that designation) is given many (but not all)<sup>6</sup> of the recipes for success in the practice of law, at every level, from carving out niches in terms of practice to addressing diversity concerns, to assigning points for aging partners and how to build teams that work well together and which are enduring, *et j'en passe...*

All that being said, I recognize that certain chapters of the book might offer less valuable instruction than others, notably the historical accounts. Accordingly, an astute reader might wish to begin with the introductory chapter to then leap ahead to the last one, "Epilogue as Prologue," to then review the penultimate one, "Challenges, Diversity and Social Responsibility" which advances significant instruction on themes such as security of information, knowledge management, corporate social responsibility and *pro bono* work, again by way of summary only. In addition, I recommend strongly Chapter 6, "Dressed in Our Bibs and Gowns" in which the author discusses with *une main de maître* how a litigation group must be fashioned within all law firms worthy of the name and how best to address class actions suits and tax litigation, to name but two aspects. As with all such recitations, war stories creep in<sup>7</sup> but on the whole, the author is quite adept at weaving advocacy advice with practical concerns involv-

ing representation of large multi nationals, warring entities who do not wish their litigious bent to be known and the ordinary, run of the mill client who wishes total victory at a minimal cost. Perhaps the only litigation challenge not addressed directly or indirectly is how to counter the judge who has, it appears, written the judgment in advance of counsel's final submissions.<sup>8</sup>

All in all, practice concerns abound as the world grows smaller, new mandates apparently conflict with former ones, and lawyers believe themselves to be mere cogs in a massive machine. Not unlike how we may all profit from reading "Better ... or Worse?" *The Satisfactions and Frustrations of the Lawyer-Client Relationship*,<sup>9</sup> by Daphne Dumont Q.C., on the subject of practicing law as a sole practitioner in a smaller rural setting, we all profit from a better understanding of how large firms carry on their practice.

*New Millennium, New Paradigms*, is a well written, interesting book on the whole (though chock full of descriptions of on-going legal mandates which can be tedious to read on occasion) and is quite valuable in the final analysis as it serves to remind us why lawyers are professional persons engaged in a vocation. The lessons it contains on disparate subjects such as grieving for lost colleagues, putting up with eccentric foreign millionaires on yachts in the Mediterranean or addressing upheavals in the market and changes in the economy, to name but a few, are instructive and insightful. I know of no better or more complete guide to professionalism, civility and excellence in advancing the needs of clients in the field of business law in general.

Gilles Renaud  
Ontario Court of Justice

<sup>5</sup> (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002). Interested readers may wish to read my review of the earlier volume found at (2009) 5(1) *High Court Quarterly Review* 33-41.

<sup>6</sup> As the author points out at page 22, "...it is not the purpose of this book to divulge specific information that might be used by other firms..." with respect to certain elements of the practice of law.

<sup>7</sup> I ought not to be understood to be stating that such accounts are not seemly or valuable in teaching advocacy, so long as their number and nature are considered fully. I have written a text on the subject, *Advocacy A Lawyer's Playbook* (Toronto: Carswell/Thompson, 2006), and am ill-placed to suggest otherwise.

<sup>8</sup> I invite readers to read pages 244-251 of Mr. Pound's biography of Chief Justice Jaccett on this subject.

<sup>9</sup> Chapter 1 of D.L. Blaikie, the Hon. T.A. Cromwell & D. Pink, eds, *Why Good Lawyers Matter* (Toronto: Irwin Law, 2012) at 3-27.

*Submitted by Susan Jones*

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Michelle Cosby, "Assisting Faculty with Publishing: How Libraries Can Assist Faculty Throughout the Publication Process" (February 2012) 16:4 AALL Spectrum 15, 21. Available from <<http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/spectrum/Archives/Vol-16/No-4/assisting-faculty.pdf>> (accessed 29 January 2013).

In this article, the author describes how law school librarians can help faculty throughout the publication process. Drawing upon her own experience as the faculty services librarian at North Carolina Central University (NCCU) School of Law, her advice stretches beyond arranging interlibrary loans or tracking down hard-to-find publications to things law librarians can do at every stage of the publication process.

Even before articles are submitted to journals for consideration, law librarians can assist faculty with citation checking. Checking citations for accuracy and format is a time-consuming and detail-oriented task and one which faculty may be glad to hand off to someone else. At NCCU, the initial checking of citations is completed by trained library research assistants who review the documents, look for citation errors, and verify sources. The work is then reviewed by a reference librarian. To further assist faculty at this stage of the publication process, librarians at NCCU offer one-on-one citation training to faculty-hired research assistants.

There are also things librarians can do to assist faculty when it comes time to submit their articles to journals for consideration. General information on submission guidelines is helpful, particularly for newer faculty members. The author frequently points faculty to "Information for Submitting Articles to Law Reviews & Journals" by Allen K. Rostron and Nancy Levit <[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1019029](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1019029)>, which outlines the submission guidelines and formatting requirements for over 200 American law reviews. Librarians can also assist faculty in selecting journals for their submissions by searching for subject-specific law journals or preparing a list of the top-rated law reviews.

Librarians can also assist faculty with navigating the various online submission delivery services for legal scholars, such as ExpressO <<http://law.bepress.com/expresso/>> and LexOpus <<http://lexopus.yiil.org/lexopus/>>, both of which allow faculty to submit their work to several different publications for consideration at one time. To encourage and facilitate the use of ExpressO, the author created a guide to using the service that explains how to set up an account and includes instructions on how to upload documents, tips on writing abstracts, and sample cover letters to accompany submissions.

There are even things librarians can do to assist faculty after an article has been accepted for publication. For example, when an article is returned to faculty for corrections, librarians can help resolve difficult citations. In some cases, the article may need to be updated with recent developments, in which case, librarians can track down up-to-date authorities or show faculty how to set up automatic notifications to alert them to new developments in particular areas of law or with respect to certain cases.

Finally, librarians can create research guides to the publication process for faculty and their research assistants. In the author's case, NCCU's *Faculty Guide to Publishing* <<http://ncculaw.libguides.nccu.edu/content.php?pid=132145&sid=1133268>> pulls together a number of useful resources in one spot, including helpful websites, locations of citation guides and dictionaries in the library, and information about the submission process and submission delivery services. The author also notes the usefulness of similar guides at other institutions, including George W. Hopper Law Library <<http://www.uwyo.edu/lawlib/facultyservices/faculty.html>> and Columbia Law School <[http://www.law.columbia.edu/careers/law\\_teaching/publishing](http://www.law.columbia.edu/careers/law_teaching/publishing)>.

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Benjamin J. Keele & Michelle Pearse, "How Librarians Can Help Improve Law Journal Publishing" (Summer 2012) 104:3 Law Library Journal 383-410. Available from <<http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/llj/vol-104/no-3/2012-28.pdf>> (accessed 29 January 2013).

As with the last article, this one is in keeping with the theme of librarians and scholarly publishing. The authors are reference librarians from William & Mary Law School in Williamsburg, Virginia and Harvard Law School. While this piece is written from an American point of view, with references to American law journals, the authors' suggestions are equally applicable to librarians working in Canadian law libraries. As noted in the previous article, librarians can assist authors to verify references and sources, correct citations, and secure hard-to-find information. In this article, however, the authors look at other ways that librarians can support and play a more active role in the publication of law journals.

One way in which law librarians can broaden their role in supporting the publication of law journals concerns *copyright agreements and policies*. Law journals require a copyright license that allows them to push their articles through a number of channels, in addition to their print publications. These additional channels could include a journal's own website or



large, commercial databases like LexisNexis, Westlaw, and HeinOnline as well as any new databases or platforms that may be developed in the future. Authors, on the other hand, require a copyright license that allows them to post their articles on their own websites and upload their work to sites like the Social Science Research Network (SSRN).

To meet the needs of journals *and* authors, librarians, most likely those with some supervisory role in the publication of law journals, can encourage editors to adopt copyright agreements that provide the flexibility required by both groups to reproduce and distribute articles. For those journals that rely on royalties as an important source of funding, the authors of this article suggest that an exclusive licence for six months to two years should suffice. Many universities also maintain institutional repositories of their faculty's scholarly publishing, and in this regard, journals may want to include in their agreements any requirement on the part of authors to post their articles in these repositories. The authors of this article suggest that librarians are well-placed to explain the benefits of institutional repositories to law journal editors and assist them in drafting appropriate clauses for their agreements.

Another way that law librarians can expand their role in the law journal publishing process is in the area of *version management*. Authors very often produce multiple drafts of articles before any final versions appear in print. With so many online distribution channels available, it's easy for authors to post a draft, or sometimes several drafts, on SSRN or other websites. Even after articles are published in law journals, authors may create and distribute new versions with corrections or updates to the law. With multiple versions of articles floating around, it's difficult for researchers to know if what they're using represents the authors' final thoughts or whether the article they're viewing has been proofread or cite-checked. On this point, librarians can help editorial staff draft policies addressing version ambiguity. These policies can clearly outline what constitutes a draft and a published version, and address whether authors may post drafts online, and if so, where. The authors suggest that librarians can also assist law journals in developing version-labelling systems so that pre- and post-publication versions of articles are clearly marked as such.

The authors also suggest that librarians can help improve law journal publishing by encouraging editorial staff to use *persistent identifiers* for the links to online resources cited in articles. Broken links are one of the realities and challenges of online resources, but law journals can reduce the risk of link rot by using persistent identifiers. Unlike a hyperlink, persistent identifiers are meant to provide unbroken access to a resource even if it moves to a different server or location. Persistent identifiers, however, do require maintenance and updating, and this is where librarians can help. The authors suggest that librarians offer maintenance of persistent identifiers as a publication service to law journals.

Another area in which librarians can play a more active role in law journal publishing is *plagiarism detection*. Whether it's misappropriating another's work, or recycling parts of an

author's own previously-published work, law journals need to ensure that the work they're publishing is original. There are several plagiarism detection tools available—essentially large databases of articles against which submitted articles are checked. While some of these databases include a selection of law journal material, they lack the necessary comprehensive coverage to make them reliable tools on their own. Librarians can help law journals by offering information about the benefits and limitations of plagiarism-detection tools and showing law journal staff how to conduct searches in databases as a way to look for possible instances of plagiarism or self-plagiarism. Librarians can also help law journal staff develop and draft anti-plagiarism policies.

The authors of this article also suggest that librarians have a role to play in providing *editorial, curatorial, and metadata services for empirical data*. Law journals are publishing more and more articles based on empirical data created by the authors of those articles. Preserving that data in some way means that it can be shared with other researchers and makes the data available for further study and analysis. Some institutions provide data preservation services, one such example being the Institute for Quantitative Social Science's Dataverse at Harvard University. According to the authors, librarians are in a position to advise law journals on the technical requirements for preserving empirical data and for providing the metadata to make that information accessible.

There are also *other metadata services* that librarians can provide to law journals, particularly those librarians with cataloguing experience and subject expertise. Tagging articles with cases mentioned, legislation cited, and issues discussed increases the usefulness and discoverability of the content of law journals. Librarians have a good understanding of how researchers look for information, and for this reason, the authors believe librarians have a role to play in developing the taxonomies used to provide that rich metadata.

Librarians can improve law journal publishing by *facilitating the inclusion of journals in indexes, databases, and other finding aids* used by researchers. Librarians can encourage journals to send their metadata and contents to the Directory of Open Access Journals, help identify those full-text and indexing/abstracting databases that might be interested in a journal's content, and assist law journal staff in exploring the option of sending journal content to table of contents services. The authors also suggest that librarians work with Amazon, Bowker, and other bibliographic services to see if a journal's book reviews can be included with the promotional material about their books. All of these efforts will help increase the use and visibility of journals and their content.

Another way in which to increase the use and visibility of law journals and their content is through *social media*. There are a number of social media options open to journals and the authors suggest that librarians can help journals decide which tools to use, assist them in creating their social media presence, and show them how to use these services effectively.

As a handy reference tool and summary of their points, the authors have included an appendix to the article with a

checklist of the ways in which librarians can help improve the publishing of law journals.

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Liz Reppe, "Law Library Service to the Jail: Experiences, Challenges, and Lessons From Providing Library Service to Inmates" (November 2012) 17:2 AALL Spectrum 10-12. Available from <<http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/spectrum/vol-17/No-2/jail.pdf>> (accessed 29 January 2013).

This article was the cover story on a recent issue of *Spectrum* and will appeal to anyone interested in library service to inmates. At the time the article was written, the author was the manager of the Dakota County Law Library in Hastings, Minnesota. The library is *not* located within the county jail, but rather next door at the county courthouse. During her time at the Dakota County Law Library, the author visited the county jail every other month to talk to inmates about law library service.

Interestingly, the author describes in some detail the physical experience of visiting the jail, including what she sees, what she smells, how uncomfortably warm it is, and how she moves from unit to unit. During each visit, she spends about an hour visiting two to three units. The inmates she speaks to are all men; some are awaiting trial, while others are serving a sentence. She's never spoken to the inmates in the jail's segregation or maximum security units. When speaking to the inmates, the author spends about ten minutes explaining the types of resources available at the library and why those resources may be useful to them. Inmates are then given an opportunity to ask questions, and according to the author, they *always* have questions.

Library service from the Dakota County Law Library is available to any inmate who submits a request. There is, in fact, a small library within the jail itself, but according to the author, its limited resources are outdated and there's a waiting list to use the collection. Requests to the library next door are submitted in writing and delivered via interoffice mail. Most of these requests are answered using court rules, statutes, sentencing guidelines, as well as a practice series and legal encyclopedia specific to Minnesota. Inmates are limited to 25 pages of photocopied material per week. Most of the inmates' questions are related to their own criminal matters, but the author receives requests related to family law matters, as well, including divorce, child support, and visitation.

There are many challenges in providing library service to inmates. The greatest challenge for the author is the lack of a reference interview with the inmates making requests. She does receive some requests in person when visiting the jail, but most of the requests are submitted in writing. If she requires more details or further clarification about a request, she sends a written message back to the inmate and awaits his written response. Also challenging is the length of time required to respond to requests. While the author and her staff try to complete all requests within two days, there are often

delays at the jail in forwarding inmates' requests. The author notes that it's not uncommon to receive a week-old request. Adding to this frustration is that inmates' requests are very often too broad or vague. During her visits to the jail, she encourages the inmates to make their requests very specific, but she frequently receives broad requests for things like all laws in a particular area of law or all cases on a particular topic.

In the article, the author also discusses what she's learned, along with the benefits she's gained, from her experience in providing library service to inmates. Not surprisingly, the experience has given her some insight on the plight of inmates. She receives requests from men who are facing serious charges, looming deadlines, and complicated legal issues. They often don't understand their own charges or the criminal process, and are frustrated by the lack of access to information about their cases and the law. One of the benefits of her experience is the significant knowledge she's acquired about criminal law issues and criminal procedure. It's also shown her the importance of access to legal information for criminal defendants. She acknowledges that the information she provides to inmates may not significantly affect the outcome of their cases, but her efforts *can* affect inmates' own experience within the legal system. And as the author notes, everyone—the inmate, the court, the prosecutor, and the defense attorney—benefits when an inmate is able to inform himself about his own case and the legal process.

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Scott Brown, "Coping with Information Obesity: A Diet for Information Professionals" (2012) 29:3 *Business Information Review* 168-173.

I'll be the first to admit that I sometimes feel overwhelmed by the amount of information coming at me from all directions—Twitter, Facebook, RSS feeds, professional publications, listservs, email updates, podcasts, blogs, newsletters, newspapers, magazines, and myriad other sources of information. I'm familiar with the concept of information overload, as are most information professionals I suspect, but I hadn't heard of "information obesity" prior to coming across this article. While it's a new concept to me, it's actually been around for a few years. In this article, the author defines the concept, outlines some of the causes, and then shares his thoughts on how to avoid information obesity in our professional lives.

To explain information obesity, the author refers to the definition in Andrew Whitworth's book, *Information Obesity*: "Information obesity is a failure to turn information into knowledge, and thus use it to sustain our minds, bodies, lives and communities. But just as physical obesity is not simply the result of too much food, so information obesity is caused by more than just 'information overload.'" Other factors that contribute to information obesity include poor quality information, lack of skills in dealing with information, and external pressures to consume information indiscriminately.

According to the author, information professionals face additional pressures when it comes to information obesity.

Budget cuts, redundancies, and the general economic uncertainty today leads some librarians to take on even more work, more information activities, as a means of protecting themselves from these stressors. The boundaries that once clearly defined the work of information professions are also changing—blurring, in fact. This lack of focus or understanding of what we do, or what we are expected to do, can lead some to take on too much. It's also a challenge for information professionals to keep up-to-date with technological change, which is so important in our field. Just as challenging is implementing, and then managing, that new technology. A similar pressure is keeping up with the changes in our own profession, including staying abreast of new information resources and figuring out how to stay aligned with our organizations' goals in order to remain relevant.

As an antidote to, or protection from, information obesity, the author suggests both practical and philosophical approaches to dealing with information. Practically-speaking, the author recommends actively managing your attention by turning off your email for periods of time and scheduling meeting-free blocks of time; unsubscribing from those newsletters, updates and feeds that you just don't have time to read or absorb meaningfully; using personal information tools, like Hootsuite, to help manage your information chan-

nels; and learning to differentiate between those sources that are essential and important, and those that are simply noise. While these practical tips are helpful, the author is of the opinion that a philosophical approach will help people fight information obesity on a long-term basis. To illustrate, the author outlines some of his favourite guidelines or rules in dealing with information, which includes consuming only full thoughts (e.g., books, music, interviews, scheduled television viewing); cultivating a sense of what is 'good enough' when it comes to research and gathering information for projects; understanding, and coming to terms with the fact, that you can't possibly know it all; and allowing yourself to go crazy one day a week and indulge in all the information-gathering behaviours you're trying to avoid.

The author closes the article by suggesting a 'slow information' movement, similar to the established 'slow food' movement. In essence, the slow information movement involves giving oneself the time and space to digest so-to-speak, and make sense of, the information one is consuming. If you're interested in reading more on this topic, the author cites a couple of books, including the aforementioned *Information Obesity* by Andrew Whitworth, as well as Clay A. Johnson's *The Information Diet: A Case for Conscious Consumption*.

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*Edited by Mary Jane Kearns-Padgett*

This column, which reports information from local and regional law library organizations, is intended as a forum for the exchange of information and ideas among members of CALL/ACBD. If your group's activities are not represented here, please forward the details to Mary Jane Kearns-Padgett at [mkearnspadgett@hamiltonlaw.on.ca](mailto:mkearnspadgett@hamiltonlaw.on.ca).

## **Edmonton Law Libraries Association (ELLA)**

On November 14, ELLA members enjoyed a tour of the Justice Canada Edmonton Law Library. The library is located in EPCOR Tower, which opened in September 2011 and was Edmonton's first downtown high rise office building in 22 years.

On December 18, ELLA celebrated the holidays with its annual Christmas party. This year the party was held at Tzin Wine and Tapas.

More information about ELLA is available on its website: <http://www.edmontonlawlibraries.ca/>.

*Submitted by Christine Press, Alberta Law Libraries (Edmonton)*

## **Halifax Area Law Libraries (HALL)**

In October, HALL members welcomed Hilary Stamper, a student from Dalhousie University's School of Information Management. Hilary was seeking the support of HALL members to create a CALL Special Interest Group for students interested in law librarianship. Also in October, HALL members learned that the Canada Revenue Agency's library in Halifax was closing in favour of a "virtual" library. The two staff members are staying within the organization. October also saw the Judges' Library and Barristers' Library vacate the Law Courts in Halifax while the building undergoes major renovations.

In November, HALL members gathered to attend CALL's webinar, Copyright Excess and Access. HALL members also continued an ongoing discussion about the labour-related databases maintained by Nova Scotia's Department of Labour and Advanced Education. Members expressed concern about the timeliness of updates to the databases, as well as their future existence.

In December, HALL members gathered for their annual holiday luncheon, with a generous contribution from LexisNexis Canada toward the cost.

*Submitted by Susan Jones, Manager of Systems and Library Technology, Nova Scotia Legislative Library (Halifax)*

## **National Capital Association of Law Librarians (NCALL)**

NCALL's November event featured Colin Lachance, President and CEO of the Canadian Legal Information Institute (CanLII). Colin presented the highlights of CanLII's summer 2012 survey of Canadian lawyers, including a look at usage and preference patterns. He also discussed CanLII's recent activities and its plans in light of the survey findings.

In December, the Christmas Luncheon was held at Metropolitan Brasserie Restaurant. This event was generously supported by Carswell and LexisNexis.

*Submitted by Claire Banton, Reference Librarian, Information and Research Services Division, Library and Archives Canada (Ottawa)*

## **Montreal Association of Law Libraries / Association des bibliothèques de droit de Montréal (MALL/ABDM)**

While the special conference for the 25th anniversary was given in the spring, the only MALL activity recently organized was the traditional Christmas dinner, which took place on November 29, at the restaurant *Guido & Angelica*. As always, it was a very popular event for MALL and a time for interacting with peers in a festive setting.

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Alors qu'une conférence spéciale organisée dans le cadre du 25<sup>e</sup> anniversaire fut présentée au printemps, la seule autre activité organisée récemment fut le traditionnel souper de Noël qui a eu lieu le 29 novembre dernier au restaurant Guido & Angelica. C'est toujours un événement fort populaire pour l'ABDM et qui permet d'échanger entre pairs dans un contexte festif.

*Submitted by Louis Goulet, Heenan Blaikie (Montréal)*

## **Toronto Association of Law Libraries (TALL)**

Since last report, TALL kicked into high gear providing members with opportunities to get together, share, learn and, \*gosh!\*, have fun! Three lunch and learns have been held. The first brought back the popular "unconference" format, where tables were set up each with a facilitator prepared to start the conversation on a designated topic. This year the topics of discussion were: pay-walls, single sourcing, e-books, apps and social media. The informal setting allowed members to share, brainstorm and make connections. The second was a more traditional lunch and learn with Michael Rehak, Reference Librarian at the City of Toronto Legal Services Division, giving an introduction to how to find City of Toronto by-laws as

well as city council reports and minutes. The session was well attended and based on the feedback was a great success. The third was something completely different: a tour of University of Toronto's Thomas Fisher Library lead by John Shoesmith, Outreach Librarian. Attendees were regaled by such treasures as a cuneiform tablet from 1781 BCE, a medieval illuminated manuscript of statues, and Leonard Cohen's notebooks! Fun was not a TALL order at this year's Season Social. Held at the historic Campbell House, made possible by the generous financial support of Irwin Law, 100+ members of the Toronto community sipped, nibbled and chatted the evening away. Work continues on the new website and full functionality is expected any day now.

*Submitted by Julie Anderson, Ontario Legislative Library (Toronto)*

### **Vancouver Association of Law Libraries (VALL)**

VALL's December seminar and Christmas event gave members excellent *Tips and Tricks from the Vancouver Law Library Community*. Three librarians with different legal information backgrounds covered sources they like, ranging from serious legal resources to lighthearted ones (<http://www.instructables.com/id/How-to-make-a-purseclutch-from-a-Book/?ALLSTEPS>).

For more news about VALL, please visit the website at <http://www.vall.vancouver.bc.ca>.

*Submitted by Sarah Munro, Librarian, Singleton Urquhart LLP*





*Edited by Mary Jane Kearns-Padgett*

Alberta Law Libraries is pleased to announce the appointment of **Dale Barrie** to Manager of Information, Research and Training Services (IRTS), effective November 1, 2012. Dale joined Alberta Law Libraries in May 2009 as Law Librarian and became Team Lead (Calgary) in 2010. He obtained his MLIS at the University of Alberta in 2009, following time spent abroad in Japan. Dale brings the right mix of passion to this new role, possessing a strong vision for the role of the libraries in providing access to justice and in being an enthusiastic team builder. Stepping in to fill the role of Team Lead (Calgary), effective February 4, 2013, is **Julia Brewster**. Julia comes to Alberta Law Libraries from the Calgary Public Library where she demonstrated a commitment to meeting the information needs of a large and diverse community through outreach activities, including leading a team in the implementation of a community wide digital literacy initiative. Julia possesses a solid background in legal information services gained at Cassels & Graydon LLP and Bennett Jones LLP, as a Reference Law Librarian. Julia is a graduate of the Faculty of Information Studies at the University of Toronto.

Since the last *Canadian Law Library Review*, there have been a couple of unexpected vacancies on the VALL executive. VALL is happy to announce that **Bronwyn Guiton** and **Stephanie Karnosh** have stepped in on Programs and as Treasurer. The Vancouver Association of Law Libraries is thankful to them, and to the outgoing members of the executive.

Congratulations to **Louis Mirando, Tim Knight, Yemisi Dina, Daniel Perlin, Sharon Wang, Sandra Geddes and Stephen Spong**, CALL/ACBD members whose blog, *Off the Shelf*, won the Clawbie Award 2012 for Best Law Library Blog. Runners up in the category were *On Firmer Ground*, CALL/ACBD's joint effort with **Susannah Tredwell** serving

as Canadian editor, *Library Technician Dialog* by **Karen Sawatsky and Brenda Wong**, and **David Whelan's** *Finding Legal Information*.

In news from the Ontario courthouse libraries, **Paula Bridgewood** has left the Hamilton Law Association and is now working as a Legal Assistant with Sigurdson, Courtlander, Burns & Silverstone in Burlington, Ontario. **Dana Brown** has been hired to take over Paula's position as CPD Events Coordinator and Library Assistant at the HLA. Congratulations to **Amanda Ward-Pereira** from the Algoma District Law on her recent marriage.

Hasting County's Law Association's move to the new Quinte Consolidated Courthouse is on schedule to take place in late August 2013. Some features of the new QCC building will be the eleven courtrooms, a number of meeting rooms, other court services rooms, a large ceremonial plaza at the front of the courthouse, and an open atrium lobby which will interconnect the first and second floors, with the HCLA law library to be located on the second floor. The image below is a conceptualization of this impressive new facility.



The **Institute of Parliamentary and Political Law / Institut de droit Parlementaire** et politique is cooperating with the **Université du Québec en Outaouais**, to establish a program of study in parliamentary and political law. This will be known as **Semaine du droit et de la démocratie / Law and Democracy Week**. The objective of this exercise is to provide professionals a real-life understanding of democracy and public life in Canada, with a clear emphasis on current major issues, institutions and instruments of governing, from a legal point of view. **Law and Democracy Week** will be geared to attract a broad audience of practitioners of the related arts: law librarians, lawyers and law students, public servants and administration specialists, as well as all those involved politics; other interested individuals, such as members of the diplomatic corps represented in Ottawa will also be invited.

This intensive program will be held during the entire week of **May 13-17, 2013, at UQO in Gatineau**, within sight of all of our government. Ce programme sera entièrement bilingue, avec certain cours en anglais, d'autres en français et d'autres encore donnés dans les deux langues. The program will consist of up to eighteen sessions dealing with the highlights of democracy, the rule of law and governance in Canada. Each will be led by a specialist in the field. For more information, please visit: <http://uqo.ca/dfcp/formation-continue/semainedroitdemocratie>



# LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA

*By Margaret Hutchison\**

## *Greetings from Australia!*

It's January and summer so there hasn't been much happening since my last letter. The main news in Australia is that we will be having a federal election for the House of Representatives and half the members of the Senate on September 14, 2013. This is a major break with tradition, a campaign period lasting more than seven months. Most electoral campaigns in Australia run for about 6 weeks and, by then, people have had enough of the constant advertising and party political broadcasts so it will be interesting to see how people feel by the time September comes. The press has noted that Australians tend to vote against any government who inflicts a long election campaign on them. Voting is compulsory in Australia, unlike many other countries, though some members of the conservative parties have raised the possibility of changing this. After August, when the writs are issued for the election, the government will go into caretaker mode and there will be no major policy changes.

The Australian Capital Territory has a very important anniversary this year; it's 100 years since it was established. On 12 March 1913, the city was officially given its name by Lady Denman, the wife of Governor-General Lord Denman, at a "Laying of the Foundation Stones" naming ceremony at Kurrajong Hill, which has since become Capital Hill and the site of the present Parliament House. The anniversary day itself is a Tuesday and being a city of responsible citizens, we will be working, but we will have a long weekend beforehand to celebrate.

There is debate as to the meaning of the word Canberra. The word "Canberra" is popularly claimed to derive from the word Kambera or Canberry and means "meeting place" in the old Ngunnawal language of the local Ngabri people. Alternatively, the name was reported in the 1860s to be an Anglicisation of the indigenous name 'nganbra' or 'nganbira', meaning "hollow between a woman's breasts," and referring to the floodplain between 2 mountains. Another source of debate is how to pronounce the word "Canberra" itself, it is generally either "Can-berra" or "Can-bra." It was agreed that however Lady Denman pronounced the word when she announced the name was to be the official pronunciation but no one officially noted the pronunciation at the time.

There are many events taking place to celebrate Canberra's Centenary all through the year. They range from the premiere of a specially commissioned symphony at a free concert on Canberra's birthday weekend, a giant champagne bar on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin, making words out of giant letters by the lake on the same weekend. Sporting events include an international cricket match, the Australian women's open golf championship, Australia versus New Zealand rugby league

international match (something like rugby union for those who've heard of that form of football) and special exhibitions, concerts, lectures in the many galleries in Canberra.

Below is a picture of the special 20 cent coin issued by the Royal Australian Mint to commemorate the centenary. The Canberra 20 cent coin shows the original blueprint for Canberra, as designed by Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin in 1912. The Mint often issues coins to commemorate special events, mostly the dollar or fifty cent coins. These have been used for events such as the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of World War II, and Royal weddings (I occasionally still receive a Charles and Diana wedding 50 cents coin in change; the William and Kate 20 cents seems to be less available). There were special dollar coins issued when Australia hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in 2011 and when APEC was held in Sydney in 2007. There was a dollar coin issued for the centenary of the introduction of the aged pension and a 20 cent coin commemorating the centenary of the Australian Tax Office!



Another event for Canberra's centenary has been the opening of the National Arboretum. This has 40,000 trees in 104 forests of various species, both Australian and from over 100 countries. Canada is represented by the Sugar Maple. The site was a pine plantation that was destroyed by bushfire in 2002, a year before the disastrous fires of 2003 that destroyed over 500 houses in Canberra. There are several large artworks in the Arboretum, one is "Wide brown land" which represents the lines of Dorothea Mackellar's poem "My Country," <<http://www.dorotheamackellar.com.au/archive/mycountry.htm>> a famous poem about a "sunburnt country" which most Australians can recite.

\* Margaret Hutchison is the Manager, Technical Services and Collection Development at the High Court of Australia.

This is really true of Australia this summer; there have been serious bush fires in Victoria and Tasmania and devastating floods in Queensland in much the same region as was destroyed by flooding 2 years ago. While one end of the country is fighting fires, the other end is battling cyclones and the resulting flooding.

On a legal note, a new Justice has been appointed to the High Court: Patrick Keane from Queensland. Justice Keane is presently Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia and will take up his new position in March. Justice Keane is from Queensland and this means that there will be 2 justices from Queensland, 2 from New South Wales and 2 from Victoria. The Chief Justice is from Western Australia but has based himself in Canberra. Unlike the Canadian Supreme Court, there is no obligation or convention for the

appointment of justices from particular states. Two states, South Australia and Tasmania, have never had a High Court Justice appointed from their residents. At one stage, 5 of the 7 High Court Justices were based in Sydney, a situation which caused mutterings that the High Court of Australia should be renamed The High Court of Sydney." Australian High Court Justices do not have to be resident in Canberra, but fly in for court sittings from their home states.

By the time you read this, you will be preparing for your annual conference in Montreal. I wish you a fruitful and enjoyable conference.

Till next time,

Margaret Hutchison

### **JAMES D. LANG MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP**

Members of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries/ Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit who have been in good standing for a minimum of twelve months are invited to apply for funding through the James D. Lang Memorial Scholarship. The scholarship is designed to support attendance at a continuing education program, be it a workshop, certificate program or other similar activity deemed appropriate by the CALL/ACBD Scholarships and Awards Committee. Support for attendance at annual conferences normally does not fall within the terms of reference for this scholarship.

This scholarship fund was established in memory of James D. Lang, a long time employee of Carswell and member of CALL/ ACBD. Carswell has donated the money for this scholarship fund, and the Scholarships and Awards Committee would like to honour Jim's memory by awarding this scholarship to a CALL/ACBD member. We encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity to further your professional education.

Applications will be considered three times a year; the deadlines are: **March 15, June 15 and September 15**. An application form is available online.

### **BOURSE D'ÉTUDE À LA MÉMOIRE DE JAMES D. LANG**

Nous invitons les membres de la Canadian Association of Law Libraries/Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit à nous faire parvenir une demande de financement pour la bourse d'étude à la mémoire de James D. Lang. Cette bourse d'étude vise à encourager la participation à un programme de formation continue sous forme d'atelier, de programme de certificat ou de toute autre activité similaire reconnue par le Comité des bourses d'étude et de remise des prix de CALL/ABCD. Les paramètres de cette bourse d'étude n'incluent pas le soutien financier pour une participation à des conférences.

Ce fonds de bourse d'étude a été établi à la mémoire de James D. Lang, un employé de Carswell durant plusieurs années et un membre de CALL/ACBD. Carswell a contribué un certain montant d'argent pour ce fonds de bourse d'étude. Le comité des bourses d'étude et de remise des prix aimerait rendre hommage à Jim en accordant cette bourse à un membre de CALL/ACBD. Nous vous encourageons à profiter de cette opportunité pour ajouter à votre éducation professionnelle.

Nous considérerons les demandes trois fois par année; les dates limites sont le **15 mars, le 15 juin et le 15 septembre**. Un formulaire de demande électronique est disponible.

# NEWS FROM THE U.K.

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*By Jackie Fishleigh\* and Pete Smith\*\**

## **London Calling**

Jackie Fishleigh

**H**i folks, A belated Happy New Year!

## **Royal Succession Laws**

Well as you surely know there are great expectations here for 2013 in the shape of a Royal Baby.

On the legal side this has led to a rush to change succession laws so that a first born girl can become Queen.

In the words of deputy PM, Nick Clegg, the issues are as follows:

“The reforms couldn’t be more timely, given the fantastic news that the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are expecting a baby. The other Commonwealth countries where Her Majesty The Queen is head of state have just given us the green light to change the law, and we are wasting no time.”

“At the moment, if the first child of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge is a girl, any younger brothers she has will overtake her in line to the throne. We’re modernising these out of date rules so that men and women in line to the Throne have equal rights.”

“The current law also says that our monarch can’t be married to a Catholic. This legal ban doesn’t apply to any other faith—not Muslims, Jews, Hindus, nor to atheists—just Roman Catholics.”

“The reasons for this go back 300 years to the days when Britain was worried about the threat from its Catholic neighbours, such as Louis XIV of France.”

“Times have changed, along with our attitudes towards each other. It is time for us to bring these arcane laws up to date.”

This confirmation means that the Government will seek to introduce the Succession to the Crown Bill in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity allowed by the parliamentary timetable.

I must confess that I reached quite an advanced age before learning of the ban on the monarch being married to a Catholic. I was stunned given that Catholicism is one of the main religions in this country. I have never understood the reasoning behind this until just now. Fancy Louis XIV having such a long lasting legacy. It is most surprising that this has been on the statute book ever since. I think the subtext of “the reforms couldn’t be more timely” is probably “crikey, we must get these ridiculous old laws changed NOW!” I hope that isn’t a treasonable comment—we have some ancient laws on that too!!

## **New Stalking Law**

In November 2012, stalking became a criminal offence with up to 5 years in prison. This was overdue given the alarming number of (usually) women whose lives are ruined and sometimes ended by violent stalkers, often ex-partners.

## **Hillsborough - Update**

The No. 1 song at Christmas in the UK usually comes from the winner of the talent show *The X Factor* but this year it was a tribute to the Hillsborough victims by The Justice Collective. Ninety-six football fans were crushed to death at Sheffield Wednesday’s ground (called Hillsborough) during an FA Cup semi-final between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest on April 15, 1989.

The cover of the Hollies’ 1969 hit “He Ain’t Heavy, He’s My Brother” was recorded by a plethora of big names, including Robbie Williams, Paul McCartney, Andy Brown from pop band Lawson, and comedian John Bishop.

The scandal of Hillsborough—the police cover-up, smearing of victims as hooligans and the unnecessarily high death toll—have been in the public eye during 2012.

## **Stephen Lawrence - Update**

Following up on another massive issue raised previously in this column, the brother of murdered teenager Stephen Lawrence has received a racist threat after publicity surrounding his complaint that police had stopped him up to 25 times.

A message sent to the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust was the first time that Stuart has been targeted directly in the 20 years since his brother died, his lawyer Imran Khan said.

The letter or document, received by the trust on January 16, has now been passed to the police.

## **Canadian to Head Bank of England**

The Canadian Mark Carney is the new Governor of the Bank of England! On the one hand he will be a breath of air but there is a slight worry that since Canada has escaped the sort of financial meltdown we experienced here in 2008 that maybe he is lacking in hands on experience in European financial disaster areas... Basically we are delighted to have him and wish him every success in the post. Anything else would be unthinkable.

## **Planning Law – Smithfield Market**

Smithfield (also known as West Smithfield) is an area of the City of London, mostly known for its centuries-old meat market, today the last surviving historical wholesale market in Central London.

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\* Jackie Fishleigh is the Library and Information Manager at Payne Hicks Beach.

\*\* Pete Smith is Information Adviser, Sheffield Hallam University.



Today, the Smithfield area is dominated by the imposing, Grade II listed covered market designed by Victorian architect Sir Horace Jones in the second half of the 19th century. Some of the original market buildings were abandoned for decades and faced a threat of demolition, but they were saved as the result of a public inquiry and will be part of new urban development plans aimed at preserving the historical identity of this area. These plans have caused great controversy and rumble on after another bout of legal battles before Christmas.

### **Skyfall – A Bond Film Finally Set in London**

If you have seen Skyfall, the latest Bond franchise film you will have viewed Smithfield as a backdrop to part of the action starring Daniel Craig as 007. The movie has been the biggest grossing ever in the UK with an award winning theme by Adele who has become hugely popular in the US. She is actually a product of the Brit School, a Kids from Fame type performing arts academy near Croydon where I went to school (a conventional school I hasten to add!).

Of course Bond featured in the Olympic Opening Ceremony. Was this blatant advertising for the film one wonders retrospectively...?

### **London 2012 Legacy**

It is a year since I attended my Games Maker interview and 6 months since the start of the Games. Aaah....our Olympians and Paralympians are national heroes, appearing regularly on TV and in the newspapers. Mentioning our great summer of sport to another person usually leads to a 20 minute conversation about each other's Games stories and a general wallowing in how marvellous it all was.

On the practical legacy side, things are happening. For the first time in athletics history, London will be hosting the IPC Paralympic Athletics World Cup just before we host the World Athletics Championships in 2017. Both will take place in the iconic Olympic Stadium in Stratford, the centre piece of the by then renamed Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The latter will reopen this summer to host a major programme of concerts and world class sport including the Ride London festival of cycling and on the first anniversary of the Olympics, the Diamond League athletics meeting, featuring many of the heroes of 2012.

I am hoping the Kenyan David Rushida will be there. On 9 August 2012, Rudisha led from start to finish to win gold in what was acclaimed as "The Greatest 800 Meter Race Ever." In so doing, he became the first and, so far, only runner to have broken the 1:41 barrier for 800m. I was lucky enough to be in the Olympic Stadium that night and will never forget it.

I am confident the legacy will happen because as a nation we feel so passionately about it that no politician would dare defy us!

With very best wishes  
Jackie Fishleigh

### **Notes from the Steel City**

Pete Smith

Two stories have dominated the news in the past few months, both connected by issues of the media and power. One is the Leveson Report and the issue of press regulation; the other is the story of Jimmy Saville, mentioned by Jackie in our last column, and the relationship between celebrity, power, and abuse.

### **The Leveson Inquiry**

The Leveson Report (<http://www.levesoninquiry.org.uk/about/the-report/>) lays out the conclusions of the Leveson Inquiry. The Inquiry was wide ranging, but at its core is the question of the media—the press essentially—and how its activities and relationships are to be managed. It was set up in response to revelations about press hacking of phones and improper relations with police officers.

In the aftermath of the Report, one issue emerged as the focus of discussion—press regulation. Should it be based in statute, as with broadcast media? Or should self-regulation remain, but with greater powers for the regulator?

In the executive summary, Lord Justice Leveson is clear that the press is not entirely rotten; nor does he call for state regulation of the press, much less a role for the state in choosing what is published.

The Press Complaints Commission is seen to have failed as a regulator; indeed, it is characterised as a 'complaints handling body' rather than a regulator, and not a very successful one at that. That said, Leveson LJ is clear in his support for press self-regulation, albeit under a much strengthened and more stringent system, more independent of the press and perhaps allied to an arbitration system to handle complaints or breaches of any new code.

The shape of press regulation remains to be set. In the immediate aftermath of the Report, campaign groups such as Hacked Off called for regulation backed by statute; a group of editors met with the Prime Minister to put forward their own proposals and to lobby (one assumes) against a statutory regulation regime. At the time of writing, the Government was yet to publish its detailed proposals for implementing the Report recommendations, but it seems they will call for an enhanced self-regulation system backed by some sort of oversight body. The nature of that body is the cause of contention—should it be something established by statute, as supported by Labour—or by a Royal Charter, as suggested by some in the Government.

There are clearly many problems with some sections of the press, stemming in large part from competition for readers and competition with 'new media.' In the push for readers, the nature of stories has shifted to celebrity gossip and speculation on crime dramas; this, in turn, is held to have led to a culture in which obtaining details to drive such stories trumped ethical considerations. The role of the police in assisting criminal acts was also covered by the report, and prosecu-

tions may follow. Whether the press will change remains to be seen; it is likely that only falling sales will create real change.

### **Jimmy Saville**

The other media story has been that of Jimmy Saville. Saville was a DJ and television presenter for the BBC; he was also known for his charity work, particularly with the spinal rehabilitation hospital, Stoke Mandeville. He was knighted, and when he died in 2011 fulsome tributes were paid by former colleagues.

However, not long after, allegations of sexual abuse emerged. These were at first refuted by his family, but as more allegations were made and police investigations launched, it became clear that there was substance to the claims. The BBC found itself in the spotlight as it seems that some within the corporation were aware of questions surrounding Saville, even before his death, but had not followed up on them. There had also been at least one police investigation, but it was dropped. Other celebrities have been questioned as part of the on-going investigation, some for offences involving children, others for sexual offences involving adults.

Much soul-searching has taken place, and will no doubt continue. Was Saville a one-off? Was he symptomatic of 'another time,' one in which sexual attitudes were different? Or was he someone who abused the power of celebrity, an abuse which is not limited to him?

### **The Supreme Court Online**

From negative media stories to a more positive one. The UK Supreme Court now has a YouTube channel- <http://www.youtube.com/user/UKSupremeCourt?feature=watch> Proceedings are broadcast within the court, and also live via a commercial broadcaster (<http://news.sky.com/info/supreme-court>); the YouTube channel will feature judgement summaries. There are no moves as yet to broadcast from other courts.

### **Mid-term Review**

The Coalition Government has issued a Mid-Term Review- <http://www.number10.gov.uk/the-coalition/mid-term-review/>. A number of issues, from Lords reform to Europe, seem to be threatening the Coalition, yet the Review shows a united front; it is unlikely that the Coalition will end before the election scheduled for 2015. Times are hard for the Coalition, with the possibility of a triple-dip recession and continued questions over their handling of the economy.

### **Judicial Review**

In the world of the law, the Government held a consultation on judicial review. It argued that judicial review was being overused, is costly, and acts as a brake on development.

The Prime Minister compared the current economic situation to WWII—quick decisions need to be made; some rules need to be relaxed—an attitude and a comparison for

which he was condemned in some quarters. The whole set of proposals drew the ire of many commentators, who see in it less an attempt to stimulate growth and more an attempt to stifle criticism of Government action. Coupled with the changes to legal aid due to come into force in April, many claim that access to justice will be seriously compromised.

### **Legal Apprenticeships**

In the world of legal jobs, a new form of legal apprenticeship has been announced—the Higher Apprenticeship in Legal Services. These are aimed at paralegals, which could in the current market include graduates; indeed, for some, these apprenticeships may be one of many alternatives to going to University, especially if they are linked into existing routes such as that of the Chartered Institute of Legal Executives (CILEX.) Another challenge to and opportunity for(?) law schools.

### **Legal Education**

Law schools still await the conclusions of the Legal Education and Training Review, which is due to report some-time soon. As well as whatever comes from the review, law schools are facing declining applications, continued competition from providers such as the University of Law (the name to be of the current College of Law), and as noted new potential competition from apprenticeships.

### **Secrecy and Security**

Looking back to our last column, the Justice and Security Bill has attracted fierce criticism from a Tory MP, just ahead of its Committee stage—see <http://blogs.spectator.co.uk/coffee-house/2013/01/the-secret-courts-bill-wont-enhance-justice-or-make-us-more-secure/>. This and the Communications Data Bill continue to cause issues within the Coalition, and draw opprobrium from those who see them as steps away from the openness promised in the early days of the Government.

### **Scottish Independence**

And the Scottish independence issue continues, given an extra dimension by the Prime Minister's speech on Europe in which he committed a future Conservative government to an In/Out referendum on Europe. Many supporters of Scottish independence also support continued EU membership, and see this issue as further proof of the need for full decision making powers.

As I write, the last of the recent snow has melted and rain is sweeping in; I trust the weather is being kinder to you, and that Spring finds you well! Until next time!

Pete Smith

*Please note that any and all opinions are those of the authors and do not reflect those of their employers or any professional body with which they are associated.*

# DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. LAW LIBRARIES

By Anne L. Abramson\*

A new semester is already upon us and I feel a bit like Rip Van Winkle who has suddenly been wakened. The holiday break was only a week, but somehow it feels like the entire world has changed now that the new semester has started. It's a rather jarring reality shift and I never feel totally ready for it. It's always exciting, though, to see the new students.

In the short span of time that has elapsed since my last article, there have been so many interesting articles, webinars and educational events. I cannot hope to include them all, but I will try to describe the highlights and provide links to the rest.

## Inbox Inundation

The last Chicago Association of Law Libraries (the other CALL) Business Meeting of 2012 took place on Nov. 15. It featured Catherine Sanders Reach of the Chicago Bar Association. This excellent presentation focused on the many programs that one can use to organize one's information overflow. She started with an overview of features within MS Outlook itself like filtering rules and folders. Then she suggested options beyond Outlook and email. Such options might include web conferencing (i.e. Webex, join.me, Acrobat.com, Mikago and Chat) and documents collaboration (GoogleDocs, OneNote, EverNote and Asana.com (which has nothing to do with yoga!). Other tools help to manage the "fire hose" of information that regularly inundates us, such as Workflowy, Hootsuite, Yahoo!Pipes and IFTTT (If This Then That). Catherine recommends using Chrome as one's internet browser, because it allows her to create bookmarks across all her devices.

With more than a touch of irony, Catherine wryly noted how a member of the audience once told her that her presentation on managing information overload was itself information overload. I found it overwhelming as well but was reassured by our newest Education Technology Librarian, Joanna Price. Joanna is a recent college graduate. As such, I thought she might be enamoured with all things technology. However, her point of view was refreshing and surprising. She observed that a lot of people in her generation who use all of these software packages are not necessarily better organized than those who do not. In fact, often they are less so. Their knowledge tends to be "wide but not deep." Joanna is indeed wise beyond her years. It felt great to find common ground and confirmation for what I suspected all along but did not feel qualified to say.

To learn more about Catherine's recommendations, visit the CALL website and see her slides at <http://new.chicagolawlib.org/?p=1783>.

## Redesigning my Course

I attended an inspiring in-house program by Prof. Anthony Neidweicki and Visiting Prof. Sophie Sparrow entitled "(Re)designing your Course." Profs. Sparrow and Neidweicki emphasize creating assignments which actually assess what you want your students to learn. Easier said than done! I have been working on creating better assessments for my own course over the past few years.

More recently, I have worked with colleague Jamie Sommer on creating multiple choice Quiz questions for our first year Lawyering Skills program. Jamie's questions test students' ability to conduct legal research using free law resources on the internet. My questions test students' ability to research federal regulations using free government tools like eCFR and FDSys and agency websites. It doesn't seem possible that a multiple choice question could also be a research question, but we have created questions that can only be answered by doing the research. Take, for example, the following type of question, which is based on a true story recently in the news:

Your client is facing a public relations nightmare in connection with the use of "brominated vegetable oil" in a popular citrus flavored drink that it markets to athletes. Bromine is also used in flame retardants and may be linked to neurological disorders. Using FDSys, what is the acceptable level of brominated vegetable oil in fruit-flavored beverages?

- 25 parts per million
- 30 parts per million
- 15 parts per million
- No safe level has been established until further studies are done.
- 100 parts per million

These are the kinds of questions we are using. They are actually kind of fun to create. I hope I am getting better at them as time goes on. Just how well do they assess research skills? I wonder if it is possible to know.

Prof. Sophie has co-authored a book entitled *Teaching Law by Design: engaging students from the syllabus to the final exam* (2009) and more recently *Teaching Law by Design for Adjuncts* (2010) both from Carolina Academic Press.

These books are a helpful "go to" resource for those of us who are relatively new to teaching. The first title contains chapters on designing the course and each class and assessing student learning, including developing and using rubrics, something I find particularly challenging. The newer title for adjuncts explains how to give mini-lectures, develop assessment tools and provide student feedback. I highly recommend both if you do not already have them in your collections.

\* Anne L. Abramson, Foreign and International Law Librarian, the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, IL.



## Hazards of Multitasking

After attending the wonderful IALL (International Association of Law Libraries) conference in Toronto back in November, I flew across the country to attend my college reunion at Stanford. The reunion featured “classes without quizzes.” Unfortunately, I was not able to attend any of these classes in person, but I was able to watch them later via YouTube.

One of these classes, “Multitasking: How It Is Changing the Way You and Your Children Think and Feel” (58 min.) by Prof. Clifford Nass is available at <http://tinyurl.com/anrbf8l>. Make sure you have the time (about an hour) to watch this presentation from beginning to end without interruption. There is a famous “test” that you will be asked to take as part of this lecture. In fact, this same test was just mentioned on National Public Radio’s Morning Edition, Feb. 11, 2013 in connection with an experiment to measure how well radiologists see. See <http://tinyurl.com/a3kw2f9> Query: does this test measure how well someone multitasks?

Prof. Nass’ lecture on multitasking reminded me of an excellent presentation at the Global Legal Studies (GLS) conference last spring. Anne Enquist of Seattle University School of Law asked the critical question “Multitasking versus Focus: Which is the Essential Legal Skill for Lawyers and Law Students?” I think we concluded that the answer is both. Adding to the debate, my colleague Jamie sent me the following Blog Post dated 12/13/12. <http://tinyurl.com/93h9k56>

I could not leave this review of Stanford lectures without mentioning one of my favorites, “The Science of Happiness (50 min) by Prof. Fred Luskin. This presentation doesn’t have anything to do with legal education (directly) but I think it’s relevant to all of us. To summarize, everything we need to know to be happy, we learned in kindergarden! <http://tinyurl.com/aeftw5z>

## FCIL Webinars

I attended a wonderful foreign legal research webinar by Jean Wenger for AALL last December. I am continuing to review Jean’s amazing materials, particularly her comprehensive listing of all foreign legal research sources, print, electronic, subscription and free. Her in-depth knowledge of this area is extraordinary. I especially appreciated the flowcharts she created of her research process as part of her PowerPoint presentation. These graphic representations illustrate very well that there is no one way to research a foreign law question and the research path is never linear.

A webinar on the same topic by the Canadian Association of Law Libraries (this CALL) and featuring eminent experts Mary Rumsey, University of Minnesota Law Library and Anna Szot-Sacawa, Bora Laskin Law Library, University of Toronto also took place last January. I was not able to attend the “live” webinar but I am viewing the recording a little at a time and learning volumes.

More recently, Lyonette Louis Jacques (Lyo as we fondly know her), D’Angelo Law Library at the University of Chicago, gave a superb webinar on international law research. Lyo alerted us to one of her favorite resources for public

international law research, the Peace Palace Library website. I knew of this website because one of our professors uses it and told me about it, but I never knew just how amazing it was.

As Lyo describes it, the Peace Palace Library website is a “dream catalogue” which leads the researcher to books, book chapters and articles on public international law topics with just one search. No more need to jump back and forth between catalogues and indexes, this catalogue does it all. And unlike our catalogue, it is not cluttered with multiple records for the same title. See <http://www.peacepalacelibrary.nl/>. These webinars have given me a great boost at a time of year that is full of professional challenges including the following: mooted our Jessup International Moot Court team; teaching how to research sustainable development law; showing library resources to undergraduate and law students working in our new International Human Rights clinic; and completing my second tutorial on using the Foreign Law Guide and WorldCat to do foreign law research in just a third of the time as my first tutorial. See *Developments in U.S. Law Libraries*, 37 Can. L. Libr. Rev. 202 (2012). Challenges like these give me the chance to learn and grow in my profession, which is why I always enjoy the beginning of the semester even if it comes as something of a jolt.

## Legal Education in Crisis

At the same time, I am well aware of the ongoing economic woes affecting law graduates and law schools around the country, including mine. I have been collecting many articles on higher education and more specifically, legal education in crisis. There are far too many to include, but here are some of the more interesting ones I have run across:

Paul Campos, *The Crisis of the American Law School*, 46 U. Mich. J.L. Reform 177 (2012) also available at [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2102702](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2102702); Michael Cassidy, *Beyond Practical Skills: Nine Steps for Improving Legal Education Now*, 53 B.C. L. Rev. 1515 (2012);

Larry E. Ribstein, *Practicing Theory: Legal Education for the Twenty-First Century*, 96 Iowa L. Rev. 1649 (2011); Andrew P. Morris & William D. Henderson, *Lawyers and Law School Reform*, 100 Il. Bar J. 414 (2012).

Lawrence E. Mitchell, Op-Ed., *Law School Is Worth the Money*, N.Y. Times, Nov. 28, 2012, §A at 31, also available at <http://tinyurl.com/b33yplb>;

David Segal, *Law School Economics: Ka-Ching!* N.Y. Times, July 17, 2011, §BU at 1, also available at <http://tinyurl.com/3klt8cs>;

Debra Cassens Weiss, *‘Massive Layoffs’ Predicted in Law Schools Due to Big Drop in Applicants*, ABA Journal Law News Now, Jan. 31, 2013 at <http://tinyurl.com/asern6v>; The above news even hit the New York Times. See Ethan Bronner, *Law Schools’ Applications Fall as Costs Rise and Jobs Are Cut*, N.Y. Times, Jan. 30, 2013, §A at 1, also available at <http://tinyurl.com/craczeu>.

How are law schools responding to these alarm bells? Like

many schools, we are looking for ways to contain costs. All staff have been asked to provide input. Here in the Library, for example, more of our print sets are under scrutiny. Just recently, we cancelled one of our most expensive electronic subscriptions as well. More to come, no doubt.

### Love Letter to Librarians

The coming cost cutting naturally makes us apprehensive but we can take some comfort in the following piece, a veritable “love letter” to our profession. The author writes about the excellent customer service he finds at libraries. See Jeff Rundles, *Rundles wrap-up: The library and customer care*, Cobizmag.com, April 1, 2012 at <http://tinyurl.com/bxjn2cg>.

### Notable Articles from AALL Spectrum

In addition to articles about legal education generally, I try to keep up with law library literature. I have read most of the articles in the February, 2013 issue of AALL Spectrum and thought you might find the following of interest:

Elizabeth Barnes & Robert M. Brammer, *Bringing Augmented Reality to the Academic Law Library: our experiences with an augmented reality app*, 17 AALL Spectrum 13 (2013). We have toyed with the idea of using “augmented reality” to create a library scavenger hunt that will make boring library tours a thing of the past. It sounds like a lot of fun, if everyone has a smart phone (including yours truly!)

Ingrid Matson & Linda-Jean Schneider, *Negotiating and Complying with Electronic Database License Agreements: why understanding your users' expectations can make all the difference*, 17 AALL Spectrum 9 (2013). While I don't directly deal with licensing agreements (thankfully), I appreciate the authors'

explanation of critical license terms and how they affect our use of subscription databases.

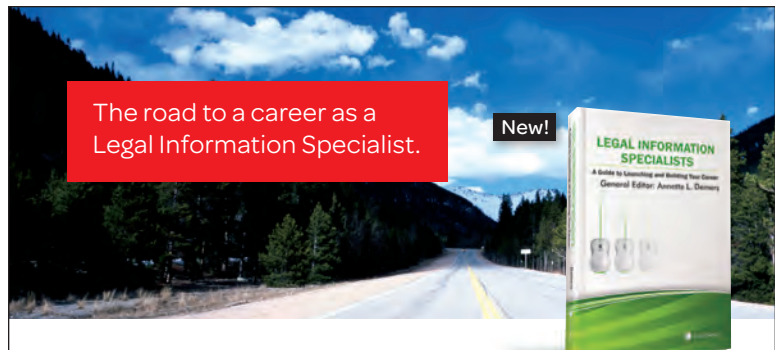
### Oh Happy Day

Speaking of which, Westlaw and Lexis have announced that they will no longer be providing free printing for the students. This means that we can soon be rid of the Lexis and Westlaw printers that have been the bane of our existence for several decades. Sometimes a law librarian just has to savor these sweet, small victories.

### Love Letter to Canada

I saw the film *Argo* at the end of 2012 and wanted to conclude this column with a mention of this “love letter to Canada.” Although I understand it is very loosely based on the true story of the Iranian hostage crisis, it is nevertheless an excellent film. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

The year 2013 is notable for a return to a “real” Winter here in the Midwest U.S. I suspect it is that way in much of Canada as well. I feel for our friends in the Northeast, in particular, this season. Warm coats, warm music, particularly, Brazilian samba, warm baths, warm soup and, of course, yoga are getting me through. I look forward to sending you my next submission this spring, when we will be able to shed some layers and enjoy some much welcome sunshine. Until then!



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