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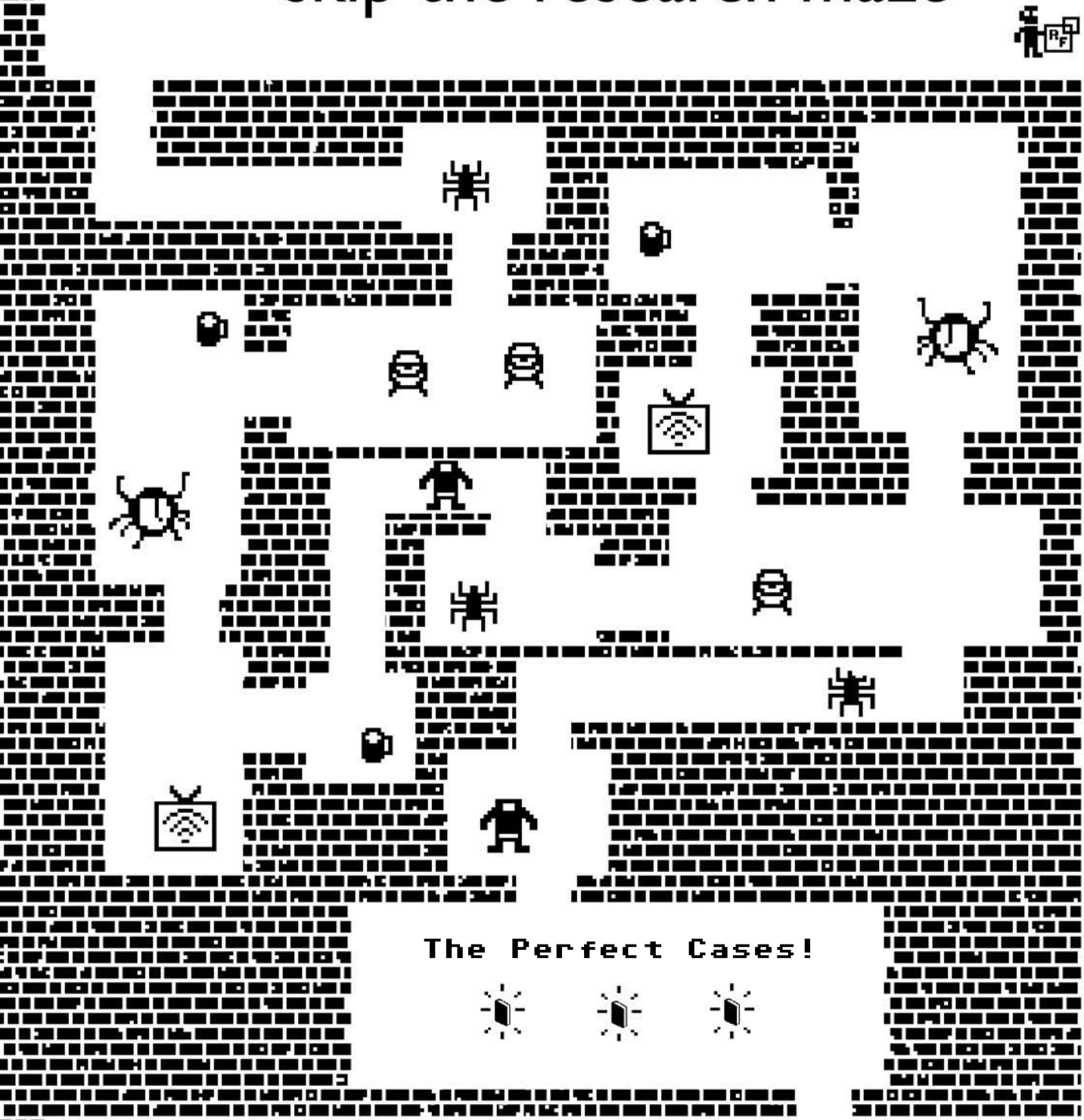

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SENTENCING RESEARCH

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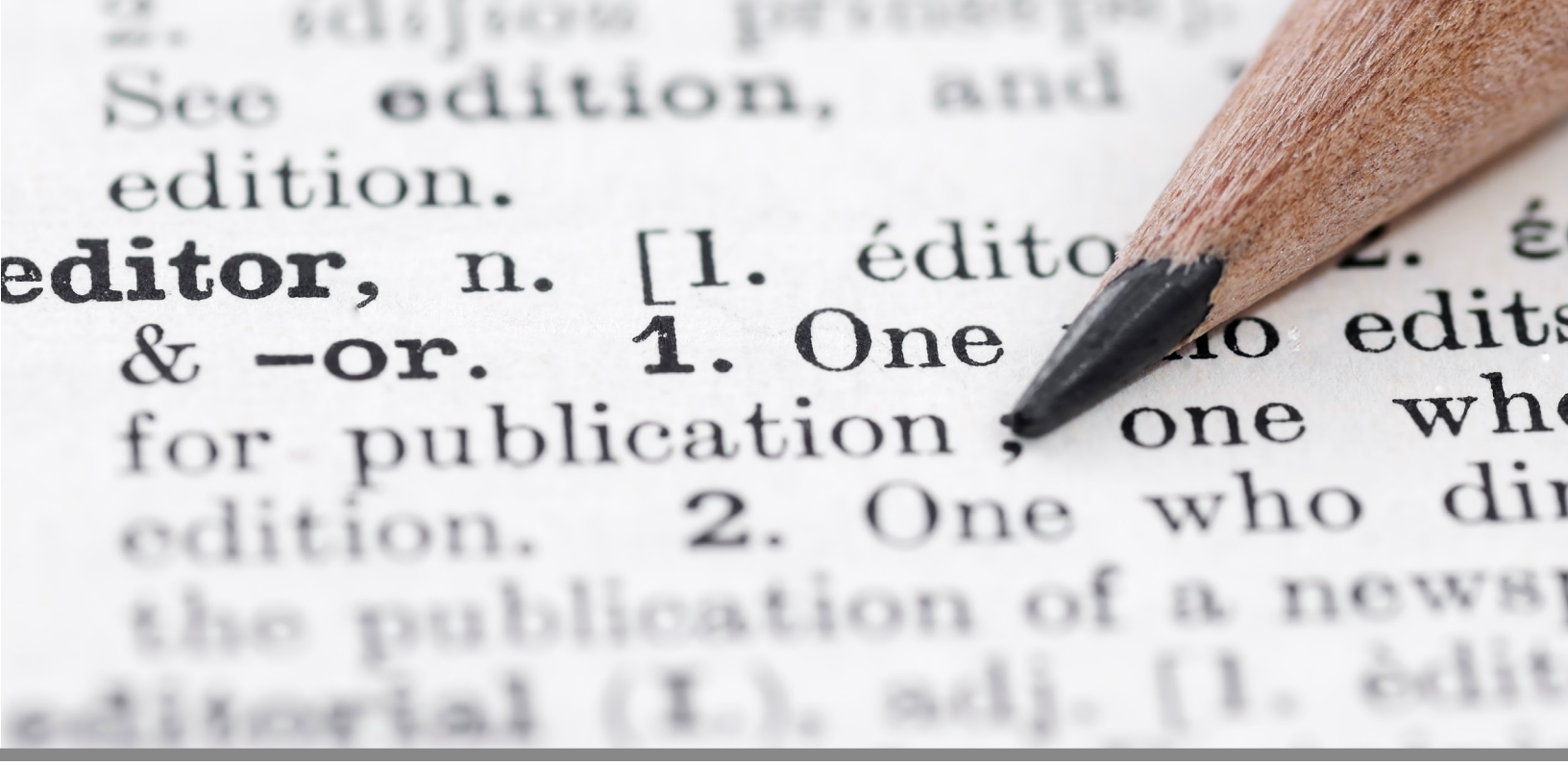

IIII From the Editor / De la rédactrice

So much has happened since the last issue. Russia invaded Ukraine. COVID precautions were inexplicably lifted in the name of the economy. Our neighbours to the south learned that their reproductive rights are in jeopardy. *Monkeypox*. It's easy to dwell on the negative (I speak from experience), but let's focus on the positive.

Like the 2022 CALL/ACBD Virtual Conference. It was another great year with so many interesting sessions and keynotes. One highlight for me was the panel "Legal Research Training: Bridging the Gap Between Academic and Private Law Librarians." I don't always get to hear how my law students fare after graduation, and it's helpful to learn about the research skills they might be lacking. I also enjoyed "Access to Justice Means Free Access to Legal Information," as I am a huge proponent of free access to legal information—which I'm sure you are, too! I found the panel on library renovations especially apt, as my law school and library are currently in the planning stages of a renovation that will take years to complete. I've already experienced some of the issues panelists noted, but now I feel a bit more prepared for what's to come.

During the awards ceremony, I presented the 2022 *CLLR* Article Awards. Each year, the editorial board votes on their favourite articles from the previous volume for the Feature Article Award ($500) and Student Article Award ($250). This year, Alexi Fox received both awards for her article "The Law Librarian's Role in Reconciliation" (*CLLR* 46:2). Student authors are also eligible for the Feature Article Award, and Alexi was the clear winner in both categories. If you haven't had a chance to read her article, you should make the time. Congratulations, Alexi!

The conference also marked the installation of George Tsiakos, head of the UBC Law Library, as our new association president. Congratulations, George! In his first President's Message, George discusses the expertise and value we bring to our profession and encourages us all to share our work and ideas. I second this and encourage you to share it with *us*. Are you conducting research that might interest our membership? Have you tried something new at your library and want to share the outcome? Reach out to our feature article editors. You never know, you might just win a prize.

Speaking of feature articles, in this issue, Alexandria Everitt and Beth Galbraith write about their experiences creating and updating training programs for articling students at their respective law firms, where they each fly solo as the only librarians. They discuss their successes and failures, describe how COVID-19 forced them to change gears, and provide tips on creating new training programs on your own. Whether you work alone or with a team, you won't want to miss their article.

Happy summer!

EDITOR
NIKKI TANNER

Bien des choses se sont passées depuis le dernier numéro. La Russie a envahi l'Ukraine. Les précautions liées à la COVID ont été inexplicablement levées au nom de l'économie. Nos voisines au sud ont appris que leurs droits reproductifs sont menacés. *La variole simienne*. Bien qu'il soit facile de nous attarder aux aspects négatifs (je parle par expérience), concentrons-nous sur le positif.

Comme le congrès virtuel 2022 de l'ACBD/CALL. Ce fut un autre événement formidable comptant de nombreuses présentations et conférences intéressantes. Pour moi, l'un des points forts a été le débat d'experts portant sur la formation en recherche juridique et les façons de combler l'écart entre les bibliothécaires de droit œuvrant en milieu universitaire et en cabinet privé. Je n'ai pas toujours l'occasion de savoir comment mes étudiants en droit se débrouillent après l'obtention de leur diplôme, et cela a été fort utile de découvrir les compétences en matière de recherche qui peuvent leur faire défaut. J'ai également aimé la séance portant sur l'accès à la justice et le libre accès à l'information juridique, car je suis une avide partisane du libre accès à l'information juridique — et je suis certaine que vous l'êtes aussi! J'ai trouvé le débat d'experts sur la rénovation des bibliothèques particulièrement pertinent, car ma faculté de droit et ma bibliothèque sont actuellement dans la phase de planification d'une rénovation, dont la réalisation prendra des années. Je me suis déjà heurtée à certains des problèmes évoqués par les experts, mais je me sens désormais un peu mieux préparée pour ce qui est à venir.

Au cours de la cérémonie de remise des prix, j'ai eu le plaisir de présenter les prix pour les articles parus dans la *RCBD* 2022. Chaque année, le comité de rédaction choisit ses articles préférés du numéro précédent de la *RCBD* pour décerner le Prix du meilleur article de fond (500 $) et le Prix du meilleur article étudiant (250 $). Cette année, Alexi Fox a été lauréate de ces deux prix pour son article intitulé « The Law Librarian's Role in Reconciliation » (*RCBD* 46:2). Étant donné que les auteurs étudiants sont également admissibles au prix de l'article de fond, Alexi a été la grande gagnante dans les deux catégories. Si vous n'avez pas eu l'occasion de lire son article, vous devriez prendre le temps d'en faire la lecture. Félicitations Alexi!

Le congrès a aussi été marqué par la prise de fonction de George Tsiakos, directeur de la bibliothèque de droit de l'UBC, à titre de nouveau président de notre association. Félicitations George! Dans le cadre de son premier message du président, George parle de l'expertise et de la valeur que nous apportons à notre profession et il nous encourage à partager nos travaux et nos idées. J'abonde dans ce sens et je vous encourage à nous en faire part. Menez-vous des recherches qui pourraient intéresser nos membres? Avez-vous essayé quelque chose de différent dans votre bibliothèque et aimeriez-vous partager les résultats? N'hésitez pas à contacter nos rédactrices d'articles de fond. Qui sait, vous pourriez même gagner un prix!

En parlant d'articles de fond, Alexandria Everitt et Beth Galbraith racontent dans ce numéro leur expérience en matière d'élaboration et de mise à jour de programmes de formation pour les stagiaires dans leur cabinet d'avocats respectif, où elles sont les seules bibliothécaires. Elles abordent leurs réussites et leurs échecs, décrivent comment la COVID-19 les a obligées à changer des choses, et donnent des conseils afin que vous puissiez créer de nouveaux programmes de formation par vous-même. Que vous travailliez en solo ou en équipe, ne ratez pas de lire leur article.

Bon été!

RÉDACTRICE
NIKKI TANNER

IIII President's Message / Le mot de la présidente

It is with great pleasure that I write my first *CLLR* message, having assumed the role of CALL/ACBD president for 2022/2023. I look forward to serving you over the next year, and I want to thank the CALL/ACBD membership for entrusting me with this important role. I am also writing this message on the heels of a very successful annual conference. What an amazing conference full of relevant and timely educational programming to help us improve how we do things, and inspiring words to help us take on new challenges. A very big thank you to everyone who helped make it a success, including CPC members, the Redstone National Office team, executive board members, keynote speakers and presenters, conference attendees, and our generous sponsors.

I am thankful to be in this profession and to be a member of this collegial association. I appreciate the regular opportunities to collaborate with our unique and inspiring colleagues and to share and learn best practices. As I look ahead to my tenure, my aspirations are many, but I would like to highlight a few. One major focus will be on strategic planning and rebranding of the association. Although members overwhelming agreed to retain the association's name at the 2022 AGM, there is still a strong desire among membership to reflect on who we are as an association, how we can grow, and where we want to go. This self-reflection will be instrumental in how we see ourselves and how others view us in terms of expertise, skills, and value. I look forward to engaging in thoughtful conversations with the executive board and association members in the months ahead.

Another focus will be expanding CALL/ACBD's commitments to equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. In recent years, we have demonstrated this commitment in positive ways through the work of the Diversity, Inclusion & Decolonization Committee. I look forward to exploring new ways to think and talk about reconciliation and EDI, and to encouraging and supporting change that is even more impactful.

Finally, I look forward to supporting all of you and shining light on your strengths, talents, and value. We should be very proud of the work we do and the important role we play in connecting people to their legal information needs. At the end of each annual conference, I am always impressed by the immense talent that CALL/ACBD members have, and this year was no exception. However, we do not need to wait until our annual conference to highlight what we do. We are trendsetters, problem solvers, and innovators, and we should let this shine through. I encourage all of you to share your work, innovations, ideas, and best practices with the membership on a regular basis, whether through a blog post, *CLLR* article, *In-Session* update, webinar, SIG event, or other venue. As an association, we have unique skills and expertise, which become even more powerful when they are shared.

The past two years have shown that CALL/ACBD is full of creativity and resilience. I look forward to an extraordinary year where we can collaboratively transform our association by capitalizing on our tremendous knowledge, skills, and strengths.

Wishing you a restful summer—stay safe and healthy!

PRESIDENT
GEORGE TSIAKOS

C'est avec grand plaisir que j'écris mon premier message dans la RCBD à titre de président de l'ACBD/CALL 2022-2023. J'ai hâte de vous servir au cours de la prochaine année et je tiens à remercier les membres de l'ACBD/CALL de m'avoir confié ce rôle important. J'écris également ce mot dans la foulée d'un congrès annuel très réussi. Ce congrès a été formidable grâce à une programmation éducative pertinente et opportune pour nous aider à améliorer notre façon de faire les choses, et des allocutions inspirantes pour nous aider à relever de nouveaux défis. Je remercie grandement toutes les personnes qui ont contribué à son succès, notamment les membres du comité de planification du congrès, l'équipe de Redstone qui gère notre bureau national, les membres du conseil d'administration, les nombreux conférenciers et présentateurs, les congressistes et nos généreux commanditaires.

Je suis reconnaissant de pouvoir exercer cette profession et de faire partie de cette association professionnelle. J'apprécie les possibilités qui me permettent de collaborer régulièrement avec nos collègues uniques et inspirants ainsi que de partager et d'apprendre les meilleures pratiques. Bien que mes aspirations soient nombreuses en envisageant mon mandat, j'aimerais en souligner quelques-unes. Un domaine d'action majeur sera la planification stratégique et le renouvellement de l'image de marque de l'association. Même si les membres ont massivement accepté de conserver le nom de l'association lors de l'AGA de 2022, il existe toujours un fort désir parmi les membres de nous interroger sur qui nous sommes en tant qu'association, comment nous pouvons prendre de l'expansion et où nous voulons aller. Cette introspection sera déterminante pour savoir comment nous nous percevons nous-mêmes et la façon dont les autres nous perçoivent en matière d'expertise, de compétences et de valeur. J'ai hâte de prendre part à des conversations réfléchies avec le conseil exécutif et les membres de l'association pendant les prochains mois.

Un autre grand axe sera d'accroître les engagements de l'ACBD/CALL à l'égard de l'équité, la diversité et l'inclusion (EDI) ainsi que les appels à l'action de la Commission de vérité et réconciliation. Au cours des dernières années, nous avons fait preuve de cet engagement de plusieurs façons positives grâce aux travaux réalisés par le Comité de la diversité, de l'inclusion et la décolonisation. Je suis impatient d'explorer des façons nouvelles de penser à la réconciliation et à l'EDI et d'en parler, ainsi que d'encourager et d'appuyer le changement qui aura un impact encore plus grand.

Enfin, je me réjouis à l'idée de soutenir tous les membres et de mettre en lumière vos forces, vos talents et votre valeur. Nous pouvons être très fiers du travail que nous accomplissons et du rôle important que nous jouons en permettant aux gens de trouver l'information juridique dont ils ont besoin. Je suis toujours impressionné par l'immense talent des membres de l'ACBD/CALL à la fin de chaque congrès annuel, et cette année ne fait pas exception. Cependant, nous n'avons pas besoin d'attendre notre congrès annuel pour mettre en valeur ce que nous faisons. Nous sommes habiles à créer des tendances, à régler des problèmes et à innover, et nous devons le faire savoir. Je vous encourage donc à partager régulièrement vos travaux, vos innovations, vos idées et vos meilleures pratiques avec les membres, que ce soit par le biais d'un billet de blogue, d'un article dans la *RCBD*, d'une nouvelle dans l'infolettre In-Session, d'un webinaire, d'une activité de GIS ou d'un autre moyen. En tant qu'association, nous avons une expertise et des compétences uniques qui deviennent encore plus puissantes lorsqu'elles sont partagées.

Les deux dernières années ont démontré que l'ACBD/CALL est très créative et résiliente. J'entrevois une année extraordinaire au cours de laquelle nous pourrons transformer notre association de manière collaborative en tirant parti de nos formidables connaissances, compétences et forces.

Je vous souhaite un été reposant — soyez prudents et restez en santé!

LE PRÉSIDENT
GEORGE TSIAKOS

All By Myself: Creating Library Training Programs as a Solo Law Librarian

By Alexandria Everitt* & Beth Galbraith†

ABSTRACT

Creating library training and onboarding programs for students and new hires can feel like a monumental task at the best of times. Working in a one-person library adds an extra element to this task. This article details how two solo law librarians in Vancouver firms tackled these new initiatives and found success. It provides two different perspectives and concludes with tips on how to create or update effective training or onboarding programs.

SOMMAIRE

Créer des programmes de formation et d'accueil offerts par le personnel de la bibliothèque pour les étudiants et les nouveaux employés peut sembler être une tâche monumentale dans le meilleur des cas. Le fait de travailler en solo dans une bibliothèque ajoute un élément supplémentaire à cette tâche. Cet article explique comment deux bibliothécaires juridiques travaillant seuls dans des cabinets à Vancouver ont abordé ces nouvelles initiatives et ont réussi. Cet article présente deux perspectives différentes et se termine par des conseils sur la façon de créer ou de mettre à jour des programmes de formation ou d'accueil efficaces.

Introduction

For staff in a law firm library, it can often feel like there are not enough hours in the day to complete daily tasks. Throw being solo into the mix, and any new undertaking, like creating training initiatives, can feel extremely daunting. Solo library staff—librarians or library technicians—are usually responsible for all library-related tasks, including collections, circulation, cataloguing, reference, training, and library administration. While being a solo department does allow staff members the benefit of managing their work autonomously, it can also be a challenge to accomplish everything without having a peer to share the workload and develop new ideas.

This article showcases how two solo law librarians adapted existing training programs to create new and engaging sessions for incoming students while integrating the work into their day-to-day workflow. It highlights both authors' perspectives, recommends relevant resources to expand learning, and concludes with helpful tips for getting started.

Alex at Harris & Company

I am a legal research librarian at a mid-sized boutique law firm in Vancouver that specializes in labour and employment law. I have been with the firm for almost eight years and,

* Alexandria Everitt, MLIS, is a research librarian at Harris & Company LLP in Vancouver [aeveritt@harrisco.com].

† Beth Galbraith is the library administrator at Clark Wilson LLP in Vancouver [bgalbraith@cwilson.com].

over time, have developed great working relationships with key firm committees.

For most of my time at the firm, I have been a solo librarian. Three years ago, I created an entirely new library onboarding and legal research training program for the summer students, articling students, and junior associates joining our firm. The program was given the green light by the Practice and Student committees, and now students must complete this training as part of their firm orientation. They are not able to start any billable work before they complete the program.

The development of this program has an auspicious history. In 2019, the stars aligned to create the ideal environment for the development of a new training program: a few pivotal organizational shifts happened, and the firm decided to create a first-year training program and a benchmark assessment guide for lawyer skills. To create this, the firm asked the associates to do a self-evaluation assessment, which helped to inform and identify gaps in lawyering skills. One of the skills measured was legal research. The results of this firm initiative provided data that I used to inform and create the library training program. Concurrently, Human Resources was also revamping their onboarding process, and the idea of creating a new library training program tied in nicely with my vision for library training.

Roughly at the same time this was happening in-house, the Vancouver Association of Law Libraries hosted a timely panel titled "Orientation Tips & Tricks for Articling Students." The panel featured three prominent Vancouver law librarians and was moderated by a librarian from the University of British Columbia. The session focused on the "trials and tribulations" of articling student orientation, and plenty of good ideas were shared about library orientation and legal research training in the law firm. The session gave me some ideas and renewed my ambition to create new library training for students.

The Library Onboarding Process

I decided it made the most sense to tie the library training program that I was creating directly into the onboarding process. Over the course of their first week, the library formally sees students for three sessions. Human Resources develops the schedule with input from different departments, including the library.

The first session is a quick 30 minutes: an introduction to the library, an overview of services, and a roadmap for future training. The following two sessions are both roughly 1.5 hours in length. We go over research databases (in-depth!), print and online resources, current awareness, and an introduction to the research scenarios.

Students are given time in the first week to complete the research scenarios on their own and are told to come to the library to ask for help if needed. The scenarios are meant to be a learning opportunity, and I prefer they come to me for help so we can walk through the scenarios together, rather than having them spinning their wheels alone.

Once completed, students email their results to me, and I look them over and provide feedback. I inform the Student Committee chair that the scenarios are complete, and students are allowed to start "real" legal research. If there is ever a glaring omission or lack of knowledge, I am to inform the Student Committee, although this has yet to happen. The firm's official onboarding process, including these scenarios, takes approximately one week to complete.

Creating a New Library Training Program for Onboarding

The skills I wanted to focus on were a mix of new legal research skills that I had yet to teach in any previous onboarding sessions and skills already found in some aspects of my existing onboarding program. I ended up creating four legal research scenarios and one library-specific exercise. The latter takes students on a scavenger hunt of print and digital resources. The purpose of this exercise is to have students physically look for, interact with, and log on to resources. I found training to be less effective when I was merely showing and telling students about library resources. Getting them to actively look for resources and determine if the item is available both in print and online, behind a login, etc., can increase their confidence in using library offerings.

The other exercises I created are four legal research scenarios. Because our firm specializes in labour and employment law, two of the scenarios are related to these areas of law. The first is a labour law issue that presents students with a scenario and prompts them with questions. To successfully answer the questions, students are required to use common labour law resources to find legislation and arbitration awards. Students must use tribunal websites, internal databases, print materials, and other online research sources to effectively answer this question. The second research scenario is an employment litigation question. Similarly, students are presented with a set of facts, prompts, and questions. To effectively answer the questions, students must use a mix of employment litigation resources. In our collection, these resources are found both in print and online. I must admit, I didn't create these questions on my own, as I had help from two stellar senior associates.

The final two research questions I did create. The first asks students to trace the history of a case from the British Columbia Labour Relations Board to the Supreme Court of Canada. The prompt is classic: "Lawyer AB did a case on topic XYZ. Lawyer CD was opposing counsel. The arbitration took place around 2000. Find me the case and all the related cases." Based on my experience, this question is something students would get asked and no doubt have trouble with. The final research scenario is related to legislation and requires finding point-in-time legislation and searching within Hansard; again, this is a legal research concept that comes up so frequently that it requires its own scenario.

The research questions all require students to think about key legal research components: jurisdiction (provincial or federal, court or tribunal), legislation, and rules. But most importantly, the students think about the research process

and what resources they have available to them (including law librarians!). These scenarios are a no-stakes attempt at what is sometimes their first foray into labour and employment legal research.

Other Library Service Offerings

This article focuses on the creation of a library training program specific to onboarding. However, I want to highlight that there are other types of training programs the library can offer that don't need to be tied to onboarding. These may be smaller and easier wins than a big training revamp.

Throughout the years, I have tried a mix of different "programs," and some have been more successful than others. I have had success with monthly in-person events titled "Cookies, Coffee & Databases" where I showcased an online resource and provided treats and coffee. Presenting on legal research at internal continuing professional development lunch-and-learn sessions continues to be successful as well. As long as food is involved, there is engagement. In comparison, providing resource lists as training documents on the intranet or via email don't allow for in-person engagement and have not been successful.

Measuring Success

I have no quantitative statistics, but anecdotal conversations and the partner mood barometer do indicate that the training program has been a success. Student feedback indicates that they walk away from library training with a greater understanding of resources and how to conduct legal research. The questions I get from students as they move through their articles are more pointed and show a base level understanding of internal resources.

COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

I developed this program before the pandemic hit. Like most law firms, we moved to a digital world in the spring of 2020, and training had to adapt. Over the last two years, there have been amendments to the training and onboarding process. We have not created PowerPoints for any of the onboarding sessions. Instead, we do screen sharing and live demos as if we were in person.

When I went on maternity leave in May 2020, my replacement was responsible for bringing the training program and library orientation online. When I came back to work, I followed her lead related to the new online training process. While these days we are in the office more consistently than at any period over the last two years, the library has yet to do any in-person onboarding sessions. For us, online onboarding is working well.

Beth at Clark Wilson LLP

Clark Wilson (CW) is a large regional law firm in Vancouver, B.C. We have over 100 lawyers and cover many practice areas related to business law. I am the library administrator and have been working at CW for five years. I am currently the only staff member in the library and am responsible for all collection management, maintenance and organization of subscriptions, research and reference services, and training.

When I started at the firm in 2017, there were few instructions for conducting library orientations for new lawyers and staff, but not much else pertaining to legal research training programs. Expanding the services of the library and its training programs was a top priority for both me and the firm. I started by working on our library orientation documentation. I created handouts for lawyers, students, and legal and non-legal staff, and used them as a roadmap for what I would talk about during the orientation session. I also tailored the orientation sessions to the role or practice area of the individual. Training for lawyers and students is generally longer and more in-depth than it is for staff.

When I started, the library was just completing a renovation. While the physical space of the library was smaller, I was able to get a little side table created for the shared library computer, which would facilitate library orientations and training. This has proved incredibly useful since so many of the resources are online. When I have individual training sessions, we can both look at the online resources and maintain the relationship-building aspect of an in-person meeting.

Library Orientations: The Building Blocks of Training

After working on the library orientation materials, which helped me to become more familiar with the collection and resources we had, I moved on to working on training for students to include legal research concepts. I had a new group of articling students who started about a month after I did, so I was able to put together a training session for them and find out what they already knew from their summer student experiences. I also used what I learned from this session to prepare for the next summer student group that would be starting the following May.

At first, my training sessions focused on reviewing resources by showing a huge list of everything we had access to and giving tips on how to use them. It was not in-depth, I talked almost the whole time, and it was nearly impossible to make it more interactive.

After being in the role for a few months, doing several library orientations, and feeling more confident about what I needed to expand on for training, I started working on outlines for other training sessions, creating handouts, and gathering feedback from the students. I would take quick notes during the session about something that didn't work or took too long to explain. After the session, I would go over the handouts and agenda and adjust them. I continued to update my examples and added new tips as I learned them or as changes were made to the resources. I also worked to make the sessions more interactive, with examples to work through rather than just talking the whole time.

By 2019, the program had evolved. For summer students, there were two initial training sessions where one session focused on resources in the library while the second was about research concepts more generally. I also created a

session on legislative research that occurred about a month after the students had started. In this session, I focused on reading a table of legislative changes, checking in-force information, showcasing what is available online or in print, and tracing historical legislation. For articling students who were returning to the firm, I conducted a one-hour library orientation refresher to remind them of resources we had and to share anything that was new. I also created a legislative research refresher, where we focused on working through sample questions to go over all the items I taught in the original session. This was one of the most enjoyable sessions I have led. It was very interactive, and I chose questions that use both online and print materials. For some students, it was the first time they had looked up items in a print annual statute volume or print *Canada Gazette, Part II.*

COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

When the pandemic hit in 2020, no one was sure how long it was going to last. Much of my work in the first couple of months was just keeping everything running. Once we realized that working from home was going to continue for longer than anticipated, I had to work hard on revamping all my training programs for online Zoom training. This meant creating PowerPoints, which I was not using previously. I had made PowerPoints before, but I am not a graphic designer by any means, and there was so much information I wanted to include that I had a fair amount of editing to do. I also made a great deal of notes for myself, close to creating a script, and a detailed agenda. I practiced my sessions on Zoom and timed myself to make sure I wasn't going over time.

The amount of preparation for the online training was significant, but it really paid off. I felt more comfortable using all the features of Zoom, like screen sharing and breakout rooms. I also knew when I could drop items from the presentation if the timing wasn't going as planned. Due to the nature of the office partially reopening, I was able to have the legislative training session in-person, which I much preferred. In 2021, however, we went back to working from home, so I had to develop that training session as an online version as well. It was much longer when I moved it online, and I had to drop a lot of content, which was disappointing. The students were very appreciative of my efforts and were great sports when I told them to keep their cameras on so I could see them nodding and know they were all still there!

The Creative Process

Creating training sessions is one of the most enjoyable parts of my job. It's challenging and a lot of work to prepare, but I enjoy the interaction with others. I find it important to pay attention to what people are responding to and try out different methods of presenting information.

I read articles about libraries and instruction from a couple of blogs, including Lauren Hays's posts on Lucidea's *Think Clearly Blog*.[1] Hays is an assistant professor of instructional technology at the University of Central Missouri. Her blog posts have a strong focus on special libraries, and she evaluates tools and theories of instruction that small libraries can use. I also read *Legal Research Pedagogy*,[2] a blog by Alyson Drake, an instructional services librarian at Fordham Law School's Maloney Law Library. While this blog does not have very regular updates and has a U.S. focus, it still has some good takeaways about instructional methods.

Besides the student training, I have other ideas for training sessions that I am developing. One is a session for lawyers specifically on understanding regulations, and the other is on looking for and updating legislation based on the current awareness newsletters they may receive from the library or legislative alerts from Quickscribe.

I also host an informal Student Coffee Meeting where we discuss legal research and what they are working on, and I can share new things that are going on in the library over coffee, tea, and cookies. The students really enjoy these meetings, and it is a time where they talk to each other about legal research, which they don't always do on their own. I'd like to expand this type of informal coffee meeting beyond the students to include other firm members who would like to discuss legal research and resources.

Measuring Success

I have no metrics or quantitative statistics on success of these sessions, but I do think the students find value in the training sessions I have created. I find that when they come to me with questions, they reference topics I mentioned in the training. My sessions have great attendance, which is a strong indication that the topics I am covering are useful.

In Closing

Revamping your training programs or starting fresh can feel challenging, especially if you are working by yourself or are new to your role. Law firm life has its own idiosyncrasies, so if you are a new or solo librarian, or you just want to discuss things with someone who can commiserate with you, please reach out to either of us. We're both happy to walk through our process.

We conclude this article by sharing the tips that have worked for us at our firms.

- **Start small.** Take one aspect of the training or onboarding process and revamp it.
- **Get involved.** If you aren't already involved in the onboarding process, change that. Ask if you can meet with new lawyers and staff to tell them about the library.
- **Take notes and solicit feedback.** Talk to your students during and after their articles. Ask what went well, what

[1] *Think Clearly Blog* (last visited 7 June 2022), online (blog): *Lucidea* <lucidea.com/blog>.

[2] Alyson Drake, *Legal Research Pedagogy* (last visited 7 June 2022), online (blog): <www.legalresearchpedagogy.com>.

didn't, and what they wish they had known when they started at the firm. Talk to the partners and senior associates, the people handing out and receiving work from juniors. Are they noticing any gaps in knowledge? Ask for feedback from anyone who will give it.

- **Practice, practice, practice!** Be comfortable with the content and the platform you are using to present the information.

- **Focus on the content.** Don't worry about making flashy PowerPoint slides. In the end, it is the content that is going to be the most valuable part of the training. Being knowledgeable and approachable will help bring people back to the library to ask questions.

- **Incorporate interactive learning.** Include hands-on activities, even if it means you can't talk as much as you'd hoped! People remember so much more when they have participated in the learning process.

- **Build relationships.** It can be difficult to build relationships with partners, so start with the students and junior associates (the people who are most often using the library). Eventually they will be the decision makers in the firm.

- **There are no wrong questions.** Tell your students and others who come to the library that they can ask you anything because there are no "wrong" questions. By saying it beforehand, they know they can come to you, even if their questions seem too simple or involve a concept they should already know.

- **Accept failure.** Not all training or library programs are going to be a success. It's okay to fail. Some programs might take a few tries to get going, and that is perfectly okay.

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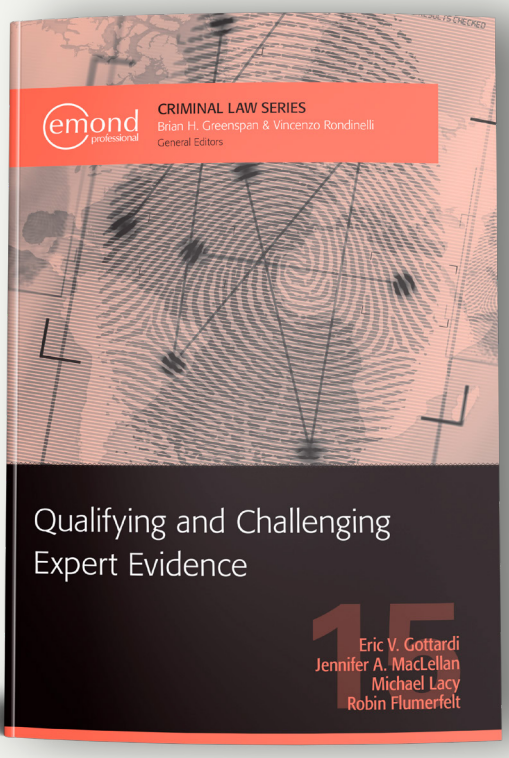

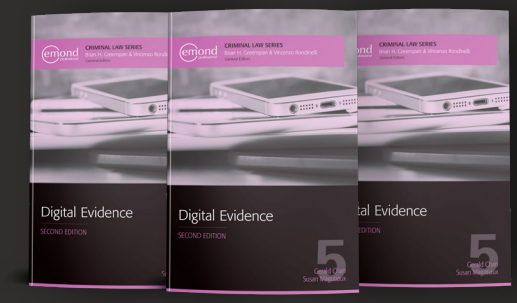

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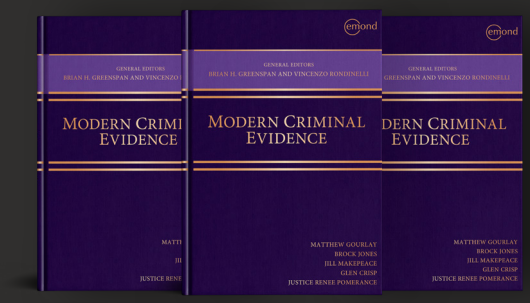

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IIII Reviews / Recensions

Edited by Elizabeth Bruton and Dominique Garingan

Algorithms and Autonomy: The Ethics of Automated Decision Systems. **By Alan Rubel, Clinton Castro & Adam Pham. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021. x, 205 p. Includes table of contents, bibliographic references, and index. ISBN 9781108841818 (hardcover) $137.95; ISBN 9781108795395 (softcover) $45.95; ISBN 9781108896832 (eBook) US$32.00; ISBN 9781108895057 (PDF) open access via doi.org/10.1017/9781108895057.**

Algorithms are a significant presence in modern life, whether in the form of news feeds, social media, or online dispute resolution systems. This presence raises ethical questions about the delegation of decision-making processes to such automated systems. In *Algorithms and Autonomy*, the authors take a deep dive into the ethical principles behind autonomy, transparency, and agency and relates these principles to a series of case studies where three automated decision-making tools are used for diverse applications, such as teacher evaluation, criminal sentencing guidance, and the screening of residential tenants. The authors also develop an evaluative tool for examining the ethics of intervention in social media systems. In particular, they examine interventions that may be used to temper the negative impacts of echo chambers and other ill effects inherent in the design of social media platforms that serve to limit genuine dialogue.

This philosophical exploration of the moral concepts of agency and autonomy is a dense read, concluding with a general account of the moral requirements of algorithmic systems in the form of the "reasonable endorsement test." This test states that "[a]n action is morally permissible only if it would be allowed by principles that each person subject to it could reasonably endorse" (p. 52). The test is explained through its application in each of the three above-noted case scenarios.

Unfortunately, the reader seeking a discussion of the application of these ethical principles in the context of automated dispute resolution systems will be left wanting. These did not make the list of case studies discussed in the book, although the authors discuss an automated decision-making system that is imposed on users of certain platforms. One example explored throughout the book—COMPAS, an algorithmic risk assessment tool—has potential application in court settings. However, those who are hoping to see the discussion applied in the legal decision-making context will need to do that analysis themselves.

One of the more compelling and accessible discussions involving the three decision-making tools used as examples in the book is an exploration of the concept of agency laundering. Agency laundering occurs when a decision maker obscures their moral responsibility by using a technology or process to take a particular action, thereby preventing others from demanding an account for bad outcomes from that result. The book illustrates the concept with several useful and relevant examples.

Early in the book, the reader is introduced to tools that can be employed to address some of the negative features of social media design. These design features prevent a truly open dialogue and instead lead users to content that simply reinforces and further entrenches a user's own views and misinformation, thus creating "echo chambers." However, given the revelations of Facebook whistleblowers, which became public in the summer of 2021, the treatment of this

topic in the book seems cursory.

Algorithms and Autonomy serves as a good introductory discussion of ethical principles that are relevant to the evaluation of automated decision systems. While an interesting read, there is little directed at a practising lawyer that is immediately practical. While the book does engage the reader with discussions of how we might consider the use of automated decision systems generally and the potential need for a deeper regulation of social media, it provides only limited examples of possible social media discussion interventions.

Regarding timeliness, the examples discussed in *Algorithms and Autonomy* already seem out of touch and somewhat out of date. For example, we have recently observed how the rapidly evolving landscape in which the negative impacts of the spread of misinformation through social media "echo chambers" and systems design have been used with respect to anti-vaccine phenomena and COVID conspiracy rhetoric. However, this is not the fault of the authors. It simply underscores the speed at which change in this forum takes place, and not always in a positive direction. Overall, this book presents a useful resource in furthering ideas and insights in a complex field.

REVIEWED BY
IZAAK DE RIJCKE[1]
IDR Law Professional Corporation

***Big Data Surveillance and Security Intelligence: The Canadian Case.* Edited by David Lyon & David Murakami Wood. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2021. xii, 290 p. Includes bibliographic references and index. ISBN 9780774864176 (hardcover) $89.95; ISBN 9780774864183 (softcover) $32.95; ISBN 9780774864206 (ePUB) $32.95.**

This wide-ranging collection interrogates the intelligence-gathering practices of Canadian security agencies in the shift to "big data" surveillance methods. It is the ambitious result of a collaborative research project shepherded by David Lyon and David Murakami Wood from the Surveillance Studies Centre at Queen's University at Kingston. Multidisciplinary in nature, this book draws on expertise from an array of fields, including law, information science, communications, criminology, social justice, and surveillance studies.

Lyon and Wood's introduction accomplishes the enormous task of both contextualizing big data practices in surveillance and situating Canadian security intelligence within a global context. This is necessary groundwork to provide to the reader, given the somewhat fragmented nature of the collection that follows, which includes 15 chapters grouped into five parts.

Part 1: Understanding Surveillance, Security, and Big Data takes a high-level approach to the topic with chapters that provide an overview of big data and surveillance organizations. Of note is Midori Ogasawara's chapter on the cooperation between technology companies and surveillance programs, featuring insights gained from interviews with whistleblowers Edward Snowden and Mark Klein.

Part 2: Big Data Surveillance and Signals Intelligence in Canadian Security Organizations focuses the conversation on the capabilities and practices of Canadian agencies: the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). Bill Robinson's chapter may be of particular interest to researchers looking for a source of information about the history of CSE during its transition from Cold War operations to the post-9/11 context. A chapter by Andrew Clement provides an impressive and educational overview of its titular question: "What are the Communications Security Establishment's Capabilities for Intercepting Canadians' Internet Communications?"

Part 3: Legal Challenges to Big Data Surveillance in Canada and Part 4: Resistance to Big Data Surveillance discuss avenues of opposition to these practices. These include a critique of Bill C-59 (*National Security Act, 2017*, SC 2019, c 13), an analysis of the limitations of policing surveillance methods that rely on big data, and a sketch of major public campaigns and protests against government surveillance in Canada since 2001.

Lastly, Part 5: Policy and Technical Challenges of Big Data Surveillance broadens the scope once more to consider emerging debates in this subject that deserve more attention from research and public awareness efforts. Chapter 14 will be of particular interest to information professionals, who may see opportunity to engage in emerging discourse about differing understandings of the term "metadata" in legal and surveillance contexts.

This collection has several limitations based on its scope and nature. The inclusion of a table of abbreviations is a helpful attempt to improve the accessibility of an otherwise dense text, but the challenges of integrating multidisciplinary terminology and frameworks persist throughout the book. Legal researchers will also inevitably face the need to seek updated information on several key points of analysis. For instance, discussions of draft legislation are difficult to assess without conducting further research into the later versions of these bills that received Royal Assent.

Nevertheless, *Big Data Surveillance and Security Intelligence: The Canadian Case* fills a need for literature on a topic where information about the Canadian context is relatively scarce. While the target audience for this book is large, its specificity and scholarly tone make it most suitable for an academic audience. I would recommend this book for Canadian academic libraries, especially those supporting programs in the areas of surveillance and security studies.

REVIEWED BY
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[1] The assistance of my colleague, Megan E. Mills, is greatly appreciated.

***Canadian Animal Law*. By V. Victoria Shroff. Toronto: LexisNexis Canada, 2021. 518 p. Includes table of contents, appendices, and index. ISBN 9780433507017 (softcover) $135.00.**

Canadian Animal Law, by B.C.-based lawyer and educator V. Victoria Shroff, is an engaging look at animal law in Canada. As one of the leaders in the field, Shroff draws on her experiences over the last 20-plus years in the courtroom, classroom, and media to show how animal law intersects with other, more traditional areas of law. Shroff makes the argument that, rather than a traditional, property-based conceptualization of how animals should be treated by the law, animal law should adopt a rights-based framework wherein animals are sentient beings with intrinsic worth.

After a review of the wide range of topics in animal law and animal welfare, Shroff focuses on animal law as it primarily affects domestic and farm animals. The topics reviewed include criminal law (particularly animal cruelty), animals in housing and estate law, the regulation of dangerous dogs, the liability of veterinarians, and issues in family law, particularly in cases of divorce and custody. About halfway through the text, Shroff moves from discussing animals as pets to situations involving a wider range of animals: food; wildlife (both captive and free); research and science; and, finally, international animal law.

Strong on persuasive arguments and conviction, Shroff's work is incredibly ambitious but does not follow the typical academic formula, which is both a strength and a weakness. The accessible tone and non-technical explanations allow anyone, including laypeople, to understand the key issues and arguments for extending a fuller slate of rights to animals. The plain language is certainly appreciated, but as a long-time academic law librarian, it was sometimes disconcerting to read something written from such a personal point of view. Additionally, the referencing was not as comprehensive as I would normally expect from this type of book. A good proportion of the text is dedicated to reprinting articles written by Shroff, mostly in *The Lawyer's Daily* and other legal trade publications. While these are certainly interesting and help speak to the emotional labour that is involved (and, frankly, undervalued) in legal work related to animals, I expected more in terms of theoretical foundations, such as an exploration of the philosophical underpinnings of the rationale for extending a fuller slate of rights to animals, for example.

Most of the citations are to non-academic sources, such as newspaper articles, opinion pieces, and information fact sheets from involved organizations, with academic journal citations being few and far between. Furthermore, while there are appendices listing some (but not all) of the relevant animal protection statutes and regulations, there is neither a table of cases nor a final bibliography of works cited. If readers want to see which animal law texts Shroff cited (with this reviewer knowing that at least three or four such books have been published in the last 10 years), they must flip through the book, page by page, skimming the footnotes to find these references. This was probably the most frustrating aspect of the text: a complete list of sources, or at least a bibliography of selected sources, would normally be included in a book like this, reinforcing that while *Canadian Animal Law* has the "look and feel" of many of LexisNexis's more traditional legal publications, it is neither black letter law nor an academic treatise based on large amounts of scholarship.

While an interesting read, if you can only afford one text on animal law, this book may not be it. The lack of a complete, separate bibliography and paucity of academic citations limits its utility as a resource. However, it does provide a good overview of the legal landscape in animal law. It also makes a strong case for the idea that moving to a rights-based framework will help the law view animals as more than just mere property. Despite its limitations, this text would be a useful addition to many law libraries' collections, particularly those offering courses or a specialization in animal welfare, animal rights, or animal law.

REVIEWED BY
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***Creating Indigenous Property: Power, Rights, and Relationships*. Edited by Angela Cameron, Sari Graben & Val Napoleon. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2020. ix, 374 p. Includes table of contents and bibliographical references. ISBN 9781487505455 (hardcover) $100.00; ISBN 9781487523824 (softcover) $42.95; ISBN 9781487532130 (ePUB) $42.95; ISBN 9781487532116 (PDF) $42.95.**

From an Indigenous perspective, there exists a "spiritual connection between people and their land" (p. 61). The land is inalienable and life-giving, a "relation rather than an object of ownership" (p. 9). The land is something to be revered, cared for, and shared. The idea that "Indigenous property" is something that can be created caught my attention. There is a point where land becomes property. It is embedded in the Canadian colonial-settler view that sees land as something to own and exploit for personal gain by legally "individuated persons" (p. 32). However, difficulties will arise when work is carried out in a multi-juridical Canadian context filled with "overlapping legal orders" (p. 46) where Indigenous, civil, and common law attempt to coexist.

Val Napoleon and Emily Snyder, therefore, astutely observe that any form of property negotiations will be set within "unquestioned Western property constructs and ongoing colonial structures" (p. 41). The result, as Jamie Baxter puts it, becomes a "contest over the conceptual framing of Indigenous land rights as either private or public rights, as *property* versus *territory*—framings that today remain largely unstable" [emphasis in original] (p. 212). Shalene Jobin underlines this fundamental difference with this quote by Métis Elder Elmer Ghostkeeper, who characterizes this shift in perspective from "living *with* the land to living *off* the land" [emphasis in original] (p. 105).

In addition to a succinct preface and the editors' introduction, there are 10 papers in this volume presented in four parts: Indigenous Law in Practice, Political Issues, Common Law's Response, and Lessons from the Transnational Context. Four

of the 16 contributors are Indigenous: Val Napoleon, also one of the editors of this collection, is Cree from Saulteaux First Nation and an adopted member of the Gitanyow (Gitxsan) nation; Shalene Jobin is a member of the Red Pheasant Cree First Nation; Sarah Morales is Coast Salish and a member of the Cowichan Tribes; and Karen Drake, who contributed the preface, is a citizen of the Métis Nation of Ontario. While it is true that these papers are written primarily by non-Indigenous authors, the collective scholarship, legal practices, and teaching experiences of all these contributors draw from wide-ranging perspectives on Indigenous law and legal issues and how these interact with settler colonialism and a "neoliberal economic agenda" (p. 95). The majority are written from a Canadian context except for the final two chapters, which provide a useful point of comparison describing Indigenous experiences with land and property in Nigeria and the Kingdom of Eswatini, respectively.

From a colonial perspective, there is a common belief that the ownership of land will "implant pride and produce profit" (p. 163), resulting in an overall positive benefit. However, Karen Drake cautions in her preface that a focus on outcomes will likely falter if the discussion is not built on a "shared set of norms" (p. viii). This outcome-based "policy paradigm" (p. 100) emerges from the same ideology that believes any form of collectivism will lead to tyranny (p. 166) and that the collective ownership of property will ultimately lead to poverty. This view purports that private property creates prosperity and therefore "any other alternative towards the integrity of the territory as well as Indigenous sovereignty and autonomy has no viability and is doomed" (p. 170). In other words, this position perpetuates and reinforces "colonial narratives about the inferiority of Indigenous peoples, their laws, and ideas regarding land and property ownership" (p. 43).

Historically, potential economic benefits don't often favour Indigenous communities. As Shalene Jobin suggests, to achieve anything approaching economic prosperity, Indigenous communities must frequently arrive at decisions that "support a neoliberal economic agenda, compromising their Indigenous identities" (p. 95). For example, Sarah Carter and Nathalie Kermoal see making reserve land available for settlers to purchase as another way to "advance a neoliberal agenda" (p. 164) and leads to an erosion of Indigenous control of Indigenous land. Even when some gains appear to have been made, as Sari Graben and Christian Morey note regarding the definition of "Aboriginal title" (p. 287) in the recent Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Tsilhqot'in Nation v British Columbia*, the Crown retains the "potential for infringement … [if the] title lands can be used for large-scale infrastructure or resource development deemed to be in the public interest" (p. 302). But for whose "public," and in whose "interest"?

As I continue to learn more about my own settler view of the world and how it relates to the worldviews of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, I found this to be an engaging, well-written, and thoroughly researched collection of papers. And, while perhaps not a primary intention of the editors, this has turned out to be a surprisingly instructive resource for clarifying and understanding some of the "tensions" (p. 32) that exist between Indigenous and colonial worldviews. Since private property is a fundamental component of capitalism/colonialism, I would strongly recommend this collection as an important vehicle for developing a better understanding of how the "capitalist-exploitation logic" (p. 110) informs our relationships with Indigenous Peoples in this country. And if you do happen to have an interest in property rights and Indigenous legal issues, this will also be an indispensable addition to your collection.

REVIEWED BY
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Head of Technical Services
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***Indigenous Legal Judgments: Bringing Indigenous Voices into Judicial Decision Making*. Edited by Nicole Watson & Heather Douglas. New York: Routledge, 2021. xviii, 323 p. Includes table of contents and index. ISBN 9781032004815 (hardcover) US$155.00; ISBN 9780367467456 (softcover) US$48.95; ISBN 9781003174349 (eBook) US$44.05.**

Indigenous Legal Judgments is a powerful expression of Indigenous empowerment and self-determination. This is an important book not only because of what it says about what the law is, but also because of what it says about what the law could, and should, be. This is an essential read for anyone interested in seeing how reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous legal systems might be possible.

This book is the result of a project that placed Indigenous voices at the centre of judicial decision writing. Inspired by feminist judgment-writing projects, such as the Women's Court of Canada, *Indigenous Legal Judgments* attempts to reimagine key judgments from a different perspective. Sixteen of the most important Australian judgments implicating Indigenous peoples and rights have been rewritten to recognise Indigenous history, knowledge, and world views.

The judgments are grouped into five parts: Sovereignty; Land and Sea Country; Racism and Discrimination; Family and Identity; and Criminalisation and Criminal Neglect. A summary of the original decision and an overview of the relevant history and social context precede each case. For a reader with minimal knowledge of Australian law or history, these overviews were a welcome addition.

This book is a collective effort, gathering the writing of 30 contributing authors. While all are legal experts, each author brings a unique background and specialized knowledge to the task. All authors participated in workshops where they were able to hone their judgment-writing skills and present their ideas to the group. Ultimately, many decided to co-author the decisions that appear in this book. While not all the authors are Indigenous, each is alive to the importance of Indigenous voice and agency.

Many of the judgments reimagined in this book were originally rendered with little or no input from the Indigenous peoples on whom they had an impact. In certain cases, Indigenous litigants had limited opportunities to express their voices; in other cases, no Indigenous litigants participated, even

though the result had profound implications for Indigenous communities. This project is an opportunity to remedy, in a small way, historic wrongs and give a voice to the very people most impacted by the policies and laws covered in this text.

The authors approach the jurisprudence from several angles. Strikingly, some chose not to rewrite an Australian legal judgment, citing, for example, the impossibility of applying colonial laws to determine Indigenous sovereignty. These authors provide us instead with insightful commentaries on possible alternatives to strict application of colonial law. Other authors have chosen to provide dissenting opinions or imagined appeals, considering what results an alternate approach to the law could achieve. Regardless of the approach taken, each reimagined judgment asks us to imagine "what if" and consider "what next."

Indigenous Legal Judgments has international significance. I was shocked at how closely the experiences and challenges explored in this book mirror those we are currently facing in Canada. The experiences of Australia's Stolen Generation parallel the experiences of Canadian Sixties Scoop survivors, Indigenous women in both countries disproportionately experience violence, and questions of structural racism and the interrelationship of State and Indigenous laws remain to be addressed.

This book represents an important project, and I can only hope that it inspires similar work in other jurisdictions.

REVIEWED BY
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National Judicial Institute

***Internet Jurisdiction Law and Practice*. By Julia Hörnle. New York: Oxford University Press, 2021. 544 p. Includes bibliographic references and indexes. ISBN 9780198806929 (hardcover) $125.00.**

Jurisdiction is the authority given by law to an elected official or a court to enforce laws and carry out judgments over subjects. Prior to the internet, the definition of jurisdiction was intimately tied to the territory in which a sovereign authority ruled. While this working definition of jurisdiction may still ring true in some areas of law, the advent of the internet has forced sovereign authorities to edit the ways in which they assert themselves online, as physical borders cannot confine the borderlessness of the internet and all that comes along with it. Like an all-encompassing cloud, the internet is a new space where anyone from any state may interact, conduct business, and express ideas with others, so long as they are connected to the network. From a legal perspective, the question is: what, and whose laws, govern the internet?

In *Internet Jurisdiction Law and Practice*, Julia Hörnle, distinguished professor of Internet Law at the Centre for Commercial Law Studies at Queen Mary, University of London, reveals the ways in which the internet is challenging and changing our traditional concepts of jurisdiction. The book consists of 13 chapters and provides a holistic view of internet jurisdiction from both private and public law perspectives. Contemporary examples of how different states, like the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and China, have dealt with the quagmire of internet jurisdiction provide readers with an understanding of how different states have at least *tried* to reign supreme over the internet, ultimately setting the stage for arguably the book's central message, a call for international cooperation and coordination.

This text provides the reader with a historical definition of jurisdiction, a concept that lost its stable (or confinable) meaning shortly after the advent of the internet. From a public, private, criminal, and regulatory perspective, Hörnle masterfully outlines how, from its inception, the internet has and continues to clash with the practical (and bordered) framework for how and on what basis territorial states assert their authority.

Beginning with sovereignty, the book argues that *de facto* individual states have less authority on the internet. This can be seen in the ways that states lack enforcement power, as enforcement authority on the internet is a much more complex, cross-border, and resource-intensive act. Whether state sovereignty applies to the internet is a question to be examined, as states must at times work alongside other states and private actors to enforce laws, be they national or international within the context of the territorial detachment of the internet.

It is the internet's lack of borders that has enabled it to facilitate a global spread of illegal activities and unlawful content. From defamation to intellectual property infringements, unauthorized service sites, or the distribution of child exploitation and abuse materials, criminal and unlawful activities on the internet are decentralized in nature, as one unlawful image may be accessed throughout multiple jurisdictions, engaging multiple states and their national laws simultaneously.

Hörnle advocates for a new model of sovereignty, which involves international state cooperation and calls upon internet and communication service providers to act as gatekeepers on the internet for the purposes of public law enforcement. "Gatekeepers," Hörnle notes, literally means "entities that decide what [or who] shall or shall not pass through a gate" (p. 34). While gatekeepers do not have full control over illegal information, in the context of illegal and unlawful content they are in the best position to prevent or minimize the global spread of such materials where a state has limited capacity to do so. The book outlines several examples of how the United Kingdom, the European Union, and Australia have begun regulating gatekeepers like hosting services, internet access providers, and payment services to moderate content, limit the spread of unlawful content, and enforce national laws on the internet.

On the other hand, Hörnle informs readers how some gatekeepers have begun to self-regulate and have implemented their own legal and dispute systems online. eBay's online dispute resolution system, for example, can be used by all users of the e-commerce marketplace and avoids the jurisdictional challenge of conflicts of laws in cross-border disputes. Nevertheless, this form of "platform law" may also raise serious concerns about the rule of law and where it emanates from. Should gatekeepers—who are

private entities, and not elected officials—be able to create rules and thus undermine democracy?

When it comes to asserting state authority online, this book proves that rule changes at a national level are no match for the jurisdictional challenge presented by the internet. By no means does Hörnle boast of a silver bullet to solve jurisdictional challenges on the internet. Conversely, the book calls for four major system changes:

i. the need for international coordination of jurisdiction and transnational enforcement cooperation
ii. technology, namely the use of geo-location and geo-blocking to reconnect internet activities to territorial states
iii. the development of complementary self-regulation as a form of private regulation that is enforceable across national borders
iv. cooperation in the context of transitional digital investigations

While *Internet Jurisdiction Law and Practice* is a useful resource for students, academics, and practitioners alike, on a more introspective level, those who dare to put their heads in the cloud and delve into the clash between territory, sovereignty, jurisdiction, and the internet will relish the newfound understanding of what it means to be a global citizen.

REVIEWED BY
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***Laws of the Constitution: Consolidated.* By Donald F. Bur. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 2020. xlvi, 907 p. Includes table of contents and index. ISBN 9781772124903 (hardcover) $250.00; ISBN 9781772125283 (PDF) $250.00.**

As stated on its dust jacket, *Laws of the Constitution* "gathers all of the historical and contemporary constitutional documents pertaining to Canada, its provinces, and its territories, organized thematically and topically for ease of reference and supported by comprehensive lists and a thorough index." The goal of this book, according to its preface, is to be "both comprehensive and accessible in terms of size and readability."

In addition to this text, Donald F. Bur, a University of Alberta Faculty of Law alumnus, is also the author of *Law of the Constitution: The Distribution of Powers* (LexisNexis, 2016) and was the editor of *Canadian Constitutional Law: Cases, Notes and Materials*, 3rd ed (Butterworths, 1992). Prospective purchasers should understand that the purpose of *Laws of the Constitution* is to present the consolidated text of constitutional laws and does not provide any commentary thereon.

This book was inspired by early (but now outdated) constitutional law compilations, such as William Houston's *Documents Illustrative of the Canadian Constitution* (1892), A. Shortt and A.G. Doughty's *Documents Relating to the Constitutional History of Canada 1759–1791* (1907), W.P.M. Kennedy's *Statutes, Treaties and Documents of the Canadian Constitution 1713–1929* (1930), and M. Ollivier's *British North America Act and Selected Statutes* (1962). It attempts to be more concise than Christian L. Wiktor and Guy Tanguay's *Constitutions of Canada, Federal and Provincial* (1978–1987), which stretches to four volumes. Instead, in the spirit of consolidation, it was patterned after Elmer Driedger's *A Consolidation of the Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982* (2001) and Bernard W. Funston and Eugene Meehan's *Canadian Constitutional Documents Consolidated*, 2nd ed (2007).

Beginning on page xvii, Bur provides a list of the constitutional documents indexed, broken down into chronological lists of laws (227), current laws (over 100), cases (about 10), texts (also about 10), and other constitutional laws (four). As described on page xvii, "[b]olded page numbers indicate that the text of the provision appears in the body of the book. Non-bolded numbers may still contain relevant parts of the text in the footnotes."

After collecting all the relevant material, the author examines the items chronologically and determines whether subsequent documents repealed or replaced earlier ones. Such amendments are indicated with footnotes throughout the text. Bur organizes the material topically into 14 chapters:

1. General Principles
2. Acquisition of Territory
3. Creation of Government
4. Acquisition of Property
5. Union, Transition to Union and Conditions of Union
6. Distribution of Powers
7. Executive Authority
8. Parliamentary Structures and Procedures
9. Distribution of Property
10. Territories, Parliamentary Structures and Procedures
11. Protection of Rights
12. Aboriginal Rights
13. Boundaries
14. Amendment of the Constitutions

Of course, this approach results in very unusual section numbering and some provisions being duplicated throughout multiple sections. However, the author hoped that by including amendments within their proper context they would become more visible and understandable. The text concludes with a 20-page alphabetical index.

As noted in the preface, the documents in this book are not official copies, and copyright remains vested in the Crown. Therefore, anyone looking for official copies of these documents will not find them in this book. It should also be noted that the book is written entirely in English. Note, as well, that the natural resources transfer acts are only mentioned in two footnotes.

The author's "one regret" was not being able to include "the description of land acquired by the Crown through treaty

negotiations with First Nations" (p. x). In Chapter 4, a lengthy footnote cites several sources of such information, as the treaties themselves were "too numerous to include" (p. 37).

While *Laws of the Constitution: Consolidated* represents an ambitious undertaking and might be helpful for constitutional law lawyers and legal historians, this hefty volume seems perfectly suited to presentation in electronic form with hyperlinks between all these interconnected, lengthy documents.[2] The physical volume does serve as a weighty reminder that the constitutional laws of Canada fill nearly 1,000 pages and extend far beyond the *Constitution Act, 1867* and the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Of course, an electronic consolidation of those two acts is freely available online from the Federal Department of Justice.

REVIEWED BY
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***Litigating Artificial Intelligence: 2021/2022 Edition.* Edited by Jill R. Presser, Jesse Beatson & Gerald Chan. Toronto: Emond, 2021. xxxiii, 590 p. Includes table of cases and index. ISBN 978-1-77255-764-0 (softcover) $149.00.**

The idea behind *Litigating Artificial Intelligence* was prompted by a Law Commission of Ontario forum on automated decision-making held in the spring of 2019. As noted in the preface, "[t]his book is intended to be a playbook for lawyers who want to be ready to assist their clients in litigating AI."

This hefty volume comprises six parts, including an introduction and a conclusion. Most of these parts contain multiple chapters written by a wide variety of authors: professors (of law and computer science), private bar lawyers, public sector lawyers, in-house counsel, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lorne Sossin. The book contains a brief table of contents, detailed table of contents, foreword, preface, table of cases, and index. Each section is delineated with orange tab markings on the side of the page (an edge index).

Building on the background provided in the introduction, Part II: AI as Decision-Maker addresses the use of AI in criminal law, administrative law, and immigration law, as well as the tactical considerations and practical challenges of litigating AI. Part III: AI and Evidence Law addresses AI in the courtroom and, specifically, in national security proceedings. Part IV: AI as the Subject Matter of a Lawsuit covers tortious and contractual liability, as well as criminal liability and international law, with a specific focus on military operations. In my opinion, Chapter 10 within this Part boasts the best title: "Do Androids Dream of the Electric Chair? Questions About Criminal Liability for AI Agents." Part V: AI-Enabled Litigation Tools canvasses e-discovery, legal research and writing, online dispute resolution, and predictive analytics.

There is no shortage of other texts and articles on this subject. In 2019, LexisNexis released *Legal Aspects of Artificial Intelligence* as part of its "Union Internationale des Avocats" series. Hart's 2020 publication *Is Law Computable? Critical Perspectives on Law and Artificial Intelligence* was previously reviewed in *CLLR*, and that same issue included a review of LexisNexis's Artificial *Intelligence and the Law in Canada*, which was published in March 2021.[3] Editor Teresa Scassa also recently published an article called "Administrative Law and the Governance of Automated Decision Making: A Critical Look at Canada's Directive on Automated Decision Making."[4]

In April 2021, Thomson Reuters released *Leading Legal Disruption: Artificial Intelligence and a Toolkit for Lawyers and the Law*, and that September they published *Artificial Intelligence and the Law: A Comprehensive Guide for the Legal Profession, Academia and Society*. In October 2021, Irwin Law published *Autonomous Vehicles: Self-Driving Cars and the Law of Canada*. Books on electronic evidence are being expanded to include sections on AI.[5] In 2022, Sarah Sutherland published her text *Legal Data and Information in Practice: How Data and the Law Interact*, and LexisNexis released *Droit à la vie privée, mégadonnées et intelligence artificielle: Cadre juridique en matière de protection des renseignements personnels*.

What differentiates all these publications in this rapidly evolving field will be the frequency with which they are updated. The main difficulty with writing about this type of cutting-edge subject matter is that the content quickly becomes outdated. The topic of AI and the law would work well in continuously updated formats, such as an online text or, at a minimum, a companion blog highlighting key developments. Emond advises that this title will be revised on an 18- to 24-month cycle to account for rapid developments in the field, which is why this first edition is labelled "2021/2022." However, a release date for the next edition has not yet been set.

The right AI text for your library depends on the type of work your patrons are doing. I would recommend closely reviewing the tables of contents of the competing texts to determine which one covers your area(s) of interest most comprehensively. What sets *Litigating Artificial Intelligence* apart from the others is that its general editors are all practicing lawyers. Given its tone and structure, this text will likely appeal to litigators and advocates.

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[2] Such as PrimaryDocuments.ca, "a searchable database of historical documents relating to the drafting and adoption of the Constitution of Canada."

[3] F. Tim Knight, Book Review of *Is Law Computable? Critical Perspectives on Law and Artificial Intelligence* by Simon Deakin & Christopher Markou, eds, (2021) 46:4 Can L Libr Rev 32; Katarina Daniels, Book Review of *Artificial Intelligence and the Law in Canada* by Florian Martin-Bariteau & Teresa Scassa, eds, (2021) 46:4 Can L Libr Rev 30.

[4] (2021) 54 UBC L Rev 251.

[5] See, for example, Stephen Mason & Daniel Seng, eds, *Electronic Evidence and Electronic Signatures* (London, UK: University of London Press, 2021), online: <www.sas.ac.uk/publications/electronic-evidence-and-electronic-signatures>.

***Millennial Leadership in Law Schools: Essays on Disruption, Innovation, and the Future*. Edited by Ashley Krenelka Chase. Gretzville, N.Y.: William S. Hein, 2021. xxi, 218 p. Includes references. ISBN 978-0-8377-4136-9 (softcover) US$99.00.**

"Millennial" is the generational label given to individuals born between 1980 and 1995. Millennials, those aged 27–42, currently comprise the largest generation in the Canadian workforce,[6] underscoring the benefit to administrators gaining an understanding of the aptitudes and tendencies these individuals bring to the workplace.

One often struggles to find connections between works in collections of essays. That is not the case with this book. Its narrow focus on millennials and the repetition of themes of their collaborative nature, technological leaning, and ability to relate to law students (most of whom are millennials) provides a smooth flow between the essays. The bulk of the chapters are written in an approachable style and are relatively short (6–18 pages), which also allows for a quick read.

Other than an interest in the topic and their legal training, the authors have little in common. Most work in law schools in a variety of roles (professors, administrators, and law librarians), as one might expect from the title; however, one author works for a federal court, and another is a recent graduate who became a disability advocate. While most are millennials, several are not.

The 20 essays in this book are arranged into five sections: On Culture, On Relationships, On Teaching, On Practice, and Change. Law librarians authored five essays in the book, located in four of the sections.

"Upending the Double Life of Law Schools," written by Ashley Krenelka Chase, the associate director of the Dolly & Homer Hand Law Library at Stetson University College of Law, is in Section I: On Culture. The concept of "double life," coined by Holloway and Friedland,[7] refers to how law schools straddle the worlds of academia and legal practice. Chase analyzes the roles millennials can play in helping law schools integrate those double lives, rather than straddling them, by incorporating their recent legal practice experience and technological skills into the curriculum.

Three colleagues from the Pappas Law Library at Boston University co-authored an essay in Section III, "Millennials are Proving Experience is the Best Teacher." As millennials themselves, they understand that millennial students prefer to learn the practicalities of law in addition to the legal doctrine. They "feel deeply the sense that students' education should be steeped in experience and practical knowledge" (p. 209), which is easy to do in legal research courses.

Section IV: On Practice continues the teaching theme, examining how to prepare students for the law practice of today and the future. In "The Myth of the Digital Native and Why Millennials are the Best Tech Educators in Law Schools," Ashley Krenelka Chase gives voice to what many law librarians have long recognized: while millennials are sometimes called digital natives, most have no understanding of how hardware and software products work or what influences how they perform. The transition to "online practice" during the pandemic suggests that law schools should be inviting their millennial educators to create a technology curriculum that mirrors legal practice to ease the students' transition upon graduation.

In her essay "Print Disruption: Training Practice-Ready Graduates for a 'Gig Economy'," Ashley Matthews, a reference librarian at George Mason University Law Library, exhorts legal research instructors to continue to teach print resources in conjunction with electronic. She explains that "there's a digital divide when it comes to legal technology outside the ivory tower of legal education" (p. 231), especially for new graduates who may have to rely on the legal gig economy of temporary or project work at the start of their career. Print resources also provide a structure for legal research that assists new researchers in evaluating search results and aids in stronger analysis.

The essays in Section V: Change explore potential transformations to law review publishing, the creation of innovative law schools, and how the next generation could impact the future legal economy. Cal Laskowski, a librarian at Duke University, and George Taoultsides, a federal Circuit Court librarian, explore how design thinking and agile project management can be employed to generate creative and iterative solutions in "But We Tried That Before: Using Creative Problem-Solving to Create Braver More Innovative Law Schools." They argue that implementing design methods will help law schools "build relationships, show increased value, and increase employment engagement and retention" (p. 249).

It is unfortunate that the title of this book may limit its audience to law school and academic law library administrators. Administrators in other types of libraries and educational environments would benefit from reading this book and would easily be able to analogize between legal education and their situation.

I strongly recommend that all law firm, library, and school administrators read at least a few essays in this book to learn how to better interact with millennials, whether employees or students, and how to aid them in developing their leadership roles. Hopefully, this will lead to more successful relationships and increase millennials' employment satisfaction and wellbeing.

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[6] Graham F Scott, "Millennials Are Now the Biggest Generation in the Canadian Workforce" *Canadian Business* (3 June 2015), online: <archive.canadianbusiness.com/innovation/the-millennial-majority-workforce>.

[7] Ian Holloway & Steven I Friedland, "The Double Life of Law Schools" (2017) 68 Case W Res L Rev 397 at 398.

***No Legal Way Out: R v Ryan, Domestic Abuse, and the Defence of Duress.* By Nadia Verrelli & Lori Chambers. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2021. vii, 199 p. Includes bibliographic references, table of cases, and index. ISBN 9780774838085 (hardcover) $75.00; ISBN 9780774838092 (softcover) $27.95; ISBN 9780774838115 (ePUB) $27.95; ISBN 9780774838108 (PDF) $27.95.**

No Legal Way Out is part of UBC Press's *Landmark Cases in Canadian Law* series. It is a comprehensive review of the state of the law on domestic abuse in Canada and includes extensive bibliographic and case law references. Examining the 2013 Supreme Court of Canada decision *R v Ryan*, the book delves into the multi-faceted definition of violence, including intimidation, oppression, harassment, isolation, control, threat of violence, gaslighting, non-consensual sexual activities, financial control, entrapment, and denigration. Along the way, it exposes a judicial system that addresses incidents while ignoring the processes of domestic violence.

In the initial proceedings of *R v Ryan*, Nicole Doucet (Ryan) was acquitted of hiring a hitman to end the life of her husband after years of violence. The Nova Scotia Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the trial court. The Attorney General appealed this decision to the Supreme Court of Canada with the issue on appeal being whether duress was available in law as a defence.

With its focus on the definition of duress, without the context of the pervasiveness of domestic violence, the authors argue that the justice system provided a disservice to victims and survivors of abuse. As the application of duress was clarified and narrowed in scope, self-defence and the defence of necessity were not considered. Gender-based analysis was also absent. This narrowing of defences available to an abused woman would ultimately empower the abuser.

R v Ryan painfully acknowledged our societal acceptance of intimate partner violence at every level of society. The repeated and documented abuse in Doucet's home was ignored. The medical community and social services did not recognize or appreciate the violence. The police took the side of the charismatic abuser, failing to understand the dynamic and properly investigate. The courts, both criminal and family, were dismissive. The media coverage was unbalanced, polarizing the public against Doucet.

No Legal Way Out stresses the need for education on the definition of violence and abuse. The public, the media, the police, social services, health care practitioners, legal practitioners, and the judiciary need to be aware of the battering and coercive control by abusers and the effects this causes, mainly the blame placed on the victim for being in an abusive predicament, as well as the expectation that women need to manage and control a man's violence.

This publication solidifies the need to educate women on how to protect themselves and recognize the numerous forms of abuse, as well as the need to educate men on how not to become abusers. Victims of domestic violence will continue to be denied equal protection under the law until thought processes and the laws themselves change. The current systemic bias against domestic violence is ultimately the acceptance of domestic violence.

I highly recommend this well-written, well-referenced, and accessible book as a must-read for the legal profession. *No Legal Way Out* should be part of the curriculum for law, women's studies, sociology, and other academic programs that deal with domestic abuse.

REVIEWED BY
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***Performing Copyright: Law, Theatre and Authorship.* By Luke McDonagh. Oxford, U.K.: Hart, 2021. xxix, 202 p. Includes bibliographic references, table of cases, table of legislation, and index. ISBN 9781509927036 (hardcover) $135.85; ISBN 9781509949168 (softcover) $69.75; ISBN 9781509927050 (ePUB & Mobi) $108.68; ISBN 9781509927043 (PDF) $108.68.**

Theatre as an artform often showcases collaborative, innovative, and artistic displays, all of which meld seamlessly into entertainment. However, this artform also raises some intriguing intellectual property issues. These issues set the stage for Luke McDonagh's *Performing Copyright: Law, Theatre and Authorship*, a book that explores the relationships between the ownership and authorship of dramatic works, the performative aspects that manifest and enrich dramatic works, the collective and collaborative practices of theatre communities, and the unique realities and challenges these practices bring to copyright and performance rights.

Performing Copyright is a thesis on intellectual property law and the evolution of its application to modern theatre. McDonagh focuses the study on theatre in the U.K. and begins the discussion of law, theatre, ownership, and authorship in the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras and ends it in the present-day U.K. theatre community. Throughout the book, McDonagh discusses jurisprudence and significant legislation, such as the *Statute of Anne*; the *Copyright Act 1911*; the *Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations*; and the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*.

Performing Copyright comprises six chapters, each containing multiple headings and subheadings. Alongside historical and modern-day explorations of ownership, authorship, joint authorship, infringement, moral rights, and attribution, McDonagh incorporates findings from an empirical study consisting of 20 interviews conducted with members of the U.K. theatre community. The book reads like an engaging dissertation, with each chapter providing references to case law, legislation, academic works, and commentary relating to theatrical performance. Despite its shorter length, the book excels in finding tools, containing a detailed table of contents, table of cases, table of legislation, index, and extensive footnotes.

After conducting a search for similar publications, I believe *Performing Copyright* fills a gap in academic scholarship

pertaining to theatre and the law. While other works on copyright, art, and the law currently exist, *Performing Copyright* focuses almost exclusively on dramatic arts and the areas of conflict associated with performativity and authorship in historical and modern theatre. *Performing Copyright* does an insightful job of exploring the evolution of normative theatre practices in tandem with the substantive law governing the protection and exclusivity of dramatic performances as works.

In *Performing Copyright*, McDonagh asserts that dramatic performances may be inclusive of non-textual works of creativity, authorship, character development, and story development that extend beyond the original work and intended meaning of playwrights. Certain performances may lead to an enrichment of the work and can warrant attribution and creative delineation for actors or other collaborators. McDonagh takes readers into the organic and collaborative normative practices within theatre that complicate demarcations of authorship as they are more traditionally known. For instance, in creating an original character, McDonagh explores how of the roles of actor, playwright, director, deviser, and dramaturge occasionally amalgamate, and how the responsibilities of individuals, particularly in smaller theatre companies, may develop organically based on need to produce the work onstage. These normative practices muddle the attribution process required to delineate, protect, and monetize an individual's artistic contribution.

For those seeking to learn about the empirical study, McDonagh provides a section containing its scope, methodology, and limitations in the introductory chapter and an annex containing the interview questions. Insights and findings from interviews are discussed throughout the chapters, adding second-hand, contemporary accounts of the book's propositions. Interview findings shed light on various issues, such as how copyright infringement legislation and regulation seem incompatible with theatre's culture and liberal use of tropes, storylines, adaptations, and non-fixed or non-literal elements. McDonagh discusses examples of how attempts to legislate and protect performance rights may complicate the act of quantifying and isolating substantial portions of creative performances.

With respect to jurisdiction, McDonagh focuses principally on the U.K. However, some chapters, such as Chapter 3, "Copyright Law and Performing Authorship in Theatre – Exploring the Contrasting Roles of the Playwright, Director and Performers," contain comparative insights on the laws of other jurisdictions. Case law and legislation from the European Union, United States, Ireland, France, Australia, India, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, and Canada are canvassed and discussed with respect to topics such as original works, joint authorship, and infringement.

The crux of *Performing Copyright* highlights theatre as an example of the need to consider the mutual influence between intellectual property laws and the communities of practice to which they apply. The historical evolution of play manuscript publication, artistic and dramatic works, rights afforded to authors, and rights afforded to performers have all, in varying degrees, influenced copyright and performance rights in contemporary theatre. McDonagh examines theatre's inherently organic, dynamic, and collaborative nature and suggests that both legislators and courts may benefit from greater knowledge of its ethos and normative practices.

Throughout the work, readers are reminded that copyright and intellectual property's monetary or incentive function may be "insufficient to explain why theatre practitioners create" (p. 188). Unlike other artistic endeavours like film or music production, McDonagh notes how copyright infringement and litigated disputes are rarer occurrences in contemporary theatre. In theatre, some acknowledged practices include the use of shared resources, Renaissance storylines, and a wider interpretation of fair dealing defences such as parody, satire, and quotation. McDonagh highlights how flexibility and adaptability are displayed in the theatre community often out of necessity and largely in favour of fueling creative processes. McDonagh suggests that legislators may benefit from better understandings of the organic development of "unintended meanings" (p. 186) in creative interpretation, and how performative works may generate new intellectual outputs without fixation or embodiment in a recording.

McDonagh concludes the book by advocating for greater acknowledgement of cooperative realities and joint authorship in theatre, as opposed to individualist notions of authorship. This may be obtained, in part, by courts being more open to the creative context of theatrical collaboration and more willing to hear contextual evidence from the theatre community. McDonagh also advocates for greater accessibility to the law within theatre communities, with many members lacking resources to pursue litigation leading to judicial guidance on contemporary theatre issues. McDonagh pointedly states, "Theatre is often a centre of resistance to prevailing political and cultural currents—whereas law (especially in cases of intellectual property) can sometimes, perhaps often, be the tool of the powerful" (p. 189). Finally, McDonagh advocates for clearer practitioner guidelines and standards for theatre communities addressing issues such as joint authorship, infringement, and fair dealing.

Performing Copyright is a reminder of how theatre and performance arts will likely continue to challenge traditional legal constructs. I recommend this book for academic, courthouse, and public law libraries, as well as law firm libraries that serve entertainment law practice groups. It will resonate with intellectual property lawyers, academics, and librarians interested in nuanced applications of intellectual property rights in both conventional and non-conventional contexts. This book would be a welcome addition to libraries serving patrons involved in theatre and other creative disciplines as a primer on both the history of copyright as applied to literary and performative works and the current issues and legislative gaps surrounding the protection of dramatic arts and performance rights in collaborative and creative fields.

REVIEWED BY
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***The Violence of Work: New Essays in Canadian and US Labour History*. By Jeremy Milloy & Joan Sangster. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2020. vii, 209 p. Includes table of contents, list of contributors, bibliographic references, and index. ISBN 9781487523435 (softcover) $35.95; ISBN 9781487530686 (ePUB) $35.95; ISBN 9781487530679 (PDF) $35.95.**

The so-called "Great Resignation" is one of the unintended consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Stories of workers leaving their current jobs to pursue their dreams or find better work situations were the outcomes of a major global upheaval that helped people visualize what kind of workplace violence and low expectations they had become used to. It took a pandemic for workers to clearly see the impact of voracious anti-labour policies over the past decade or so and to start demanding better workplace conditions.

The Violence of Work: New Essays in Canadian and US Labour History by Jeremy Milloy and Joan Sangster allows readers to give the Great Resignation something of a historical context in both Canada and the United States. The word "unprecedented" has been used extensively over the past few years; however, Milloy and Sangster aim to remind readers that workplace violence is not new, and current manifestations of this phenomenon are inscribed in previous and historical narratives of capitalism in both countries. The book's eight chapters explore the myriad forms and explanations, or lack thereof, of labour and violence dynamics in the workplace. In their respective chapters, the authors strive to understand workplace violence in all its forms through the prism of historical capitalism in both countries.

The book tracks workplace violence from the 20th-century manifestations of mass violence on workers as a group—striking union workers, for example—to today's manifestations of violence against or by the individual worker. The authors achieve this chronological kaleidoscope of perspectives by digging into studies of violence in the workplace and earlier studies of violence in the history of labour. The power of storytelling shines through each chapter, and it helps accentuate the impact of, and identification with, workplace violence for all readers.

The diversity of voices and perspectives creates the interdisciplinary and transnational approach that permeates the book. This allows readers from all backgrounds to understand and follow the context. In their respective chapters, the authors also describe and analyze the multiple layers of violence in the workplace affecting intersectionality and a multiplicity of identities, such as gender, socio-economic status, political affiliation, and geographical location. Through the prism of such multidisciplinary background and plurality of stories, all readers shall be able to navigate the inherent power dynamics of work from the creation of capitalism to the present day.

Law librarians of all institutions will benefit from understanding how the current challenges and issues in employment conditions and labour law stem from a historical context populated with the pervasive effects of capitalism in our societies and workplaces. Beyond any adherence to a political ideology, the authors focus on storytelling, which helps readers understand the historical circumstances and how these toxic narratives still dominate and dictate our own understanding of work dynamics.

This book also offers an opportunity for all law librarians to reflect on our own work environments. How do our own working environments perpetuate patterns of violence and institutionalize deplorable working conditions? The appeal for law librarians in this book is two-fold. On the one hand, law librarians will be interested in the lack of clear regulations and laws concerning this type of violence or the difficulties in applying or implementing any existing legislation. On the other hand, law librarians will be interested to know how violence resurfaces in our libraries as workplaces.

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***United Nations Law, Politics, and Practice*. By Alexandre Tavadian. Toronto: Irwin Law, 2021. xxi, 564 p. Includes bibliographic references and index. ISBN 9781552215579 (softcover) $55.00; ISBN 9781552215586 (PDF) $55.00.**

In *United Nations Law, Politics, and Practice*, author Alexandre Tavadian examines the inner workings of the United Nations' various organs and bodies. Tavadian's goal is "to provide readers with sufficient information on the UN's evolution, institutional structure, functioning, and activities in order to enable them to form their own views about the strength, weaknesses, successes, and failures of the UN" (p. 12). It is a very accessible book that will appeal to a diverse audience with an interest in international affairs, including scholars, students, lawyers, and librarians.

Tavadian is a former employee of the UN Secretariat and has worked with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bangkok, Beirut, and Nairobi. In addition, he has presented before international courts and tribunals, including the United Nations Dispute Tribunal, the United Nations Appeals Tribunal, and the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Tavadian's extensive international relations experience is evident throughout the text. With ease, Tavadian highlights key UN events from the past 76 years and provides the relevant context in which they occurred. Though the title of the book includes the word "law," Tavadian avoids writing with a purely legal lens. Rather, he brings a multidisciplinary approach and relies heavily on his insider experience to underscore the UN's strengths, weaknesses, successes, and failures.

The book is divided into seven chapters, in addition to an introduction and conclusion, and has a logical structure and flow. Chapters are well organized and researched and contain a wealth of primary and secondary references regarding the UN's history, law, and politics.

Chapter 1 situates the reader with the necessary historical context, with the primary focus on the UN's role in maintaining

international peace and security since 1945. Though Tavadian had to be selective in terms of major world events to cover, key events include the Korean War; the Cuban Missile Crisis; the Iran Hostage crisis; the Gulf War; and Afghanistan, Syria, and Crimea. This chapter also examines major power shifts, such as the shifting balance of power between East and West with the West's declining political influence over the General Assembly beginning in the 1960s with decolonization and the emergence of developing nations. A high-level overview of the nine Secretaries-General and the significant events that occurred during their terms of office are also provided. In this regard, Tavadian explores how the Secretaries-General used preventative diplomacy to mediate international disputes and preserve peace. Besides peace and security matters, Tavadian also discusses the UN's emphasis on development goals stemming from the so-called "soft threats" to humanity, including "extreme poverty … infectious diseases, inequality, forced migration, climate change … and shortage of water" (p. 79).

Chapter 2 examines in detail the main purposes and principles of the UN. This grounding in international law and international relations is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand how nation-states interact and the role that the UN can and cannot play on the international stage. The lens the author uses for this chapter concerns the four main purposes of the UN as outlined in Article 1 of the *UN Charter*, namely:

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To develop friendly relations among nations
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends (p. 96–97).

The importance of these purposes cannot be understated, as Tavadian uses them to frame his discussions throughout the book. In addition, the author also examines the associated seven principles that are to guide member states in fulfillment of the stated purposes. These standards of behaviour that nation states are expected to observe have, Tavadian maintains, formed the "cornerstones of public international law" (p. 102). Of note is the discussion of the principle of the sovereign equality of member states. Here, Tavadian stresses the difficulty of reconciling the sovereign equality of states with the voting structures and processes of the Security Council and the General Assembly. For example, the superiority status of the five permanent member states with their veto power or the fact that states with small populations who are dependent on states with larger populations do not have the "luxury of voting autonomously" (p. 107). Despite the equality framework, in reality, "the principle of sovereign equality is a fiction for many member states that are unable to resist the political influence of their powerful neighbours" (p. 108).

Chapter 3 surveys the main deliberative organ of the UN, the General Assembly. As Tavadian notes, the General Assembly is arguably the most important UN organ, given that its decisions have a "direct impact on the lives of billions of people" and often "lead to international conventions on matters relevant to our day-to-day life" (p. 161). This discussion is divided into four complementary parts that explore the General Assembly's inner workings, its challenges and strengths, and its political reality. The first part focuses on General Assembly membership and outlines how states can become members, and how that membership can be suspended or terminated. Although the UN has seen a fourfold increase in membership since 1945, Tavadian makes it clear that the membership process itself is political in nature, with the UN experiencing several growing pains along the way. In the second part, Tavadian dives deep into the inner workings of the General Assembly and explores the committee structure, where an extensive amount of time, resources, and expertise are required to operationalize the UN's many responsibilities. In part three, the focus switches to the General Assembly's main responsibilities, namely its residual role in maintaining international peace and order, its capacity to develop international law, and its budgetary processes and powers. The last part examines parliamentary politics and the various dynamics at play among coalitions and regional alliances.

Chapter 4 examines the Security Council, arguably the most influential UN organ, given its primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security across the globe. In the first part, Tavadian describes the election and membership process for non-permanent members, including the two major factors that are considered when assessing member states: the candidate's ability to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and equitable geographic distribution. Although non-member states do not have veto power, Tavadian emphasizes how non-permanent members can emerge as powerful forces when permanent members are divided on an issue. Next, the author provides an overview of the functioning of the Security Council, namely the voting process, meetings, and makeup of its subsidiary bodies. In the third part, the focus is on the Security Council's abilities to impose sanctions, authorize military action, and set up international criminal tribunals. These powers, however, are contrasted with the challenges of peacekeeping operations after the Cold War. In many regions, Tavadian argues, the UN did not have enough experience to assess the situation and had to learn hard lessons through trial and error in places such as Rwanda, Somalia, and Bosnia. These failures are consequences of the initial framing of the Security Council. According to Tavadian, collective security is too often "paralyzed as long as at least one of its permanent members is opposed to any preventative or remedial action by the United Nations" (p. 504).

The focus of Chapter 5 is the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with a deep analysis of the inner workings of ECOSOC, including its relationship and interactions with the General Assembly and other UN bodies. It highlights key specialized agencies, such as the IMF, World Bank, and UNESCO. The chapter begins by grounding the reader in the ECOSOC's organizational structure and functioning, including voting, elections, the presidency, and Secretariat support to the ECOSOC. Subsidiary bodies consisting of committees, commissions, and expert bodies also feature prominently in this chapter. Tavadian describes how some of the ECOSOC's power and influence have eroded. An

example is the transition of the Human Rights Commission, originally an ECOSOC subsidiary body, to the Human Rights Council, which is now under the authority of the General Assembly. The latter part of the chapter focuses on the ECOSOC's coordinating function. Here, Tavadian examines the ECOSOC's function in relation to the main components of the UN system: UN Funds and Programmes, UN specialized agencies, and UN-related organizations.

Chapter 6 focuses on the UN's main judicial body, the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Although a UN organ, the ICJ is very different in that it is not a political body. Rather, its main purpose is limited to settling disputes in a judicial manner. Since its inception, the ICJ has settled disputes on a broad spectrum of issues, such as boundaries, nuclear weapons, the use of force, the environment, and genocide (p. 365–66). However, Tavadian is quick to point out that the ICJ is not an all-encompassing court that passes judgment on all states. Instead, the ICJ provides a dispute settlement mechanism on a voluntary basis. Here, Tavadian does a masterful job of explaining how the ICJ must determine whether the necessary elements of jurisdiction are present for it to be seized of the dispute. The ICJ's secondary function of providing advisory opinions to the UN and UN organs, bodies, and related entities is also examined. The latter part of the chapter focuses on the sources of international law that the ICJ applies. Here, the focus is on Article 38 of the *Statute of the International Court of Justice* and the four main sources: international conventions, international custom, general principles of law, and judicial decisions and teachings. Tavadian discusses all four sources in accessible terms, which is commendable given their complex nature. This discussion is well worth the read for those requiring a condensed understanding of the nature and application of these different sources of law.

Chapter 7 is devoted to the UN Secretariat and the Secretary-General, who serves as the chief administrative officer, and associated operational staff. A brief history of the Secretariat is provided, including an overview of the main roles and responsibilities. The core of the chapter is on the various responsibilities of this organ, covering political, representational, executive, and financial functions. Included in these discussions is reference to the independence of the Secretariat. Tavadian notes how the framers of the UN deliberately chose to shelter the Secretariat from political influence or pressure. Discussion of the Secretary-General features prominently as well. Here, the reader obtains a good understanding of the important role the Secretary-General plays, along with the challenges that come with the office and the political pressure points that come into play. Tavadian explores how the office has evolved and expanded over time, with the Secretary-General acting as more than just a "silent observer" of the Security Council (p. 449). The chapter ends with a discussion of the Secretary-General staff, where Tavadian reviews various positions, including their rights, responsibilities, and immunities.

In the concluding chapter, Tavadian circles back to the book's underlying theme of assessment, namely the impact of the UN in helping to maintain peace and security across the globe and fostering human development, human rights, and self-determination.

Overall, *United Nations Law, Politics, and Practice* offers a comprehensive examination of the inner workings of the UN and how certain institutional factors have played a role in its failures and successes. It is a welcome addition to the literature on international organizations. By diving deep into the structures of the UN, canvassing the changing geopolitical realities, and examining the leadership and resources, Tavadian allows readers to judge for themselves how well, or how poorly, the UN as an organization has fulfilled its four main purposes. In this regard, Tavadian observes how critics will often blame the UN's organizational structure for its failings. This criticism, however, is mainly due to a "fundamental misunderstanding of what the UN can do as an institution set up to serve the interests of its member states. The organization cannot be held responsible for decisions made by sovereign nations" (p. 508). In other words, the success of any organization is inextricably tied to the will and actions of its members. Herein lies the true value of Tavadian's book.

REVIEWED BY
GEORGE TSIAKOS
Head, Law Library
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***Wilson on Children and the Courtroom*. By John P. Schuman, Farrah Hudani & Jeffery Wilson. Toronto: LexisNexis Canada, 2020. xxiii, 164 p. Includes table of contents, table of cases, and index. ISBN 9780433509905 (softcover) $140.00.**

Wilson on Children and the Courtroom is an easy-to-read, accessible text that addresses the ways a child may be part of court proceedings in Canada, with a specific focus on children's participation in family and criminal law proceedings.

This book is an abridged version of the loose-leaf text *Wilson on Children and the Law* by Farrah Hudani and Jeffrey Wilson (Toronto: LexisNexis Canada, 1994). The chapters in this book correspond to the chapters in the loose-leaf text, with Chapter 6, "'Hearing' the Child Through a Legal Representative," included in this publication.

The book begins by outlining the ways in which a child may be a participant in court proceedings. The book notes that children are the subject of custody disputes in family law or child protection proceedings and are frequently victims of sexual or other types of abuse. It goes on to discuss how children obtain party status to proceedings.

The next chapter provides a nuanced analysis of how the court may hear from children in family law proceedings. Children may be heard as parties to the proceedings, in judicial interviews, or through specialized reports. This chapter traces the legislative and procedural history of children's participation in family proceedings and compares decisions from across Canada. Of particular interest is a table that outlines cases wherein the child's views and wishes were respected by the judge (p. 33–50). The table includes the jurisdiction, case name, child's age, whether the child had counsel, whether there was a professional assessment or report canvassing the child's wishes, whether the child was interviewed by the judge, how their evidence was provided,

if the court had concerns about the admissibility or reliability of their evidence, findings of whether the child's wishes had been influenced, and other factors considered by the court.

The chapter on hearing from children as witnesses is very helpful in placing the current state of Canadian law in its historical context, from children being unable to give evidence because they were considered unable to understand the oath sworn by witnesses, to the current state where even very young children can testify if the court is satisfied that they are able to communicate the evidence and promise to tell the truth. It also addresses how children's statements to other people may be admitted as hearsay if the statements are both necessary and reliable. This chapter discusses how children's evidence is handled in both civil and criminal matters and includes a helpful guide to questioning children in court.

The authors refer to the testimonial aids set out in the *Criminal Code* that are designed to make a child's participation in the criminal process easier. For instance, section 715.1 permits the court to admit a child's video-recorded statement as part of their evidence if the child adopts the statement in court. Additionally, sections 486.1 to 486.2 include hearing testimony from behind a screen or outside the courtroom via closed-circuit video and testifying with the assistance of a support person. Although the child is still required to testify, the goal of the aforementioned sections is to ensure that the court obtains a full and candid account from the child. The authors note that similar sections have been included in provincial evidence acts to ensure that children are able to participate in proceedings to the best of their abilities. With respect to currency, this chapter would have benefitted from additional updates. Most of the citations pre-date the amendments to the *Criminal Code* that change the testimonial aids from orders that "may" be made by the court to orders that "shall" be made by the court on application by the prosecutor, subject to certain conditions.

Briefly, the book discusses a child's right to privacy in court proceedings, specifically with respect to child protection; custody, access, or paternity hearings; and proceedings under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The *Criminal Code* permits the exclusion of the public in certain circumstances and publication bans on the names of victims under 18 years of age.

The book closes with two short chapters that touch on other ways that children may be involved in court proceedings. These include how a child can be "heard" in court through counsel and how this has been handled across the country. Particular attention is drawn to where the law is inconsistent and how contempt of court charges can impact children in both criminal and civil proceedings.

The book's footnotes include full citations to cases, which make references easy to read and follow. However, as noted above, some of the citations are dated. Moreover, this text would have benefited from more "best practices" tips for working with children, whether as witnesses or as parties in criminal or civil proceedings.

Overall, *Wilson on Children and the Courtroom* is a handy resource for lawyers who practice criminal or family law, represent young offenders in the criminal justice system, or represent children in other proceedings. I recommended this book for courthouse and law society libraries.

REVIEWED BY
LORI O'CONNOR
Public Prosecutions
Melfort, SK

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case law since 1865.

Introducing ICLR.4 and Case Genie

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IIII Bibliographic Notes / Chronique bibliographique

By Nancy Feeney

Cecilia Silver, "The Writing's on the Wall: Using Multimedia Presentation Principles from the Museum World to Improve Law School Pedagogy" (2022) 126 Dickinson L Rev 475, online: *SSRN* <ssrn.com/abstract=4071920>.

Cecilia A. Silver, a senior research scholar and the director of Legal Research and Writing at Yale Law School, believes that current law school pedagogy, specifically the heavy reliance on lectures, the Socratic method, and final exams, needs an update. Given students' dependence on their devices and the normalization of remote working and schooling, Silver's proposition is compelling. Rather than fight against it, she suggests embracing technological developments to create vibrant and inclusive learning environments. Other professional schools, like business, journalism, and medicine, have embraced multimedia communication; however, law schools seem deleteriously dedicated to the case method, with its strong emphasis on language. Silver draws on the methodologies employed by museums to advocate for law schools incorporating multimedia—what she terms "visualization"—to offer "learning experiences that are more visual, vivid, and varied" (p. 478).

The article consists of four parts. Part I traces the transformation of museums from repositories of objects to creative educational institutions. Part II describes the longstanding dependence on verbal discourse in law schools. Part III advocates for a multimedia approach to teaching, and Part IV proposes five techniques easily transferable from the museum environment to the law school classroom.

Silver provides a brief history of the museum, from the earliest "cabinets of curiosities" to the modern institution collecting and displaying "objects for enlightening and entertaining the public" (p. 479). Today's museums contextualize and explain the objects of which they are the stewards, using a wide range of multimedia to create compelling narratives about their collections. Silver describes two specific methodologies used in the museum setting: didactic and constructivist exhibitions. With the former approach, the curator controls the arc of the narrative, which generally progresses sequentially: visitors absorb the displays in a more passive manner. The latter approach, in contrast, encourages visitors to engage with the exhibit. Often there are multiple entry points and perspectives presented, providing for experiential opportunities. Innovative techniques and tools, including personal digital devices, touchscreens, and simulations, are just a few of the multimedia used to stimulate engagement.

Silver then contrasts this interactive environment with the old-school method of discourse in law school, which is exclusively text-based. Images are rare. In fact, as Silver points out, *The Bluebook*, the American equivalent of Canada's *McGill Guide*, only recently included citation rules for photographs and illustrations. Silver acknowledges the reticence of some legal educators to venture beyond comfort zones and concedes that "words are the 'tools of the legal trade'" (p. 486). Nevertheless, she believes that words paired with images can be a powerful mode of communication and advocates for the incorporation of new media into the law school classroom.

Silver supports her advocacy by setting out several benefits to becoming multimodal, delivering legal information in creative, interactive, and multisensory ways. She believes that making content more dynamic makes it more memorable, inclusive, and accessible. Silver references studies showing

that understanding is more robust and retention is longer when information is presented both visually and verbally. She believes that using multimedia in educational settings offers students choice, allowing them to customize when and how they learn. Having this kind of control, she argues, has proven to positively impact the learning experience. Finally, Silver posits that multimedia increases accessibility to information, and thereby promotes inclusivity.

In the final portion of her paper, Silver offers five strategies developed and used in museums to improve the law school classroom. First, she recommends using at least two different formats when presenting information, as incorporating visuals to accompany text activates multiple senses and can be very effective in a learning environment. Second, Silver suggests employing an "advance organizer," at the beginning of each new topic, which acts as both a framework and a guidepost to orient the students. This pedagogical practice, she states, offers the students contextual and organizational support, which can improve understanding and retention. Third, Silver recommends the adoption of storytelling techniques, which have been proven to increase engagement and recollection. Since the law is full of stories, Silver is confident that this strategy can easily be incorporated into the law school classroom. Fourth, Silver suggests using labels or keywords to create images in the students' minds. This strategy will focus attention and reinforce concepts, again improving retention. Silver's final suggestion is to incorporate colour into the curriculum, as it sets mood and enhances delivery of content by creating visual coherence.

Silver effectively draws on the modern museum experience to make the case for adopting many of their strategies into the legal education environment. Anyone tasked with training law students, be it in an academic, law firm, or courthouse library, would be well served to consider Silver's recommendations. Incorporating multimedia in creative ways "can make any good teacher an even better one."

James B Levy, "Bend It Like Beckham? Using Cognitive Science to Inform Online Legal Research and Writing Pedagogy During the Pandemic" (2021) 45:3 Nova L Rev 385, online: *SSRN* <ssrn.com/abstract=3805184>.

Like many legal writing instructors, James B. Levy, an associate professor at Nova Southeastern University Shepard Broad College of Law, was forced to adapt to remote teaching because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this article, Levy draws from his own pandemic teaching experiences to provide a guide for developing new approaches to delivering legal research and writing (LRW) courses in an online environment.

First, Levy discusses the importance of choosing the right hardware and peripherals. Second, he advocates incorporating the ideas and conclusions raised in cognitive science to assist in adapting methods of delivering LRW instruction, either partially or entirely, via a videoconferencing platform, like Zoom. Levy concludes with optimism, believing that the challenges overcome by educators during the trying times of the pandemic only made them better and more versatile.

Levy believes that a well-designed classroom positively affects learning outcomes, and thus advocates for similarly designed virtual spaces. To that end, he recommends investing in relatively easy, inexpensive hardware upgrades. These items include a second monitor, a docking station, a standalone microphone, and a webcam. The benefits of these upgrades range from easing the technological stress on the instructor, affording freedom of movement, improving the sound quality of the presentation, and providing a more engaging environment for the students.

Levy does not believe a major overhaul is needed in the delivery of LRW instruction; however, he recognizes that some adaptation is required. To that end, he advocates integrating well-established principles of law school pedagogy with the features and functionality of videoconferencing platforms. Active engagement is a key element of effective teaching. Platforms like Zoom offer interactive tools, like chat, reaction buttons, breakout rooms, and polling, that are designed to encourage engagement. Levy suggests instructors include spontaneous quizzes or polling questions, or simply ask participants to post responses in the chat box. He also encourages the use of reaction buttons, which, among other things, may prompt the participation of quiet, more reticent students. Additionally, these "non-verbal" feedback opportunities can allow instructors to gauge comprehension and attention. All these suggestions aim to promote engagement.

Levy advocates for the implementation of multimodal teaching methods in a virtual environment, which he distinguishes from learning styles (i.e., whether a student is visual, auditory, verbal, or kinesthetic learner). In traditional classrooms, educators often employ different styles and methods on the fly, without even realizing it; for example, using PowerPoint, then using blackboards to drive a point home. Levy cautions against the exclusive use of slide presentations and screen shares but recognizes the challenge this raises. Again, he suggests incorporating the interactive features of the platform, and thinking creatively.

For every obstacle that videoconferencing in the legal educational setting has raised, instructors and students have adapted and discovered new opportunities to learn and teach. It is probable that platforms like Zoom will be used in legal education going forward, most likely in a hybrid format, as LRW instructors will inevitably combine the best aspects of in-person instruction with some delivery of course material online. Consequently, the questions Levy raises and the recommendations he makes in this paper will continue to be relevant.

Lauren Hays, "Tips for Leading Meetings: A Librarian's Experience" (19 April 2022), online (blog): *Lucidea Blog* <lucidea.com/blog/tips-for-leading-meetings-a-librarians-experience>.

In this blog post, Lauren Hays, an assistant professor of instructional technology at the University of Central Missouri, lists eight tasks to consider when hosting a meeting to ensure it is well run:

1. Create an agenda
2. Share said agenda with participants prior to the meeting
3. Read the agenda aloud at the beginning of the meeting
4. Solicit questions before tackling the first agenda item, but limit such discussion to five minutes
5. Create opportunities for discussion
6. Summarize the discussion
7. End meeting with action items
8. Share meeting notes after the meeting ends and ask for any corrections

While very basic, these undertakings are often overlooked or discounted. Nevertheless, as the number of meetings information professionals attend seem to grow exponentially, it would be wise to keep this list in mind.

Erin Grimes, "Creativity in the Law Library" (20 April 2022), online (blog): *RIPS Law Librarian Blog* <ripslawlibrarian.wordpress.com/2022/04/20/creativity-in-the-law-library>.

Erin Grimes, the law librarian for Archives and Research Services at Emory University School of Law, extols the importance of embracing creativity, especially for information professionals in the legal library space. She believes that creativity in the workplace enhances motivation and encourages teamwork and team building. Opportunities for expressing creativity in a law library setting can be found in social media postings, library signage, and workshops and tutorials. Additionally, Grimes encourages non-work-related activities to boost creativity.

Elliot Nesbo, "12 Ways to Keep Your Privacy on Zoom and Other Video Conferencing Platforms" (11 April 2022), online (blog): *MUO* <www.makeuseof.com/keep-privacy-zoom-video-platforms>.

With the growth and dependence on video conferencing for work, it is important keep potential privacy risks in mind. This article sets out a dozen tips that can ensure confidentiality during video conferences:

1. Use the waiting room
2. Use random meeting IDs
3. Use virtual backgrounds
4. Turn off your camera and microphone, if appropriate
5. Avoid links in chatrooms if you're unsure of the origin
6. Exercise caution when using private chats
7. Avoid advertising meetings on social media
8. Ask permission before recording
9. Exercise caution when screen sharing
10. Verify the authenticity of any updates to video conferencing software
11. Use encrypted Wi-Fi connections
12. Report any suspicious activity

Jon Meacham, *Reflections of History* (April 2022–present), online (podcast): <cadence13.com/reflections-of-history>.

Each weekday, historian Jon Meacham describes an interesting, and often important, event that occurred in the world on that date. The daily history lesson lasts approximately five minutes and since its inception in April 2022 has covered events such as the Soviet Union's end of the Berlin blockade, the premiere of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, and the Hindenburg disaster. The short-form podcast is the creation of Shining City Audio and C13Originals, and it's available on Apple, Google, Stitcher, and Amazon Music.

Amanda Piekart & Jessica Kiebler, *The Librarian's Guide to Teaching* (October 2019–August 2021), online (podcast): <librariansguidetoteaching.weebly.com>.

While new episodes are no longer being produced, this low-production, high-value podcast covers several topics any information professional tasked with instructional duties might find useful. Hosts Amanda Piekart and Jessica Kiebler, both instruction librarians at the university level, share their experiences, discuss current trends, and sometimes chat with special guests. Recommended episodes include "Tech Tools Roundup," "What to do When Tech Fails," "Gamification," and "Humor in Information Literacy Instruction." The podcast is available on Apple, Google, Spotify, and Amazon Music.

IIII Local and Regional Updates / Mise à jour locale et régionale

By Josée Viel

Here is a quick look at what has been happening in the law library community across the country.

Toronto Association of Law Libraries (TALL)

TALL will hold its third conference, TALL eXchange 2022: Pivot, on September 29, 2022. All are welcome to attend. For registration information, please visit tallexchange.weebly.com.

Highlights from the conference program include:

- Keynote speaker Leslie Weir, Librarian and Archivist of Canada
- John Papadopoulos and Lisa Levesque from the Toronto Metropolitan University (formerly Ryerson) Law Library, with a presentation on building a new law library for a different kind of law school
- A Human Book Library, a career workshop, a vendor expo, and poster sessions

The conference planning committee is still accepting proposals for poster presentations and is looking for volunteers to assist with day-of activities at the conference and planning a social media scavenger hunt. If you're interested in presenting a poster or volunteering, email talladminc@gmail.com.

Please feel free to reach out to me, or any member of the executive committee, with questions or feedback.

SUBMITTED BY
JENNIFER WALKER
Chair, OCLA

WANT TO JOIN CLLR?

We're looking for a new Local and Regional Updates editor who can start immediately. Email nikki.tanner@unb.ca to learn more!

CALL/ACBD Research Grant

The Committee to Promote Research and CALL/ACBD invite members to apply for the CALL/ACBD Research Grant. The application deadline is February 28, 2023.

The CALL/ACBD Research Grant was established in 1996 to provide members with financial assistance to carry out research in areas of interest to members and to the association. Please refer to our Committee page for a copy of the application form and to view our collection of past research projects.

The Committee is excited to receive proposals and we encourage members to apply or to contact us to discuss a project you are interested in. Members who previously applied but were not awarded funding are welcome to reapply.

Co-Chairs, CALL/ACBD Committee to Promote Research:

Beth Galbraith (bgalbraith@cwilson.com) & Christine Brown (christine.brown@ualberta.ca)

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CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE DROIT

IIII News from Further Afield / Nouvelles de l'étranger

Notes from the U.K.: London Calling

By Jackie Fishleigh*

Empty Throne

The State Opening of Parliament takes place this morning. The Queen will not be present for the first time since 1963 due to what Buckingham Palace has described as "episodic mobility problems." Prince Charles, as a counsellor of state, will address Parliament and read the speech.

The event has changed its presentation and format over the years. According to *The Crown Chronicles*, at one time the monarch arrived on a barge! At the end of Queen Victoria's reign, she had to be cajoled to attend because the mystique of having the monarch there is important symbolically.

Around 40 parliamentary bills are expected to be announced in the speech, including one that aims to curb some of the protesting by groups such as Extinction Rebellion, whose direct actions have turned violent in recent years, causing disruption and at times being downright dangerous. In response, the Liberal Democrat party have described these proposals as "dangerous and draconian."

Changes to Divorce Law

In England the sole ground for divorce is that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. Prior to the advent of the *Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act 2020*, which came into force on 6 April 2022, it was necessary to rely on one of five facts to evidence that the marriage had broken down (adultery, unreasonable behaviour, desertion, two-years' separation with consent, or five years separation). Since 6 April 2022, the single basis on which a divorce may be granted is that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. A statement to that effect will suffice and there is no longer any requirement to provide evidence.

Baroness Fiona Shackleton, who represented Prince Charles in his divorce, commented on the introduction of a no-fault divorce process in England in an episode of BBC Radio 4's *Today*:

> Taking away the stigma of blame is constructive and it is a starter to making divorce less controversial, less antagonistic and easier for individuals going through an uncomfortable time in their marriage to apply for divorce without attributing blame under fault.

To address financial conflict between divorcing spouses, Baroness Shackleton also calls for an "urgent overhaul of the 50 year old system for financial proceedings beginning with the law on prenuptial contracts."

Other top family lawyers have warned it may lead to a surge in applications and a heavy workload for family lawyers and the courts alike.

Northern Ireland Elections

Sinn Fein, which was/is the political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), won power in the local elections last week. This is a historic victory for them but also poses difficulties, as the main opposition party, the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), has refused to work with them until changes are made to the post-Brexit Northern Ireland protocol. The government at Stormont cannot sit until this impasse is resolved.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Boris Johnson seems keen to abandon the Protocol that he insisted upon to get Brexit over the line.

The Past Invades the Present: Barbaric War in Europe

The horrifying war in Ukraine that started at the end of February continues. Its causes are baffling to many, and the worldview Putin is pursuing seems a licence to terrorise other countries that border Russia.

A centenarian Russian woman interviewed on the BBC last night described the reasons for the invasion as "not feeling right."

Whatever happens, the names of cities like Mariupol and Bucha will echo down the decades as some of the places where the worst violations of the rights of ordinary civilians have occurred.

Although I have no connection with Ukraine, I have been reduced to tears on three occasions now while hearing reports of the devastation of lives in what was already a poor country. An elderly relative of mine says he has to avoid reports on the war because if he does listen and sees the brutality to human life, later he cannot sleep.

Freedom at Last for Thomson Reuters Employee

In March 2022, Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe and another captive, Anoosheh Ashoori, who were both jailed arbitrarily in Iran on trumped-up national security charges for six and four-and-a-half years, respectively, were finally released and flown back to Royal Air Force Brize Norton.

This will be a spur to redouble the efforts of organisations like Amnesty International, of which I have been a member for decades, to put pressure on the U.K. government to secure the release of those British nationals still detained in Iran. These include Morad Tahbaz, who was arrested while tracking endangered wildlife, and Mehran Raoof, a labour rights activist.

Post Office Scandal Rumbles On…

An inquiry continues until the autumn to establish how over 700 sub-postmasters were wrongfully convicted of theft, false accounting, and/or fraud. Some were sent to jail, others lost everything, and a number committed suicide. The deeply shocking cases spanned a period of over 20 years and constitute the most widespread miscarriage of justice in British legal history.

In April 2021, 39 individuals had their convictions quashed by the Court of Appeal, paving the way for more than 30 others to have their convictions overturned. The Court held that the Post Office had abused the criminal justice system. The shortfalls in sub-postmasters' accounts were in fact due to a known computer software error.

Investigative journalist Nick Wallis has written a 500-page (yes, really!) book, *The Great Post Office Scandal*, on this appalling saga and his experiences fighting alongside victims of the scandal. Apparently it is a really good read as well as a brilliant piece of financial investigation. One reviewer on Amazon said she went to the headquarters of the Post Office in Central London and read it outside! She even included a photo in her review. She explains that she "wanted to see where such sustained cruelty could have been plotted and planned against the Post Office's own people, previously vetted and trusted to run their branches all over the country."

Partygate, Beergate, Currygate… Cakegate

I'm not sure if news of any of these has reached Canada, but as ridiculous as it may sound, "Partygate" is of major concern to many voters, myself included. The nub of it is that our prime minister and other senior members of the government appear to have flouted their very own COVID rules, which the rest of us were, in the main, slavishly following. In some cases, this led to hardship and heartbreak, such as saying goodbye to a dying relative or loved one over Zoom.

Both the PM and the chancellor have received fines from the police, and even the opposition leader, Sir Keir Starmer, is subject to an investigation. Photos were taken of him swigging a beer during a work event during lockdown. His deputy, Angela Rayner, was also there it seems, despite initial denials. He has said he will resign if he gets a fine.

Anyone feeling hungry?

Platinum Pudding

Meanwhile, after a competition was launched in January to create a special dessert for the Queen's Jubilee, a Platinum Pudding has been selected from over 5,000 entries. The winner is Jemma Melvin from Southport. The official dessert is a lemon Swiss roll and amaretti trifle.

It will be sold at Fortnum & Mason in Piccadilly, which was established in 1707. William Fortnum was a footman in the household of Queen Anne. His first business venture was reselling leftover candle wax, which remained because the Royal Family insisted on having new candles every night! He also ran a grocery business, which he persuaded his landlord, Hugh Mason, to invest in. Jemma's pudding will follow in the footsteps of coronation chicken and Victoria sponge as it becomes part of British royal food history.

Until next time, with very best wishes,

Jackie

Letter from Australia

By Margaret Hutchison**

Prorogued Parliament & Lapsed Legislation

There is a federal election for all the House of Representatives and half of the Senate (except for the territories where both senators have to stand again) being held on 21 May 2022, so Parliament has been prorogued and the public service is in caretaker mode, which means nothing much is happening apart from election campaigning. During caretaker mode, the public service cannot recruit staff, even the most junior levels, so things are quiet in Canberra.

The list of bills that have now lapsed includes the *Religious Discrimination Bill 2021* package and the *Social Media (Anti-Trolling) Bill 2021*, which I wrote about last time.

The *Religious Discrimination Bill 2021* package included the following legislation:

- *Religious Discrimination Bill 2021*
- *Religious Discrimination (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2021*
- *Human Rights Legislation Amendment Bill 2021*

The Religious Discrimination Bill was passed by the House of Representatives after an all-night session, but with significant amendments proposed by the Opposition, and five members of the government crossed the floor to support an amendment to ban discrimination against transgender and gay students at religious schools, which was found in an amendment to the *Sex Discrimination Act* inserted by the *Human Rights Legislation Amendment Bill*.

The package was finally passed, and the next day (actually, later that morning after the all-night session) it was introduced into the Senate, where the government hoped to reverse the changes that had been made. A Liberal senator from N.S.W. announced that he would be crossing the floor to support the final version of the legislation package, so the government announced it was withdrawing the package to avoid its defeat in the Senate.

The prime minister has sent a written confirmation to conservative religious groups that the government will reintroduce a religious discrimination bill as a piece of standalone legislation if re-elected on May 21.

The *Social Media (Anti-Trolling) Bill 2021* was introduced to the House of Representatives the day after the all-night sitting for the religious discrimination legislation package. Debate continued in the next fortnight's sittings, but it didn't make it through the House of Representatives, so when Parliament was prorogued, the bill officially lapsed.

Convoy to Canberra

Like Ottawa and other areas of Canada, Canberra has had an influx of protestors, mostly those opposing COVID-19 vaccines but also others opposing Australian sovereignty, saying the federal government was illegal. Unfortunately for Canberrans, it was summer (sort of, it rained a lot), so they camped out in the Parliamentary Triangle areas around old Parliament House and the National Library, as well as abusing anyone wearing a lanyard when they were disrupting traffic in the city centre. During their protests in December, fires resulting from smoking ceremonies getting out of hand severely damaged the doors of Old Parliament House and caused smoke and water damage inside.

Old Parliament House opened to the public again at the end of April, but the entry is at one side, not through the big front doors. After being moved on by the police from their camp near the National Library, the protestors moved to a campground at the showground, where they disrupted the farmers' market and the huge Lifeline second-hand book fair by abusing people there. Most protestors returned to their homes after being ejected from the showground, but some are still around, as they may not have anywhere else to go. As most Canberrans say, "just wait until a good frost in July, that will move them on."

State Roundup

As there's not much happening federally, I thought I'd do a quick roundup of what's happening in each state.

To start in a land far, far away, the "hermit state" of Western Australia finally opened its borders to the rest of Australia in early March. The hard border closure was referred to as the "iron ore curtain," as Western Australia produces about 28 per cent of the world's iron ore. The economic effects will be felt for some time, as the tourism industry was devastated by the closure of Western Australia to the rest of the country and the world.

The effects of the border closures are not limited to Western Australia. Every state is desperate for overseas workers, not just the tourism industries, but also agriculture for picking fruits and vegetables. If anyone is brave enough to come here, you'll find a job, no problem!

South Australia recently had a state election, and the opposition Labor Party won government. The South Australian government has also reintroduced the "ten-pound Pom scheme." After World War II, the Australian government enticed hundreds of thousands of Britons to migrate to Australia with a £10 ticket to "boost the population and supply post-war industries with workers." Under the new scheme, there's a limit of 200 young British and Irish workers, and they must have a A$495 (approximately £281) working holiday visa—sorry, no Canadians.

They can then apply for a £10 return ticket if they also buy a package that gives them three nights' accommodation in a hostel in Adelaide to start them off. Although the program deliberately references the original ten-pound Pom scheme, the South Australian government is avoiding using the word *Pom*, "which the Macquarie Dictionary describes as 'sometimes derogatory, racist' and 'historically a mild put-down for a newly arrived British immigrant.' "

With a detour down south, Tasmania has a new premier. Peter Gutwein resigned in early April, saying he can "no longer give 110%" after two years managing the Tasmanian response to COVID. He wanted to spend more time with his family and was replaced by his deputy.

Victoria has a state election coming up in November, so it will be interesting to see the results there. As Victoria was the state whose population spent the greatest amount of time in "hard lockdown" in 2020 and 2021, the incumbent premier, Daniel Andrews, may get hammered in a protest vote, but the opposition hasn't managed to land many punches. The main issues appear to be trust and integrity in government, as there have been allegations of branch stacking in the Victorian Labor Party and the great numbers of government appointees in the public service.

Moving up to the tiny enclave of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the main issue here is real estate prices. The ACT is now the most expensive place in Australia to rent, but Sydney is still the most expensive city in Australia to buy.

New South Wales has several issues. In the far north, there are still major issues resulting from the floods that affected south-eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales in February and again a month later. Decisions are still to be made whether to rebuild the main area of the town of Lismore, twice inundated. The next state election is due in March 2023, and as the present premier has not the popularity of his predecessor, there could be a change of government coming. His predecessor, Gladys Berejiklian, resigned suddenly in October 2021 after it was announced that the state's Independent Commission Against Corruption was investigating whether she breached public trust or encouraged the occurrence of corrupt conduct during her secret relationship with disgraced former MP Daryl Maguire.

In the soggy state of Queensland, where the town of Gympie is isolated by flood waters for the third time since January, the focus is on the weather and the saturated catchment areas right down the Queensland coast. Premier Annastacia Palaszczuk is still in office, having won an increased majority in the election in October 2020. Queensland is renowned for returning mavericks to Parliament, possibly because of being the most decentralised mainland Australian state and historically being underexposed to international migration and multiculturalism, which leads to localism ideas that prioritised local production, local control of government, and local identity.

Moving across to the Northern Territory, the shock for Territorians was that Chief Minister Michael Gunner suddenly resigned in early May, saying he wanted to spend more time with his young family but would stay representing his suburban Darwin electorate.

Back to close to home, the new court librarian at the High Court of Australia has been appointed. Robin Gardner joined the High Court last year as Manager, Systems, from the Melbourne Law School Academic Research Service and, on the retirement of John Botherway in early May this year, was appointed as court librarian. Some of you will know Robin from being on the IALL Sydney conference organising committee in 2019.

Canberra Balloon Festival

The photos are of the return of the Canberra Balloon Festival in March after COVID. The sloth balloon was the imported highlight, and the pilot balloon belongs to the Royal Australian Air Force (they do have other planes, not just balloons). There were several thousand people on the Patrick White Lawns by the National Library, many more than other times. Canberrans have missed the balloons during COVID.

Until next time,

Margaret Hutchison

The U.S. Legal Landscape: News from Across the Border

By Sarah Reis***

Greetings! Our 2021/22 academic year is in the books. The Class of 2022 recently had their graduation ceremony, and although it has taken until mid-May, the weather is finally warming up around here. While I will always look back at 2020/21 as the "remote" year, 2021/22 will be remembered as the "hybrid" year. Most of our classes were held in person this year, except for moving all classes to remote learning for two weeks at the beginning of the spring semester during the height of the Omicron surge. In the library, most staff members have been following a hybrid work plan since last August, spending two or three days in the office and two or three days working from home each week. I am really hoping our university continues to permit a hybrid work option next year and beyond.

I have a lengthy list of tasks and projects that I hope to turn my attention to during this stretch from the middle of May to early August when things quiet down around the law school, but the summer months always fly by super quickly. I don't have any major travel plans this summer beyond attending the AALL Annual Meeting in Denver, Colorado, in July after a two-year hiatus. Mostly, I am looking forward to making a dent in my vacation days to relax and recharge. In many respects, this academic year was more exhausting than last year due to our return to the office amid continued uncertainties and risks. I'm relieved to have made it through the year mostly unscathed!

ABA & Law Schools

U.S. News & World Report released their 2023 law school rankings in late March. For many years, the top three law schools have consistently been Yale, Harvard, and Stanford. However, this year, there is a new T3: the University of Chicago climbed to the #3 spot, while Harvard and Columbia are now tied at #4.

The Strategic Review Committee of the ABA's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar submitted a memo on April 25 to the Council that recommends "the elimination of the requirement that law schools use a valid and reliable admission test." The suggested revisions to Standard 501 and Standard 503 would leave it up to law schools to determine whether they want to require applicants to take and submit scores from admission tests such as the LSAT or GRE because these tests would become optional.

The ABA House of Delegates approved changes to law school accreditation standards that adds a mandate in Standard 303 (Curriculum) for law schools to provide students with education on bias, cross-cultural competency, and racism both at the start of their legal education program and at least one more time before graduation.

The Association of American Law Schools released the American Law School Dean Study, which indicated that women served as deans of 41 percent of law schools in 2020, up from 18 percent in 2005. This report also indicated that 31 percent of law schools had deans of color or Hispanic deans in 2020, up from 13 percent in 2005.

Bar Exam

The ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar released data on bar passage rates by race, ethnicity, and gender. Whereas white candidates had an 85 percent pass rate, the pass rates for candidates of other races and ethnicities were lower: 79 percent for Asian candidates, 72 percent for Hispanic candidates, 70 percent for Native American candidates, 61 percent for Black candidates, and 47 percent for Hawaiian candidates.

The D.C. Court of Appeals announced in early May that the number of seats for the July 2022 Uniform Bar Exam (UBE) in the District of Columbia would be limited to 1,100, with priority given to students from D.C.-area law schools. For context, 2,200 applicants sat for the July 2021 District of Columbia Bar Examination, so this cap on seats available this year is half that number. In response, more than a hundred law deans across the country signed a letter expressing concern about the limited seating capacity, noting that it is "tremendously disruptive" for students from non-D.C. law schools to learn on May 2 that they may not be able to take the D.C. bar in July because deadlines to register to take the exam in many other UBE jurisdictions have already passed. A week later, the court announced that it would increase the seating capacity by an additional 450 seats. The University of the District of Columbia will now also be used as an additional venue.

Legal Employment

Employment outcomes improved for students who graduated law school in 2021 compared to those who graduated in 2020, according to data (as of April 2022) released by the ABA Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. For the Class of 2021, 74.2 percent of graduates are employed in full-time, long-term positions where bar passage is required, but that percentage is 69.9 percent for Class of 2020 graduates. Whereas 5.3 percent of Class of 2021 graduates are unemployed and seeking employment, that percentage is higher at 8.3 percent for Class of 2020 graduates.

The Association of Professional Responsibility Lawyers is urging the ABA to revise Model Rule 5.5 (Unauthorized Practice of Law), asserting that "a lawyer admitted in any United States jurisdiction should be able to practice law and represent willing clients without regard to the geographic location of the lawyer or the client." Many states modify or adopt the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct into their own jurisdictional rules. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to many lawyers working remotely or relocating, but the current rule prevents them from being able to live or work wherever they wish.

SCOTUS

The biggest, and most upsetting, news of this letter pertains to the Supreme Court's vote to strike down *Roe v Wade* (1973). In *Roe v Wade*, the Court ruled that access to safe and legal abortion is a constitutional right. But as many of us feared when the Court was packed with conservative justices during Trump's presidency, this Court is now posed to overturn that landmark decision and deliver a major blow to women's rights in this country. As of the time of this writing, we only have the leaked draft majority opinion for *Dobbs v Jackson Women's Health Organization*, but the final decision will be officially released soon despite widespread protests, outrage, and unfavorable public opinion. Unsurprisingly, Republicans and the conservative justices are far more concerned about who leaked the draft than how this decision will be a huge setback to women's rights. The decision makes me feel simultaneously angry, scared, and hopeless about the future of our country.

Justice Stephen Breyer, who was appointed by President Bill Clinton and has served on the Supreme Court since 1994, announced at the beginning of this year that he would be retiring at the end of the term. Justice Breyer has a moderate liberal ideology. President Biden nominated the first Black woman justice to the Supreme Court, and Ketanji Brown Jackson was confirmed with a 53–47 vote in early April. She will be sworn in this summer.

The Supreme Court has historically finished releasing its decisions for a term by the end of June. Other major decisions we are still waiting to be handed down by the Supreme Court include *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association Inc v Bruen*, which considers the extent to which there is a constitutional right to carry loaded and concealed firearms in public, and *Carson v Makin*, which considers whether excluding religious schools from receiving funds from a state tuition program violates the First Amendment. Given the conservative majority on this Court, I'm not terribly optimistic

that either of these decisions will be welcome news.

State Courts

The New York State Unified Court System has a complicated structure, and there have been many calls to reform the structure and operations. New York Chief Judge Janet DiFiore proposed simplifying the trial court system by consolidating and merging the Court of Claims, County Court, Family Court, and Surrogate's Court into a single, state-wide Supreme Court by January 1, 2025, and then merging the New York City Civil and Criminal Courts, Nassau and Suffolk District Courts, and 61 upstate City Courts into a single, state-wide Municipal Court by January 1, 2030. The New York State Legislature introduced a court simplification bill that includes the revisions set out in this proposal.

Many state courts charge fees for obtaining court records, which hinders access to justice. Minnesota legislators have introduced bills to get rid of the $8-per-document fee charged by the Minnesota Judicial Branch for public state court records that are viewed or downloaded using Minnesota Court Records Online. In Colorado, legislators have introduced a bill to provide free online access to Colorado state court opinions in a searchable format.

U.S. Legal Research

The U.S. Patent & Trademark Office launched a new Patent Public Search tool, which allows users to conduct full-text searches of all U.S. patents and published patent applications.

Govinfo.gov is a free service of the U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO) that provides access to official publications from the three branches of the federal government. Examples of significant content available on govinfo.gov include the United States Code, Code of Federal Regulations, opinions from federal courts, and Congressional documents. The GPO does a nice job of being transparent about new content that has been added to the website or improvements and enhancements made to existing content with its quarterly Release Notes. A few items of note that have been added to govinfo.gov over the past few months include the Congressional Pictorial Directory for the 117th Congress, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Barack Obama (2016, Book I and Book II), and Statutes at Large, Volume 128, 113th Congress, 2nd Session.

Libraries

The American Library Association released its State of America's Libraries Report 2022, which is a special report on how libraries have fared in year two of the pandemic. The report describes efforts taken by libraries to fight censorship, book bans, and disinformation; how libraries continue to respond to COVID-19; and initiatives spearheaded by libraries to connect communities to broadband. The report also provides a list of the top 10 most challenged books and legislative updates pertaining to libraries. An ALA press release accompanying the release quotes ALA President Patricia "Patty" Wong, who commented on the unprecedented number of efforts to ban or challenge books throughout the country: "The 729 challenges tracked by ALA represent the highest number of attempted book bans since we began compiling these lists 20 years ago."

But librarians and library patrons are fighting back! A group of Texas library patrons filed a lawsuit in federal court against county officials who removed books from the Llano County Library system, terminated access to the library system's platform for eBooks, placed a moratorium on all new book purchases, and dissolved and created a new Library Advisory Board. The lawsuit alleges that the officials removed books for political reasons and that book bans amount to censorship, which violates the First Amendment.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) clarified the rules for its E-Rate program to ensure that libraries on tribal lands are eligible to participate in the program and receive discounts on broadband services. Specifically, the FCC ensured that the definition of "library" includes tribal libraries.

Copyright

Back in 2020, the Supreme Court ruled that the Official Code of Georgia Annotated was not protected by copyright, which means that the annotations in Georgia's official state code are in the public domain. In March of this year, the annotated legal code was made freely available online via LexisNexis.

The U.S. Copyright Office is required to maintain and provide public access to copyright records. Historical record books are available to consult in person at the Copyright Office Public Records Reading Room, but the Copyright Office has also started to digitize these record books and make them available through the Copyright Public Records System as part of their modernization efforts. Earlier this year, the Copyright Office announced that the first 500 books from the Copyright Historical Record Books Collection have been digitized and are now available online. The Copyright Office is digitizing these books in reverse chronological order, starting with 1977 and working back to 1870, so most of the books from this initial release are from 1975–77.

Federal Government

When Trump was in office, violations of the *Presidential Records Act* occurred on a regular basis with a complete lack of accountability. The National Archives had to retrieve boxes containing Trump White House records from Mar-a-Lago earlier this year and confirmed that these boxes contained classified national security documents.

Finally, the 2022 midterm election year has already kicked off with Republican and Democratic primaries. Primaries started in Texas on March 1 and will continue through September 13. In Illinois, the primary election will take place on June 28, but I've already registered to vote early by mail. Seeing how the Supreme Court will remain a conservative majority for years to come, Democrats desperately need to retain control of the U.S. House and Senate if we have any chance of preventing the decline of democracy in our country. I feel like the upcoming November election will be the most consequential and important midterm election in our country's history.

Until next time!

Sarah

Call for Submissions

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 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 invites á 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 callacbd.ca.

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