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Contributors

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Editorial

In less than a year, VALL has proven itself to be a dynamic organisation which has grown in membership two-fold to nearly 100. In this time it has mounted a vigorous programme of workshops, speakers, and social functions. VALL has gained quickly a level of recognition and support from those peripherally involved in legal librarianship - publishers and lawyers - which, to us, may be seemingly surprising.

In every respect the above is equally applicable to the development of the VALLReview. The Review has succeeded in bringing together the talents and expertise of librarians, technicians, and lawyers to discuss issues and review materials of interest and importance to the entire community. Judging by the contributions received for this issue, we foresee the momentum continuing.

As in the first issue, we would like to thank those from within and without the membership whose efforts and suggestions have made this publication possible.

Edward Lentz
Editor

From The President

I find it hard to believe we're halfway through the 1988/89 term already. We've attended two fine programmes on the Industrial Relations Council and the V.S.E./B.C. Securities Commission. You'll note that both programmes enlarge our knowledge of the agencies' structure and purpose as well as detailing the services their libraries provide. As a result, Astrid and Debra are sure to find their reference statistics soaring! I think this is one of V.A.L.L.'s goals -- widening our circle of resource contacts and deepening our understanding of legal information.

By the time this issue goes to press, we'll have put on our first half day workshop, Automating the Law Library Catalogue. I'm positive it'll be a huge success. Many thanks to Peter Bark for arranging the programme and speakers.

You may be interested to know that V.A.L.L. is well represented on the programme planning committee for the 1990 CALL Conference chaired by Tom Shorthouse. Topics of intense local and national interest have already been proposed. However, we'll let Tom unveil them when plans are further developed.

Thank you all for your enthusiastic support of V.A.L.L. in 1988 through your attendance at meetings and forwarding of notices and news items. A warm welcome to our many new members. On behalf of your executive, I would like to wish you all stunning success in the New Year!

Pam Clancy
Dec. 14, 1988

THE I.R.C. LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCE
Raison d'etre and beginnings.
by
Astrid V. Kenning

Early in 1987 the labour law of British Columbia was substantially amended with the introduction in the Legislature of Bill 19. A new statute was created, the Industrial Relations Act, and a new organization, the Industrial Relations Council, formed to administer the legislation. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the structure and function the Industrial Relations Council within the context of the industrial relations system operating in the province to B.C., and the role of the I.R.C. library in providing information services, both to Council personnel and to the labour relations community as a whole.

The central cog in the industrial relations system, what it is all about, is the collective agreement. A collective agreement is a written contract of employment negotiated between an employer, or employers' association, and a trade union representing a group of employees - a "bargaining unit". A collective agreement spells out the terms and conditions of work which will prevail during the term of the contract. The term is never less than one year, and usually runs for two or three years. Clauses in the agreement cover such matters as: hours of work, vacation and other leave, seniority privileges, termination, discipline, rates of pay, etc. By law, in B.C. a collective agreement must also contain a provision for settling any disputes which may arise over application or interpretation of the agreement by arbitration, or some other means, without work stoppage during the term of the agreement.

There are about 3,000 collective agreements in force in B.C., covering approximately 30% of the workforce of the Province. At any given time agreements are running out of term and must be re-negotiated; employers and union representatives prepare their positions and enter into bargaining sessions. Many of the negotiations proceed relatively smoothly and peacefully, with no involvement other than the interested parties and are settled with no fanfare, resulting in a new collective agreement. Others are protracted and acrimonious: the parties cannot agree on the terms; talks may break down; the workers, with no contract, may be called out on strike.

The law that regulates union-employer relations in B.C. is contained in the Industrial Relations Act. It should be emphasized that the Act is intended to promote the bargaining process and facilitate the orderly settlement of disputes while minimizing the harmful effects of strikes on

the public. Like the Labour Code which it replaced, the Act has four main objectives: a) to protect the right of employees to belong to a trade union and to participate in its lawful activities; b) to establish procedures whereby trade unions can become certified and acquire the rights to bargain for a group of employees; c) to establish requirements for "good faith" bargaining between employers and unions; offer procedures for settling disputes, and permit strikes and lockouts when the parties are unable to conclude a satisfactory agreement; d) to require that collective agreements contain certain clauses, especially, that disputes over application or interpretation be settled by arbitration or some other means.

The Industrial Relations Council was established under the Act to administer its provisions and monitor the collective bargaining process. The Council is an independent body answerable to the Legislature through the Minister of Labour. It comprises two divisions: the Adjudication Division (I.R.A.D.) which continues the responsibilities of the former labour Relations Board; and the Disputes Resolution Division (D.R.D.), the former Mediation Services branch of the Ministry of Labour. The Commissioner, as head of the Council, designates a vice-chairman as Chairman of each of the two divisions and a third vice-chairman as Registrar. The vice-chairmen may or may not be lawyers; all are experienced labour relations practitioners. The following is a brief summary of the operations of the Council.

Registry. Head: Registrar/Vice-Chairman. Receives, processes and oversees every application received by the Council. Applications may be: complaints of violations under the Act, formal requests for certification/decertification of unions. The Registrar may also adjudicate at "hearings". Personnel include administrative assistants and Special Investigative Officers (S.I.O.s), experienced industrial relations officers who perform various functions, including: conducting preliminary mediations, fact investigations, supervision of certification and strike votes.

Adjudication Division (I.R.A.D.). Head: Chairman. The Vice-Chairmen adjudicate legal issues such as complaints of unfair labour practices and allegations of illegal strikes, etc. V-.C.s chair or sit as panel members at hearings, write "formal" or "letter" Decisions giving reasons for awards or orders. Also included in this division are "Members": part-time panel members appointed by order-in-council, and representing in equal number the interests of employers and unions. Legal services for the I.R.A.D. are provided by 6 staff lawyers.

Disputes Resolution Division (D.R.D.). Head: Chairman. Vice-chairmen and Mediators. Responsible for monitoring the collective bargaining process. Under the Act, a copy of all collective agreements negotiated in the Province must be deposited with the Council. Provides assistance in resolving conflicts: on request, at the request of the Commissioner, or on its own motion. The D.R.D. is also charged with collecting and publishing statistics on bargaining and settlements.

Finance and Administration Group. Head: Manager, Finance & Administration. This division is responsible for support services for the Council: budget control, personnel, information systems (automation), and the library.

The I.R.C. library was created, in part, as a result of a broad interpretation of section 27(1) of the Act which outlines the purposes and objectives to the Council.. The preamble to the section specifically directs the Council to have regard to the "public interest as well as the rights of individuals" and continues in significant language to charge to Council with active duties related to assisting employers, employees, and unions in creating and renewing collective agreements, and in settling disputes. In its overall intention, it is clear that the section assumes the underlying need for collecting and dissemination quality information to assist in decision-making processes. The newly created Council recognized the need, and partial fulfillment of its obligations committed itself to providing library research and information services to the labour relations community of the Province.

The Industrial Relations Act was proclaimed in force in July, 1987. In August, 1987 I joined the Council as its first professional librarian. Initial meetings were convened to settle such matters as the community of users (Council personnel and the general public); the kind and size of the collection; estimated budget; space requirements for the collection and patrons; automation requirements for administering information; the position of the library within the structure of the organization. These matters were decided as points of general policy; the actual tasks involved, and the way they were carried out were left entirely to the librarian's discretion. The task was made easier in that the library staff enjoyed a great deal of confidence and support from the Council's executive and administration.

The development of the library as an information resource was dictated by certain physical and time constraints; a physical move to new premises planned for February 1988, and the necessity of selecting and purchasing the major part of the collection before the government's fiscal year-end of March, 1988.

The first task, therefore, was a complete plan, with scale drawings of layout and millwork for the staff areas, and calculation of the shelving required for immediate needs and future growth of the collection. We were limited in the placement of the shelving by two constraints: legal requirements for handicap access in public buildings (the distance between the shelving had to accommodate wheelchairs); and the structural make-up of the building (the floor required reinforcing to withstand the 150 lbs per square foot exerted by the books. "Reconstituted trees ranged trunk to trunk", as one waggish union member observed later). Reinforcing could only be done between two sets of beams in the middle of the allotted space. The resulting floor-plan is a long rectangle with reader tables at one end and staff offices at the other, with a meat-in-the sandwich area of bookshelves and reference counters between the two. It looks OK and works quite well: the study spaces isolated from the 'noisy' work areas.

Much more important than planning the physical space, was the development of the materials collection. Central to the collection is a full set of the tribunal's written decisions, letter as well as formal, from 1974 to current. There is also a complete run of B.C. arbitration awards, and a growing collection of provincial collective agreements. As well as these primary sources there was need to build up the research resources. A tentative 'collection policy' was formulate and materials purchased that would form the basis of a comprehensive industrial relations law library to serve the needs of the administrative tribunal and the practitioners in the community who would appear before it. The collection is particularly strong in labour and trade union law, arbitration, mediation, administrative law and judicial review, statutory interpretation, evidence, and constitutional law. From October, 1987 through February, 1988 we went on a veritable book buying blitz, sending orders all over the world. Thanks to the hard work of Peter Roberts of Canada Law Book and Gordon Douglas of Carswell Legal Publications (who located out-of-print books, law reports, and journals) we took delivery of the collection and paid all the bills before the fiscal year end deadline. Peter and Gordon even helped to uncrate and shelve books.

We moved to the new premises in early March, 1988 and opened the library for business within a week. The phone calls from the community started coming in immediately and a few people arrived in person while we were still uncrating the books. Because we are a new organization it was necessary to publicize and promote the library, to let the community know that we encourage their questions and invite them to use the facilities. We prepared a handout which we distribute widely: to public and special libraries, colleges, law firms, bar associations, employer groups and

trade unions. Business has grown rapidly (we keep statistics) and it is clear, from comments and reports we receive, that there is a great need for the services we have to offer.

We have made a beginning and are satisfied at the results. There is still a great deal to do: the collection must be catalogued and classified; the collective agreement collection needs to be organized and indexed. We have plans and projects galore for the future: a printed catalogue of the library's holdings for distribution in the community; bibliographies on special topics, etc. In the meantime, we are achieving what we set out to do: supporting the work of the Council and gaining the acceptance of the public we are trying to serve.

CATALOGUING WITH UTLAS INTERNATIONAL
by
Catherine Kerr

The British Columbia Courthouse Library Society operates a system of 32 courthouse libraries to provide library services to the legal community throughout the province. The collections range in size from 68,000 volumes in the Vancouver library, which is the resource library for the system staffed 40 hours a week, to our smallest collection of 500 volumes staffed four hours on alternate weeks only.

It was decided from the beginning that a union catalogue provided the best possible access to the collections for users of our courthouse library system. As well, it was decided that a computer output microfiche catalogue was and is the most cost effective medium for placing copies of our union catalogue in each of our branches as well as in other libraries with related collections. For almost ten years Blackwell North America maintained our catalogue.

For a number of practical reasons we switched to Utlas International in early 1988. In September we received our first catalogue, both microfiche and paper formats. In the six months prior to our first catalogue cut-off date our records were transferred from Blackwell to Utlas via magnetic tape, authority records were linked, two separate training sessions were provided, product decisions were made, records unacceptable to the Utlas system were revised and keyed in and new records, both derived and original were added.

An Utlas customer is able to choose from a wide variety of products and services and, within reason, specify time

schedules. The display of records in the products, however, cannot be substantially varied. For example, a shelflist card is printed with the call number shown horizontally at the top, with prescribed indentions and with all dated, LC record numbers, etc., showing. Branch location holdings in the union catalogue can only be shown in paragraph form. However, the Utlas user can customize a record to meet local policy standards. We can use our own call number and add branch locations with holdings notes, and we can add other useful descriptive notes, subject headings and added entries. We can also create our own authority records to which we can link our own bibliographic records. For example, we prefer the AACR1 form for various series of the Law Reform Commissions of Canada and the provinces.

This customizing service can cause filing problems if old records were inappropriately coded. Those librarians who have copies of our first Utlas produced microfiche will have noticed inconsistencies in filing sequences. The Utlas product programs require more precise coding than Blackwell's. Three large coding manuals (serials, monographs, and authorities) dictate exact standard for consistent filing. Our second catalogue will reflect the amount of revision work accomplished since we identified the problems.

To communicate with Utlas we use a terminal with a modem and a printer. Entering the database requires the usual code/password protocol. Records can be retrieved in a variety of ways. Precise access keys include ISBN or ISSN, LCCN (LC Card Number) , Canadiana BCN (Bibliographic Control Number), the customer's own accession number or, best of all, the RSN (Record Sequence Number) of the Utlas record. To know the RSN, however, you must have previously retrieved the record. It is possible to search by author or title in full or truncated form, and Boolean searching is possible as is browsing the index for the closest spelling of a work of name.

During a search a 'hitlist' (list of all available records) is retrieved and arranged in priority order. At the time our account was set up we chose a priority list for bibliographic records and another for authority records. So we retrieve records in the following order: our own records, National Library of Canada records, Library of Congress records and other Utlas users' records (some of which have been given priority). In this way we reduce the amount of time spent locating an acceptable record. With time we have learned which Utlas customer's cataloguing fits our own standards most closely. We choose a record from the 'hitlist', display a copy of it on the screen, edit it, link authorities and then add the record to our own file. Authority linkages are created according to our specified priority list: our own records, Canadiana Authorities, and

Library of Congress name Authorities. Once a field is linked, the system stores the ASN (Authority Sequence Number) rather than the text of the field, i.e. Canadian Bar Association Ontario Branch is stored as ASN 29532478\$w2c. This conserves storage space in the database to be immediately reflected in every record linked to that authority record.

If we do not like the first record displayed we can return to the 'hitlist' or if there are no 'hits' (that is no Utlas user has catalogued the item yet) we turn to the coding manuals and create our own record for which Utlas pays us!! But not much.

The system is down regularly on Sundays and occasionally at other times. Response time is slow at peak usage periods so we do not plan to dial up before 11:00 a.m. - one definite advantage to our three hour time zone lag. Customer service is available by telephone around the clock and the experienced representatives we have encountered have been creative in overcoming our problems. For the most part delivery dates have been on target.

We pay an hourly rate for connect time. Heavy users may take advantage of a flat rate per month. The monthly invoice is detailed and quite clear to the experienced eye. Specific charges are assessed for each search, each record displayed, each record created or updated, each field validated by authority control, each card set, each catalogue and each page or fiche in each catalogue, each manual, each programming change, and of course, each on-line minute.

Infobits

Available now: Linda Morrison, of the Courthouse Library, kindly informs us, that a list of statutes not included in the 1985 Revised Statutes of Canada may be obtained from the Courthouse Library. As well, a copy of the 6th report of the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, re. the draft of the 1985 revision, is obtainable from the same source.

Catherine Kerr reports that the 3rd supplement of RSC is expected in April of 1989, 4th supplement Summer 1989, 5th supplement, Income Tax Act, is due "end of 1989".

Cay also reports that the updating of the loose-leaf RSC is not expected to begin until early 1990. Updating will not be released before release of 5th supplement, although the updating process has begun.

BOOK REVIEW

Fraser, Joan N., ed. Law Libraries in Canada: Essays to Honour Diana M. Priestly. Toronto: Carswell, 1988. 237 p.
ISBN 0-459-31321-5

by
Anna Holeton

Joan Fraser, public services librarian of the Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria, worked with Diana M. Priestly from 1975 until her retirement in 1987. During those years, Mrs. Fraser "learned a great deal of the history of the growth and establishment of law libraries" from Miss Priestly.

Miss Priestly was at the forefront of law librarianship. She obtained her Bachelor of Arts (1947) and a Bachelor of Laws (1950) from the University of British Columbia. She was admitted to the Bar in 1950, practicing until 1952. In 1953, when she completed her Master of Law Librarianship at the University of Washington, she was uniquely qualified.

In the years since 1953, Diana's remarkable reputation flourished. She worked her way back and forth across the country, guiding collection development at the University of British Columbia, University of Toronto, York University, University of Western Ontario, the Department of Justice in Ottawa and, ultimately, at the University of Victoria.

Diana seemed to know everyone who had worked for or in law libraries, not only in Canada but also in the United States and England. Her views and her standards are international. But her career was in Canada, so the focus of the book is national. The writers are colleagues who committed themselves to write the essays in acknowledgment of Diana's achievements in law librarianship.

The seventeen essays collected were grouped into four categories: Law Libraries; Research and Reading; Issues and Events; and Law librarians.

The style of the collection ranges from the highly entertaining (Legal Biography in Canada: Begbie and Duff JJ. by David Ricardo Williams) to the academic (Important Aspects of Canadian Law, Legal Systems and Institutions of Interest to Law Librarians and Researchers in Law Libraries

by Robert G. Howell); the rest are evenly clear, informative and readable.

Howell's lengthy essay, while requiring close reading by anyone lacking a legal education, is remarkably instructive and worth the effort. Howell, a law professor originally from New Zealand, does an excellent job of explaining Canada's culture, civil and common law, official languages, constitution, division of powers, legislative structure, court system and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms *inter alia*.

Many of the other essays provide historical perspectives on the current state of Canadian law libraries (Collection Development in Academic Law Libraries by Lillian Bjarnason MacPherson; Law Society Libraries, 1985 by Maureen B. McCormick), upon computer-assisted legal research (The History of Computer-Assisted Legal Research In Canada by Denis S. Marshall), and upon the KE classification system (The Development of the KE Classifications Schedule for Canadian Law: The Politics of Expediency by E. Ann Rae).

Other essays describe current work in the preparation of a classified legal bibliography (A Letter to Diana Priestly, or, Adventures in Canadian Legal Bibliography by Balfour J. Halevy) and the standardization of library services (Development of Library Standards, with Special Emphasis on the Canadian Courthouse and Law Society Libraries by Shih-Sheng Hu), while some speculate on the future (Law Firm Libraries by Cynthia Jordan Murphy).

There is also the practical wisdom of bitter experience stemming from The Fire at the Dalhousie Law School Library (Christian L. Wiktor and Louis Vagianos). In addition, Tom Shorthouse contributed a selected bibliography--spanning 45 years--of legal research and other items of particular interest to Canadian law librarians. Finally, six Appendices provide the addresses of academic law libraries, courthouse libraries, parliamentary and legislative libraries, and government publishers, plus "notes on Canadian usage and a short list of current reference books for a law library" as well as academic law library statistics.

Considering the breadth and accessibility of the topics covered, this slim book is well worth inclusion in all academic and courthouse law libraries in Canada and abroad.

BOOK REVIEW

Bouck, John C., Gordon Turriff, and Janice R. Dillon.
British Columbia Annual Practice 1988. Vancouver: Western
Legal Publication, 1988. 727 p.

by
Janette E. Kovacs

The British Columbia Annual Practice is styled after an English publication popularly known as the "White Book". British Columbia's White Book is co-authored by the Honourable Mr. Justice John C. Bouck, Gordon Turriff and Janice R. Dillon.

Janice R. Dillon was called to the British Columbia Bar in 1977. After her call she pursued an academic career at Carlton University and with the Law Reform Commission of Canada. In 1979 she entered private practice in Vancouver. She has been active in health care and other matters and has authored numerous books and papers.

Gordon Turriff was called to the Bar in 1975. Mr. Turriff served as a Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia from 1981 to 1984 and is currently in private practice. He has written widely on practice and other matters, most notable is his Report on the Office of the Sheriff.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bouck is not only a distinguished member of the Bench, but has also written numerous papers, articles and books on practice issues.

The British Columbia Annual Practice begins with a history of the Rules of Court. Many practitioners are not familiar with the origin and genesis of our Rules of Court and this brief history is enlightening and interesting.

Of greater interest, the British Columbia Annual Practice contains the text of each of the Rules of Court and an annotation of the leading reported authorities. The authors point out in their Preface that 1970 was the earliest date from which British Columbia decisions were chosen for purposes of the annotations and that only very occasionally has a trial decision before 1970 been included. All relevant decisions of the British Columbia Court of Appeal are mentioned, no matter when published. All relevant decisions to the late Spring of 1987 have been included. The author's intentions are that it will be brought up to date annually at the beginning of each year. The next edition will be available in early 1989.

There are a number of books available about the practice of law in British Columbia. Fraser and Horn's The Conduct of Civil Litigation in British Columbia and McLachlin and Taylor's British Columbia Practice are most familiar to practitioners. These publications serve a similar but yet different purpose than the British Columbia Annual Practice.

Fraser and Horn is more in the style of a teaching manual and not simply an annotation of the Rules of court. McLachlin and Taylor contains the Rules of Court and is annotated, but rather than succinct and brief reference to case authorities on each Rule, it contains a broad discussion of each Rule, its parameters and limitations. The British Columbia Annual Practice is not a teaching manual nor a discussion of the Rules of Court, but designed for quick reference. The annotations are brief, accurate and to the point.

Both Fraser and Horn and McLachlin and Taylor comprise several loose-leaf volumes and, therefore, while they remain invaluable and indispensable, they lack the portability of the British Columbia Annual Practice. The British Columbia Annual Practice is one volume. It is meant to be portable and fits easily in a briefcase. Of course, portability is not without certain disadvantages. The most notable disadvantage is that one will never feel completely up to date on the law.. That, unfortunately, is inevitable in a bound book. However, this is also the kind of book practitioners can easily annotate and up-date by themselves as new decisions are published and Rules amended. Some amendments have already been done by the authors after the book had gone through the editing process. Order-in-Council No. 106, enacted January 28, 1988, containing a number of revisions to the Rules of Court has been added as part of an addendum to the annotated Rules, at p. 299.

The British Columbia Annual Practice contains a Table of Forms. Appendix A to the Rules of court is reprinted in full as are Appendix B and C. The appendices are annotated. Practitioners preparing for taxations will, no doubt, find this particular aspect of the book useful.

The British Columbia Annual Practice also contains British Columbia Supreme Court Practice Directions for the period December 20, 1983, to August 8, 1985. These are not included in the Queens Printer version of the Rules of Court which is popularly referred to as the "Blue Book" and is a helpful compendium of these practice guidelines.

Like the Blue Book, the British Columbia Annual Practice the Criminal Rules and the Court of Appeal Rules with the notable distinction that in the Annual Practice, the Court of Appeal Rules are annotated in the same succinct

style as the Rules of Court. The Court of Appeal Rules are followed by Court of Appeal Practice Directions from December 1, 1982, to December 19, 1986. The Criminal Appeal Rules, 1986, the Family Relations Act Interim Rules and Patients Property Act Rules follow. Of these only the Family Relations Act Interim Rules are annotated.

There follows a number of the oft-referred to British Columbia statutes: County Court Act, Court of Appeal Act, Court Order Interest Act, Court Rules Act, Evidence Act, Family Relations Act, Judicial Review Procedure Act, Jury Act, Law and Equity Act, Limitations Act, Patients Property Act and the Supreme Court Act.

The Index to the British Columbia Annual Practice appears to be modelled on the index in the Blue Book and sadly exhibits the same lack of detail which lends little assistance to the hurried and harried practitioner. This, however, is a minor criticism and could be easily remedied in the next edition.

The British Columbia Annual Practice is truly a portable, practical and useful publication for all members of the Bench and Bar. No practitioner should be without a personal copy.

BOOK REVIEW

Gehlen, Monika, and Cedric H.L. Hughes. The Annotated British Columbia Insurance (Motor Vehicle) Act. Toronto: Carswell, 1987.
ISBN 0-459-30201-9

Henry, Ellen J. The Annotated Motor Vehicle Legislation in British Columbia. Toronto: Carswell, 1987.
ISBN 0-459-30421-6

by
Heather McCulloch

These two publications I will review together as they are so similar in style and format. The introduction to the Annotated B.C. Insurance (MV) Act is good because it gives a clear and concise history of how the legislation developed. I found it easy to read and useful for someone who has little exposure to insurance in B.C. I found the Annotated Motor Vehicle Legislation did not leave me with an understanding of how things are. Both publications follow a similar format, citing the sections of the Act and then citing the cases dealing with that section.

My only problem with these publications is the information is dated the moment it is printed. There has

been no indication if these publications will ever be updated or revised. I see limited value in using them because of this. The Insurance (MV) Act is current to January 31, 1987 so this book does not include three amendments made to the act during 1987. The same date applies to the Annotated Motor Vehicle legislation.

If you were going to have these publications in your library for your patrons, plan on impressing on them the time frame that the publications cover. They will have further checking to do to insure they have the most current information. On the positive side the introduction for the Annotated B.C. Insurance(MV) Act is very well written and it makes a nice beginning for research for the uninformed.

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Finley, Elizabeth. Manual of procedures for private law libraries. Published for the American Association of Law Libraries. South Hackensack, J.J., Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1966.

Supplement: Dyer, Susan K. Manual of procedures for private law libraries: 1984 supplement. Littleton, Colorado, Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1984.

PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE (New York). *

The private law firm library: an integral tool of the law firm. 1977. Paperback. (Book no. G4-3630)

Private law library: 1980's and beyond. 1979. (Book no. G4-3653)

The private law library: new information functions. 1981. (Book no. G4-3695)

The private law library in the high-tech era. 1983. (Book no. A4-4068)

Private law librarians 1986. 1986. (Book no. A4-4163)

Managing the private law library 1988. (Book no. G4-3810)

*Not sure if all titles still available. Contact: Practising Law Institute, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

1988 course handbook cost \$45.00 U.S.

Contact Diana Inselberg if you wish to examine any of the materials listed above.

The following materials are available at the Vancouver Courthouse Library

LAW LIBRARIANSHIP GENERALLY:

Moys, Elizabeth M. Manual of law librarianship: the use and organization of legal literature. 2d ed. Published for the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians. Aldershot, Hants, England: Gower Publishing Co. Ltd., 1987. K80 M68 1987

Mueller, Heinz Peter and Patrick E. Kehoe. Law librarianship: a handbook. Published for the American

Association of Law Libraries. Littleton, Colorado,
Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1983. 2 volumes. K80 L39 1983

Fraser, Joan N. Law libraries in Canada: essays to honour
Diana M. Priestly. Toronto, Carswell, 1988. K92 C35 L38
1983

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST - still useful in spite of its 1972
publication date.

Mount Ellis, ed. Planning the special library. N.Y., Special
Libraries Association, 1972. (does not appear in the 1988
SLC publications catalogue so it may be out of print)
Available from Executive Director's Office