

VALL REVIEW

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The VALL REVIEW is the official newsletter of the Vancouver Association of Law Libraries. VALL is composed of members of the law library community interested in discussing issues and sharing ideas. Opinions expressed in the newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent VALL policy or position. Unsolicited submissions are welcome. VALL reserves the right to edit submissions.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Valerie Grace, President

Happy New Year everyone and welcome to the second edition of the VALL Review for the 2004-2005 year. Many thanks to Jean Chong and Christina Tribe for their hard work publishing the Review.

At the December luncheon, VALL was very pleased to welcome back Honoured Members Tom Shorthouse, Marjorie Keddy, and Astrid Kenning. Catherine Kerr was unable to attend due to a prior commitment. VALL was also very pleased to welcome three new Honoured Members: Anne Beresford, Pam Clancy and Anne Rector.

VALL would like to thank Carswell for its very generous donation to the VALL Educational Program Development Fund. A \$300.00 cheque was presented to VALL by Kim Sorenson of Carswell at the December 2004 luncheon meeting. Contributions received for the Fund enable the Program Coordinators to seek and provide relevant educational programs presented by expert speakers to the VALL Membership.

The unfortunate passing of Gail Nash's father prevented her from presenting at the January lunch. Our condolences go out to Gail and her family. Many thanks to staff from the B.C. Courthouse Library Society, Johanne Blenkin, Chief Librarian and Executive Officer, and Maureen Heeney, from the Vancouver Courthouse Library's Reference department. They kindly stepped in and shared their expertise on provincial legislation, publishing and plans for the Society's future.

Steve Matthews has been busy preparing the monthly online survey questions to the Membership. We are gathering excellent information and data to help us better serve the Membership. Please see the [VALL website](#) for survey results. We encourage all members who have ideas or questions for future surveys to contact any member of the VALL Executive. Your input is vital to the growth and future direction of the Association.

March will be a lunch meeting with the topic and guest speaker still to be determined. We are looking forward to the joint VALL/ VALA lunch in April and the round table meeting in June.



FROM THE EDITORS

Jean Chong & Christina Tribe, Co-Editors

We hope you enjoy the diverse contributions to the VALL Review this issue. Serena Ableson's article on library service developments for the Atiskirsaq Law School in Iqaluit, is a reminder of the role that we can play in supporting development of our clients' knowledge base. We hope you find Thea Schmidt's article on her "Adventure with the BC Archives" as interesting as we did. We are also glad to know Pam Clancy a little better and are looking forward to more biographies of VALL pioneers.

Thanks to everyone who contributed to another packed issue. Please continue to forward your ideas and submissions to jchong@blgcanada.com or ctribe@hgelaw.com. A wealth of expertise exists among the VALL membership and we encourage you to share your advice and experiences. We will continue to approach potential authors directly for possible newsletter articles. Our guidelines are located on the last page of this newsletter.



MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

New Members

If you have recently switched employers, please drop a line to VALL Co-editors!

VALL Honoured Members

Steve Matthews, Knowledge Services Director. Clark Wilson LLP.

On December 16th, 2004, the [Vancouver Association of Law Libraries](#) added three new honoured members to the association - **Anne Beresford**, **Anne Rector**, and **Pam Clancy**. Throughout their careers, this group has maintained the highest of standards for contribution and leadership in the VALL community, and are indeed worthy to follow in the footsteps of previous honoured members **Marjorie Keddy**, **Tom Shorthouse**, **Catherine Kerr** and **Astrid Kenning**.

To quote **Diana Inselberg**, from her tribute to **Marjorie Keddy** - VALL's first honoured member, "By making you a Life Member we are not only honouring your great contribution to our community but are also ensuring that you do not leave us entirely." (VALL Review, December 1991) This sentiment holds true today for all of our newest honoured members - these ties are important - to you, to us, and to the historical record of VALL.

After the meeting in December, I asked each of the new honoured members to answer some biographical questions, to which (I hoped) might allow us to record a small portion of their personal history. The following is a brief biography of **Pam Clancy**, who among her many accomplishments, was the first ever President of VALL. My goal for the future, is to publish some sort of biography for each of VALL's honoured members.

Pam Clancy, VALL Honoured Member-- First VALL President

Pam Clancy was born in Victoria, BC. When asked where she grew up, Pam's response is quickly qualified by an appropriate "Not yet". So... Pam Clancy was 'raised ' at various locations throughout the Province. To this day, she still has the travel bug and travelling continues to play an important role in her life.

Pam received her MLS from McGill University in 1967, and proceeded to begin her career as a cataloguer, then reference librarian at the University of British Columbia. From there, she moved on to work at the Alberta Ministry of Municipal Affairs in Edmonton as the Departmental Librarian from 1975 - 1979.

In 1979, Pam and her family moved to Nanaimo and started what she describes as her "working-mum phase" which included school, sports, her parish, and a number of self-interest volunteering efforts. When the time came to pick up her career, and faced with the possibility of being the best educated muffin seller



in Nanaimo, Pam created her own opportunity and (lucky for us) started her foray into Law Libraries. In 1982 she landed a job as a part-time library clerk at Nanaimo courthouse Library (part of BCCLS) to learn her craft. As Pam describes, "I asked the lawyers and the odd Judge to let me learn legal reference by practicing on them". When she later moved back to Vancouver and began freelancing (1984 - 1987), she found the process in Vancouver to be little more than a finishing school to the challenges she had faced back in Nanaimo.

In 1987, Pam moved over to the law firm of Campney & Murphy where she worked as the firm's Librarian for 8 years until 1995. Pam finished her career, from 1995 to 2002, by working at the Legal Resource Centre for the Legal Services Society of British Columbia.

Included in these time periods, she became one of the founding members of the Vancouver Association of Law Libraries, as well as the first President of the Association. Pam's contribution to Associations beyond VALL were also numerous, and included: CLA, 1973-2002; CASLIS, 1975-79, 1983-87; CALL 1982-2002; and BCLA 1995-2003.

Pam remained an active member of VALL until 2003, a year after she had retired; and at the December 2004 lunch was introduced to the Association as a new Honoured Member. When asked if there was an accomplishment that she was most proud of, her response was:

"Because library people in general, and especially law library folk, are generous in assisting each other, I have received an amazing amount of help, information and support from my colleagues. At some point I became a sort of mentor or library crone to a few beginners. Then it was a real pleasure to teach the legal bibliography course at UBC for a few years and similar short course at Langara's Library Technician program."

This was very true of Pam. My first introduction to her in 2000, was when she asked me to moderate and co-present at a VALL workshop on intranets. Being new to VALL, I was nervous to say the least. I'm not sure I would have gotten through without a few 'Pam Clancy pep-talks'. Needless to say, I did get through, and Pam can take credit for yet another mentoring moment. Her teaching both formally at UBC & Langara, as well as her informal guidance to those of us just getting our footing, will be remembered as a significant part of her legacy.

Pam and her husband Ron, also a newly retired librarian, are now embracing their love of travel. The retired life has also given them more time to hike, to garden, and attend choral concerts. So it would seem, just like in her working life, there's no slowing down Pam.

FEATURE ARTICLES:



Reaching the Far North: Library Service Developments for Akitsiraq Law School -- Canada's First Arctic Law School.

*Serena Ableson, Akitsiraq Assistant Law Librarian
Priestly Law Library, University of Victoria*

In January 2005, faculty and students from UVic Law and members from local First Nations groups gathered at Mungo Martin House in Victoria, B.C. to welcome students from the Akitsiraq¹ Law School program. The Akitsiraq students are nearing the end of the program and are about to embark on a new and critical path. They have gained skills and legal knowledge to become strong advocates for the preservation of Inuit customary law and to ensure that the continual development of the law and judiciary in the territory will reflect the values and customs of the people.

¹ The word Akitsiraq comes from a sacred spot in Cape Dorset where Inuit elders gathered and used principles of Inuit traditional law to decide on solutions to difficult disputes.

Background

The Nunavut Land Claims agreement (or NLCA) was signed in 1993 and ensures that the territory will have the right to self-government and self determination. Article 23 of the Nunavut Land Claims agreement² stipulates that the public sector workforce must reflect the demographic of the territory; approximately 85% of residents are Inuit yet surveys completed by various federal and territorial departments have found that on average only 45% of the workforce is Inuit.³

This disproportionate employment demographic is evident in many professions, especially law. At present, there is only one Inuk lawyer in the territory – the premier Paul Okalik, who is not practicing. The Nunavut Bar, therefore, is comprised of southern lawyers; many are working on contract, resulting in a high turnover rate of the profession. Because lawyers working in Nunavut have the opportunity to shape government policy and the law, it is critical that the legal knowledge base be retained in the community. Furthermore, the majority of citizens speak Inuktitut as their first language,⁴ and non-Inuit lawyers lack the language skills to converse using their clients' mother language.

There have been previous initiatives to educate Inuit students in Law, but students had to relocate to southern institutions and faced enormous financial burdens. Isolation from their families, language barriers, and loss of cultural ties to their communities left many without the necessary support to finish their degrees.⁵

The Akitsiraq Law School Society was formed, and they developed a proposal to bring legal education North to Inuit students. The society formed partnerships with UVic Law and the Nunavut Arctic College. Additional funding for the program was provided by the Government of Nunavut, the Federal government, and the Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation. The program will take four years of full-time studies to complete. In September 2001, the law school opened its doors to 14 students.

One of the core principles of the program was that course delivery would be "face to face" – there would be no course modules or teleconferencing of lectures to students. Instead, practitioners, judges, and faculty from UVIC and from other Canadian law schools traveled to Iqaluit. Students completed the core law school courses as well as courses on Inuit traditional law and Inuktitut language, taught by an Inuk elder in residence. Instructors also "Northernized" the curriculum to make teaching examples relevant to traditional customs and way of life in the territory.

Library Services for the Akitsiraq Program

I was hired to coordinate the delivery of library instruction and resources to faculty and students at the Law School. Library support guidelines for distance programs were helpful in envisioning the broader goal statements necessary for developing high quality services.⁶ In particular, it was important to recognize that distance learners are entitled to equitable access to library services that are available for on-campus learners.

² Nunavut Tunngavik, "Article 23: Inuit employment within Government" online: Nunavut Tunngavik <<http://www.tunngavik.com/site-eng/nlca/articl23.htm>>

³ For commentary on employment levels in the Nunavut public sector, see Jim Bell "Inuit employment in government moving backward: NTI and GN use implementation contract in bid for more training money" *Nunatsiaq News* (2 May 2003), online: Nunatsiaq News <http://www.nunatsiaq.com/archives/030502/news/nunavut/30502_02.html>. See also "Article 23: some quick facts" *Nunatsiaq News* (2 May 2003), online: Nunatsiaq News <http://www.nunatsiaq.com/archives/030502/news/nunavut/30502_03.html>

⁴ It is estimated that 70% of Nunavummiut speak Inuktitut as their first language. "Nunavut's Languages" online: Office of the Languages Commissioner of Nunavut <http://langcom.nu.ca/languages/en_index.html>

⁵ See an interview with Paul Okalik about his experiences studying at a southern law school in William Johnson, "Pit bull condemned and redeemed -- the new world of Inuit law" *The Globe and Mail* (1 September 2001) A13 (WestlaweCARSWELL: GLOBEMAIL).

⁶ Canadian Library Association, *Guidelines for Library Support of Distance Distributed Learning in Canada* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1993), online: <<http://www.cla.ca/about/distance.htm>>. Association of College and Research Libraries, *Guidelines for Distance Learning Library Services* (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 2004) online <<http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlstandards/guidelinesdistancelearning.htm>>

I faced many obstacles in delivering library materials to students and faculty in a timely manner. Because Iqaluit is located on Baffin Island, mail is transported by air, and bad winter weather often delayed ILL shipments. We utilized ILL services via the National Library and Archives of Canada because of their quick turnaround time and geographic proximity to Nunavut. IT implications at the Nunavut Arctic College prevented us from setting up an Ariel station. We also setup cooperative borrowing agreements for students and faculty to utilize library resources at the Nunavut Courthouse, the Nunavut Arctic College, and the Legislative Assembly.

We were fortunate that a large volume of legal resources are available full-text via commercial services such as Quicklaw, Lexis-Nexis, and Westlaw eCarswell. I made several trips to Iqaluit to coordinate password access under our "Law School Programs" and to provide database instruction for students. Akitsiraq students and faculty also had access to UVic's licensed indexes and full-text databases. To complement these online resources, I coordinated the development of a "mini course reserve" in the classroom.

The network and bandwidth congestion at the College prevented us from exploring IT initiatives such as voice over IP, course support software and virtual reference. Consequently, reference service was delivered via email and long distance phone calls.

The relatively small number of students meant that there was a high student-librarian service ratio, yet geography and time zone differences created barriers for students approaching the library for service. I monitored course syllabuses and sent out timely emails in conjunction with new assignments. Marketing to faculty was a key strategy; they often referred students to me for research instruction.

Because Akitsiraq instructors were drawn from across Canada, the library took the lead in coordinating communication and access to resources via a faculty website which included course outlines, assignments, course readings, links to websites and primary legal materials, and to UVic administrative materials. I developed annotated bibliographies on various topics to help familiarize instructors with the culture, history and traditional law of Nunavut.

Now that the program is in its final semester, I have been reflecting on the challenges of creating a library service model from the ground up -- it has been a rewarding project. I am looking forward to traveling to Iqaluit in June for the graduation ceremony – the final celebration of a great team effort from the Akitsiraq students, the Priestly Law Library, and from UVic Law.

Further Reading:

Gail J. Cohen, "Northern promise: Canada's first arctic law school" *Canadian Lawyer* 26:5 (May 2002) 27.

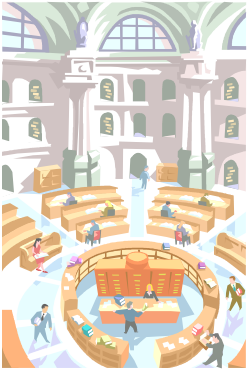
Kelly Gallagher-Mackay, "Affirmative Action and Aboriginal Government: The Case for Legal Education in Nunavut" (1999) 14 *CJLS* 1 (WL).

Tavia Grant, "An arctic law school tailored to native needs" *Christian Science Monitor* (29 January 2002), online: [Christian Science Monitor.com <http://www.csmonitor.com/2002/0129/p14s01-lehl.html>](http://www.csmonitor.com/2002/0129/p14s01-lehl.html).

University of Victoria Faculty of Law, "Akitsiraq Law School: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) Program description," online: <http://www.law.uvic.ca/akits.html>.

University of Victoria, "Prominent speaker profile: Madam Justice Beverley Browne and the northern law program" *Law News* (Spring 2003), 4-5, online: <http://www.law.uvic.ca/Alumni/0301.pdf>.

Shelley Wright, "The Akitsiraq law school: a unique approach to indigenous legal education" (2002) 5:9 *Indigenous Law Bulletin* 14, online: [AUSTLII <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/ILB/2002/51.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/ILB/2002/51.html)



My Adventure with the B.C. Archives

Thea Schmidt, Library Assistant. B.C. Courthouse Library (Vancouver)

"The Provincial Archives has all the old B.C. judgments."

That is what we had heard. If you check the B.C. Archives website you will find that they do have judgments. <http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/> All you have to do is send them a request. Simple, right? That's what I thought when I emailed a request to them for O'Neill v. Keegan (6 May 1966), Vancouver 3067/54 (B.C.S.C.)

First I was told I had to get a volume and a folio number from the "cause" books, which were in the registry. I went to the Vancouver registry and was told that the Archives had the cause books. I contacted the Archives and was told that the people in the registry were mistaken; they had the cause books in storage. Back to the registry. This time I enlisted the help and support of a colleague. After speaking to two people in the registry, they admitted that they did have the cause books, but we were told we did not need them. With the information we had, the Archives should be able to find the judgment. It was at this point that the registry staff decided to have a little chat with the Archives. We retreated.

So what does the Archives have and how do we actually get it?

They have many reels of microfilm and boxes of materials from the courts. In general registries keep judgments and orders. All other documentation is discarded after 15 years, although there are exceptions. The material is organized in the way each registry sent it to the archives, which means that court orders may have been separated from judgments for some periods of time, in some locations while for others, all the documents are kept together. The registry may have used the registry number and the date the file was opened, to organize their files or they may have used a volume and folio number system. They may switch back and forth between the two systems. The Archives does have indexes for some of this material. Indexes are organized by plaintiff although there are a few that are by plaintiff and defendant.

To locate a document, start with a search of the Archives' website, which will retrieve some of their holdings. If you are looking for judgments, try using "*judgements or judgments*" as part of your search terms plus the court level and location. The archivist sent me a 631-page list of all court documents they have organized by court level and then by location. These two sources will confirm that the Archives has some boxes or microfilm, which may contain what you are looking for. If you are lucky it may also tell you there is an index; if you are unlucky you may find yourself looking for cause books at the registry.

In the end we did get the cause books from the registry. The cause books are huge ledger-like books organized by registry number. Each case has a page on which the registry staff kept track of the progress of the case and all the documents relating to the case. It takes a moment to adjust to handwritten pre-Microsoft records, but they are not difficult to decipher.

Sadly the decision we wanted did not have a volume or a folio number. It was an oral chambers decision. The archivist and I concluded that the registry probably discarded the decision and hence, the archives did not get it. While I had the cause books, I did look at a few other judgments that were listed but none of them had volume or folio numbers, which led me to believe the registry was very "selective" when they were deciding what to keep. At one point I thought it might have been easier for someone to go to the Archives in person to check the microfilm in question. However, not all of the material is open to the public. If there is one document on the reel that is not public, such as an adoption order, the entire reel is closed to the public. The same is true of the boxed material.

The bottom line: the Archives has many cases but they certainly do not have everything. It is not organized in any comprehensive way. If you send your request to them, they will be able to tell you what you need to do.

Currently the Archives is not accepting any documents from the courts, so the list of holdings the Archives sent to us is up to date. If anyone would like us to check it for them, please call the Vancouver Courthouse Library at 604.660.2841 or 1.800.665.2570.



TIPS 'N TRICKS

Christina Tribe. Library Technician, Harper Grey Easton

1) Stumped by Stop Words? Some Suggestions:

Some search engines will ignore certain "stop" or "noise" words, or force you to refine your search without the needed terms. Obvious examples being "the," "of" or "v." But what happens when your search terms include necessary stop words such as "with" - as in "with prejudice?" Circumvent headaches by using these tips to search verboten terms.

- ❑ **Westlaw eCarswell's** search box default selection is "any of these terms," change the box to specify "exact phrase." Please note that if you use connectors in your query, they will take precedence over the option selected from the drop-down menu. However, here are some other search tips as seen in the [WestlaweCARSWELL Research Guide](#):
 - You may force the system to look for a phrase which includes a stop word. For example, set up the search string for "examination of trustee" by using a # in front of the common word. ie. examination #of trustee.
 - You can also set up the search string like this: examination +1 "of trustee"
- ❑ **LexisNexis** "noise words" are extensive. "Exact phrase" boxes or quotations will not help you See pg 11 & 12 of the Learning LexisNexis guide. They recommend omitting the questionable word and use the /n connector instead.
- ❑ **Quicklaw's Classic Interface** has a *Phrasescan* feature. Here are the instructions from the Advanced QL Training Guide. NOTE: This feature takes a little bit longer than a standard search:
 1. Select the database.
 2. At the Enter Query prompt, type: **option phrasescan on** and then press **ENTER**.
 3. QL will respond "OK, please press Enter to continue," press **ENTER**.
 4. Enter your search terms as a regular phrase search. Do not include other connectors in your search.
 5. QL will return with a search result. QL has not yet scanned through each document for the non-searchable words.
 6. To scan the documents, move to the last ranked document (ie. if your header indicates "Rank 1 of 12", move to rand 12). Depending on the number of documents originally retrieved, this scan may take a few minutes.
 7. When QL is finished the scan you will see the message: "Sorry, maximum number of documents retrieved is X." The X is the final search result.
 8. Move to the first ranked document and examine your results in the normal fashion.
 9. NOTE: To return to regular QL searching, type: **option phrasescan off**, and press **ENTER**.

2) CANLII's New & Improved Search Engine, ELIISA

CANLII's new search engine now allows you to search for a document using Boolean operators, phrase searching, use wild cards and proximity connectors, neutral citation or docket number and can include date restrictions, or by limit jurisdiction, court, or legislation. You can also note up decisions. Checkboxes to help narrow your search. Help is available at http://www.canlii.org/aide-help_en.html#search

3) Google's Technology Playground

Check out some of Google's new Beta offerings at <http://labs.google.com/>

- ❑ **Googlemaps**, <http://maps.google.com/> (beta)
View maps, get driving directions, and search for local businesses and services.
- ❑ **Google Scholar**, <http://scholar.google.com/> (beta)
Search through journal articles, abstracts and other scholarly literature, including peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, preprints, abstracts and technical reports from all broad areas of research.

4) A New Library Blawg

[Vancouver Law Librarian Blog](http://vancouverlawlib.blogspot.com/) (<http://vancouverlawlib.blogspot.com/>) is the newest blog on the block and it is by VALL's very own Steve Matthews. Steve's new blog includes "Points of interest to the West Coast Law Librarian. Highlighted sources on KM, Web Development, and Law Library Management."



News from B.C. Courthouse Library Society

Submitted by Debbie Schachter, Head, Strategic Planning and Development

Longer reference service hours at the Vancouver Courthouse Library

Beginning the first week of April, the Vancouver Courthouse Library will offer extended reference service hours to 5:30p.m., four days a week. The service will be available in person to members of the Law Society of B.C. (due to after hours access restrictions at the courthouse) and by telephone and e-mail to all users.

The extended hours will be offered beginning Monday, April 4 until Thursday, June 30, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Reference hours on Friday will be unchanged, at 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

During the summer, reference hours will return to 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. for July and August, during which time the extended hours will be reviewed. BCCLS plans to provide extended reference hours on a regular basis from September to June, based on the usage and demand for service after 4:30 p.m. We look forward to your comments and suggestions regarding our new service hours at the Vancouver Courthouse Library.

LawSource now freely available in the Vancouver Courthouse Library

BCCLS has negotiated a new contract with Carswell to enable the Society to provide free access to LawSource on any of the 14 public access computers in the Vancouver Courthouse Library. LawSource has been available in all other courthouse libraries with computers since April, 2004.

Training sessions will be provided to lawyers periodically throughout the year, including introductory and advanced sessions. Training will be held in the new training room at the Vancouver Courthouse Library. Notice of the training sessions are posted on the BCCLS website and in the Vancouver Courthouse Library. Training is free but lawyers must register in advance. For more information or to inquire about the schedule for training session, please ask the Vancouver reference staff, or phone 604.660.2841 or email bccls@bccls.bc.ca.

Peter Bark Bursary - Reminder to Submit Applications

Christina Tribe. Library Technician, Harper Grey Easton

Just a reminder to all that the applications for the Peter Bark Bursary must be in no later than March 1, 2005. The bursary is of a value of up to \$1000 towards the costs of conferences, continuing education workshops or other professional development. For more information, visit the [Peter Bark Bursary](http://www.vall.vancouver.bc.ca/pbark.htm) page on the VALL website. (<http://www.vall.vancouver.bc.ca/pbark.htm>)

Apply by letter and include reasons why you wish to attend the meeting and your conference responsibilities, if any. Attach a letter from your employer indicating extent of financial support from your firm/institution.

Please send applications by **March 1st** to:
Vancouver Association of Law Libraries
RE: Peter Bark Professional Development Bursary
P.O. Box 48663, Bentall Centre
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A1



VENDORS' CORNER

NEWS from Continuing Legal Education Society of B.C.

New Annotated Books/ Practice Manuals:

- ❑ **Annotated Estates Practice 2005**
Book compiles up-to-date, relevant legislation, with key statutes annotated by prominent BC estates lawyers. Available mid-Feb. 2005. Approx. 900 pgs. 6x9" softbound format. \$135.
- ❑ **Annual Review of Law & Practice 2005**- 14th ed. Approx. 700 p. Available early Mar. 2005. \$95.
- ❑ **Family Law Deskbook** – designed for all levels of legal support staff as a practical step-by-step guide to family law procedure. Introductory chapters cover family law basics, ethics and responsibilities, file and client management. Remaining chapters provide guidance on completing the tasks. Contains checklists, commentary (practical guidance of “why” and “how”), forms and precedents (also included on disk). Available in May 2005, 8 ½ x 11”, looseleaf, updated regularly. Approx. \$200 - \$225.

Practice Manuals & Course Materials:

A reminder that our online practice manuals and course materials are up and running. The following 6 practice manuals are now available online Other titles will be added in time.:

- ❑ **Company Law,**
- ❑ **Family Practice,**
- ❑ **Family Law Sourcebook,**
- ❑ **Motor Vehicle Accident Claims,**
- ❑ **Real Estate Practice,** and
- ❑ **Probate and Estate Administration.**

Pricing:

If you own the print — online product is ½ price of the print;

Online manuals only — prices are the same as the print.

Pricing varies according to the number of lawyers in a firm. All online pricing is per annum.

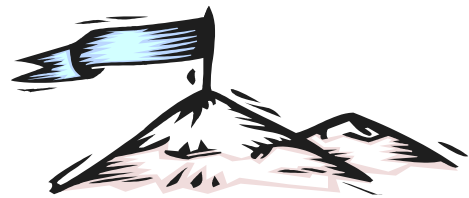
Course Materials:

Include access to titles published since Jan. 2001, with new titles added every few weeks.

Please contact Customer Service to find out your firm size category (for course materials subscribers), and to set up your online subscription: 604-893-2121, custserv@cle.bc.ca. Fax 604-669-9260.

NEWS from Canada Law Book

Please note that since Canada Law Book closed down their Vancouver office, all calls to the old number are being re-routed through their main switchboard in Aurora, ON. After 1:45pm PST, this office is closed and one can access the sales reps through extension numbers. For your convenience, please note that **Peter Roberts** has a local direct number at: 604-924-0502, which he would like members to use at any time.



VALL REVIEW NEWSLETTER ARTICLE CONTENT -- **SUBMISSION GUIDELINES**

To provide short news and articles on library information and knowledge management developments of interest to VALL members with a priority focus on legal information and related issues concerning legal sector.

To highlight resources of interest to VALL which would be useful to the legal community and for professional library staff development.

Authors are advised to submit their draft articles that meet the minimal criteria:

For articles:

- 1) In Microsoft Word, Plain text or Rich-text.
- 2) Maximum of up to 800 words for full articles.
- 3) Single spaced with paragraphs.
- 4) Functional URLs and corresponding footnote bibliographic information for further reading.
- 5) Identification of author, their official position title and parent organization.

Publishers and vendors should only highlight for submission:

- 6) No more than 3-4 resources of key value per issue. Title, edition, author and projected price is helpful.
- 7) Of value, would be very recent new product developments that the vendor has not yet publicly released or the vendor would like feedback from its customers.

Note: If a vendor has already released public marketing information to all customers on its corporate web site, VALL Review editors will exercise rights to determine if there is sufficient space to include the submitted information, in light of other VALL content publishing priorities.

These guidelines are also at the VALL website: <http://vall.vancouver.bc.ca/vallreviewguide.htm>