

Law Library Newsletter

Contact the Law Library

John Sadler (Director)

on study leave

- Collections
- Reference
- Services Desk
- Course Reserves & Faculty Display

ebruton@uwo.ca
lawref@uwo.ca
lawcirc@uwo.ca
law.reserve@uwo.ca

Collections Corner

To continue our discussion of e-books at Western, we will look at EBL books and how they fit in with a library culture.

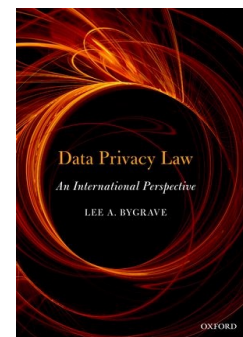
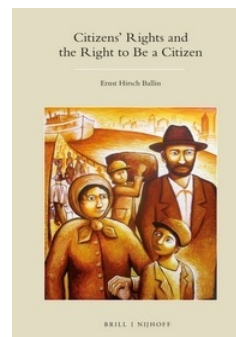
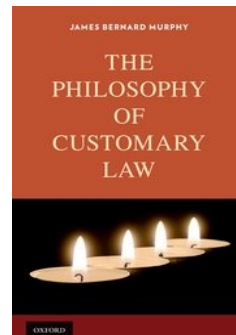
Reference Corner

Are you curious about regulations? Here's one librarian's attempt to make them appear to be fascinating. Where do they come from? Who knows anything about them? This is an introductory article which will certainly not end here.

Renovation Update

Be the first to see the new updates to the law library main floor. And where did we hide 35,000 volumes from compact shelving?

New Books



Collections Corner: E-Books

EBL (Proquest’s E-Book Library)

The previous newsletter outlined the different platforms for e-books, which are collected in Western Libraries. Unlike databases, e-books are purchased, not subscribed to. There are certain similarities and differences between e-books and print books.

With print books the library discourages the use of highlighters or pens to mark passages or add notes. E-books generally do allow virtual marking and note-taking. This works because each reader can sign on to a platform, which includes workspace for taking notes. This area belongs to the individual reader.

Like print books, e-books do have loan periods. After all, that is what libraries do..... we loan out books.

When multiple e-book formats are available through the “On Hold for Alternate Edition”¹ scenario, Western Libraries has chosen EBL (Proquest’s E-book Library) as its preferred e-book platform so we’ll start with looking at EBL.

EBL’s Lending Model

EBL’s lending model is called “non-linear lending”. This model allows for the book to be loaned out up to 325 times per year (=325 days). Once that magic number has been reached, access is turned off until the library purchases a second license or until January 1 rolls around again. The model does allow for multiple, concurrent users to access the book.

Test EBL E-Book

Title	Negotiating the International Criminal Court : New York to Rome, 1994-1998
Author	Benedetti, Fanny

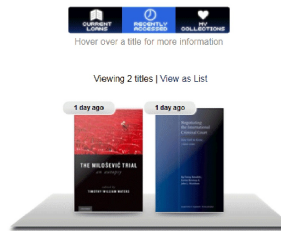


When a patron clicks on an EBL book link in the library catalogue, he or she is asked to sign on to the EBL platform with a Western userid and password. The patron can then either read the book online (10-minute loan period), check the book out (24-hour loan period), or download a copy of the book (1-3 day loan period). The 24-hour loan option is only offered if the reader’s browsing period goes beyond 10-minutes.

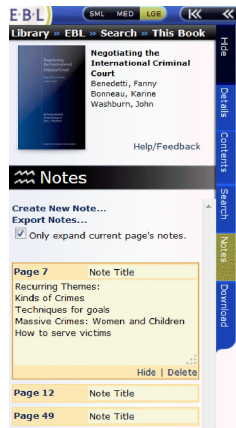
Downloading the Book

Adobe Digital Editions is required to read all EBL e-book downloads. There is a prompt to install Adobe Digital Editions if it is not already installed.

EBL BookShelf



By signing on to the EBL platform, patrons have a personalized homepage and bookshelf, which provides the patron with a history of his or her EBL loans.



Patrons can also retrieve any notes made while viewing books. The notes remain connected to the particular title.

Placing a Hold on an EBL E-Book

It is not necessary to place a hold on an EBL book since the model allows for unlimited concurrent users. The only restrictions apply when the 325 “loan days” are used up.

Closing the window ends your session.

¹ In order to handle the problem of e-books sometimes coming out later than the print format, *Coutts* has set up a system whereby the librarian can select a title for purchase but “hold back” on receiving the book for a set period of time. If an e-book comes out during that waiting period, the e-book version will be sent. If not, the print book will arrive.

Law Library Renovations

Compact Shelving: Lower Stacks

As of June 1, renovations have begun in what was the new part of the lower stacks in the Law Library. This area is being converted to Law School space for food services as well as study and locker areas for students.

All 35,500+ volumes were removed from the compact shelving and either put into offsite storage or relocated in temporary areas within the law library or basement storage. The microfilm and microfiche collections (along with readers) have been relocated within the building.



What's Still Here?

The Canadian Federal and Provincial legislative materials have been moved temporarily into the periodicals section of the lower stacks. These will be reviewed and anything we need to keep in the library will be incorporated into the main floor legislative collections. Much of the Australian collection has also migrated over to the periodicals section. New signage in the lower stacks shows where the Federal, Provincial, and Australian collections are.

Australia & New Zealand

Australian Case Citator
KUB8 .A4 A97
Argus Law Reports
KU19 .A2 1995
Federal Law Reports
KU19 .A2 1956
Australian Law Journal Reports
KU19 .A2 1958
Australian Argus Law Reports
KU19 .A2 1960
Australian Law Reports
KU19 .A2 1973
NSW Law Reports
KUC2.3 .A2 1971
Queensland Reports
KUQ2.3 .A2 1958
The Queensland Lawyer & Reports
KUD2.3 .A2 1973
South Australian State Reports
KUE2.3 .A2 1971
Tasmanian Statutes
KUF1.85 .T377
Tasmanian Statutes
KUF1.85 .T379
Tasmanian Reports

See Also Online!

Canada
Parliamentary Papers

/P3p37m7m7/
These documents which provide a permanent record of debate, decisions taken and information about business due to come before the House, Senate and committees.

Journals
Based on the handwritten "scroll" - the notes and records kept by the Clerk of the House and Senate and other Table Officers during a sitting.

Debates (Hansard)
The edited verbatim report of proceedings that take place in the House, Senate, and in Committees of the Whole.

Order Paper and Notice Paper
The Order Paper is the complete and authoritative agenda of all items of business that may be considered by the House of Commons and Senate. The Notice Paper contains all items for which notice has been given.



Photo © Ottawa: House of Commons Library

What Else is Still to Change?

Once the legislative materials are relocated, this area of the periodicals floor will eventually become our "Foreign Law" section. There are also some international law materials, which we think would be happy here. We will be able to move the UK and US collections, currently living in the basement or on the main floor, into this new section with Australia.

The bound periodicals will also be reviewed to make new room for growth and for the Foreign Law collections. Many periodical titles, which are available in HeinOnline, can be moved into offsite storage. If no one objects, I would also like to move our Russian law journals into storage. I'm not even sure of the titles of some of these.

Советское государство и право.
Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo.

Main Floor

The main floor carpeted area looks much different. Besides a new paint job, new furniture was installed where the law reports shelving used to be. While the majority of the law reports were moved into offsite storage, some have been moved over to the wooden bookshelves under the windows. The new furniture increases the number of study seats on the main floor and provides both carrel space and group table space. The older wooden tables have also been refinished to match the wooden tables in the Main Reading Room.



End of the Compact Shelving



New Study Carrels on Main Floor



New Wooden Tables on Main Floor

Reference Corner: Regulations

Regulations and Hansard Debates

One question that law librarians handle on a regular basis is how to discern the intent behind the emergence and language of new statutes or amendments to statutes. We tend to approach this primarily by way of tracking down the original parliamentary or legislative debates surrounding the bill's second reading. Sometimes these debates are useful, sometimes we just pull up silly arguments amongst politicians.

One area that remains mysterious is that of regulations. We are able to track down the general time-lines of regulations - when they are introduced and when they come into force, and we can trace the amendments. However, they do not get through readings and they are not debated - they are "announced". It is possible, although time-consuming, to use the Debates to find some answers as to "why" regulations are made.

In one particular case a history student really wanted to know about an Ontario regulation from the early 1980's regarding handicapped transit. Note: History students are not turned off by something that is "old news". They also do not veer away from microfilm.

My research into this area opened up an historical journey back to the late 1970's and early 1980's; an era of change to human rights laws. The Ontario Legislative Debates were an invaluable source of clues that, I think, led me to my answer.

The regulation itself was easy to find: Reg 629 RRO 1990 originally appeared on the scene in 1981 as O. REG. 167/81 under the *Highway Traffic Act*. It was created on March 10, 1981, filed March 23, 1981 and came into force Sept. 1, 1981 (appearing in the Ontario Gazette on April 11, 1981). What was not so easy to find was an amendment to the *Highway Traffic Act* which would account for the creation of the details found in the regulation: specs on vehicle doors, mirrors, lighting, flooring, power lift, occupant restraint assembly etc.

The Ontario Debates on the Legislative Assembly website start at the 3rd Session of the 31st Parliament (March 6, 1979). The Law Library carries the Debates as well as 1st and 3rd Reading of bills in print further back. The index terms used are the same in both print and online: "Transportation-handicapped" What did I find?

In 1977 a report came out from the Ontario Human Rights Commission called "Life Together; A Report on Human Rights in Ontario". The report contained over 100 recommendations for a new Ontario Human Rights Code.

One thing the Commission noted was that "[A] great many physically disabled people would like to be able to make use of regular transportation facilities - of buses,

trains and subways - like anyone else, and it should usually be possible for them to do so." (Page 75)

What followed were bills introduced to not only change the Ontario Human Rights Code but also to deal with individual human rights issues but still nothing dealing with the Highway Traffic Act.

From the Debates, I also learned that the year 1981 was to be designated the International Year for Disabled Persons by the United Nations. Clue of things to come?

The best clue came from the October 20, 1980 Hansards:

Mr. McClellan: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Transportation and Communications arising out of the coroner's inquest into the death of Linda Ann Pyke who, according to the inquest, died as a result of head injuries sustained while falling from the passenger seat of a wheelchair-carrying van last November 29.

I want to ask the minister if he is aware of the recommendations made by the coroner's jury, specifically that there be amendments to the Highway Traffic Act ...dealing as well with safety devices...When can we expect the amendments to the Highway Traffic Act that were recommended January 29, 1980?

The answer was that "certain action is being taken on some of these recommendations and certain actions were in the mill of my ministry being developed".

December 11, 1980 saw the second reading of Bill 188, An Act to amend the *Highway Traffic Act*. It is necessary to have the RSO 1970 Act in order to compare the amending clauses of the bill. References to regulations are still unclear without the Debates. Ross A. McClellan, MPP (Select Committee on the Ombudsman) stated:

"section 13 permits the ministry to pass regulations governing the use of vehicles for the physically handicapped. One would not know it from reading the section, but that is what I understand the section is designed to accomplish".

Mr. McClellan continues:

"what we are dealing with in section 13 is the implementation of a recommendation of the coroner's inquest into the death of Linda Anne Pyke, who died while riding in a van that belonged to a network of private van services for the physically handicapped in Metropolitan Toronto. The coroner's inquest verdict recommended that legislation should be introduced to amend the Highway Traffic Act to regulate vehicles carrying wheelchairs, and then made a number of specific recommendations."

James Wilfred Snow, MPP, Minister of Transportation and Communications added these comments:

"The new regulations will help in terms of making sure that there are safety devices available in those buses, that there are proper tie-down or hold-down facilities and many other things."

Later we'll look at how Federal regulations are closely scrutinized...