

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria, April 1973

REPORT OF THE *AD HOC* COMMITTEE ON THE FACULTY OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

APRIL 1973

The Committee

Professor J. M. Dewey, Chairman	-	University of Victoria
Professor R. I. Cheffins	-	University of Victoria
A. L. Cox, Esq.	-	nominee of the Victoria Bar Association
Dr. J. J. Gow	-	nominee of the Victoria Bar Association
D. W. Halliwell, Esq.	-	University Librarian
Dr. G. D. Kennedy	-	nominee of the Attorney- General, Province of British Columbia
A. E. Soles, Esq.	-	nominee of the Minister of Education, Province of British Columbia

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA FACULTY OF LAW

SUMMARY

THE NEED. The need for an additional Faculty of Law in the Province of British Columbia has been repeatedly stressed by the Victoria Bar Association, the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Bar Association, the Law Society of British Columbia, and the Attorney-General of British Columbia. This need was further recognized by a joint Senate/Board of Governors Committee of the University of Victoria. The ever-expanding public need for legal services can only be met within the Province of British Columbia if the University of Victoria is prepared to play its part in the training of graduates in law.

THE DEMAND. At this time only 25% of qualified applicants can be admitted to legal education in British Columbia. A similar situation exists in the other Western Provinces. The demand is likely to continue to increase in British Columbia because of immigration from other parts of Canada.

THE CURRICULUM. It is proposed that a Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria be innovative and not merely duplicate existing law training. In particular, advantage should be taken of the proximity of the Provincial Government and the possible liaison with the School of Public Administration. The training offered should stress the practical application of the law.

THE COST. The net cost to the University during the four years required for the establishment of a Faculty of Law is estimated at \$750,000 Capital, and \$2,165,000 Operating. At the end of that period a steady state would be reached with 250 students enrolled in a three-year programme. The annual net operating cost at that time is estimated to be \$685,000 per annum, equivalent to \$2,700 per student, with approximately 80 students graduating per year.

A FACULTY OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

The Need for Additional Legal Training in British Columbia

The need for a Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria was expressed to the Senate in the Fall of 1966 by a committee of the Victoria Bar Association. The members of that committee were the then President of the Victoria Bar Association, Mr. A. B. Macfarlane (now Mr. Justice Macfarlane); the then Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Cowan; Mr. W. R. McIntyre (now Mr. Justice McIntyre); Dr. G. D. Kennedy, the Deputy Attorney-General of the Province; Mr. E. E. Pearlman, Q.C.; and Mr. B. R. D. Smith. As a consequence the University appointed a joint Senate/Board of Governors committee to inquire into all aspects of the establishment of a Faculty of Law. The original members of that committee were Mr. Justice Ruttan, Mr. L. G. McKenzie, Q.C., Mr. L. J. Wallace, and Professors R. I. Cheffins, J. De Lucca and I.-D. Pal. The last two were unable to continue as members and were succeeded by Professors B. H. Farrell and H. E. Farquhar. In the Fall of 1968 Mr. R. Cosburn, then President of the Pre-Law Society was co-opted.

During a two year period the committee held many public hearings and made exhaustive investigations into all aspects of the question. The committee's report, unanimously recommending the establishment of a Faculty of Law, was presented to Senate at its meeting of 8th January 1969. After full debate the Senate, by resolution, approved in principle the establishing of a Faculty of Law within the University and so recommended to the Board of Governors.

The question of the need for a second Faculty of Law in the Province of British Columbia was also studied by a sub-committee of the committee on legal education of the Canadian Bar Association in British Columbia. In the Spring of 1969 this sub-committee recommended to the University of Victoria:

"that it should begin to plan now for the opening in the Fall of 1971 of a law school capable of providing for some 200 students and that it should request of the Provincial Government the financial support necessary for the establishment of such a school."

This report was presented at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Bar Association held in June

1969, and was unanimously approved and adopted.

Mr. A. B. B. Carrothers, Q.C., Treasurer of the Law Society of British Columbia, has confirmed that the Benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia passed a resolution urging the establishment of a second Law School in the Province. Mr. Carrothers emphasized the continuing support of the Benchers for this project, and said that representatives from the Benchers would soon be appearing before the Academic Board of Provincial Universities to urge the establishment of such a Law School.

The current *ad hoc* Committee on the Proposed Law School at the University of Victoria was established in February 1973 to update previous reports on matters of need, cost and curriculum, with a view to assisting the President in a presentation to the Provincial Government. This *ad hoc* Committee is composed of representatives from the University of Victoria (Professor J. M. Dewey, Chairman; D. W. Halliwell, University Librarian, and Professor R. I. Cheffins); the Victoria Bar (Mr. A. L. Cox and Dr. J. J. Gow); and two representatives of the Provincial Government (Dr. G. D. Kennedy, nominated by the Attorney-General of British Columbia, and Mr. A. E. Soles, nominated by the Minister of Education of British Columbia).

In summary, it should be noted that the three relevant segments of the legal profession in British Columbia; namely the Victoria Bar Association, the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Bar Association, and the Benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia, are all on record as supporting the establishment of a second Law School in the Province. The support of the University of Victoria is implicit in its Senate resolution which was passed in January 1969 approving in principle the establishment of a Faculty of Law. The *ad hoc* Committee was encouraged by the fact that recently the Attorney-General, The Honourable Alex Macdonald, Q.C., on two occasions in the legislature repeated his view that a Law School should be established at the University of Victoria. He expressed a similar view in an address to the British Columbia Bar Association during their meeting at Harrison Hot Springs in the first week of February 1973.

Availability of Legal Education in British Columbia and
Western Canada

Student demand for legal education is increasing rapidly. The following figures received from the Faculty of Law at the University of British Columbia indicate the numbers of qualified applicants and the numbers which the University has been able to accept during the past five years:

	Eligible first year Applicants	B.C. Applicants	Total Registered	%
1968/69	548	-	232	42
1969/70	616	-	225	36
1970/71	650	-	247	38
1971/72	869	470	204	23
1972/73	812	510	228	25

The Law Faculty has restricted its intake to approximately 200 students a year. A new building for the Law Faculty is presently under construction but it is the decision of that Faculty that it would be undesirable for student numbers to go much beyond the present intake. Thus, even the construction of a new Law Building will not increase student intake at the University of British Columbia. It is quite apparent that student demand for legal education cannot begin to be met by the University of British Columbia Law Faculty, either now or in the future.

Each of the other Western Canadian provinces has one Law Faculty. As in the case of the University of British Columbia, the number of qualified applicants for admission has been substantially more than the number of places available. The most recent figures indicate there were 488 applicants for 130 places (27%) in Manitoba, 502 applicants for 110 places (22%) in Saskatchewan, and 661 applicants for 191 places (29%) in Alberta. There are no plans for additional facilities for legal education in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. The University of Calgary was interested in the establishment of a Law Faculty, but the Government of Alberta decided within the past few months that a second Law Faculty would not be established within the Province of Alberta in the foreseeable future. Thus, the demand for legal education throughout the four Western Provinces will probably continue to increase with no prospect of any increase in the number of vacancies available. The Province of British Columbia,

being the largest of the four Western Provinces, is the most suitable region for the establishment of a second Law Faculty. The figures show that the need is greatest in this Province, and likely to continue to rise due to immigration from other parts of Canada.

A letter from The Honourable Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education in the Province of British Columbia dealing with this question, and the responses from the Deans of Law in the four Western Provinces are attached as Appendix A.

Curriculum

The *ad hoc* Committee proposes that a Law Faculty at the University of Victoria should be innovative in its approach and should not merely duplicate existing law training. The Committee recognizes the need for training in four or five basic legal subjects early in the curriculum. It also recognizes that the details of the actual programme must be prepared by the new faculty and approved, where necessary, by Senate.

Innovation may be in teaching method, in the close links with other parts of the University (particularly the new programme in Public Administration), in the use of special local features available in Victoria (legislative drafting, administrative boards, government itself), and also in a recognition of a new direction within society bringing law and legal assistance to the needy, and the impecunious. The curriculum should stress how, in fact rather than in theory, that Law serves people, and how it can be made to serve them better.

In addition, there will be students who look upon a legal training as part of their higher education in preparation for entering business or other professional work, apart from the practice of law. These students, as well as those who take only one or two law courses as part of another degree, are all part of the responsibility of a law faculty.

The curriculum must provide scope for law both as an intellectual discipline and as professional service to the citizen. For those who seek to practise law, the curriculum must offer training which will be accepted by the professional governing body, the Law Society of British Columbia.

It is the view of this Committee that the offerings at the Law School should not become too distant from the realities of daily practice. In essence, it is desirable to have a programme that is realistic in its approach to contemporary legal problems. The programme should encourage an exchange of views between the academic members of the faculty and the profession, and members of the profession should be involved in the teaching process. This could take two forms: first, the use of younger law graduates practising at the Bar to help with small group tutorials. This practice has been followed very successfully at McGill. At the same time, a small but select group of more experienced practitioners would be asked to undertake some course teaching responsibilities.

It is hoped that the Faculty of Law would offer both credit and non-credit courses of interest and value to students in other disciplines thus helping to fulfil the role of the University as the senior educational facility in the community.

It is strongly recommended that the students should be able to take, if they wish, a four-year double degree programme leading to both a LL.B. and the Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) degree. It is envisaged that this could be completed in four years instead of the normal five-year period. The object of this programme would be to train people for senior roles in public service at all levels of government. This would reflect the growing recognition that, with the rapid changes in our society, lawyers with public administration training will play an ever-increasingly important role. Thus, though the faculty would want to provide general legal training, its speciality would be directed towards the general fields of Public Law, particularly Administrative Law, Municipal Law, Constitutional Law, and the study of Public Administration generally.

It is recommended that the Faculty of Law play an active role in seeking summer positions for law students in related fields, such as local police forces, probation, correctional institutions, and court work. In this also the closest liaison with the School of Public Administration should be encouraged.

The Committee does not consider its role to include preparation of the curriculum, but has drafted, for the information of Senate, a rough outline of a suggested curriculum which is attached as Appendix B.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL

Estimated Costs

Costs have been estimated on the basis of a first year enrolment of up to 100 students leading to a total enrolment of approximately 250 students in a three year programme. It is assumed that there would be a student to faculty ratio of about 15:1 thus requiring a full-time equivalent teaching staff of 16 faculty members. The Library is the laboratory and workshop of a Law School and a staff of two professional librarians and seven non-professionals is proposed, although significantly more would be needed during the initial growth period when the Library was being built up to an acceptable minimum of about 40,000 volumes. (See Appendix C)

Space requirements have been calculated on the basis of similar facilities already on campus; e.g. office space of 120 sq.ft./faculty member, student study carrels for 70% of the students, Library space at the rate of 10 volumes/sq.ft. and unassignable space (corridors, elevators, services, etc.) as 40% of assignable space. Allowance has been made for additional seminar rooms, but not lecture rooms as existing University facilities will probably be adequate. Costs for normal services and maintenance have been calculated at \$1.40 per sq. ft. of gross space per annum, with increases to allow for inflation.

Non-academic administrative costs have been calculated as 15%, and equipment and supplies as 15% of the academic operating budget.

These costs have been estimated over a four year period, including an initial preparatory year during which no students will be enrolled. After this period a steady state will have been reached. For each year the basic costs have been increased by an appropriate factor to account for probable inflation.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL

SUMMARY OF BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Operating less Fees</u>
1973/74	-	\$ 133,800
1974/75	\$250,000	512,220
1975/76	250,000	656,980
1976/77	<u>250,000</u>	<u>858,530</u>
	<u>\$750,000</u>	<u>\$2,161,530</u>

The total additional operating funds required during the four-year establishment period would be \$2,161,530.

Total capital funds would be \$750,000.

1977-continuing: Annual operating costs less fees \$684,030.

Continuing annual cost per student - \$2,700

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL

SUMMARY OF FACULTY, STAFF, LIBRARY & SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	Preparatory Year (1973/74)	First Year (1974/75)	Second Year (1975/76)	Third Year (1976/77)	Continuing (1977 on)
Student enrolment	-	100	180	250	250
Full-time equivalent (FTE) Faculty- including the Dean	2	5	10	16	16
Librarians	2	3	3	3	2
Non-professional Library staff	7	12	12	12	7
Secretarial staff	1	2	3	4	4
Cumulative Library holdings: Volumes*	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	
Space requirements (gross sq.ft.)	3,600	10,000	16,750	23,800	23,800

*Includes existing collection of 7,000 volumes.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL

SALARIES

N.B. Salaries are estimated for a fiscal year from 1 April to 31 March. New faculty and staff are normally appointed on 1 July or 1 September and the annual salaries have been proportionally reduced.

Preparatory Period (Sept 1973 - Mar 1974)

Fringe Benefits

Dean	\$13,500			
Full Professor	11,000			
2 Librarians	8,600	\$33,100 @ 11.5%	=	\$ 3,800
Secretary	3,500			
7 Library Staff	<u>10,800</u>	14,300 @ 8%	=	<u>1,200</u>
	\$47,400			\$ 5,000
Total		<u>\$ 52,400</u>		

First Year (1974/75)

Dean	\$29,000			
Full Professor	24,000			
2 Associate Professors	27,000			
Assistant Prof.	10,500			
3 Librarians	39,550	\$130,050 @ 11.5%	=	\$14,960
Secretary	7,500			
12 Library Staff	79,450			
Stenographer	<u>3,980</u>	90,930 @ 8%	=	<u>7,280</u>
	\$219,980			\$22,240
Total		<u>\$242,220</u>		

Proposed Law School (Salaries) - cont'd.

2.

Second Year (1975/76)

		<u>Fringe Benefits</u>		
Dean	\$ 31,000			
2 Full Professors	45,500			
2 Associate Professors	35,000			
4 Assistant Professors	50,380			
2 Part-time Lecturers	6,000			
3 Librarians	45,300	\$213,180 @ 11.5%	=	\$24,520
Secretary	8,000			
12 Library Staff	91,700			
2 Stenographers	<u>9,630</u>	109,330 @ 8%	=	<u>8,750</u>
	\$322,510			\$33,270
Total		<u>\$355,780</u>		

Third Year (1976/77)

Dean	\$ 34,000			
3 Full Professors	77,000			
4 Associate Professors	77,000			
5 Assistant Professors	80,750			
6 Part-time Lecturers	18,000			
3 Librarians	48,400	\$335,150 @ 11.5%	=	\$38,540
Secretary	8,500			
12 Library Staff	97,600			
3 Stenographers	<u>16,500</u>	122,600 @ 8%	=	<u>9,810</u>
	\$457,750			\$48,350
Total		<u>\$506,100</u>		

Steady State (1977/78)

		<u>Fringe Benefits</u>	
Dean	\$ 35,700		
3 Full Professors	80,850		
4 Associate Professors	80,850		
5 Assistant Professors	84,800		
6 Part-time Lecturers	18,000		
2 Librarians	37,350	\$337,550 @ 11.5%	= \$38,820
Secretary	9,000		
7 Library Staff	56,650		
3 Stenographers	<u>18,150</u>	83,800 @ 8%	= <u>6,700</u>
	\$421,350		\$45,520
	Total	<u>\$466,870</u>	

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL

LIBRARY ACQUISITION COSTS

1973/74	3,000 volumes	@ \$16.00	\$ 48,000
1974/75	10,000 "	@ 17.50	175,000
1975/76	10,000 "	@ 19.20	192,000
1976/77	10,000 "	@ 21.00	210,000
1977/78	5,000 "	@ 23.00	115,000

SPACE REQUIREMENTS BY 1976/77

21 offices	@ 120 sq.ft. =	2,500 sq.ft.
6 seminar rooms	@ 500 sq.ft. =	3,000 sq.ft.
Library*		5,000 sq.ft.
Study areas**		4,500 sq.ft.
Miscellaneous, Storage, Cataloging room, etc.		<u>2,000</u> sq.ft.
		17,000 sq.ft.
Unassignable: 40% of usable		<u>6,800</u> sq.ft.
		23,800 sq.ft.
	x \$32/sq.ft. =	<u>\$762,000***</u>

i.e. \$254,000 per year for 3 years.

* Library: 50,000 volumes @ 10 vols./sq.ft.= 5,000 sq.ft.

** Study space 70% of 250 students
@ 25 sq.ft./student 4,500 sq.ft.

*** Includes furnishings

Proposed Law School (Library, Space, Maintenance) - cont'd. 2.

MAINTENANCE

Preparatory Period (1973/74)	3,600 sq.ft. x \$0.70	= \$ 2,500
First Year (1974/75)	10,000 sq.ft. x 1.50	= 15,000
Second Year (1975/76)	16,760 sq.ft. x 1.60	= 26,820
Third Year (1976/77) & Continuing	23,800 sq.ft. x 1.70	= 40,460

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL

BUDGET

Preparatory Period (Sept 1973 - Mar 1974)

Salaries	\$ 52,400	
Library	48,000	
Maintenance	<u>2,500</u>	
	\$102,900	
*General Administration, Equipment & Supplies	<u>30,900</u>	(30% of Salaries + Library + Maintenance)
	<u>\$133,800</u>	Total

First Year (1974/75)

Salaries	\$242,220	
Library	175,000	
Maintenance	<u>15,000</u>	
	\$432,220	
*General Administration, Equipment & Supplies	<u>130,000</u>	
	\$562,220	
Less Fees @ 100 x \$500	<u>50,000</u>	
	\$512,220	Operating
	<u>\$250,000</u>	Capital
	<u>\$762,220</u>	Total

Second Year (1975/76)

Salaries	\$355,780
Library	192,000
Maintenance	<u>26,820</u>
	\$574,600

Second Year (1975/76) - cont'd.

*General Administration, Equipment & Supplies	\$ 172,380	
	<u>\$ 746,980</u>	
Less Fees @ 180 x \$500	<u>\$ 90,000</u>	
	\$ 656,980	Operating
	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	Capital
	<u>\$ 906,980</u>	Total

Third Year (1976/77)

Salaries	\$ 506,100	
Library	210,000	
Maintenance	<u>40,460</u>	
	\$ 756,560	
*General Administration, Equipment & Supplies	<u>226,970</u>	
	\$ 983,530	
Less Fees @ 250 x \$500	<u>125,000</u>	
	\$ 858,530	Operating
	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	Capital
	<u>\$1,108,530</u>	Total

Continuing

Salaries	\$ 466,870	
Library	115,000	
Maintenance	<u>40,460</u>	
	\$ 622,330	
*General Administration, Equipment & Supplies	<u>186,700</u>	
	\$ 809,030	
Less Fees @ 250 x \$500	<u>125,000</u>	
	<u>\$ 684,030</u>	Operating

M.B. This is equivalent to a grant of \$2,700/student, which compares favourably with the present University average of about \$3,000/student.

*30% of basic operating budget to include General Administrative Services; e.g. Registrar, Accounting, Health Services, etc; and equipment & supplies.

A Brief to the Senate of the University of Victoria in Support of the Establishment of a Faculty of Law at the University, submitted by the Victoria Bar Association, October 7th, 1966

A BRIEF TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF VICTORIA IN SUPPORT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FACULTY OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY
PRESENTED BY THE VICTORIA BAR ASSOCIATION

S U B M I T T E D

by

THE VICTORIA BAR ASSOCIATION

October 7th, 1966

A BRIEF TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF VICTORIA IN SUPPORT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FACULTY OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY
PRESENTED BY THE VICTORIA BAR ASSOCIATION

The Victoria Bar Association by overwhelming vote has passed a resolution favouring the establishment of a Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria. This brief has been prepared on the instructions of the executive of the Association by a Committee of the Bar. There are four aspects which require particular examination, namely:-

1. The need.
2. Advantages of a Faculty of Law to the University, the General Public and the Bar.
3. Faculty.
4. Financial aspects.

1. THE NEED FOR AN ADDITIONAL FACULTY OF LAW IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At the present time in other Provinces of Canada there is a law school for approximately each one million of population. In British Columbia, with a population of close to two million, we have at present only one Faculty of Law. There are constantly growing demands by business, industry, Government and administrative bodies for persons with legal training. Experience in other provinces shows that plans for a second centre of legal training should be formulated now.

In addition to the need for an additional Faculty of Law based solely on the demands of the community for persons with legal training, our Association feels that there is advantage in creating a Faculty of Law in which the traditional methods of teaching law in Canada would be expanded and improved. Legal education from the year 1870 has revolved around the use of what is generally referred to as the "case method", a technique most widely used by contemporary North American Law Schools. The Bar recognizes that the growing complexities of modern society require that the teaching of law be supplemented by other methods.

The lawyer must be aware of contemporary thought and trends in other disciplines to ensure that development of law is in step with social change. The Bar is firmly convinced that the introduction of material from other disciplines, the opportunity to study the functions and methods of government and administrative bodies, and the observation by students of how law works in Government and daily practice, are essential elements of legal education.

2. THE ADVANTAGES TO THE UNIVERSITY, THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND THE BAR BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND FACULTY OF LAW.

It is submitted that the establishment of a Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria would enure to the benefit of the University, the Public generally, and the Bar of the Province as a whole.

A law faculty would contribute significantly to the growth of the University and the Community. Law students are well known for their active participation in student affairs: experience has shown that an older and more mature group of students from law and other disciplines enhances student activities on the campus. Professional law teachers in the proposed faculty would not only make a contribution to the life of the teaching community of the University of Victoria, but would also interact in a mutually stimulating manner with members of the local Bar and of the Bar of the Province generally.

Victoria lawyers are ready to help in a variety of ways with developing the instruction offered at the Law School. The Bar would do its utmost to keep the academic law teacher continuously aware of the realities and problems of the modern practitioner in an ever increasingly complex world, while at the same time the academic community could serve to underline continually for the Bar the long-term

ideals and goals of the lawyer in the democratic community. We expect that the Law School would obtain the co-operation of the Attorney-General's Department in order that students may understand the challenges and satisfactions of a career in a public service, and of the role of the lawyer in promoting a more effective governmental process.

Leading American Law Schools have in recent years become increasingly aware of utilizing other disciplines. Members of the University of Victoria's academic staff could contribute to the success of the school by collaboration with law teachers in a number of law courses. As well, members of the Law Faculty will be able to enhance and enrich courses in other Faculties.

We are aware of the increasing part which Government is playing in the lives of the public, and in the business community. The multiplicity of statutes, regulations and orders creates a need on the part of the community for the advice and assistance of persons with legal training. Lawyers provide a large number of the community's important decision makers. We anticipate that a new Law Faculty would be involved not only in training persons who can meet the

functions of government and its impact at all levels on the community at large.

The City of Victoria is, in our view, ideal for the establishment of a second law school in British Columbia. In addition to being the second largest centre of population in British Columbia, it is also the Provincial Capital, thus rendering available a large number of key Governmental personnel who could provide or assist in the provision of unique types of legal training. We are also fortunate in having in the City of Victoria a new Court House with a considerable volume of all types of litigation. We hope the University of Victoria might be the first law faculty in Canada to introduce into its curriculum a course on trial techniques. To date no Law School in Canada has introduced a course in this subject, although several American law schools have done so. It would be hoped also that this would be not merely a course teaching the techniques of the profession, but would be an overall examination of our existing trial processes with a view to improving them and making them more adequate to serve community needs.

It is our belief that such a Law Faculty would not only attract students from all parts of this Province,

and indeed, from the whole of Canada, but would also enhance the growing reputation of the University.

A reasonably high standard of admission would secure students best qualified for the study of law and provide the opportunity for seminars and special studies by small groups of students. It is our understanding that it has long been the goal of this University to institute increased training in the area of public administration. A university centre for public administration would be enhanced by the existence of a Law Faculty at the University.

The University of Victoria, being a Liberal Arts University, lends itself to the establishment of a Faculty of Law. Pre-law education in most universities consists of either three or four years of education in Arts and Science or an equivalent faculty. A broad educational background, coupled with a variety of interest and experience, is essential to the successful practice of law. A Liberal Arts university such as the University of Victoria is ideally equipped to provide these essentials.

The establishment of a Law Faculty at the University of Victoria would enable the University to provide the opportunity for a continuing examination of the role of law in the community.

3. FACULTY.

It is envisaged that the bulk of the academic teaching would be carried out by full time teachers. The members of our Association, among whom are a number of men who have established themselves as leading legal writers and specialists in various aspects of the Law, would stand ready to assist in supplementing the work of the full time teachers by giving special lectures or conducting seminars if it should be considered desirable by the Faculty to make use of their services in that regard.

Any university is a place for scholarship and the reputation of a University ultimately depends on the quality of its scholarship, particularly in the field of graduate and professional studies.

High quality of scholarship, represented by graduates (both those leaving the university and those returning to resume further studies) ultimately depends on the standard of [?]men attracted to teach at the University. It is important therefore to attract in any new faculty men of the highest qualifications. The University of Victoria has already proved its ability to do this. Members of our Bar, in discussing legal education with law teachers throughout this country, are satisfied that there would be a minimum

difficulty in attracting staff of the highest qualifications.

4. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

We have made some investigation of the cost of establishing a Faculty of Law. As you know, Federal Grants for professional schools are three times greater per student than those for undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts and Science. We believe that the establishment of a Law Faculty would not involve any drain on the existing resources of the University on its overall operation.

In supporting the establishment of a new Law Faculty we have examined revenues, such as those from the Federal Grants and Student Fees, and expenses, including the cost of a library. Our investigations in this connection have shown that there is already a substantial collection of law materials in the University library which could form a basis for the creation of an excellent law library. While a good deal will have to be done to augment the existing material prior to the opening of a Law Faculty, a substantial beginning has already been made. We know of excellent law libraries presently owned in this community which provide a reasonable expectation of supplementing the University's resources.

CONCLUSION

We realize that there are probably many demands upon the University and its resources to provide courses and training in a number of special fields. We submit however that more legal training is needed not only for students intending to enter the practice of law, but also for students seeking careers in Business, Industry and Government. The establishment of a Law Faculty should for this reason as well as for the reasons outlined in this Brief receive the favourable consideration of the University at this time.

In the view of the Bar a second Law Faculty in this Province is inevitable in the near future. We believe that it should be at Victoria.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE VICTORIA BAR ASSOCIATION

Per:

John C. Cowan
Vice-President

The University of Victoria Law Library, Begbie Building: Some Notes Compiled for the Opening Ceremonies, Diana M. Priestly, November 15th, 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

LAW LIBRARY

BEGBIE BUILDING

Some notes compiled
for the
Opening Ceremonies
November 15th, 1980.

ADDENDUM - compiled for the occasion of the
annual meeting of the Canadian
Association of Law Libraries,
May 17th - 20th, 1982 - the
first large, national conference
to be held in the Begbie
Building.

D. M. Priestly
Law Librarian

The Building

The University of Victoria Law Library is located in a wing of the Begbie Building which is at the corner of University Drive and McGill Road.

The architects of the Begbie Building were Messrs. Wagg and Hambleton of Victoria, and the general contractor was Dura Construction Limited.

Planning for the physical requirements of the new law library began in the late summer of 1976. Detailed work by the architects began some eighteen months later. The move of the books to the Begbie Building began on October 27th, 1980. Prior to that date the Faculty of Law and its library had been located in temporary quarters on the second floor of the university library.

The law library will eventually accommodate a book collection of close to two hundred and fifty thousand volumes. It has been built to hold one hundred and seventy thousand volumes now with provision for a mezzanine floor to be added in due course.

Seating of various kinds has been provided for approximately three hundred users. There are carrels around the perimeter of the two library floors, some flat tables on both floors, rooms for users wishing to study in groups to discuss their work (a feature of law study), and there is a small lounge area on each floor.

An area has been provided on the first floor for the storage and use of materials in microform and a room has been designed for the use of the computer in legal research. These two areas are within close proximity of the Circulation Desk so that the library staff can assist users with these research materials.

Each floor of the library contains a room with a coin-operated copying machine in it, a typing room with lockers for storage of the users' own typewriters, and washrooms.

The Public or Readers' Services staff (the Circulation Desk and the offices of the Reference Librarians) are located near the library entrance on the first floor. The Law Librarian, her secretary and the librarians' conference room are located in the hall in the north-east corner of the first floor, and the workroom housing the Technical Services staff (ordering, keeping accounts, cataloguing) are at the back of the first floor leading off the hall which runs past the Law Librarian's office. The Technical Services area also leads into the back of the Circulation Desk area. There is a truck loading zone for the delivery of shipments of books at the back of the building just off the Technical Services workroom.

The Book Collection

Acquisition of the book collection began in the summer of 1974, one year before the enrollment of the first class of students. Some two thousand volumes were transferred to the law library from the main university library (McPherson Library) as the university librarian, Mr. D. W. Halliwell, and Professor R. I. Cheffins, then of the Department of Political Science, had anticipated the start of a law school and had begun collecting some basic legal materials. The rest of the collection has been purchased with the aid of capital funds from the University and a grant of six hundred thousand dollars from the Law Foundation of British Columbia. A grant of one thousand dollars from the Koerner Foundation was used to purchase materials in the field of public international law.

We have been fortunate, as well, in receiving gifts of some interesting individual volumes and sets. Among these should be mentioned specifically Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie's textbooks, and the extensive collection of early English law books given to us, just before his death, by the late Dr. D.M. Gordon, Q.C. Mention should also be made here of the substantial contribution made by Mrs. Margaret Murray, Mr. Balfour J. Halévy and Mr. Thomas J. Shorthouse, the law librarians of the University of Toronto, York University and the University of British Columbia. The law librarians at Toronto and York weeded their collections of duplicate copies of the old editions of standard works and sent them out to us as soon as we began in 1974. The law librarian at U.B.C. has helped in a similar way all along. Under the direction of its librarian, Mr. James G. Mitchell, the provincial Legislative Library also transferred to us a considerable number of nineteenth century English legal textbooks.

Our acquisitions policy shows that we collect legal materials in the English language from the following common law jurisdictions - Canada, England, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America. We collect as well legal materials from Scotland, Quebec, Louisiana and, very selectively, from South Africa - these being jurisdictions with mixed legal systems.

We have some treatises written in the English language which are descriptive of the legal systems of other major jurisdictions such as France, and the U.S.S.R.

We have at present limited holdings in materials from some of the smaller countries and islands of the Pacific Rim and Pacific Ocean.

Our holdings in public international law are restricted, at present, to those necessary to support an undergraduate law faculty course and the research of the professor who teaches the course. This restriction is self-imposed in acknowledgement of the superior holdings in this subject in the University of British

Columbia law school library - a collection built up under the encouragement of three eminent scholars in the field - Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie, Dr. George F. Curtis and Professor Charles B. Bourne.

In its teaching programme, our law school places an emphasis on public law so we have tried to reflect this in the collection.

As well as legal materials, we have some materials which fall into other classifications and which support or act as background material for legal study - for example, constitutional history, labour relations, criminology, philosophy, political science, Canadian history. The list could be a long one, but we try to keep the purchase of these materials to a minimum, relying on the resources of the main university library.

On December 31st, 1979, our holdings were:-

books	97,171 volumes
microfilm	2,193 reels
microfiche	33,700 pieces
microcard	730 cards

The library users

Since we are a library of the University of Victoria, all University of Victoria students and faculty have access to our collection, although our acquisitions policy and our lending policy are designed to meet the specific needs of the students and faculty in the Faculty of Law. Our library is also used by the members of the Ministry of the Attorney-General and by the local members of the legal profession. It is our hope that, with the increased facilities in the Begbie Building, members of the legal profession in Victoria, and on Vancouver Island generally, will find our library helpful and a pleasant place in which to work.

Members of the public use our library in the same way that they use the university library.

Our normal hours in term are 8:00 am - 11:00 pm Mondays to Thursdays; 8:00 am - 9:00 pm on Fridays; 10:00 am - 6:00 pm on Saturdays; and 10:00 am to 10:00 pm on Sundays.

The Picture Collection

Like many law school libraries we try to collect pictures of the judges and lawyers whose cases the students are required to read. We are pleased with what we have acquired so far and are grateful to all the donors who have helped us in this way.

As well as having the pictures hung in the library proper, we are planning to group them so that a certain character can be given to each of the Group Study rooms. Thus, we will have one room in which are hung pictures and photographs of legal figures and buildings evocative of the legal history of Vancouver Island. Mr. R. MacIsaac has given us several pictures of Nanaimo lawyers and judges for this room; Mr. A.J. Hodgson, Architect, has provided us with a beautiful drawing of the Parliament Buildings, and Mrs. B. Bowker has given us a photograph of her late father, His Honour Judge Roderick L. Haig-Brown. Another room will contain reproductions of paintings of Lord Brougham and his contemporaries. The family of the Honourable R.A. Wootton gave us a handsome picture of Lord Brougham, and Professor S.W. Jackman of the Department of History found us several portraits of legal figures contemporary with Lord Brougham. A third room will contain reproductions of the Magna Carta and four illustrations of fifteenth century English courts - these latter being the gift of Dr. G.D. Kennedy (they had belonged to his father, the late W.P.M. Kennedy).

The graduating class of 1979 gave the Faculty a copy of a photograph of the Full Court of British Columbia in 1895 sitting in the old Victoria Court House. This photograph hangs in the Moot Court room and is not part of the library collection, although we have a small reproduction of it in the Vancouver Island room.

We also have some colourful Topolski sketches of legal London, and some "Spy" and Daumier cartoons many of which were given to us by Mr. Fred B. Rothman, the American law book publisher and dealer who has been most helpful in all aspects of our library development.

His Honour Judge M.L. Tyrwhitt-Drake has contributed some interesting composite pictures of the British Columbia County Courts. Mrs. C.H. O'Halloran gave us a fascinating cartoon by "Stuff" showing the bench and bar of Victorian England assembled in the hall of the Royal Courts of Justice in London. Mrs. O'Halloran also gave us a photograph of her late husband, The Honourable C.H. O'Halloran of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia for our Vancouver Island room, and Mrs. Sherwood Lett gave us a photograph of her late husband, The Honourable Mr. Justice Sherwood Lett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and later of the Province, for our collection of Chief Justices. With the help of Judge Drake at the Victoria Court House, the staff at the Provincial Archives and Mrs. Anne Rector, the Judges' Librarian at the Vancouver Court House, we have managed to acquire a picture of all but two of the Chief Justices of the Province of British Columbia. We also have photographs of the Chief Justices of Canada, the present members of the Supreme Court of Canada, and the British Columbia Court of Appeal. And the family of the late Mr. Justice A.D. Macfarlane gave us three large, very good prints of well-known nineteenth century English judges.

Other Gifts

Many people, both here and in other cities and countries, have taken an interest in the development of our library. We have mentioned some of the donors in the foregoing paragraphs. One or two others should probably be particularly mentioned also. Through the kind offices of Mr. A.B. Russ we were given a copy of Littleton's Tenures dated 1572 (item T26 in Beale). Strictly speaking, this is our only rare book and, as it is the first truly English legal textbook we are extremely grateful to Mr. Russ and his client for making it available to us. Another item of interest is the beaded stole which the Indians of the interior of the province worked for Sir Henry P.P. Crease to wear as he went on circuit as a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Apparently his black robes were thought to be lacking in colour and dignity. The stole was given to us by Miss Laura Roff, a great granddaughter of the judge. We were also given a small bronze bust of Lord Brougham - the gift of Mr. O.M. Davies, an English second-hand law book dealer who resides in Cornwall. We will always be grateful to Mr. R.W. Chard for making available to us for purchase his complete set of B.C. Regulations, material very scarce now and difficult to obtain. Dr. Joyce Clearihue, as well as giving us books from her late father's library, also gave us the notebooks her father had used while a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. And Professor Jean-Paul Vinay gave us some of the documentation from the 1969 case of Aladdin Industries Inc. v. Canadian Thermos Products Ltd. - a case which turned on the use of the word "thermos". Because of his reputation in languages and the use of words, Dr. Vinay had been asked to submit an affidavit which the court considered and acknowledged.

It will be seen that a great many people have contributed to the development of this library, only a few of whom have been mentioned by name here. We hope that with the excellent facilities available in our new quarters, we shall be able to offer services worthy of the generosity and thoughtfulness of those who have made the library what it is.

ADDENDUM

- compiled for the occasion of the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries, May 17th - 20th, 1982 - the first large, national conference to be held in the Begbie Building.

Book collection - On December 31st, 1981 our book collection consisted of 107,778 volumes.

Seating - For a student body of three hundred and a full-time teaching faculty of over twenty, we provide seating for 263 made up as follows:-

46 at open tables
144 in open carrels
73 in 7 group study rooms, 2 library lounge areas, 3 typing rooms and the computer research room.

The Picture Collection - The pictures in the group study rooms have been arranged so that the rooms can be named as follows:-

Room 189 - Magna Carta Room
190 - Civil Law Room
285 - Indian Land Claims Room
287 - The Sallon Salon
289 - The Brougham Room
291 - The Daumier Room

The Vancouver Island collection is hung in the open carrel area outside the second floor group study rooms.

The staff - The staff now consists of three librarians, one secretary, 18 library assistants (two of whom work part time and two of whom work sessionally), and two part-time student assistants. Their names are as follows:-

Law Librarian -	Diana M. Priestly
Secretary -	Joy Sauter
Pre-order bibliographic searching -	Irene Benedetti
Acquisitions, accounts and binding -	Bonnie Hallett Diana Wall Barbara Wilson

Cataloguing Librarian -	Margaret A. Salmond
Cataloguing, catalogue maintenance and book processing staff -	Olivia Fairholm Annette Van Vianen Sherry Lord Ella Jazlowiecki Damaris Simair
Public (or Readers') Services Librarian -	Joan N. Fraser
Public Services staff -	Elizabeth Dowsley Pamela Witney Eleanore Nucho (sessional) Edith Page (part-time) Kathy Collis (part-time) Kenneth Field Rosemary McMillan Felicity Page (sessional)
Part-time student assistants -	John Whelen Donna Chow

Although she is no longer with us, no mention of staff could be made without including the work of E. Ann Rae who was the law library's first cataloguer. Ann hired and trained the staff and accomplished the monumental task of cataloguing and classifying nearly forty-seven thousand volumes in the six years she was here. Ann was also responsible for setting in motion the university experiment with modified working hours - the experiment was carried on with the law library's technical services staff and they are still working according to schedules Ann organized.

Publications of the Law Library staff (1975-1982)

<u>E. Ann Rae</u>	Library of Congress classification; Class K, Subclass KE, Law of Canada. Washington, D.C.: United States Library of Congress, Subject Cataloging Division, 1976.
<u>Joan N. Fraser</u>	A list of B.C. judges 1858-1957. March, 1976. Law reporting in B.C. - out of the West. (1978), 36 <u>The Advocate</u> 313. Proposal for a micrographic system, <u>Micrographics for law libraries</u> , edited by David A. Thomas, 1979.

Joan N. Fraser
(continued)

Legal research: a review of a decade
of publication change.

(1980), 38 The Advocate 373.

A subject index for Canadian federal
statutes: a proposal based on the
new Index to the U.S. Code of
Federal Regulations. (1980),
73 Law Library Journal 634-671.

Irene Benedetti

The writing of D.M. Gordon, Esq., Q.C. -
a list. Law Library reference aids -
October, 1980.

Sandra Hochstein

Nurses, hospitals and patients: a
guide to Canadian legal materials.
Law Library reference aids - September,
1981.

Schools, teachers, and education: a
guide to Canadian legal materials.
Law Library reference aids - September,
1981.



University
of Victoria

Libraries

Welcome to the Diana M. Priestly Law Library

The Law Library at the University of Victoria is named for its founding librarian, Diana M. Priestly who was Law Librarian and Professor of Law from June 1, 1974 until her appointment as Professor Emeritus on July 1, 1987. The Library opened on November 15, 1980 in the Murray and Anne Fraser Building, and a stunning extensive renovation project was completed in November 2009 with funding from the Law Foundation of British Columbia and the University of Victoria.

Renovation Features

The renovation expands the existing strengths of the Library and provides additional collaborative and quiet study spaces, better lighting, a more accessible reference desk, a larger computer lab and room for a tremendous collection of electronic and print resources.

The renovated Library has 511 seats (a 22% increase in overall seating), and includes informal seating with comfortable chairs and couches, reconfigured classrooms, adaptable furniture for students with disabilities, carrels that accommodate laptops, more space for graduate students and clinical programs, and additional group study, seminar space and quiet seating areas.

The new configuration integrates cutting-edge technology into dynamic new spaces:

Main Floor

- The open, central area provides increased visibility and access to service points on the main floor
- Incorporation of Indigenous design elements in the Library
- New reference desk
- A current periodicals reading area situated near the entrance to the Library, with couches, coffee tables and comfortable chairs and the newspaper reading table
- Better access to research materials, including the open reserve collection so users can browse material
- Dedicated space for the Indigenous Law Students Association
- Computer lab with increased seating capacity, new computers and technology products to support instruction
 - 32 computer workstations + instructor station
 - 2 designated workstations for students with disabilities

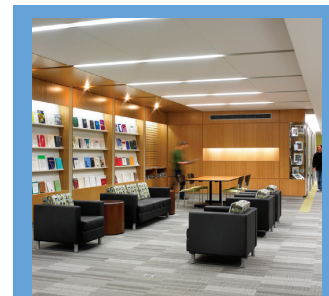
- Group collaboration room: IT equipment and furniture allow students to work in groups, project content from multiple laptops onto a large screen (useful for planning presentations or preparing for moot team competitions)

Second Floor

- A "reading room" on the 2nd floor with spacious study tables for quiet study
- 42 open study carrels and many study tables
- Library classroom on the 2nd floor (designated as a "silent study area" when not used for instruction)
- Collaboration and meeting room space for clinical programs

3rd Floor Mezzanine

- The addition of a 3rd floor mezzanine created new study spaces and collaborative work areas for the graduate program



Collections

The Diana M. Priestly Law Library supports the "UVic Law Difference" in producing graduates who are competent, ethical, and who exhibit humane professionalism. We do this by ordering well-chosen information resources that promote innovative teaching and outstanding scholarship in an equal and supportive learning environment.

The Diana M. Priestly Law Library serves the needs of law students, faculty members and British Columbia's legal community, members of the general public and the campus community. The Library offers access to a tremendous collection of legal texts, case law reporters, journals, legislative materials, and research databases.

Currently, the Library has over 180,000 print volumes (serials and monographs), more than 24,000 legal ebooks, over 2300 electronic serial titles, over 330,000 microform items, AV materials (including documentaries, feature films, recordings of law school lectures and court hearings), CD ROMS, government documents, as well as access to Web-based services.

Major jurisdictions represented in the collection are Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, New Zealand. International materials include treaties and reports of cases from courts such as the International Court of Justice and the Court of Justice of the European Union. The collection also includes a selection of legal material from the European Union and the Asia-Pacific region.

Other notable collections:

- B.C. Legal History collection
- Picture collection: includes photographs of leading members of the legal profession and law buildings, and reprints of legal documents

Reference and Research

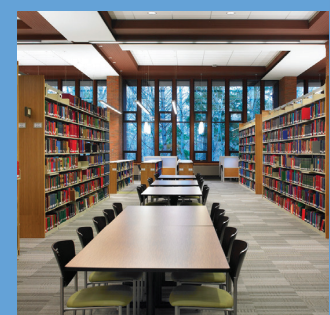
- Librarians will help you research legal topics and will advise on bibliographic tools and library services. Librarians do not give legal advice.
- The Reference Desk is on the main floor. Current hours are found at library.law.uvic.ca. Call us at 250-472-5023.
- Ask Us! - Law email is available at lawref@uvic.ca. Email requests are answered during normal Reference Desk hours.
- Chat reference service is available from the Law Library home page.
- Consult with Librarians by appointment: contact the Reference Desk for more information.

Circulation & Reserve

- Borrow all library materials at the Circulation Desk on the main floor.
- Specialized materials housed in Reserve include:
 - Law course reserve materials (short-term loan)
 - In-demand legal treatises and textbooks
 - CD ROMS
 - Videos on legal and law related topics (viewing equipment available)
 - Law School exams

Interlibrary Loan

- ILL services are available to Law faculty, Law students, and MADR students. Submit your requests at the Circulation Desk or online at library.law.uvic.ca/services/interlibrary-loan
- Fee based ILL services are available for lawyers, law firms, and government departments. Contact Priestly Law Library ILL: email to lawill@uvic.ca, fax 250-472-4174 or call 250-472-5081
Ariel ILL address: ariel.law.uvic.ca or 142.104.14.179



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