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The Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba 1964-1989

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The purpose of this brief, informal, note is to continue the account of the work and development of the University of Manitoba Faculty of Law, 1966-1984, given by C.H.C. Edwards and J.R. London in (1984), 9 *Dalhousie Law Journal* 166, through 1989.

The past five years have been a lively period for those interested in the laws and legal institutions of Manitoba. The government and legislature were concerned to re-enact a massive body of laws declared by the Supreme Court of Canada to be invalid because originally enacted in the English language only. New rules of civil practice were adopted. The Winnipeg Law Courts building, in an especially fine and sensitive work of historic preservation, was refurbished and re-opened. A special commission of inquiry (whose report is expected in the Spring of 1990) was appointed to make a wide-ranging examination of the general subject of aboriginal peoples and the law and, more specifically, of several past cases in which the conduct of police and prosecution had been questioned by native organizations.

A rather melodramatic announcement by the Winnipeg Police and the then Attorney-General, Mr. Schroeder, of certain arrests and charges with respect to alleged improper disposition of traffic tickets unfortunately created a public impression of widespread corruption in the Provincial Courts system; the denouement, much less striking though serious enough, to be sure, included the conviction on guilty pleas of a Provincial Court Judge and a Court 'magistrate,' the acquittal of another judge, the staying of other charges, and a report by a former Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench defending the propriety of the police in their conduct of the matter, but criticizing particular judgements made within the Department of the Attorney General in the course of the investigation and prosecution of the "Ticketgate" cases.

A maladroit attempt by the Attorney-General to alter the character of the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, while preserving its statutorily established form, by replacing its independent members by full-time employees of the Department, was met with persistent, informed critical comment from the media and public, and this reaction, no doubt

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unexpected by the authors of the scheme, seems to have contributed to public dissatisfaction, exacerbated also by steep and sudden increases in compulsory automobile insurance, with the then government. That government fell when a discontented member of the caucus refused it support on a critical vote.

In the general election that ensued, the NDP lost a number of seats, some to a newly resurgent provincial Liberal party, and the Conservative party formed a minority government. The Attorney General in the new administration, himself not a lawyer by training or profession, restored the Law Reform Commission to its former status and launched several important legislative initiatives, including a severe law with respect to motorists suspected of driving while intoxicated, which undoubtedly will face challenge under the *Charter*.

One of the thorniest issues facing the new government and legislature was the ratification or rejection of the Meech Lake Accord. The Accord was vigorously opposed by the leader of the Liberal Party and by substantial elements within the provincial Conservative and NDP parties, even though the federal Conservative ministers supported Meech Lake and the Accord had been signed by the former NDP provincial leader, Mr. Pawley, while he was Premier. In an unusual procedure, an all-party committee of members of the legislature, with an independent chairman, was established to receive public opinion on the Accord and to make recommendations to the Assembly. Its report, perhaps more severe than had been expected by some observers, rejected substantial parts of the Accord and outlined changes and additions upon which, the committee concluded, Manitoba should insist as a condition of its approval.

By contrast, life in the legal academy during this same period, must, despite its occasional alarms and excursions, seem quite tranquil.

Indeed, to one looking back from the standpoint of a former dean, it is sometimes the mundane, or even comical, experiences of those years that come first to mind. Certainly, students are likely to remember the hectic weeks when, to take advantage of a momentary opportunity, all the carpeting in the Library was replaced shortly before final examinations; and faculty will remember the frustrations of adapting to a new telephone system and the frequent and unpredictable water leaks that required, this past year, the replacement of most of the piping in Robson Hall.

Perhaps these instances are not so trivial as they may first appear. Faculty and students at any time may properly be regarded as trustees of the buildings and libraries provided for their benefit, and unquestionably an adequate and interesting building, well kept and managed, helps to create the pleasant sense of community in which students and faculty seem to work most effectively and comfortably. Certainly the Faculty

strove to maintain Robson Hall, now increasingly pressed to accommodate all its activities, and to upgrade and enhance the building. In the past few years, the art collection has been expanded, new sound and television equipment has been installed in the moot court room, several special tapestries have been commissioned and placed, and new facilities have been provided for the display of interesting materials from the Archive of Legal History and a recently-begun small museum of legal gowns and artifacts maintained by the Faculty. Certainly we are always most appreciative of the contribution made by our custodial staff to the amenity of life in our law school.

Substantially, the 1984-1989 period may be seen in retrospect as one of steady progress and some important new initiatives, achieved in rather difficult conditions under the overhanging and persistent shadow of insufficient means. For over a decade, the financial provision made for the University has each year fallen short of what is needed to meet operating costs and, even more, prudent capital expenditure, and a flawed system for the internal allocation of University resources has further prejudiced the Faculty. The result has been an erosion, over time, after existing staff costs are met, of budget for general operations.

The impact of financial constraint was felt also, and particularly hard, by the Law Library, despite the intent and best efforts of both the University and the Faculty to preserve a high priority for collection development. At one point of particularly severe strain, it was necessary to suspend a number of acquisitions and serial subscriptions; although some grave damage to the development of the collection (the only truly comprehensive research and reference law library in the Province) was unavoidably done, much more serious harm was averted by excellent planning by the librarian, timely emergency and other aid from the new Manitoba Law Foundation, and some generous donations of funds or materials from special funds and private donors.

Some of the principal activities and achievements of the period may be summed up under the following eight headings:

1. *Curriculum Reform.* Despite the lack of resources needed for optimal results, the Faculty progressively implemented the curriculum plan described by former dean J.R. London in (1984), 9 *Dalhousie Law Journal* at page 179. The objectives of that plan were (i) to create a balance in each student's programme of doctrinal, clinical and 'perspective' courses; (ii) to expose students to a variety of learning experiences and study methods, and, (iii) to so order the courses and experiences as to create a sense of achieved progress through all stages of the programme. To these ends, a greater part of the curriculum, covering all of First Year and most of Second Year, was made mandatory. Courses were linked in sequence; for example, in the "clinical" area, First Year

students receive in a comprehensive *Legal Methods* course substantial experience in basic legal analysis, research and writing and some introduction to elements of drafting and oral advocacy; Second Year students take courses in *Interviewing, Counselling and Negotiations* and in *Advocacy* (which includes the conduct of a trial and of an appeal in an elaborate and highly realistic programme of mootings); and Third Year students take a major clinical programme of choice, concerning solicitors' practice, family law, administrative law, or criminal practice.

In the First Year, students do their *Legal Methods* work and at least one major substantive course in small groups, and, in addition to their substantive courses and the *Legal Methods* course, take a general course on the *Legal System* which attempts to deal, in a rational and integrated fashion, with basic general matters (court structure and jurisdiction, legislative process, legal history, doctrines of precedent, interpretation of cases and legislation, and so on). In upper Years, a course, the *Legal Profession and Professional Responsibility*, is required of all students.

Now, several years after the new programme was phased-in, the Faculty is reviewing it critically to see what modifications seem necessary in the light of experience. Among the questions to be considered are whether the placement of so large and complex a subject as *Constitutional Law* in First Year has been successful, and whether the undoubtedly heavy First Year courseload provides intellectual challenge and stimulation commensurate to the time it requires of students or consists of too much "busywork" not contributing substantially to the development of students' capacities and insights.

2. *Legal Research.* Stimulating and expanding legal research in Manitoba was a principal goal of Faculty effort these past five years. New financial provision from the Manitoba Law Foundation made possible the reinvigoration, under the dedicated leadership of Professor Alvin Esau, of our Legal Research Institute. The Institute has supported individual research by faculty members and others, organized various seminars and conferences on topical matters (most recently on "Radon and the Law"), and undertaken to prepare for the *Manitoba Law Journal* an annual issue on recent developments and the law. It began under its imprint a series of substantial monographs, the first of which, *Fathoming Meech Lake* by Dr. Bryan P. Schwartz, has received considerable attention in recent constitutional discussions. To the considerable assistance of the Bar, the Institute sponsored timely publication of an annotated edition of the new Court rules, maintained on a regular basis by supplements prepared by the editors, Mr. Gordon Russell of the Law Library and Professors K. Busby and L. Fainstein.

Among other books published by faculty members were Professor Schwartz's study of the processes for accommodating aboriginal land

entitlements and self-government claims and other types of communal interests within the constitution, Professor Dale Gibson's two works on the principles of *Charter* interpretation, and a book for physicians on legal ethical issues in medicine prepared by Professors B. Sneiderman, P. Osborne, and J. Irvine. A work of a different character was Cameron Harvey's delightful anthology, *Legal Wit and Whimsy*. Several of the Faculty's sessional lecturers also published substantial works: S.J. Whitley Q.C. on criminal procedure and constitutional law, and David Matas on immigration law, on the U.S. "sanctuary" trial, and on the current world refugee problem. The small graduate programme of the Faculty was further developed, also under the direction of Professor Esau, assisted by a newly-created graduate fellowship provided by the Manitoba Law Foundation.

3. *Computers*. The Faculty entered fully into the computer age when "networked" personal computers were supplied by the University for the general office and the faculty offices and a second network of personal computers was established in the Law Library for the instruction and use of students. The Faculty is grateful to a far-sighted and supportive Vice-president, Dr. D.O. Wells (later President of Mount Allison University and President-elect of the University of Regina) for encouragement of this project. Instruction in computer-based research has been incorporated in the *Legal Methods* course. The Law Library and general University libraries system made large progress towards the completion of a comprehensive computer-based catalogue and other computer applications in legal research, and library staff provided valuable instructional programmes on computer research for members of the judiciary and profession as well as for the staff and students of the Faculty.

4. *Relations with Alumni and the Profession*. Relations of the Faculty with graduates, the judiciary and members of the profession—always strong in Manitoba—were further developed and strengthened. The dean and members of the Faculty and student body served as Benchers of the Law Society and members of the Council or committees of the Manitoba Bar Association. Faculty members organized or took part in the Law Society's continuing education programmes and in 1989 Professor Freda Steel was given leave from the School to serve as Director of Education and Professional Standards for the Society. In addition to those who serve the School as sessional lecturers, and those who receive students into their offices under the First Year sponsorship or preceptorship programme, well over one hundred practicing lawyers and members of the judiciary contribute each year to the School's programme as occasional lecturers, seminar leaders, practical demonstrators, and moot court judges. The members of the Faculty enjoyed each year an agreeable

dinner meeting with judges of the Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal and members of the courts and profession have attended Faculty seminars and lectures by visiting scholars. The dean was regularly invited to address the Court on special occasions, such as the swearing-in of new judges. Contacts with alumni have been considerably extended and members of the Faculty have enjoyed participating in a number of reunions of former classes.

5. *Special Lectures.* Thanks very much to travel funds made available through the generous interest of a distinguished senior leader of the profession, D.A. Thompson Q.C., it has been possible to invite to the School a number of distinguished scholars and jurists, from other parts of Canada and elsewhere, to address the students and meet with members of the faculty and profession. We regard this exposure to new research and trends of thought on the law and legal theory as a valuable stimulus. Not infrequently the work of our visitors has proved directly relevant to issues currently being dealt with by the Faculty of the Law Reform Commission. We have also established, with the support of the Bert Nitikman Foundation and in conjunction with the University's Faculty of Management, a continuing series of lectures or programmes on law, economics, business and the public interest; the first session concerned current large changes in the roles and regulation of financial institutions.

6. *Private Fund Raising.* During a bleak financial period, the Faculty was much assisted by a number of generous gifts from or in memory of graduates, that largely completed endowment of its prizes and helped to augment its bursary funds. The Library and Legal History Archive benefited from various gifts of books and materials. Substantial and imaginative gifts made possible the creation of the John L. Ross Q.C. fund to support student participation in national moot court and similar competitions and the Honourable R.S. Bowles Q.C. fund for the acquisition by the Library of legal history materials. Several large bequests will in due course support scholarships and visiting professorships. Generally, there was a heightened recognition of and a generous response by alumni and members of the profession to the financial needs of the Faculty. This became particularly evident in 1988-89 in a telephone canvass of graduates, the first phase of a programme (launched within the context of a larger University capital fund-raising campaign) to create a continuing general-purpose endowment fund for the Faculty of Law. The initial response was good, but much remains to be done to meet the need.

In the immediate future, advised by a committee of "Friends of the Faculty," the School will be even more vigorously pursuing a private fund raising programme. This is not easy work. Lawyers, we know, have many community obligations and are beset by appeals for the aid of

many good causes. However, it is to be hoped that in Canada, as has long been the case in the United States, law school graduates will, appreciating the advantages received from their own education and acknowledging an obligation to continue and advance their own profession and the study and improvement of the law, assume a larger voluntary role in the financial support of higher education.

7. *Communications.* Even in a relatively small school, it is sometimes difficult for members to keep in touch with all its activities, the work of colleagues, events within their university and professional communities and new developments and trends in the law and legal history. To foster better communication, the Faculty, through the Legal Research Institute, conducted a number of special faculty seminars and the dean initiated a comprehensive weekly bulletin, now being continued in a somewhat different form.

8. *Appraisal and Planning.* Early in the five-year period under review, the Faculty commenced a comprehensive critical self-assessment. Almost all aspects of its work, organization and policies were reviewed by a number of special committees, reporting to a general committee on which students, the profession and the University were represented. The study, once begun, seemed interminable—and indeed has not even yet resulted in one final report. However, as the work progressed, immediate action was taken to effect various changes that seemed to be desirable, and the sub-committee reports on building needs, admissions policy, library development, and other matters have provided a basic agenda for continuing development and planning.

The external event during the period likely in the longer term to be of greatest significance to the Faculty was the creation, by legislation, following discussions between the Law Society and the then Attorney-General, the Honourable Roland Penner Q.C., of the Manitoba Law Foundation to receive and disburse from banks or other depositaries interest on clients' funds in solicitors' general trust accounts. For some years previous, such interest had been remitted to the Province and divided by the Government, three-quarters to support of the provincial Legal Aid system and one-quarter to the Law Society for its education programmes. Under the new legislation, such interest is payable to the Foundation and in its early years the Foundation, under its first chairman, Professor Jack R. London Q.C. and its executive director, Mr. W.K. Greenaway, took effective steps to improve the yield and prompt remittance.

The Foundation's objectives are to support legal education and scholarship, law libraries, law reform and legal aid. However, under the legislation, peculiar to Manitoba, the Foundation board does not have an unrestricted general authority to determine the allocation of the moneys

it manages. By statute, the greater part (about two-thirds) of the trust fund income received annually is reserved for and divided, by a formula, between Legal Aid Manitoba and the Law Society. It is only over the balance, and any interest it earns on its own deposits of undistributed funds, that the Foundation has a general disposing power. Even that power was restricted, during the first three years of the Foundation's operations, by a government-Law Society concordat, given force by the legislation, directing specific amounts to certain named beneficiaries, which included two special Legal Aid activities, its Public Interest Law Centre and the University Law Centre (legal aid clinic) conducted with the participation of students of the Faculty of Robson Hall.

This unusual legislation has, from our point of view, two undesirable consequences: first, because of the enshrined formula, the Law Society and Legal Aid automatically receive, at the expense of other potential beneficiaries and without assessment of need, substantial, additional moneys and economic conditions and good management by the Foundation increase Foundation revenues from trust fund income. Secondly, there is no special protection or provision, other than \$50,000 per annum that was provided to the Legal Research Institute during the currency of the three-year concordat, for the Faculty of Law and its Law Library, despite the fact that the law school is one of the few organizations, perhaps the only agency, working in all the areas that it is the statutorily mandated entry of the Foundation to support.

The Faculty of Law and Law Library are left in the position of supplicants competing for scarce available funds with all other applicants. Needless to say, in a time in which law is so pervasive, it is not difficult for a host of other bodies—social service agencies, public education groups, native organizations, and so forth—to frame applications for support of projects with some law-related aspects, and inevitably the result has sometimes been that the quantity of funds requested from the Foundation has exceeded the moneys it has available to grant, after Legal Aid and the Law Society have taken their large cuts. It is not too severe to say that in looking out for their respective pecuniary interests in the discussions that preceded the legislation, the Law Society and the Government may have taken all too short-sighted a view of the long-term public interest (and professional interest) in ensuring adequate support for legal education and research.

That said, it must immediately be acknowledged that, even though relatively small in proportion to the total trust fund interest income, foundation grants have enormously benefited the Faculty during a period of severely straitened circumstances and that the Foundation Board, within the limits imposed on it, has been prompt, generous and imaginative in aid of legal studies. The annual grants to the Legal

Research Institute, since continued by the Board, and emergency and subsequent grants to the Law Library, have been particularly appreciated, and other grants have supported computer access to legal data banks, establishment of a graduate fellowship, participation in moot competitions, private fundraising, and publication of the Manitoba Law Journal.

Over the past five years, applications for the First year places (ninety in the full-time LL.B. programme and five in the half-time LL.B. programme) have generally continued to increase.

One of the merits, or at least pleasant features, of a smaller law school is that students come to know each other well and to take part together in many activities, academic and extra-curricular. The lively classes of recent years have continued well-established student activities (such as the traditional Friday-afternoon curling, exchange visits with students of the University of North Dakota, and the annual Christmas party for children of students and faculty), and they have initiated some new ventures, such as an occasional newsletter ("The Cimator"), a Glee Club, a yearly "Coffee House" at which various talents in music and performance are displayed, and participation in the national "Law Games." The more robust (and ribald) "Beer n' Skits" fluctuates wildly from year to year in levels of taste and talent but carries on.

The *Manitoba Law Journal*, edited by a student board advised by Professor J.C. Irvine (himself editor of *Current Cases in the Law of Torts*) has achieved a more stable, if not adequate, financial footing, established a new and more attractive format, and has begun an annual special issue on developments in Manitoba laws and legal institutions.

For more than a dozen years, each summer a group of students have conducted work in public legal education under the name of "P.L.E.A." (Public Legal Education Activities). Pioneers in this field in Manitoba, they have produced valuable materials in support of law courses in public schools, columns on law for newspapers, pamphlets on aspects of the law for distribution to consumers, farmers, employees and others through government agencies or consumer organizations, legal information in various languages for immigrants, and videotapes or films on law for young people. Some of their work was adopted and republished by the later-formed, more broadly based, Community Legal Education Association. In future, under recently concluded agreements, CLEA will continue, more or less as an autonomous unit, under the general aegis of CLEA, participating with CLEA in the formulation and conduct of its programme.

For some years, on a shoestring budget or no budget at all, the Faculty, and particularly Professors Dale Gibson and Cameron Harvey, with substantial assistance from Lee Gibson, have worked to develop an

archive of materials on the history of the laws and legal profession of Manitoba. This collection has already proved its usefulness to legal scholars and will become increasingly important as the School carries out its interest to encourage further the study of Western Canadian legal history. In recent years, the archival collection has been supplemented by the beginnings of a small "museum" collection of legal gowns and various interesting objects. From these collections, Professor Harvey regularly prepares displays that students and visitors find instructive and entertaining.

The faculty have continued the School's tradition of participation in public service, law reform, and national organizations concerned with law and legal education. Various members have served on the provincial Law Reform Commission or as representatives of the Commission on national committees studying reform of the law in various areas, on the Public Utilities Board, the Land Value Appraisal Commission, the national task force on day care, the national joint committee on legal education of the council of Canadian Law Deans and the Federation of Law Societies, the board of the Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice, the Advisory Panel of the Western Judicial Centre, the University's Board of Governors, national sections of the Canadian Bar Association, and so on. In the current year, Professor Linda Vincent is president of the Canadian Association of Law Teachers, which, along with other Learned Societies, met in Manitoba in 1985.

It has been gratifying to their colleagues to have seen the academic and other contributions of members of the Faculty receive recognition. Professor Dale Gibson was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, received the award for scholarship of the Law Reform Commission of Canada and the Canadian Association of Law Teachers, and was invited to serve for two years as the first Belzberg Professor of Constitutional Studies in the University of Alberta. Professor C.H.C. Edwards Q.C., Chairman of the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, was honoured as Dean-Emeritus of the Faculty by the University. Professor Cameron Harvey was appointed a Queen's Counsel. University awards were given to Dr. Bryan Schartz for scholarship and to Professor Arthur Braid for manifold contributions to university development. Professor Alvin Esau, who has done pioneering work in the study of issues of professional standards, governance and ethics, was invited to lecture on those themes to the University of Victoria as the Lansdown Lecturer.

We were greatly pleased when the Rt. Hon. Brian Dickson, Chief Justice of Canada (and a former trustee of the Manitoba Law School and chairman of the University Board of Governors) and the Hon. Sam Freedman, retired Chief Justice of Manitoba and a former Chancellor,

accepted appointment, in the Faculty of Law, as the University's first (and, so far, only) Honourary Professors. Our Faculty Council has been assisted by the participation of the Hon. Otto Lang, P.C., Q.C., a former Minister of Justice and chairman of the University of Manitoba Transport Institute and of the Professor Morley Gorsky of the University of Western Ontario while he served as Director of Education for the Law Society of Manitoba.

The Faculty remained stable and relatively unchanged during the period. We appreciated, before they left us for other things, the services of Patricia Carlson and, as a part-time member of the Faculty while he was a research associate in the Transport Institute, Alex Phillips. We have been pleased to be joined by Neil Campbell as Chief Law Librarian and Gordon Campbell as Research and Reference Librarian, and, on the faculty, by Jill Sinkwich, Karen Busby, Alison Diduck, and Lee Stuesser.

The Faculty also sustained grave losses in the retirement of Gordon Dilts Q.C., the departure to other responsibilities of Denis Marshall and John Davis, and the death of Keith Turner Q.C. Professor Dilts, who joined the School after a distinguished career as counsel, created in Manitoba a remarkably comprehensive and effective programme in Litigation which gave many graduates, now well established as leading counsel, their first experience of advocacy. Hundreds of graduates and practitioners gathered to honour him at a retirement dinner. Professor Marshall, now Law Librarian at Queen's University, and Mr. Davis, now Law Librarian at the University of Victoria, were our Chief Librarian and Reference Librarian and led the library and indeed the Faculty into the new era of computer information services. The late Keith Turner was greatly respected to the School as a teacher and colleague and in the profession as a counsel and leader. He had, among many services and achievements, been President of the Law Society and a Uniformity Commissioner.

Legal education in Manitoba, and indeed in all of Canada, lost a stalwart and enlightened friend in the untimely death of Mr. Justice Roy J. Matas of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Matas was the organizing chairman of the first national conference on legal education, held in Winnipeg in 1984. In a remarkable tribute, Canadian law schools across the country joined to establish a scholarship fund in his memory.

We also noted with regret the passing of the Hon. Gordon Cowan, retired Chief Justice of the Trial Division in Nova Scotia. As a young man, he had briefly been a member of the Faculty of the Manitoba Law School, 1939-41.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1984 to 1989 was Trevor Anderson, whose Associate Deans in that period were Professor Janet Baldwin, then Professor Linda Vincent, and then again Professor

Baldwin. In July, 1989, the deanship was assumed by the Hon. Roland Penner Q.C. Dean Penner, a long-time member of the Faculty, is a past president of the Canadian Association of University Teachers and a former chairman of the Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba. Prior to the change of government in 1988, he was, while on leave from the Faculty, a member of the legislature and Attorney-General and later Minister of Education in the government of Premier Howard Pawley. Professor Cameron Harvey Q.C. has accepted appointment as Associate Dean. Throughout the past ten year, the deans of the Faculty have been enormously helped by an extraordinarily dedicated and capable principal administrative assistant, Mrs. Lorrie McLaren; when she retires from that position in 1990, students and Faculty will much feel the loss of so helpful a friend and counsellor.

One of the first and most agreeable duties of the new dean was to preside over a symposium (on the future of legal practice and of legal education) and a grand formal dinner to launch a year of special seminars and other activities to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first lectures in the Manitoba Law School in October, 1914. Fittingly, some of these projects concern legal history and others will consider the future development of laws and the legal system to cope with challenges presented by social and technological change.

The Faculty also faces a number of difficult challenges, in the years immediately ahead.

It may be predicted that the financial plight of the University will not improve and may become worse. This will give rise to many difficulties to be addressed in a practical way by the new Dean and his colleagues. These matters will include stepping up the search for endowment and special funds; supplementing and re-organising the Faculty administration, now insufficient to meet the increased scale and variety of the School's programmes and activities; and coping with various limitations resulting from increasingly inadequate space and facilities, while planning and making the case for the building additions needed with increasing urgency to resolve the problem.

The Faculty will also be reviewing its curriculum and considering a number of issues raised for discussion by its recent (and ongoing) general review of its programmes and operations, including admissions policy and limits, new areas for teaching and scholarship, and a larger or special role for the Faculty in continuing or advanced professional education. One continuing concern of the School will be to work with the University Libraries and the Law Librarian to ensure the continuing development of library by collection and services, a task likely to be made difficult both by inadequacy of budgets and continuing changes in technological capacities and methods for preserving and using legal

information. The Faculty will also wish to press strongly ahead its recent initiatives to promote legal research and publication, and to reinforce its scholarly work by strengthening, and perhaps establishing some defined focus or points of specialization, in its graduate programme. It seems probable that in the next five years, unlike those just past, there will be some new opportunities to make appointments to the Faculty. Few decisions are more important to a school, or have greater and longer impact on its character and quality, than those made with respect to appointment and tenure, a point well appreciated by the responsible Faculty committee.

It would be pleasant to be able to report that shortages of funds, space and material have been or are likely soon to be overcome. Unfortunately, those problems are likely to continue. However, undaunted and in good heart, Dean Penner and his colleagues have already begun to confront the challenges and opportunities of the new decade, and it may be expected that five years hence there will be more to report on solid work and steady progress in legal education and research in the University of Manitoba Faculty of Law.