

MINUTES OF CONVOCATION

Friday, 23rd May, 1997
9:00 a.m.

PRESENT:

The Treasurer (E. Susan Elliott), Aaron, Adams, Angeles, Armstrong, Arnup, Backhouse, Banack, Bobesich, Carey, Carpenter-Gunn, Carter, R. Cass, Chahbar, Cole, Copeland, Cronk, Curtis, DelZotto, Eberts, Epstein, Farquharson, Feinstein, Furlong, Gottlieb, Harvey, Jarvis, Krishna, Lamek, Lamont, Lawrence, MacKenzie, Manes, Marrocco, Millar, Murphy, Murray, O'Brien, O'Connor, Pepper, Puccini, Ross, Ruby, Sachs, Sealy, Stomp, Strosberg, Swaye, Wardlaw, Wilson, Wright and Yachetti.

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IN PUBLIC

.....

The reporter was sworn.

DRAFT MINUTES OF CONVOCATION - April 24th and 25th, 1997

It was moved by Ms. Ross, seconded by Ms. Curtis that the Draft Minutes of Convocation for April 24th and 25th be adopted.

Carried

(see Draft Minutes in Convocation file)

THE DRAFT MINUTES WERE ADOPTED

NOMINATIONS FOR TREASURER

The Secretary filed the following nominations for Treasurer pursuant to Rule 19:

Harvey Strosberg -	moved by:	Philip Epstein
	seconded by:	Harriet Sachs
Tom Carey -	moved by:	Mary Eberts
	seconded by:	Helene Puccini
		Gary Lloyd Gottlieb

TREASURER'S REMARKS

The Treasurer welcomed everyone to the Law Society's Bicentennial at Niagara-on-the-Lake and gave a brief history of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

REPORT OF THE ADMISSIONS AND EQUITY COMMITTEE

Meeting of May 8th, 1997

Mr. Epstein presented for Convocation's approval the proposals respecting the Phase Three Requirements for Standing and Licensing Examination Rules.

Admissions and Equity Committee
May 8, 1997

REPORT TO CONVOCATION

Purpose of Report: Decision Making

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TERMS OF REFERENCE/COMMITTEE PROCESS

1. The Admissions & Equity Committee (the "Committee") met on May 8, 1997. Committee members in attendance were Philip Epstein (Chair), Robert Armstrong (Vice-chair), Nancy Backhouse (Vice-chair), Nora Angeles, Tom Carey, Marshall Crowe, Allan Lawrence, Frank Marrocco, and Harriet Sachs. The Treasurer also attended a portion of the meeting. Staff in attendance were Meg Angevine, Ian LeBane, Laura Cohen, Thomas Kowall, Mary Shena, Lynn Silkauskas, Elliot Spears, Sophia Sperdakos, and Sheena Weir.
2. The Committee is reporting on two matters it considered. It seeks Convocation's approval of its proposals respecting the following matters:
 - Approval of Phase Three Requirements for Standing; and
 - Approval of certain Licensing Examination Rules.

APPROVAL OF PHASE THREE REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDING

A. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE ISSUE

3. The Phase Three Requirements for Standing govern the requirements for passing Phase Three of the Bar Admission Course. This is the four month teaching term of the Bar Admission Course that follows articling and includes licensing examinations.
4. The Committee considered the draft Phase Three Requirements for Standing and proposes that:

- a) Convocation approve the Phase Three Requirements for Standing contained in Appendix 1 to this report; and
- b) in addition, that Convocation approve the Phase Three Requirements for Standing without the necessity of their being returned annually for approval of Convocation unless changes are being recommended.

B. BACKGROUND/OPTIONS

5. Section 10 of the *Law Society Act* provides that benchers are to govern the affairs of the Society, including "the call of persons to practise at the bar...and their admission and enrolment to practise as solicitors". Since fulfilling the requirements of the Phase Three Requirements for Standing is a necessary step toward being admitted to the bar, approval of the Requirements for Standing is within the jurisdiction of Convocation.
6. The former Legal Education Committee considered the Phase Three Requirements for Standing annually and recommended their approval to Convocation.
7. The Phase Three Requirements for Standing set out the rules concerning the passing standard for the course, the consequences of failure, the attendance requirement, guidelines for granting exceptions to the attendance requirement, grounds upon which special accommodation is granted, and consequences to students who violate applicable rules.
8. With some drafting changes, the proposed 1997 Phase Three Requirements for Standing are comparable to those approved in 1996.
9. The Committee is of the view that annual approval of the Phase Three Requirements for Standing should be unnecessary unless there are changes to them that affect their substantive content. Provided the content remains essentially the same, Convocation's authority over call to the bar requirements remains in place without it having to review the requirements annually.
10. For this reason, the Committee proposes that Convocation approve the 1997 Phase Three Requirements for Standing and state that the Requirements do not need to be returned to Convocation annually for approval unless changes to the Requirements for Standing are being recommended.

11. APPROVAL OF CERTAIN LICENSING EXAMINATION RULES

A. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE ISSUE

12. Students in Phase Three of the Bar Admission Course are required to sit licensing examinations in Accounting, Business Law, Civil Litigation, Criminal Procedure, Estate Planning and Administration, Family Law, Professional Responsibility and Practice Management, Public Law, and Residential Real Estate.
13. In 1996 changes were made to the policies and marking procedures for the licensing examinations, following significant research, consultation with an examination expert, and deliberation by the Legal Education Committee. The changes were approved by Convocation in June 1996.
14. The changes were published and distributed to Bar Admission Course students in a booklet entitled "Guide to the Licensing Examinations for the 38th Bar Admission Course." The guide set out those changes approved by Convocation, as well background information and certain procedures for the administration of the examinations. The Guide is to be updated annually.
15. Because certain aspects of the procedures for the administration of examinations have the potential to affect substantive rights of students, it is appropriate that they also be approved by Convocation, on recommendation of the Committee. This is in keeping with the Committee's mandate "to develop, for Convocation's approval, policies to ensure that the accreditation process operates in a reliable, fair, open, and equitable manner".

B. ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

16. The Committee considered certain draft rules relating to examination procedures and recommends the approval of those rules set out in Appendix 2. These are similar in nature to the procedures followed in 1996.
17. Convocation is requested to approve the licensing examination rules set out in Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 1 - PHASE THREE REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDING

BAR ADMISSION COURSE

GENERAL

Definitions

1. In the requirements for standing,
- (1) "Course" refers to any educational unit of Phase Three including Business Law, Civil Litigation, Criminal Procedure, Estate Planning and Administration, Family Law, Professional Responsibility and Practice Management, Public Law and Residential Real Estate.
 - (2) "Licensing examination" refers to a summative test administered in Accounting, Business Law, Civil Litigation, Criminal Procedure, Estate Planning and Administration, Family Law, Professional Responsibility and Practice Management, Public Law and Residential Real Estate, and any special or supplemental examination.
 - (3) "Registrar" is the person designated by the Director of Bar Admissions to perform the duties of the Registrar.

Pass Standing

2. To satisfactorily complete Phase Three, a student must pass,
- (1) the course work for each course, and
 - (2) each licensing examination.

Fail Standing

3. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a student who has not successfully completed Phase Three must repeat Phase Three in its entirety.
- (2) A student who otherwise satisfies the requirements for achieving a pass standing in Phase Three, but fails one licensing examination, may repeat the course requirements related to the one failed licensing examination and write the licensing examination at the next scheduled date.
- (3) A student who is unsuccessful in repeating Phase Three under subsection (1) or (2) may repeat Phase Three again, but only in its entirety, and only after satisfying the Registrar by a written application that a significant change in circumstances will likely result in successful completion of Phase Three.

COURSE WORK

Course Assignments

4. To pass the course work for each course, a student must,
 - (1) pass each skills assessment,
 - (2) participate fully and in a professional manner, and
 - (3) satisfy the attendance requirement.

Late Submission or Completion of Skills Assessment

5. A student who does not complete an oral skills assessment or submit a written skills assessment at the prescribed time fails that skills assessment.

Attendance Requirement - Permitted Absence

6. A student may be absent for no more than five full or partial classes during Phase Three, of which not more than two full or partial classes may be in any one course.

Relief from Consequence

7. (1) Upon written application, the Registrar may relieve a student from the consequence of late submission or completion of a skills assessment, or unpermitted absence, only if satisfied that the lateness or absence is,
 - (a) an exceptional occurrence, and
 - (b) due to a significant medical or compassionate reason that is not employment-related.
- (2) Prior to granting the relief noted in subsection (1), the Registrar may require the student to satisfactorily complete additional course assignments.
- (3) The Registrar may require the student to provide documents substantiating the application for relief.

Supplemental Course Assignments

8. (1) A student who fails course assignments or additional course assignments may complete supplemental assignments in a maximum of two courses.
- (2) A student who fails course assignments or additional course assignments in more than two courses is withdrawn immediately from the Bar Admission Course.
- (3) A student who fails supplemental course assignments may apply in writing to the Registrar for permission to complete additional supplemental assignments.
- (4) The Registrar may grant the application only if satisfied that the student failed to satisfactorily complete assignments due to a significant medical or compassionate reason that is not employment-related.
- (5) The Registrar may require the student to provide documents substantiating the application to be permitted supplemental course assignments.

- (6) A student must apply to undertake assigned supplemental course assignments within five business days after the day on which the fail grade is released.
- (7) A student is not permitted a third attempt at supplemental course assignments.
- (8) A student must pay a fee for any supplemental course assignments.

LICENSING EXAMINATIONS

Licensing Examination Schedule

- 9. (1) Subject to subsection (4), a student must write each licensing examination at the regular sitting.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), a student must write each special and supplemental examination at the first sitting of special and supplemental examinations.
- (3) A student who does not write a licensing examination at the required time is assigned a grade of fail for that examination.
- (4) A student may apply in writing to the Registrar for permission to reschedule a licensing examination for a time other than the next sitting.
- (5) The Registrar may grant the application only if satisfied that the application is based on a significant medical or compassionate reason that is not employment-related.
- (6) The Registrar may require a student to provide documents substantiating the application to reschedule a licensing examination.
- (7) A student must apply to reschedule a licensing examination at least five business days before the licensing examination or as reasonably close to five days as possible.

Supplemental Examination

- 10. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a student who fails a licensing examination may write the next supplemental examination.
- (2) A student who fails a supplemental examination may apply in writing to the Registrar for permission to write a second supplemental examination.
- (3) The Registrar may grant the permission to write a second supplemental examination only if satisfied that the application is based on a significant medical or compassionate reason that is not employment-related.
- (4) The Registrar may require a student to provide documents substantiating the application to write a second supplemental examination.
- (5) A student must apply to write a second supplemental examination within five business days after the day on which the fail grade is released.
- (6) A student who fails a second supplemental examination is not permitted a third attempt at the supplemental examination.
- (7) A student must pay a fee for each supplemental or second supplemental examination.

REGRADING OF FAILED LICENSING EXAMINATION

Regraded Failed Licensing Examination

- 11. (1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), a student who fails a licensing examination, but receives a grade equal to or greater than 90 per cent of the passing score for that examination, will automatically have the examination regraded.
- (2) The grade assigned on the regrading is final, and reasons for the assigned grade will not be provided.
- (3) Licensing examinations that are computer scored are not regraded.

- (4) The licensing examination in Accounting is not regraded, but students may write a supplemental Accounting examination in accordance with section 10.
- (5) There is no other review and no appeal from a failed licensing examination.

APPLICATION FOR ACCOMMODATION

Application to Registrar

12. (1) A student who is at a disadvantage by reason of family status or a disability as defined by the *Ontario Human Rights Code* in completing Phase Three may apply in writing to the Registrar for accommodation.
- (2) "Family status" means the status of being in a parent-child relationship.
- (3) The written application must propose the accommodation intended to minimize the disadvantage.
- (4) A student must apply in sufficient time to permit the accommodation to be made.
- (5) The Registrar may require the student to provide documents substantiating the application.
- (6) The Registrar will advise the student in writing what accommodation, if any, has been granted.

ACADEMIC OFFENCES

Academic Offences

13. A student must not obtain or give improper assistance in completing skills assessments or licensing examinations. Improper assistance includes copying any part of another person's work, or consulting or collaborating with another person beyond the preparatory or discussion stages of skills assessments, except as expressly permitted by written instructions from the course instructor.
14. A student must comply with all licensing examination-related procedures and instructions, including oral instructions given by examination staff.

Consequence of Breach

15. Contravention of section 13 or 14 will result in a fail standing in Phase Three and disciplinary action pursuant to section 38 of the *Law Society Act*.

APPENDIX 2 - LICENSING EXAMINATION RULES

The Licensing Examination Rules ensure that examinations are conducted fairly and securely.

Arrival and Eligibility

- Licensing examinations begin promptly at 10:00 a.m. and last two and one half hours. Candidates, even if they have completed the examination, are not permitted to leave the examination room prior to the conclusion of the examination at 12:30 p.m.
- Candidates should arrive for the examination at 9:00 a.m. to complete the process of verifying their eligibility to write the examination. Prior to writing the examination, candidates must produce their Bar Admission Course student cards and photo identification acceptable to the Examination Supervisor. Candidates who do not produce this identification will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to write the examination.

- Candidates writing in Toronto and arriving late for the examination must report to the BAC Office at Osgoode Hall, 130 Queen Street West, and should, if possible, telephone (416) 947-3419 in advance of their arrival advising the Examination Supervisor that they will be late. Candidates arriving late in London and Ottawa must report to the Examination Supervisor.
- Candidates arriving late for an examination are not permitted additional writing time, and must stop writing at 12:30 p.m. with all other candidates. Exceptions are made at the discretion of the Examination Supervisor when weather conditions or public emergencies directly and substantially interfere with candidate access to the examination site.
- Candidates are required to complete the information section and sign the declaration on the envelope prior to commencing the examination.

Conduct During the Examination

- The Examination Supervisor has the authority to remove any individual from the examination room who, in the judgment of the Examination Supervisor, is disrupting or compromising the examination process. The Registrar or designate is the sole and final interpreter and arbiter of these rules and policies.
- Candidates must display their Bar Admission Course student cards and their photo identification on the table in front of them throughout the examination.
- The examination is distributed in an examination envelope placed in front of each seat. Candidates may not remove the examination from the envelope until authorized to do so by the Examination Supervisor. Removing or attempting to remove the examination from the examination envelope before authorization is given by the Examination Supervisor will result in expulsion from the examination room and an automatic fail grade for the examination.
- Candidates are prohibited from making any mark on the examination or on their answer sheet which identifies them by name or in any other way. This ensures that the examination markers do not know the identity of the candidate who has written the examination that they are grading.
- Examination Staff is not permitted to answer questions about the examination or explain the examination questions.
- A candidate who (i) requests or obtains assistance with the examination from another person or (ii) provides, or attempts to provide, assistance with the examination to another candidate while the examination is being conducted, will be expelled from the examination room and will receive an automatic fail grade for the examination.
- Examination Staff should be immediately advised if an examination is illegible, is missing pages, or has similar physical production flaws.
- All licensing examinations are open-book, and during the examination, candidates writing an examination may use printed material they have brought into the examination room. Because extra copies of course materials are not available at the examination site, candidates should ensure that they bring with them the written materials they plan to use during the examination.

- During the examination, candidates are not permitted to share any material or equipment with other candidates. Candidates sharing material or equipment, or attempting to do so, will be expelled from the examination room and will receive an automatic fail grade for the examination.
- Devices such as computers (laptop/notebook), pagers, electronic day planners, telephones, or other electronic equipment, which can receive, store, process, or transmit information that could be used to assist answering the examination questions, are not permitted in the examination room. Candidates using or attempting to use these devices will be expelled from the examination room and will receive an automatic fail grade for the examination. The only exception to this rule is that candidates may use electronic calculators, provided that the calculator has only mathematical features.
- Candidates with special needs as defined under the *Ontario Human Rights Code* may write to the Registrar requesting accommodation regarding the use of a computer supplied by the Law Society of Upper Canada to write their examination.

Leaving During the Examination

- Candidates removing, or attempting to remove, any examination, in whole or in part, from the examination room during or after the examination will receive an automatic fail grade for the examination. Should this offence occur during the examination, the candidate will be expelled from the examination room.
- Temporary absences to use the washroom during the examination are permitted only under the supervision of Examination Staff. Candidates must submit all of their examination materials to Examination Staff prior to leaving the examination room, and collect those materials when they return.
- Candidates taken ill during the examination, who receive permission from the Examination Staff to leave during the examination, must hand in their examination materials and report at once to the Examination Supervisor.
- Candidates providing the Registrar with a medical certificate within 48 hours of the examination that certifies that their illness prevented them from completing the examination, may, at the discretion of the Registrar, write a Special Examination at the next scheduled sitting. Permission from the Registrar to write Special Examinations is subject to the Requirements for Standing.

When the Examination Concludes

- Candidates writing the examination must stop writing *immediately* when the Examination Supervisor announces that the examination is over. Candidates failing to stop writing when directed will receive an automatic fail grade for the examination.
- At the conclusion of the examination, the examination must be sealed in the examination envelope and submitted as directed by the Examination Supervisor. Failure to follow these directions will result in an automatic fail grade for the examination.

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It was moved by Mr. Epstein, seconded by Mr. Marrocco that Convocation approve the 1997 Phase Three Requirements for Standing and the licensing examination rules set out in Appendix 2 of the Report.

Carried

THE REPORT WAS ADOPTED

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Meeting of May 8th, 1997

Mr. Murray presented the recommendation respecting the new banking resolution for approval by Convocation.

Finance and Audit Committee
May 8, 1997

Report to Convocation

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BANKING SERVICES CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT 4

TERMS OF REFERENCE/COMMITTEE PROCESS

The Finance and Audit Committee ("the Committee") met on May 8, 1997. In attendance were R. Murray (Chair), A. Chahbar, G. Farquharson, A. Feinstein, P. Furlong, J. Harvey, V. Krishna, D. Murphy, P.B.C. Pepper, T. Stomp, G. Swaye, J. Wardlaw, R. Wilson, and B. Wright.

Staff in attendance were J. Saso, W. Tysall, D. Carey, and R. White. Also in attendance was D. Porter of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan.

1. The Committee has one matter that requires Convocation's approval:
 - Appointment of a new banker.
2. This report contains:
 - a report from the Chief Financial Officer recommending a banking resolution to appoint a new banker for the Law Society (pages 4 - 5),
 - banking Certificate of Agreement (pages 6 - 11),
3. The Chief Financial Officer presented a report recommending that the Law Society appoint a new banker. A new banking resolution was also tabled.

Recommendations:

4. The Finance and Audit Committee recommends that Convocation approve the following banking resolution:

"Be it resolved that the Bank of Montreal be appointed as the Banker

23rd May, 1997

of The Law Society of Upper Canada and, in that capacity, perform all banking business as directed by the Officers of The Law Society of Upper Canada and in accordance with The Certificate and Agreement attached to this report."

Attached to the original Report in Convocation file, copies of:

- (1) Copy of a memorandum from Ms. Wendy Tysall to the Chair and Members of the Finance and Audit Committee dated May 1, 1997 re: Banking services. (pages 4 - 5)
- (2) Copy of the banking services Certificate and Agreement. (pages 6 - 11)

It was moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Feinstein that the following banking resolution be approved:

"Be it resolved that the Bank of Montreal be appointed as the Banker of The Law Society of Upper Canada and, in that capacity, perform all banking business as directed by the Officers of The Law Society of Upper Canada and in accordance with The Certificate and Agreement attached to this report."

Carried

THE REPORT WAS ADOPTED

EQUITY ISSUES IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Mr. Epstein introduced the Bicentennial Report and Recommendations on Equity Issues in the Legal Profession and paid tribute to those people responsible for the Report.

Ms. Sachs and Ms. Backhouse presented the two Reports and the 16 recommendations for approval by Convocation.

The Treasurer presented the Admissions and Equity Report which dealt with the incorporation of the recommendations in the Bicentennial Report to the Policy Governance model.

A debate followed.

Consideration of the Bicentennial Report on Equity Issues in the Legal Profession

Admissions and Equity Committee
May 23, 1997

Report to Convocation

Purpose of Report: Decision Making

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BICENTENNIAL REPORT ON EQUITY ISSUES IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

BACKGROUND

1. In 1990 the Law Society undertook a research project to conduct a retrospective examination of the career experiences of women and men in the legal profession. The report containing the results of the project, entitled Transitions in the Legal Profession ("Transitions"), was released in 1991.
2. In 1995-96 the former Women in the Legal Profession Committee, with Convocation's approval, undertook to follow up on Transitions through the Ontario Transitions Re-Contact Survey.
3. The report on the results of the follow-up survey, Barriers and Opportunities Within Law: Women in a Changing Legal Profession ("Barriers and Opportunities"), prepared by Dr. Fiona Kay, has been completed and is before Convocation.
4. From 1991 until the end of 1996 the former Equity in Legal Education and Practice Committee of Convocation worked to identify policy initiatives and action plans whose purpose is to advance equity and diversity within the profession.
5. In its issues priority list provided to Convocation in January 1997, the Admissions and Equity Committee indicated that in furtherance of its mandate to develop policies for Convocation's approval to promote equity in legal education and practice it would:
 - a) develop a plan of action and recommendations evolving from the follow-up survey to Transitions; and
 - b) develop a plan of action for the promotion of equity in legal education and practice.
6. Convocation approved the completion of this work.

NATURE OF THE REPORT

7. The report before Convocation, entitled Bicentennial Report and Recommendations on Equity Issues in the Legal Profession, ("Equity Report") represents an historical analysis of the Law Society's role in equity to date, an analysis of the Barriers and Opportunities findings, and a plan for the future.

8. The recommendations consider the Law Society's role and its responsibility in the advancement of equity and diversity. As the governor of the profession in the public interest, the Law Society occupies a variety of roles including that of policy maker, resource to the public and the profession, regulator, and educator. It is also an employer.
9. The recommendations seek to provide a coherent approach to developing new, and implementing existing, policies with the goal of advancing equity and diversity within the legal profession.
10. The Equity Report contains 16 recommendations for action ranging from broad policy recommendations for the Law Society to more specific goals for individual Law Society programs.

POLICY GOVERNANCE AND THE EQUITY REPORT

11. Through its previous policy statements the Law Society has already made a commitment to the elimination of discriminatory practices within the legal profession and to the goals of equity and diversity within the legal profession.
12. The Equity Report's conclusion, however, is that to fulfil this commitment, the Law Society must do more to translate policy statements into results and ensure that its leadership on this issue is evident.
13. By addressing the report's recommendations in the language of Policy Governance Convocation will integrate the advancement of equity into the fabric of the Law Society.
14. The commitment of Convocation to bringing about results on accepted principles, or Ends, will be demonstrated through the articulation of Executive Limitations and Monitoring provisions designed to ensure operational commitment as well.
15. An examination of the Equity Report's recommendations demonstrates that each falls into one of three categories:
 - a) overarching Policy Statements that can properly be expressed as Ends statements; (Recommendations 1, 5, 7, 11)
 - b) measures of accountability for producing results that can properly be expressed to the CEO as Executive Limitations; (Recommendations 2, 3, 6, 8-16) and
 - c) measures for evaluating and reviewing progress that can properly be expressed as methods by which to Monitor CEO performance (included within Executive Limitations). (Recommendations 3, 4)
16. If approved by Convocation these Ends and Executive Limitations, (including Monitoring provisions), will be incorporated into the Law Society's governance policies.

CONSIDERATION BY CONVOCATION

17. Convocation is asked to consider the Policy Governance Policies set out in Appendix A, which were developed from the recommendations in the Equity Report.
18. The Admissions and Equity Committee proposes that Convocation accept the two reports, Barriers and Opportunities Within Law: Women in a Changing Legal Profession and the Bicentennial Report and Recommendations on Equity Issues in the Legal Profession.

19. The Admissions and Equity Committee further proposes that Convocation approve the policies (Ends and Executive Limitations) contained in Appendix A to become part of the Law Society's governance policies.
20. The Admissions and Equity Committee further proposes that Convocation express that, in compliance with the additional Executive Limitations, the 1998 budgeting process include presentation to Convocation on the manner in which the equity ends will be addressed.

APPENDIX A

POLICY GOVERNANCE POLICIES

DERIVED FROM EQUITY REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Each of the recommendations contained in the Equity Report can be expressed as either an End or an Executive Limitation. Accordingly, the Policy Secretariat, together with the benchers involved in the Equity Report and the Treasurer, have reviewed the recommendations and developed the two governing policies that follow.
2. The Ends policy is the first Ends statement to be developed under Policy Governance and, as such, is a "new" policy, although the opening statements in the policy have been previously adopted by Convocation. (see Section II. D of the Equity Report)
3. The Executive Limitation policy amends parts of the existing Executive Limitations by adding new sections to the relevant parts of the policy. No existing Executive Limitations have been deleted.
4. The amendments to the Executive Limitations are set out along with the relevant parts of the section of the existing policy that is being amended. For the full text of the Executive Limitations, benchers are asked to refer to their Governance Policies binder.

POLICY TYPE: ENDS

POLICY TITLE: DISCRIMINATION< EQUITY,
& DIVERSITY IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The Law Society is committed to the elimination of discriminatory practices in the legal profession.

The Law Society is committed to the achievement of equity and diversity within the legal profession.

Major components of these commitments are:

- A. Law Society policies that:
 1. are directed at the elimination of discriminatory practices within the legal profession; and
 2. promote the achievement of equity and diversity within the legal profession. [Recommendation 1]
- B. Demonstrable results both internally, at the organizational and bencher level, and in relation to the legal profession.
- C. Support for the legal profession's own pursuit of equity and diversity goals, through cooperation and consultation with other organizations to develop and maintain the tools to function as a resource for the profession. [Recommendation 5]

- D. In Law Society governance structures and mechanisms, inclusion of wide and diverse representation of groups within the legal profession. [Recommendation 7]
1. A systematic process for ensuring that appointment to committees, Task Forces, working groups, and other appointments do not result in barriers to participation on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.
 2. Analysis of the extent to which demands on benchers hinder full participation of equality-seeking groups as benchers including:
 - a. Time commitments
 - b. Travel commitments
 - c. Financial impact
 3. Policies to encourage participation of equality-seeking groups as benchers.
- E. In Law Society regulatory structures, inclusion of provisions designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. [Recommendations 1 and 11]

POLICY TYPE: EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS

POLICY TITLE: AMENDMENTS

(Excerpts from existing sections are in italics. Cross-referencing to the Equity Report recommendations has been included.)

A. Budgeting

- 1.0 Unless directed by Convocation, the Chief Executive Officer shall not:
...
.present a budget without:
 .a reasonable projection of revenues & expenses.
 .disclosure of planning assumptions.
 .disclosure of operating and capital items.
 .dedication of appropriate human and financial resources to implement Convocation's Ends policies. [Recommendation 6]

D. Human Resources Principles

The Law Society should pursue equity standards for its own staff that will make it a model for the profession as an employer. Accordingly, [Recommendation 15]

(Sections 1.0 - 1.5 remain the same)

- 1.6 The CEO shall not operate without developing guidelines for hiring outside counsel that ensure that work is fairly allocated among members of the legal profession.
- 1.7 The CEO shall not operate without examining whether or not the Law Society should develop a contract compliance program that would have the effect of requiring firms and organizations with which it does business to have in place practices that meet diversity and equity requirements. [Recommendation 16]

F. Communication and Support to Convocation

1.0 The CEO must provide Convocation with sufficient information and advice so that benchers are reasonably informed.

2.0 The CEO must not fail to provide Convocation with regular reports on the effectiveness of current and future equity and diversity initiatives.
[Recommendation 4]

3.0 Convocation has delegated authority to the CEO to implement the policies of Convocation in accordance with the policy entitled "Bencher - Staff Relations: Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer". In the implementation of the Ends policy "Discrimination, Equity, & Diversity in the Legal Profession" the CEO shall not operate without:

1. ongoing evaluation of Law Society programs, services, and activities to ensure they support this Ends Policy, including but not limited to:

(a) ensuring that in the Department of Education (Continuing Legal Education, Bar Admissions, Articling)

(i) Bar Admissions and Continuing Legal Education materials continue to be designed to increase the profession's understanding of equity and diversity issues and are gender neutral,

(ii) with respect to the Bar Admissions and Continuing Legal Education, members of diverse groups continue to be encouraged to participate in design, development, and presentation of materials and courses; and

(iii) the administration of and the requirements for articling and bar admissions do not impact disproportionately on the basis of personal characteristics in Rule 28.

(b) ensuring that in implementing its Requalification policy the Law Society continues to develop a process that is fair and equitable to all members of the profession.

(c) monitoring the effectiveness with which the Law Society is discharging its responsibility as a regulator to eliminate discriminatory practices in the legal profession.

(d) examining the impact of and the barriers presented by the current annual fee structure and considering options for revising the fee structure, if warranted.

(e) continuing to liaise with other groups, including the National Committee on Accreditation, to ensure that the accreditation requirements to enter the profession in Ontario for lawyers with foreign training or Quebec non common law training do not present an unreasonable barrier to entry.

[Recommendations 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]

2. A long-term organizational strategy to implement this Ends Policy, including the dedication of appropriate human and financial resources.

[Recommendation 6 and an overview approach to all the recommendations]

- 3. Sufficient research information and data on the changing demographics of the profession and the impact on the profession of barriers experienced by members of the profession for reasons unrelated to competence, so as to inform Convocation's policy making. [Recommendation 2]

Bicentennial Report and
Recommendations on
Equity Issues
in the Legal Profession
May 1997

Report to Convocation

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. It has been less than ten years since the Law Society of Upper Canada first formalized its commitment to equity issues facing the profession. As is the case for most institutions grappling with equality, the Law Society's first challenge came from a critical mass of women joining the profession in record numbers during the period 1975 - 1990.

2. At that time, women identified a range of issues and barriers affecting their ability to perform to their maximum potential in the workplace. Through the Law Society's research and consultation, hurdles faced by women lawyers were brought to the attention of the profession, thus opening the door for other equality-seeking groups to raise their own experiences of discrimination and harassment.
3. Men and women from all backgrounds and career stages came forward, identifying barriers they faced in entering and remaining in the profession. Aboriginal articling students spoke about the struggle to gain acceptance into mainstream legal fields. Lawyers of colour spoke about blatant examples of mistaken identity where clients, judges, and colleagues assumed they were not lawyers because they "didn't look the part". Gay and lesbian lawyers described job interview questions designed to elicit information about their health and sexual practices. Lawyers with disabilities spoke about watching themselves disappear as colleagues chose to exclude them from work because it was easier than accommodating their needs. Women explained their difficult choice to leave the profession because their firms couldn't provide them with a flexible workplace. Men spoke of the frustration they felt as they observed the different treatment accorded their colleagues, wives, and daughters.
4. Some of these lawyers came forward and participated in Law Society committees. Others spoke compellingly, in public and in private, about the shock they felt when confronted with treatment which could only be explained by prejudice and stereotypes harboured by even well-intentioned colleagues.
5. The stories varied but all shared a common theme: a desire to be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity. Many lawyers described the hurt and anger with which they were now scarred - that a profession that stands for truth and justice could perpetuate, through its preservation of the status quo, roadblocks to the full participation of all members.
6. These lawyers told the Law Society that it has a responsibility to eradicate discrimination within the profession, to govern equitably, and to ensure that all members can rely on their governing body to enforce codes of professional conduct that promote respect and dignity and to discipline infractions. For many benchers, these personal accounts of discrimination were enlightening, forging new alliances in support of Convocation's adoption of ground-breaking Rules of Professional Conduct.
7. In 1997, the Law Society celebrates its Bicentennial and the 100th anniversary of the admission of its first woman member. The spirit and courage of the many lawyers who have confronted inequality is a stalwart legacy to launch the Law Society into the future. This Report is a review of the considerable work accomplished by the Law Society over the past decade and includes recommendations to guide our equity mandate in the years ahead.

II. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WORK OF THE LAW SOCIETY: 1988 TO 1996

-
- A. TWO STANDING COMMITTEES ARE CREATED
 8. In October of 1988, the Law Society's Research and Planning Committee decided to establish a Women in the Legal Profession Subcommittee to consider emerging issues relating to women in the profession. In September

of 1990, the Subcommittee became a standing Committee of Convocation. It was made responsible for "research and policy development in respect of issues relating to women in the legal profession".

9. The Women in the Legal Profession Committee was responsible for all of the research on gender issues and for some of the practical work relating to gender and equity issues undertaken by the Law Society during the period 1988 to 1996.
10. In October 1989, Convocation appointed a special committee to study and make recommendations as to whether the Law Society should establish a program to encourage and assist persons from minority groups that are under-represented in the legal profession in Ontario to become lawyers. *The Report of the Special Committee on Equity in Legal Education and Practice* was adopted by Convocation on March 28, 1991, and the following rule under *The Law Society Act* was added at that time setting out the general mandate of the Equity in Legal Education and Practice Committee ("the Equity Committee") :

The Equity in Legal Education and Practice Committee is responsible to Convocation for the formulation and implementation of policy on equity and legal education and practice.

11. The Equity Committee, mindful of the complementary work of the Women in the Legal Profession Committee, addressed discrimination on the basis of personal characteristics other than sex and family status. Membership included Law Society benchers, government representatives, the Delos Davis Guild, the Black Law Students Association, the Aboriginal Articling Students' Support Council, the Law Deans, and others with an interest and commitment to equity in the legal profession.
12. In September 1996, in a general restructuring of committees to move to the policy governance model, the Women in the Legal Profession Committee and the Equity in Legal Education and Practice Committee were merged into and became a part of the new Admissions and Equity Committee whose mandate includes the "development of policies to promote equity in legal education and practice". To some equality-seeking representatives this had the appearance of a falling away from the Law Society's commitment to seek equity in the legal profession. The merger was supported by some benchers on the condition that a full-time staff person would be employed to deal with equity and gender issues.
13. At the same time the Treasurer appointed an Equity Advisory Committee to act as an expert resource to her on equity issues facing the profession.

B. STUDIES, REPORTS, AND SURVEYS

(i) The 1989 Study of Women in the Legal Profession

14. In 1989 the Law Society examined the employment experience and demographic makeup of its membership. The examination resulted in a number of important findings:
 - During the period 1976 to 1988, there was a tremendous growth in the number of women entering the legal profession. By 1988, women comprised 20% of the legal profession, and 83% of those women were called to the Bar during the period 1978 to 1988.
 - Women in the legal profession were (on average) 7.2 years younger than men in the legal profession. The average age of women and men in the legal profession was 35 years and 42.2 years respectively.

- Women were represented across an array of work settings (including private practice, government, private industry, and non-profit organizations). However, women were more likely than men to be found in work settings other than private practice.
 - Within private practice, fewer women than men were partners and, across all work settings, women were more likely than men to occupy lower positions in the power hierarchy.
15. The examination revealed differences between the career experiences of women and men in the legal profession. However, the examination provided only limited explanations for the differences. Moreover, given the recent entry of women into the legal profession, it was unclear whether or not the career experiences of women and men would ultimately differ or converge once women had spent more time in the legal profession. It was, therefore, concluded that any further examination of the legal profession should aim to explore the career experiences of women and men over time.
- (ii) 1990\91 Transitions in the Ontario Legal Profession
- a) Introduction
16. In 1990 the Law Society undertook a research project that had as its aim conducting a retrospective examination of the career experiences of women and men in the legal profession.
17. The result of the project was a Report released in 1991 entitled *Transitions in the Ontario Legal Profession* ("*Transitions*").
18. The project involved a survey of a random sample of women and men called to the bar during the period 1975 to 1990. Survey questionnaires were sent to 2,358 members--1,597 members responded (a response rate of 68%).
19. The survey was designed to gather information about transitions (or movement) within the legal profession, more particularly, about movement within work settings, movement across work settings (including departures from private practice to other work settings), and departures from the legal profession. The survey was also designed to gather information about the reasons for movement within, and departures from, the legal profession.
- b) Summary of the Main Findings of the Survey
20. The main findings of the report can be summarized as follows:
- A smaller proportion of women than men were starting their careers in private practice. Women who did start their careers in private practice were more likely than men to leave private practice.
 - Women were more likely than men to start their careers in government employment. Women who started their careers in government employment were more likely than men (who also started their careers in government employment) to remain employed by the government.
 - Across all work settings, women were more likely than men to occupy lower positions in the power hierarchy (even when year of call to the Bar was taken into account). This was manifested in two significant ways:

- Women were less likely than men to participate actively in policy decision making. Women were more likely than men to act as advisors to decision makers or not to participate at all in decision making.
- Women were less likely than men to supervise others. Women were more likely than men to be recipients of supervision.
- Work settings lacked a strong support system for members with family responsibilities. While many work settings offered maternity leaves, few offered child care benefits, part-time partnerships, paternity leaves, or job sharing.
- Women were bearing most of the responsibility for child care and home maintenance. While all respondents with family responsibilities reported difficulties balancing career and family responsibilities, women in particular reported difficulties.
- A sizeable proportion of respondents reported perceiving their work environment to be one of unequal opportunity, not only for women but also for other equality-seeking groups.

A sizeable proportion of women reported having experienced sexual discrimination in their careers.

c) Recommendations

21. On the basis of the findings, recommendations for action to correct unjustifiable career differences between women and men were adopted by Convocation. These recommendations included adopting a Statement of Policy, and specific recommendations to deal with lifestyle and alternative career options, alternative work arrangements, parental responsibility policies, temporary absences from practice, discrimination, income, Law Society programs, personnel policies, and further study and research.

(iii) 1992 Survey

22. In 1992 a survey sponsored by the Law Society was conducted by the Black Law Students Association of Canada. The survey of black law students, articling students, and recently called lawyers found that fifty percent of respondents thought they were channelled into particular areas of practice or types of law. Fifty-nine percent of respondents to the 1992 survey believed that certain areas of practice were effectively closed to black lawyers. The areas of law cited most often as not being open to black lawyers were corporate\commercial law and related areas of business law such as securities and taxation.

(iv) 1993\94 Survey

23. In response to complaints from Bar Admission students (including articling students) in 1992, the Law Society conducted a survey of these students in 1993 and 1994 concerning inappropriate comments made and questions asked at articling interviews. Students reported that they were asked questions and subjected to offensive remarks concerning age, sex, family status, parenting obligations, sexual orientation, and heritage and country of origin, among others.

C. THE LAW SOCIETY'S RESPONSE

24. At the same time as the Law Society was working toward raising awareness of equity issues in the legal profession, the Law Society began the long task of examining and altering the ways it governed the profession. The Law Society's goal was to remove those barriers to equal opportunities within the legal profession that lay within its jurisdiction to remove. As a result the following initiatives were introduced:

(i) Equity Audit

At the time that *Transitions* was released, all programs and services delivered by the Law Society were the responsibility of the standing Committees. The recommendations from *Transitions* also identified specific changes to programs and services to be considered by the relevant standing Committees. Each standing Committee of Convocation was asked to consider *Transitions* and identify further matters that required the attention of, and action by, the Committee. In effect, what the standing Committees were asked to do was to conduct an "equity audit" of the programs and services for which they were responsible.

(ii) Reduction in Annual Membership Fee for Members on Parental Leave

In 1992, Convocation approved a reduction in the annual (membership) fee for members on parental leave. Members on parental leave pay a 25% annual membership fee prorated for each month taken for the leave.

(iii) Adoption of Rule 27

In 1992, after extensive consultation with the profession, Convocation adopted a new Rule of Professional Conduct dealing with Sexual Harassment - Rule 27. After the Rule was adopted several educational bulletins were published to educate the profession about the Rule.

(iv) Sexual Harassment Policy

In 1992, Convocation approved "A Recommended Personnel Policy Regarding Employment-Related Sexual Harassment". The policy was distributed to the managing partners of all law firms in Ontario. A version of the policy for small firms was subsequently prepared. In 1996, work was begun on updating both policies. This work has yet to be completed.

(v) Establishment of the Joint Action Committee on Gender Equality

In 1993, the Law Society, in conjunction with other organizations, established the Joint Action Committee on Gender Equality in the Legal Profession, a Committee consisting of various professional legal organizations across Ontario. The mandate of the Committee was to coordinate the efforts of the participating organizations to resolve a number of the issues raised in *Transitions* and by the then ongoing Task Force on Equality and Diversity being undertaken by the Canadian Bar Association. During the period 1993 to 1996, the Law Society contributed funding to the Committee.

(vi) Adoption of Rule 28

In September 1994, after extensive consultation with the profession, Convocation passed Rule 28 on Non-Discrimination. Appendix A contains the text of Rule 28. Rule 28 acknowledges the obligation not to discriminate on the grounds of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, record of offences (as defined in the *Ontario Human Rights Code*), marital status, family status, or disability with respect to professional employment of other lawyers, articling students, or any other person or in professional dealings with other members of the profession or any other person.

Following the introduction of Rule 28 the Equity Committee developed the following educational bulletins to assist members in understanding their obligations under the Rule as well as to assist them in implementing the spirit of Rule 28:

- 1) General Overview;
- 2) Recruitment and Hiring and Rule 28;
- 3) Employment within a Law Firm;
- 4) Rule 28 and Partnership and Relations with Other Members of the Profession; and
- 5) Rule 28 and Accommodation.

(vii) Monitoring Data

In 1996, questions to gather information necessary to monitor the progress of equality-seeking groups in the legal profession were included in a new "membership information form" to be sent to all members.

(viii) Alternative Work Arrangements and Workplace Equity Policies

In 1996 and early 1997, draft recommended personnel policies regarding alternative work arrangements and workplace equity in law firms were prepared. The policies are adaptations of model policies prepared as part of the work of the Canadian Bar Association Task Force on Gender Equality in the Legal Profession. These policies have not yet been approved for dissemination.

(ix) Part-time Practice Option Adopted by LPIC

For 1997, the Lawyers' Professional Indemnity Company is offering members who practise law in private practice on a part-time basis a "part-time practice option". A member who qualifies for the option is eligible for a premium discount of 40% of the base premium. The standard program coverage applies.

(x) Gender Neutral Communications Policy

A gender neutral communications policy was adopted by Convocation in 1989 and applied by it thereafter. In 1990, the policy was sent to all members of the profession and they were encouraged to apply the policy in communications with their colleagues, clients, and members of the public. Through the application of its gender neutral communications policy the Law Society has continued to encourage the use of gender neutral language throughout the legal profession, in the Bar Admission Course, in CLE, and at law schools.

(xi) Law Schools

The Equity Committee liaised with the six Ontario law schools to assist in the development of appropriate policies for the full inclusion of equality-seeking groups in the Law Society's legal education process and in the profession itself. The Equity Committee met annually with all six Law Deans to discuss relevant issues.

(xii) Bar Admission Course

Materials in the Bar Admission Course are revised on an ongoing basis. As they are revised, materials incorporate language and pictorial representation that are gender neutral. Materials also incorporate information on sexual harassment and discrimination. Efforts are also made to ensure that instructors in the Course are representative of all members of the legal profession.

(xiii) Bar Admission Course Funding

The Law Society provides a wide range of funding in the form of awards, bursaries and loans to qualified students in the Bar Admission Course. The Equity Committee oversaw distribution of funds (\$10,000.00 annually) provided by Butterworths Canada Ltd. to each of the six law schools to award to an equity student to assist in financing his or her legal education. The criteria for eligibility include a combination of financial needs, good academic standing, and membership in any group enumerated in the *Human Rights Code*.

(xiv) Accommodation re Mandatory Attendance at the Bar Admission Course

Although mandatory attendance is a component of Phases 1 and 3 of the Bar Admission Course (the teaching term), the Law Society will accommodate qualified students in respect of the mandatory attendance requirement.

(xv) Statistics Re Articling Placements

The Law Society has been keeping statistics on what percentage of unplaced articling students are members of a visible minority group or aboriginal. These statistics demonstrate that both visible minorities and aboriginals are over-represented in the group without articles.

(xvi) Guidelines for Articling Interviews

Guidelines for articling interviews were prepared and distributed by the Law Society in 1993. These guidelines have now been supplanted by Law Society brochures dealing with Rule 28 (non-discrimination).

(xvii) Part-Time Articling

Part-time articling was introduced by the Law Society in 1992.

(xviii) Law Society's Placement Service

The Law Society's placement service assists students in securing articling positions. Students disadvantaged by the process for reasons unrelated to competence are assisted to compete fairly in the articling recruitment process. An articling placement mentoring service is in place, as well as sessions on effective approaches to finding articling positions.

(xix) Sexual Harassment of Articling Students

In 1992, a Report dealing with the sexual harassment of articling students was released by the Law Society. The Report sets out a procedure for dealing with complaints from articling students against their articling principals.

(xx) Approval of Articling Principals

The articling program was reformed in 1990 to require members to apply for approval from the Law Society to serve as articling principals.

(xxi) "Crossing the Bar" Exhibition

In March of 1993, the Law Society mounted the exhibition "Crossing the Bar", which focused on the history of women in the legal profession. The exhibition ran at the Law Society Museum from March 1993 to August 1993. In 1994, a proposal for a travelling version of the exhibition was approved. The travelling version of the exhibition is now available for display at locations around the province.

(xxii) Managing Partners Meeting

A Managing Partners Meeting on Workplace Equity was convened by the Law Society (with the assistance of the Joint Action Committee on Gender Equality) in September 1996. Senior executives of several major corporations gave presentations on their experience with equity programs implemented in their workplaces. Thirty-five of the largest law firms were asked to complete a survey of workplace equity policies and programs.

(xxiii) Assistance to National Committee on Accreditation Candidates

The Equity Committee liaised with groups primarily concerned with assisting foreign-trained lawyers to qualify in Ontario. In the past, the Committee has provided assistance to National Committee on Accreditation (NCA) candidates by making Osgoode Hall available to them for programs they have developed to assist with the NCA's challenge examinations.

(xxiv) Conferences

The Equity Committee has attempted to liaise with diverse groups in the profession. It made Osgoode Hall available to the Urban Alliance on Race Relations for a conference in March 1993. In June 1996, the "Reality Check" forum was held to allow members of equality-seeking groups to hear about Law Society Equity Committee initiatives as well as to provide feedback on further appropriate initiatives.

(xxv) New Practice Loan Program

Arising out of financial concerns expressed at the "Reality Check" forum, particularly by visible minority lawyers, the Law Society has developed a program with the Bank of Nova Scotia for lawyers to obtain start-up and practice loans at advantageous rates without collateral, and to receive assistance in preparing a business plan.

(xxvi) LSUC Employment Plan

The Equity Committee acted as overseer of the development of an equitable employment plan for the Law Society as employer.

(xxvii) Equity Advisory Committee

In December 1996, the Treasurer approved the establishment of an Equity Advisory Committee to the Treasurer to act as an expert resource to her on equity issues facing the profession.

(xxviii) Brief to CBA Committee

The Treasurer's Equity Advisory Committee and other members of the Law Society were mandated to present a brief to the CBA Inquiry into Racial Equality in the Legal Profession.

D. POLICY STATEMENTS ADOPTED BY CONVOCATION

25. The Law Society has, on three occasions over the period 1989 to 1996, expressed its commitment to advancing equity and diversity within the legal profession.
26. In 1991, when *Transitions* was released, Convocation adopted the following *Statement of Policy*:
- i) *The Law Society of Upper Canada is responsible for governing the legal profession in the public interest. Matters which relate to the professional careers of lawyers and their personal well-being inevitably affect the public interest: they are matters which have a direct impact upon the quality of legal services in Ontario. The Law Society has a responsibility to undertake research and to provide leadership in these areas.*
 - ii) *In recent years, the legal profession has undergone significant change. Instances of such change are documented in the 1989 Law Society Report Women in the Legal Profession, and in other studies. Changes include:*
 - *trends towards larger law firms*
 - *increase of governmental regulation in society*
 - *increased number of lawyers in the public service*
 - *impact of technology*
 - *growth in numbers of the profession*
 - *growth of female membership in the legal profession*
 - *varied range of career opportunities for lawyers and the consequent diversity of experience represented within the profession*
 - *increase in single-parent families*
 - *increase in dual-career families*
 - *increase in the number of women who have children and who are also full-time members of the workforce.*

These changes affect individual lawyers, their employers, partners and clients.
 - iii) *The Law Society accepts the challenge to respond creatively to the changed realities of the profession.*
 - iv) *The Law Society welcomes wide discussion of the issues raised in the Transitions Report and encourages dialogue among members of the profession in the process of responding to change.*

- v) *Where there is evidence of significant dissatisfaction with the practice of law among members of the profession, the Law Society has a responsibility, both to the public and to its members, to study the issue and to propose solutions.*
- vi) *The Law Society has a responsibility to work towards the amelioration of conditions within the profession which lead to dissatisfaction with the practice of law.*
- vii) *It is in the public interest that a career in law should be characterized by an appropriate balance between personal and professional life. Where the professional environment makes such balance difficult to achieve, appropriate measures are required to remedy the situation.*
- viii) *The Law Society recognizes that the traditional private practice of law is only one among a diversity of careers that are now possible within the legal profession.*
- ix) *The Law Society recognizes the importance of alternative work arrangements such as different types of partnership, part-time employment, job-sharing, flexible hours of work, secondments, sabbaticals and study leaves.*
- x) *The Law Society recognizes the importance of parental responsibility policies such as maternity leave, paternity leave, and provisions for child care.*
- xi) *The Law Society endorses the principles of the Human Rights Code, 1981, and accordingly affirms that every member of the Society has a right to equal treatment with respect to conditions of employment without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability.*
- xii) *The Law Society acknowledges that there are members of the profession, particularly women, who perceive themselves or their colleagues to be subject to discrimination. The findings of the Report lead the Law Society to conclude that discrimination (whether it be individual or systemic, intentional or unintentional) continues to exist within the profession.*
- xiii) *Lawyers have a responsibility to take a lead in eliminating discrimination. The Law Society will intensify its efforts to eradicate discrimination in the profession.*
- xiv) *The Law Society recognizes that sexual harassment is a demeaning practice that constitutes a profound affront to the dignity of persons forced to endure it.*

27. In April of 1995, Convocation adopted the following "Statement of Values":

The Law Society of Upper Canada declares that the legal profession in Ontario is enormously enriched by, and values deeply, the full participation of men and women in our profession regardless of age, disability, race, religion, marital or family status or sexual orientation.

28. In June of 1996, the Equity Committee reported to Convocation on the *Report of the Commission on Systemic Racism in the Ontario Criminal Justice System*. The Commission called upon the Law Society to establish a complaints office to receive complaints of racist conduct by lawyers and judges, to publish information about itself and the complaints process, and to establish guidelines to govern lawyers' conduct when they observe racist acts. The Equity Committee made three recommendations to Convocation in respect of the Report. All three recommendations were adopted, as follows:
1. To approve in principal the Law Society's commitment to combatting racism and systemic discrimination.
 2. To refer to the Equity Committee the Recommendations in the Report of the Commission on Systemic Discrimination in the Ontario Criminal Justice System ("the Report") that apply to the Law Society for immediate and appropriate action, to be brought back to Convocation for further action by the Law Society.
 3. To inform the Government of Ontario, the Chief Justice of the Provincial Division and the Chief Justice of the General Division of the Law Society's decision...; and to offer to them the assistance and co-operation of the Law Society in participating in any initiatives with respect to the Committee's Report that affect the legal profession.

III. BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN LAW

FOLLOW-UP TO TRANSITIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

29. Among the recommendations in *Transitions* was one calling for further research to be undertaken on the subject of transitions within the profession. The Canadian Bar Association in its Report *Touchstones for Change: Equality, Diversity and Accountability* ("Touchstones") made the same recommendation.
30. As a result, in 1996, the Law Society conducted a follow-up study of the over 1,500 Ontario lawyers who responded to the survey in 1990. The six year period was chosen to allow time for children to be born, and for significant career moves to take place. It is crucial in assessing arguments about the advancement of women to have data that follows individuals over their careers.
31. The response rate to the second study was almost 70% - extremely high given the length of the questionnaires, the fact that the sample consists of professionals who traditionally have low response rates, and the fact that a sizeable proportion of the sample no longer practises law.
32. The results of the study are reported in a document titled *Barriers and Opportunities Within Law: Women in a Changing Legal Profession* ("Barriers and Opportunities").

B. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- (i) Overview
33. Women continue to confront major barriers in their advancement in the legal profession. While the results of the 1996 study reveal considerable improvement in the mobility of women in the Ontario Bar from that found in 1991, they also highlight sizeable gaps that remain between men and women in attainment of partnership, ownership of law practices, input into policy decision making in the workplace, autonomy in work, responsibility for supervising others, and earnings. For both men and women, quality of life, balance between career and family, and workplace flexibility and support remain important issues.
- (ii) Professional Positions
34. The vast majority of people who responded to the survey - men (98.5%) and women (84%) - hold full-time positions as lawyers. In the group, men were more likely than women to be partners (men 33%; women 17%) and sole practitioners (men 19%; women 13%).
35. Women, on the other hand, were more likely to be government lawyers (women 19%; men 11%) and law firm employees\associates (women 14%; men 8%).
- (iii) Areas of Law Practised
36. There were a number of gender differences in the fields of law practice. Men were more likely to be engaged in private practice (10% versus 2.9% for women); real estate (16% versus 10% for women); and civil litigation (20% versus 12% for women). Women were found in greater numbers in family law (15% versus 5% for men); administrative law (6% versus 2.1% for men) and other (17% versus 11% for men).
- (iv) Ethnicity
37. Ethnic variability was extremely low among lawyers called to the bar between 1975 and 1990. Ninety-two percent of the men and 90% of the women were "Caucasian, European".
- (v) Hours Billed and Docketed
38. Contrary to popular belief, the survey revealed no statistically significant differences between men and women in private practice when it came to number of hours spent on law-related matters, number of hours docketed, or number of hours billed. Men spent an average of 9.6 hours per weekday on law-related matters, women 9.4 hours. On weekend days the average was 3.2 hours for men, 3.1 hours for women. The majority of lawyers of both sexes docketed between 1001 and 1999 hours in 1995 (75% of men, 70% of women). Approximately 22% of both male and female lawyers docketed 2000 or more hours in 1995. The majority of lawyers of both sexes also billed between 1000 - 2000 hours in 1995 (83% of men, 78% of women). Six percent of both men and women billed 2000 hours or more during 1995.
- (vi) Earnings
39. Overall, earning levels have increased since 1990 -- not surprising given the increased level of experience of the respondents. However, women continued to be under represented in the higher income categories and over represented in the lower income brackets.
- (vi) Professional Responsibilities
40. In terms of professional responsibilities, considerable career advancement was experienced by the survey group between 1990 and 1996. The six added years of experience moved the group into career positions offering greater opportunities for policy decision making, authority, supervisory roles, autonomy, hierarchical classification, and ownership.

41. Yet, despite these increases, women had not been rewarded with professional responsibilities similar to their male colleagues. Women had lower decision making authority even when compared to men with similar levels of experience. Men were less likely to be supervised and more likely to supervise others than were women.

42. Women remained less likely to own businesses, to hold management positions, or to work in capacities involving autonomy, authority, or decision making power.

(vii) Goals and Aspirations

43. Fundamentally, women and men want the same things from a career in law. For women the three most important job factors sought were intellectual stimulation, balance between career and family, and control over hours of work. For men the three most important job factors were intellectual stimulation, independence, and balance between career and family.

(viii) Job Satisfaction

44. High levels of job satisfaction by both genders were reported for the nature of work done and working relationship with colleagues. Lower job satisfaction scores were given by both genders for such things as parental leave arrangements, balancing work with one's personal life, administrative matters, and employment benefits. Women were more likely than men to disagree that promotions are based primarily on one's ability and opportunities for promotion are excellent. The survey also found that female lawyers were more likely than men to search for new jobs and more likely to leave their existing job if a good position became available elsewhere.

(ix) Sexual Discrimination

45. The results of the 1996 survey suggest that women experience sexual discrimination in the workplace more often than do male lawyers. The findings also indicate that women show a greater awareness of discrimination against others.

46. In the 1996 survey, respondents were presented with a list and asked "Generally, have you found that the sex of a lawyer affects opportunities in any of the following ways?...[Do you see] preferences in favour of men, women or neither?" Although both sexes were likely to see a preference in favour of men for almost every measure, female lawyers were 2 to 3 times more likely to see a preference in favour of men.

(x) Family

47. One of the most striking differences between men and women in the survey was marital status. Men (89%) were much more likely than women (78%) to be married or living with a significant other. As well, male lawyers were less likely to be divorced (5% versus 10% of women), or to have never cohabited or married (5% versus 11% of women). Men were more likely to have children and to have larger families.

(xi) Household Responsibilities

48. The results demonstrated that women had a greater share of responsibility for cooking, cleaning, and managing the household. Women also had primary responsibility for child care including: staying home with a sick child, finding a babysitter, arranging for child care, and leaving work for a sick child's needs.

(xii) The Impact of Children on Work

49. Respondents were asked if they experienced discrimination at work as a result of having children. The experiences of men and women were considerably different:

<u>Discrimination</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
loss of seniority	0.3%	14%
delay in getting promotion	1%	22%
pressure to return to work during parental leave	2.6%	29%
loss of clients	4.2%	15%
loss of income	20%	40%
work interferes with family life	58%	71%

(xiii) Workplace Supports and Benefits

50. There were very large differences between the benefits available to those engaged in private practice compared with those engaged in non-private practice.
51. On average, lawyers in non-private practice received superior health care benefits - dental plans, sick leave and long term disability - compared to those in private practice. There was little difference in terms of medical insurance availability.
52. Private practitioners were more likely to have the options of flexible work hours and part-time partnerships. However, lawyers in non-private practice were more likely to have job sharing and pension plans. Part-time work was almost equally available to both.
53. Generally, child care and daycare facilities remained the most rare of workplace supports. In 1996, there was a slight increase in employers offering child care benefits (3.1% versus 1.7% in 1990), and only 4.2% of firms offered daycare facilities.

54. (xiv) Changing Jobs

Consistent with the 1990 survey, women tended to change jobs more often than men, relative to their years of experience. Forty percent of women compared to 29% of the male respondents have had two jobs since 1990, while 13% of women versus 10% of men held three different jobs during the six years of the survey. This can be explained in part by the fact that the women in the survey were younger and were more junior in their careers than men in the sample. Women also tended to move laterally rather than upward when they found new work.

(xv) Leaving the Bar

55. More women than men in the survey group had left the practice of law. As well, fewer women were likely to enter law practice after bar admission, and were more likely to leave the profession after subsequent jobs. For example, in a second job 11% of female lawyers versus 7% of men chose to cease practising. In job three, those numbers jump to 16% and 10% respectively.

(xvi) Balancing Career and Family

56. Many respondents identified the difficulties with balancing career and family as a pressing issue facing lawyers. Three themes emerged:
- the lack of recognition for family commitments;
 - the lack of workplace support to accommodate lawyers with family responsibilities;
 - strategies adopted by lawyers to meet the challenge of balancing demanding careers and key responsibilities beyond work.

57. As well, concern was raised over the lack of available part-time employment, part-time partnerships, predictable hours, job sharing, and flexibility in hours generally. Women, and to some extent men, also noted having experienced discrimination because of family commitment and responsibilities.

IV. THE CASE FOR CHANGE

A. INTRODUCTION

58. *Barriers and Opportunities* once again confirms the existence of systemic discrimination and inequality within the legal profession. Aside from the legal and ethical obligations to eradicate discrimination recognized by the Law Society there are manifest benefits to equity and diversity.
59. Cost-benefits analyses of effective and properly implemented diversity and equity programs have demonstrated that the benefits to the workplace have far outweighed the costs. These benefits include increased employee morale and job satisfaction; decreased turnover and the decreased loss of high-potential employees; decreased absenteeism; increased productivity; increased ability to work together; enhanced organization reputation with prospective employees and clients; increased customer satisfaction; loyalty, retention and growth; and increased long-run profitability and financial health.¹

B. FLEXIBILITY IN THE WORKPLACE

60. In *Barriers and Opportunities* both women and men pointed to the need to develop a workplace culture that accepts individuals who wish to develop a balance between their career and family\personal lives. This means a culture that accepts a definition of a full-time work week that is reasonable in the light of family responsibilities, accepts sabbaticals, part-time work ("*lawyers who want or need to work part-time because of family commitments have a very tough time gaining acceptance*") and acknowledges that long hours do not necessarily mean high productivity ("*workaholism is a much admired phenomenon and although management may preach the need to achieve a balanced life, it does not practise what it preaches and continues to reward those who work long hours (irrespective sometimes of relative productivity) and indeed continues to expect it*"). The benefits of increased flexibility in the workplace to lawyers with disabilities are also obvious.

¹Loden, Marilyn. 1996. *Implementing Diversity*. Chicago: Irwin Professional Publishing; Moyer, Clea. 1995. "Diversity Management. The bottom-line impact of an equitable employment system." *Human Resources Professional*, November: 21-22; Poole, Phebe-Jane, Ph.D. 1997. *Diversity. A Business Advantage*. Ajax: Poole Publishing Company; Poole, Phebe-Jane, Ph.D. 1994. *The Employment Equity Advantage. A Practical Guide*. North York: CCH Canadian Limited; Taylor, Christine. 1995a. *Building a Business Case for Valuing Ethnocultural Diversity*. Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada; Taylor, Christine. 1995b. "Building a Business Case for Diversity." *Canadian Business Review*, Spring: 12-14; Thomas, R. Roosevelt, Jr. 1996. *Redefining Diversity*. New York: American Management Association; Thomas, R. Roosevelt Jr. *Beyond Race and Gender. Unleashing the Power of Your Total Work Force by Managing Diversity*. New York: American Management Association; Wilson, Trevor. 1996. *Diversity at Work. The Business Case for Equity*. Toronto: John Wiley & Sons; White, Lynda and Julie O'Mara. 1995. "Closing the Gender Gap: The Royal Bank Experience". *The Royal Bank. The Diversity Factor*. Fall: 4(1).

61. Removing barriers that affect lawyers because of personal characteristics unrelated to competence can create improvement for all. For example, *Touchstones* identified the "billable hours" method of billing as a barrier for women. Now the "billable hours" method of billing has come under criticism from the Canadian Bar Association's Task Force on Systems of Civil Justice. It has identified that as a billing method it rewards time spent that does not always result in services determined by clients' needs. As a result, the Task Force recommended that lawyers use a variety of billing methods in determining fees for legal services, with an emphasis on the value and timeliness of the results achieved, rather than time spent.
62. This is just one example of how developing a workplace culture that helps and promotes equity can create improvement for all and increase client service.

C. CHANGE IN CLIENT BASE

63. The nature of the Ontario population is changing. Between 1986 and 1991 the total estimated visible minority population in Canada had increased by 58% to approximately 2.5 million or 9% of Canada's total population. By 2006, visible minorities are expected to make up one-sixth of Canada's total population.² People want to be represented by lawyers who understand their cultural needs and beliefs.
64. In addition, women's representation among managers, senior managers and corporate counsel is increasing. As noted by the Royal Bank "alienating women isn't just bad behaviour. It's bad business...Whether running businesses, working in them, investing in them or buying from them, women are a powerful economic force on the Canadian landscape that no business should ignore."³ As women gain an increasingly powerful role in Canada's economy they are seeking professional representation from firms who similarly have women in positions of power with whom they can work.
65. Finally, diversity is becoming an important issue for many large corporations and other institutions, including governments. These institutions are in turn expecting the firms they deal with to acknowledge and value diversity.

²Taylor, Christine. 1995a. *Building a Business Case for Valuing Ethnocultural Diversity*. Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada.

³October 1996(2) edition of the Royal Bank's Making Differences Work. Some additional facts:

- Four in 10 businesses in Canada are now owned and operated by women. That number is higher in the 25 to 34 year-old age group, accounting for 44% of the total number of firms in this category.
- Women-owned businesses in Canada provide today more jobs than the Canadian Business top 100 companies.
- Women are opening businesses at three times the rate of men.
- Women-led businesses in Canada are creating jobs at four times the average rate.
- By the year 2000, it is estimated that one-half of all small businesses will be owned by women.

D. DECREASED PRODUCTIVITY AND LOYALTY

66. Individuals who face or witness others experiencing harassment and discrimination (whether overt or subtle) will not be able to function to their fullest potential. Their levels of motivation and loyalty will be lower than if they were in an environment where all were being treated fairly and equitably.
67. Individuals who work in an environment where diversity is valued and life style options are available are more likely to remain loyal to and productive in that environment.

E. HIGHER TURNOVER

68. People who experience barriers leave their jobs ("*I know that my firm would not accommodate my [family] needs. I resigned.*"). There is a cost attached to losing experienced lawyers - at a minimum the time, effort, and money spent on training them.
69. In many instances, law firms are losing the brightest and the best of their lawyers. Consider how long this lawyer will stay with her firm or her motivation level if she does stay - "*I have worked very hard in the last ten years, achieving very high billings, higher than those of my male colleagues of the same year of call, yet find that I am not compensated as well as they are.*"

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

70. Through its policy statements the Law Society has already made a commitment to the goals of eliminating discriminatory practices and achieving equity and diversity within the legal profession. Despite this commitment, all the information received to date indicates that members of our profession continue regularly to face barriers because of personal characteristics unrelated to competence.
71. In considering what recommendations to make, we have assessed the Law Society's role and responsibility in the advancement of equity and diversity. As the governor of the profession in the public interest, the Law Society occupies a variety of roles including that of policy maker, resource to the public and the profession, regulator, and educator. It is also an employer.
72. The recommendations that follow seek to provide a coherent approach to advancing new policies and enhancing the implementation of existing policies directed at advancing the goals of equity and diversity within the legal profession.

73. The recommendations are grouped under the following categories:

Policy Development
Advancement of Equity and Diversity Policies
Governance
Education
Regulation
Employment\Contracting for Legal Services

A. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Recommendation 1: Policy Making by Convocation

The Law Society should ensure that the policies it adopts:

- (a) actively promote the achievement of equity and diversity within the profession; and
- (b) do not have a discriminatory impact.

74. The Law Society has already endorsed the principles of the Ontario Human Rights Code and committed itself to eradicating discrimination in the profession. This recommendation directs Convocation to ensure that it does not, through its own policies, discriminate. Formal analysis of the potential impact of any proposed policy must be undertaken in order to determine whether or not it is discriminatory and the extent to which it promotes the achievement of equity and diversity.

Recommendation 2: Study and Research

To facilitate the development of policies, programs, and services that further the achievement of equity and diversity within the profession, the Law Society should continue to conduct research on the changing demographics of the profession and the impact on the profession of barriers experienced by members of our profession for reasons unrelated to competence.

75. The Law Society has already agreed that it has a responsibility to undertake research and to provide leadership in these areas.

76. *Barriers and Opportunities* survey results indicate that in many areas - for example, attainment of partnership, ownership of law practices, input in policy decision making in the workplace, autonomy in work, responsibility for supervising others, earnings - women have not kept pace with men. However, it is not clear why these gaps exist, nor if current initiatives are effective. Further, discrimination may occur for more than one reason. The Law Society has not yet undertaken the initiatives necessary to get a clear picture of discrimination on the basis of anything other than sex\family status. Therefore, further research needs to be conducted.

77. The feasibility of one essential step is already being examined - maintaining up-to-date demographic statistics of the Law Society's membership. If such statistics were collected they could be analyzed to determine if any patterns or longitudinal trends exist that may indicate that some groups within the legal profession are experiencing barriers to movement within and between law firms and other legal workplaces for reasons unrelated to competence. These statistics would highlight areas of concern for all members of the legal profession.⁴

Recommendation 3: Equity and Diversity Audit of the Law Society Programs and Services

The Law Society should evaluate its programs and services on an ongoing basis to ensure that they operate so as to promote the achievement of equity and diversity within the legal profession.

78. After the release of *Transitions* an "equity audit" was conducted by each standing committee of Convocation. However, due to a lack of staff, time, resources, and expertise, the results of these audits were never formulated in a useful format. These evaluations and reviews should be done on a regular and consistent basis. Programs and services change over time.

⁴Other areas of research that have been suggested are:

- organizational assessments of the Law Society, law firms, and other legal workplaces (i.e. examination of written policies, unwritten practices, programs, and services) need to be conducted to determine actual barriers;
- studying the mobility ladders of male and female lawyers and exploring the extent of mobility between firms, within and across sectors of law practice, and the factors that contribute to success in obtaining partnerships within law firms;
- analyses of earnings to study whether the earnings gap between men and women observed in the 1990 survey has widened or whether there is evidence of a convergence in earnings;
- more complex multivariate analyses to explore the question of how years of experience, billings, clientele, and areas of law practised (among other factors) might explain (partially or fully) the observed gap in earnings between men and women;
- the diversity of careers outside the traditional legal practice;
- the different forms of mentoring that currently take place and the impact that gender and membership in a minority group plays in how individuals are mentored;
- the continuation of the longitudinal study that the Law Society began with *Transitions in the Ontario Legal Profession* (1991) and has been continued with the 1996 *Barriers and Opportunities Report*. The longitudinal study should take into consideration the results from organizational and other studies obtained during the research outlined above.

Recommendation 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of Equity and Diversity Initiatives

The Law Society should formally monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of current and future equity and diversity initiatives.

79. Achieving diversity is not simple. We need to increase our understanding of what works and why. In order to do this we must provide for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of all initiatives. This requires time and resources. However, it ultimately saves both as it prevents the wasting of resources on ineffective initiatives.

B. ADVANCEMENT OF EQUITY AND DIVERSITY POLICIES

Recommendation 5: Resource for the Profession

In order to support the profession in its pursuit of equity and diversity goals, the Law Society should, in co-operation with other organizations, develop and maintain the tools to function as a resource to the profession on the issue of diversity and equity.

80. The Law Society has accepted that it has a responsibility to take a lead in eliminating systemic discrimination and racism in the profession.
81. The Law Society has also agreed that it has a responsibility to provide leadership with respect to the issues raised in *Transitions*. The same issues are raised in the follow-up to *Transitions - Barriers and Opportunities*.
82. In fulfilling its leadership obligations the Law Society must do more than mandate and regulate. It must assist, encourage, and lead by example.
83. Diversity will serve to enrich our profession as a whole. The Law Society must assist our members in understanding why this is so and how it can be achieved.
84. Attached to this Report as Appendix "B" are examples of the kind of initiatives that may assist in achieving diversity and equity within the legal profession. Other organizations in the legal profession have demonstrated a real commitment to this goal. The Law Society should form partnerships with these organizations to ensure that the initiatives listed (and others like them) are either undertaken or, where already in place, are supported and encouraged.

Recommendation 6: Institutional Resources

In order to facilitate and further the advancement of equity and diversity goals, the Law Society must dedicate appropriate human and financial resources specifically to those goals.

85. The organizational vehicles that the Law Society has had in place to achieve equity and diversity in the legal profession have been two standing committees - The Women in the Legal Profession Committee and the Equity in Legal Education and Practice Committee. These Committees were made up of volunteers from the profession, interested organizations, law schools representatives, and benchers. No staff was ever dedicated exclusively to support the work of these Committees except on a project-specific basis. As projects were thought of some resources were made available. Whether projects were brought forward, developed and followed through on very much depended on the composition of the Committees at any particular time and the availability of staff or contract personnel to provide assistance.
86. As a result, some action has been taken, but not consistently. The action that has been taken has been slow in coming, uneven in its implementation and has not been evaluated for its effectiveness. For example: *Transitions* recommended that the Law Society develop model policies in the following areas - alternative work arrangements; parental responsibilities; discrimination and harassment. A sexual harassment policy was approved in 1992. It has not been updated since then. An alternative work arrangement policy and a general equity policy have just been developed. No formal mechanism exists for evaluating how effective these policies are in assisting employers with improving their workplace practices.
87. The requalification policy was adopted in 1994. Its details have yet to be finalized. We have developed no formal mechanism for monitoring the success of our guidelines for articling interviews, our procedure for handling the harassment of articling students, or our mentoring programs. As a result, we do not know if and how these initiatives need to be changed. While equity audits were conducted by standing committees the results were never amalgamated into a useful report. Therefore, positive actions were not taken.
88. Organizations, including law societies from other jurisdictions such as British Columbia and Alberta, have come to realize that unless resources are dedicated to the issue of diversity and equity, few positive results occur.⁵ The Law Society needs to ensure that adequate time, funding and resources, including individuals with relevant expertise, are dedicated to these complex issues.

⁵Poole, Phebe-Jane, Ph.D. 1997 *Diversity. A Business Advantage*. Ajax: Poole Publishing Company; Poole, Phebe-Jane, Ph.D. 1994. *The Employment Equity Advantage. A Practical Guide*. North York: CCH Canadian Limited.

89. One way to do this would be to hire a full-time equity\diversity advisor. A full-time equity\diversity advisor could provide information, direction and guidance to individuals, law firms and other legal workplaces. In addition, information, direction, and guidance would be provided to the benchers and to the Law Society itself in its policy-making capacity. The equity\diversity advisor would ensure that the Law Society's diversity programs and processes are organized, kept on track, and functioning in a manner that ensures effectiveness.
90. Organizations have found that greater membership involvement in diversity programs increases the program's effectiveness.⁶ Furthermore, the program must be seen to be supported from the top or it will become marginalized and under-resourced. Therefore, the equity\diversity advisor must be regarded as a senior position with direct reporting access to the Chief Executive Officer. Further, that person should sit on the Treasurer's Equity Advisory Committee.
91. Contrary to the hopes of many, human rights law is not well known. Staff of the Law Society are expected to handle the following situations, which require some human rights expertise:
- General inquiries (about the Rule 28 Bulletins, the membership form, or other LSUC equity initiatives).
 - Practice advisory work: advice to lawyers who want to avoid complaints, or who want advice on dealing with situations in which discrimination is alleged.
 - Referrals under the Lawyer Referral Service, with questions from people who want a referral by a category allowed under current policy, from people who want a referral by a category not allowed under current policy, and from lawyers who want to know the rationale behind current policy.
 - The discipline process, which involves general inquiries concerning behaviour that might constitute a breach of one of the Rules, and the investigation of specific complaints of breach of a Rule.
 - Inquiries from Bar Admission students who think they have experienced discrimination, either in the administration of the Bar Admission Course, or in articles or job searches.
92. Law Society staff need job-related training to deal with the human rights issues that they are likely to encounter. An educational\training strategy is currently being developed by the Treasurer's Equity Advisory Committee. The Law Society must commit itself to dedicating sufficient resources to implement this strategy and others like it.
93. The Law Society should ensure that it develops a five-year business plan, based on the recommendations contained in this Report and that it puts in place a budget to ensure that the business plan is carried out.

⁶Poole, Phebe-Jane, Ph.D. 1997. *Diversity. A Business Advantage*. Ajax.: Poole Publishing Company; Poole, Phebe-Jane, Ph.D. 1994. *The Employment Equity Advantage. A Practical Guide*. North York: CCH Canadian Limited.

C. GOVERNANCE

Recommendation 7: Participation in the Governance of the Profession

In furtherance of its commitment that governance of the profession encompass a wide and diverse representation of groups within the profession:

- (a) Convocation should review the process for appointment to committees, task forces, and working groups to ensure that it is formalized to include measures that remove barriers to participation that would affect participants on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28; and
- (b) Convocation should review the demands on benchers to determine what steps can and should be taken to promote the participation of diverse groups (including equality-seeking groups) in the governance of the legal profession.

94. The Law Society currently does not have a systematic process for appointing members to committees, task forces, or working groups. As a result, there is no mechanism for ensuring that these appointments are representative. The time demands on benchers are enormous, making it difficult for the many who are not financially supported by their firms or employers to serve as benchers. We must examine both whether all the work that benchers currently do must be done by benchers and whether or not it would be appropriate to pay benchers for some, all or any of their duties.

D. EDUCATION

Recommendation 8: Bar Admissions

The Law Society should continue to ensure that Bar Admissions:

- (a) includes material designed to increase the profession's understanding of diversity\equity issues;
- (b) encourages the participation of equality-seeking groups in its design, development, and presentation;
- (c) uses material that is gender neutral;
- (d) uses audio visual material that includes the faces and voices of equality-seeking groups;
- (e) is administered so that its demands do not impact disproportionately on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.

95. Some significant steps have already been undertaken to ensure that in its administration of Bar Admissions (including the Bar Admission Course and procedures for the admission of transfer candidates from other provinces) the Law Society lives up to its commitment to eliminate systemic discrimination. These initiatives should be continued and expanded.

Recommendation 9: Articling

The Law Society should continue its efforts to ensure that its articling requirements do not have a disproportionately negative impact on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.

96. The Law Society has taken steps to improve the administration of the articling program to avoid discriminatory effects. However, a disproportionate number of aboriginal and minority group students cannot find appropriate articling positions. Once positions are found, women and minorities encounter problems not experienced by Caucasian males. Efforts to address these problems must be continued and expanded.

Recommendation 10: Continuing Legal Education

The Law Society, as part of its initiative to develop affordable, accessible, and relevant continuing legal education programming should ensure that this programming:

- (a) includes material designed to increase the profession's understanding of diversity\equity issues;
- (b) encourages the participation of equality-seeking groups in its design, development, presentation, and attendance;
- (c) uses material that is gender neutral;
- (d) uses audio visual material that includes the faces and voices of equality-seeking groups;
- (e) is administered so that its demands do not impact disproportionately on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.

97. The Law Society has already committed itself to developing (in conjunction with other organizations) affordable, accessible and relevant continuing legal education programs. This initiative is important for members of equality-seeking groups.

98. Encouraging the participation of equality-seeking groups in the design and presentation of whatever educational programming is developed will serve to reinforce the message that these groups do have a respected and valued place in our profession.

E. REGULATION

Recommendation 11: Rules of Professional Conduct

The Law Society should ensure that it is effectively meeting its responsibilities as a regulator to eliminate discriminatory practices within the legal profession.

99. *Barriers and Opportunities* highlights that problems with discrimination and harassment still exist and do not appear to be abating. Currently the Law Society has two Rules of Professional Conduct designed to prohibit discriminatory practices - Rules 27 (Sexual Harassment) and Rule 28 (Discrimination). However, statistics demonstrate that Rules 27 and 28 are being used rarely and when they are used the prosecutions are few and difficult.

100. The current rules, therefore, do not appear to be addressing the problems of discrimination and harassment experienced by members of the legal profession. We do not know to what extent this is due to factors within or beyond the Law Society's control. As a first step the current administration of the Rules must be examined to see if there is room for improvement. At a minimum, the Law Society plans to provide ongoing training in dealing with discrimination and harassment complaints to the officers who receive the complaints, the investigators who investigate the complaints, the prosecutors who prosecute the complaints, and the benchers who hear the complaints.
101. Rules 27 and 28 represent a response to the problems of discrimination and harassment that is complaint-driven. As such they place a huge burden on the complainant. Experience in other forums confirms that in any complaint-driven process the number of complaints are small compared to the extent that harassment and discrimination occur.
102. The Law Society should also, in conjunction with other organizations, help to develop, train, and monitor a "Safe Counsel" program for the victims of harassment and discrimination. Such a program would provide the complainant with access to a volunteer roster of counsel who are independent of the Law Society and who have been provided with the training necessary to assist complainants in assessing their options.

Recommendation 12: Accreditation of Foreign-Trained Lawyers

The Law Society should facilitate the participation of minority groups in the legal profession by liaising with other groups to ensure that the accreditation requirements for foreign-trained lawyers or Quebec non-common law trained lawyers to practise in Ontario do not represent an unreasonable barrier.

103. Law Society statistics show that foreign-trained lawyers have a more difficult time obtaining accreditation than other Bar Admissions candidates. Professional associations of foreign-trained lawyers have repeatedly advised the Law Society that they believe the Society has a role and an obligation in ensuring that they have fair access to the profession.
104. The Law Society has recently received a report on the accreditation procedures used by the National Committee on Accreditation. Proposals for improving these procedures are included in that report.

Recommendation 13: Requalification

In implementing its requalification policy the Law Society should continue to develop a process that is fair and equitable to all members of the profession.

105. *Barriers and Opportunities* confirms that women are more likely than men to leave the practice of law for periods of time, eg. when their children are young.
106. In 1994, Convocation approved a requalification policy designed to require members who have not used their legal skills for more than five years to requalify before they can resume practice. That policy is not yet finalized, particularly the requalification requirements component.

107. In finalizing the policy the Law Society must ensure that it does not have a disproportionately negative impact on people who leave the profession temporarily to care for their children or families (mostly women).

Recommendation 14: Fees

The Law Society should examine the impact of and the barriers presented by its current annual fee structure and consider options for revising its fee structure, if warranted.

108. The Law Society has instituted a graduated fee structure for lawyers who are on parental leave, are unemployed, or not in the private practice of law. The Law Society has no reduced fee option for lawyers who practise part-time. *Barriers and Opportunities* confirms that women are more likely to practise part-time than men. Further research may show us that this is also an issue for people with disabilities. The Law Society's current annual fees represent a very onerous burden for the part-time practitioner. LPIC has put in place a part-time premium option. The Law Society should consider doing the same.

109. Members who cease to pay their annual fees have their membership in the Law Society suspended. *Barriers and Opportunities* confirms that women are more likely to leave the practice of law than men. In doing so, they may still wish to maintain their membership in the Law Society, but be unable to pay even the adjusted annual fees. A non-practising member costs the Law Society very little to govern. Other provinces have developed a fee structure whereby lawyers can maintain their membership (on an altered basis) in their Law Society for a nominal fee. The Law Society of Upper Canada should consider doing the same.

F. EMPLOYMENT\CONTRACTING FOR LEGAL SERVICES

Recommendation 15: Law Society as Employer

The Law Society should continue to set and monitor equity standards for its own staff that will make it a model for the profession as an employer.

110. Convocation, in setting the Executive Limitations for its Chief Executive Officer, has directed the CEO not to operate without a workplace equity policy for staff that conforms to the *Ontario Human Rights Code* and thereby recognizes that every person has the right to equal opportunity without discrimination in matters relating to employment.
111. Convocation must ensure that the Chief Executive Officer is held accountable, not only for developing a workplace equity policy, but also for ensuring that this policy is monitored and effective. The Chief Executive Officer should be required to report regularly to Convocation on this issue.

Recommendation 16: Law Society as a Contractor for Legal Services

The Law Society should:

- (a) develop guidelines for hiring outside counsel to ensure that work is fairly allocated among members of the legal profession; and
- (b) examine whether or not it should develop a contract compliance program that would have the effect of requiring the firms and organizations with which it does business to have in place practices that meet diversity and equity requirements.

112. The Law Society contracts for legal services on a regular basis. Equality-seeking groups should be fairly represented in the group of individuals it hires for this work.

113. Contract compliance programs provide a business incentive for firms to address the diversity and equity practices within their own organizations. Recently, the Federal Department of Justice instituted such a program. Its experience and the experience of other organizations with such a program should be examined to determine if such a program would be appropriate for the Law Society and could be effectively developed and monitored.

VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Policy Making by Convocation

The Law Society should ensure that the policies it adopts:

- (a) actively promote the achievement of equity and diversity within the profession; and
- (b) do not have a discriminatory impact.

Recommendation 2: Study and Research

To facilitate the development of policies, programs, and services that further the achievement of equity and diversity within the profession, the Law Society should continue to conduct research on the changing demographics of the profession and the impact on the profession of barriers experienced by members of our profession for reasons unrelated to competence.

Recommendation 3: Equity and Diversity Audit of the Law Society Programs and Services

The Law Society should evaluate its programs and services on an ongoing basis to ensure that they operate so as to promote the achievement of equity and diversity within the legal profession.

Recommendation 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of Equity and Diversity Initiatives

The Law Society should formally monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of current and future equity and diversity initiatives.

Recommendation 5: Resource for the Profession

In order to support the profession in its pursuit of equity and diversity goals, the Law Society should, in co-operation with other organizations, develop and maintain the tools to function as a resource to the profession on the issue of diversity and equity.

Recommendation 6: Institutional Resources

In order to facilitate and further the advancement of equity and diversity goals, the Law Society must dedicate appropriate human and financial resources specifically to those goals.

Recommendation 7: Participation in the Governance of the Profession

In furtherance of its commitment that governance of the profession encompass a wide and diverse representation of groups within the profession:

- (a) Convocation should review the process for appointment to committees, task forces, and working groups to ensure that it is formalized to include measures that remove barriers to participation that would affect participants on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28; and
- (b) Convocation should review the demands on benchers to determine what steps can and should be taken to promote the participation of diverse groups (including equality seeking groups) in the governance of the profession.

Recommendation 8: Bar Admissions

The Law Society should continue to ensure that Bar Admissions:

- (a) includes material designed to increase the profession's understanding of diversity\equity issues;
- (b) encourages the participation of equality-seeking groups in its design, development, and presentation;
- (c) uses material that is gender neutral;
- (d) uses audio visual material that includes the faces and voices of equality-seeking groups;
- (e) is administered so that its demands do not impact disproportionately on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.

Recommendation 9: Articling

The Law Society should continue its efforts to ensure that its articling requirements do not have a disproportionately negative impact on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.

Recommendation 10: Continuing Legal Education

The Law Society, as part of its initiative to develop affordable, accessible, and relevant continuing legal education programming should ensure that this programming:

- (a) includes material designed to increase the profession's understanding of diversity\equity issues;
- (b) encourages the participation of equality-seeking groups in its design, development, presentation, and attendance;
- (c) uses material that is gender neutral;
- (d) uses audio visual material that includes the faces and voices of equality-seeking groups;
- (e) is administered so that its demands do not impact disproportionately on the basis of personal characteristics noted in Rule 28.

Recommendation 11: Rules of Professional Conduct

The Law Society should ensure that it is effectively meeting its responsibilities as a regulator to eliminate discriminatory practices within the legal profession.

Recommendation 12: Accreditation of Foreign-Trained Lawyers

The Law Society should facilitate the participation of minority groups in the legal profession by liaising with other groups to ensure that the accreditation requirements for foreign-trained lawyers or Quebec non-common law trained lawyers to practise in Ontario do not represent an unreasonable barrier.

Recommendation 13: Regualification

In implementing its regualification policy the Law Society should continue to develop a process that is fair and equitable to all members of the profession.

Recommendation 14: Fees

The Law Society should examine the impact of and the barriers presented by its current annual fee structure and consider options for revising its fee structure, if warranted.

Recommendation 15: Law Society as Employer

The Law Society should continue to set and monitor equity standards for its own staff that will make it a model for the profession as an employer.

Recommendation 16: Law Society as a Contractor for Legal Services

The Law Society should:

- (a) develop guidelines for hiring outside counsel to ensure that work is fairly allocated among members of the legal profession; and
- (b) examine whether or not it should develop a contract compliance program that would have the effect of requiring the firms and organizations with which it does business to have in place practices that meet diversity and equity requirements.

APPENDIX A - Rule 28

Discrimination

The lawyer has a special responsibility to respect the requirements of human rights laws in force in Ontario and specifically to honour the obligation not to discriminate on the grounds of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, record of offences (as defined in the Ontario Human Rights Code), marital status, family status or disability with respect to professional employment of other lawyers, articulated students, or any other person or in professional dealings with other members of the profession or any other person.

COMMENTARY

The Law Society of Upper Canada acknowledges the diversity of the community of Ontario in which its members serve and expects members to respect the dignity and worth of all persons and to treat all persons equally without discrimination. Members must ensure that no one is denied services or receives inferior service on the basis of the grounds noted in the Rule. Members must ensure that their employment practices do not offend the Rule. Discrimination in employment or in the provision of services not only fails to meet professional standards, it also

violates the Ontario Human Rights Code and related equity legislation. Human rights law in Ontario includes as discrimination, conduct which, though not intended to discriminate, has an adverse impact on individuals or groups on the basis of the prohibited grounds. The Ontario Human Rights Code requires that the affected individuals or groups must be accommodated unless to do so would cause undue hardship. Ontario human rights law excepts from discrimination special programs designed to relieve disadvantage for individuals or groups identified on the basis of the grounds noted in the Code.

The Rule sets out the special role of the profession to recognize and protect the dignity of individuals and the diversity of the community in Ontario. [New - September 1994]

APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN - WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM OTHERS

- Other organizations, law firms, and other legal work places (eg. governments) should be looked at to see what they have been doing with respect to diversity. The measures used by these organizations to overcome barriers should be communicated to and shared with the profession in a manner that guarantees individual confidentiality and work place anonymity if that is desired.
- A consultation should be held with law firms and other legal work places to determine if they have conducted organizational assessments - i.e. reviewed their written employment policies and their unwritten employment policies, policy-making processes, partnership criteria, supervisory structures, compensation schemes, benefit packages, mentoring policies, assignment of work policies, and so on - to determine if barriers exist for their staff and/or lawyers. If they have conducted organizational assessments, general information in terms of barriers, measures implemented to address these barriers and their success should be shared with other members of the Law Society in a manner that guarantees individual confidentiality and workplace anonymity if that is desired.

STANDARD SETTING FOR THE PROFESSION

- If law firms and other legal workplaces have not conducted organizational assessments, information should be provided on the positive impact of doing an assessment and provide encouragement, assistance, and/or other resources to ensure that organizational assessments within individual law firms and other legal workplaces take place. While information on what other law firms have done is beneficial, every workplace is different and has different needs that must be addressed.
- Assistance should be made available to any law firm or legal workplace interested in eliminating barriers. The Law Society should continue to develop and distribute bulletins relating to Rules 27 and 28. Other information that should be made available would consist of general information on the impact of discrimination and harassment on individuals, law firms and legal work places; and information on how to conduct an organizational assessment and how to eliminate barriers.

LEARNING PARTNERSHIPS

- The Canadian Bar Association has commenced an initiative to develop and conduct diversity training programs for the legal profession through a "train the trainers" session. This program should be encouraged and supported. The purpose of the program is to develop a roster of individuals who are able to provide diversity training in various locations. Ongoing training should outline the current demographics of the legal profession, barriers lawyers are experiencing, impact of these barriers on organizations (eg. law firms), the responsibilities of individuals to ensure that barriers do not exist and/or are addressed and steps which can be taken to address existing barriers.

MODEL POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES

- Model programs and policies should continue to be developed and distributed to all law firms and legal workplaces relating to assisting individuals in balancing their professional and personal responsibilities, including but not limited to: maternity leave (eg. paid, unpaid); parental leave (paid and unpaid); alternative work arrangements such as flexible work hours, job sharing, part-time work, part-time partnership; predictable hours; and child and elder care benefits and facilities.
- Policies with respect to harassment, discrimination, alternative work arrangements, workplace equity, and family responsibilities should continue to be developed, updated, and distributed.
- Model programs and policies relating to ensuring equal access to continuing legal education benefits; professional\association memberships; mentoring; assignment of files and so on, should continue to be developed, updated, and distributed.
- Organizations have found that structured mentoring programs are crucial for removing barriers. They ensure that all staff have equal access to information (which might otherwise be communicated through informal means); have an understanding of the workplace and its policies and programs; have equal access to firm decision making; and have an equal opportunity to talk about issues and concerns. Structured mentoring programs ensure that all individuals receive similar mentoring. Information should be provided on how important structured mentoring programs can be to address many issues, including discrimination.
- A structured mentoring program for lawyers who might not otherwise have mentors available should be established so that it can be accessed by those members of the profession who desire it.
- The Law Society should continue to be involved in raising the awareness of the profession around diversity issues. This involvement should include continuing to conduct managing partners' forums, meeting with student committees in firms, and conducting visible minority forums.
- Formal and/or informal networking groups that provide members of the legal profession a safe forum in which to meet and discuss issues should be developed. This would help reduce the stress and isolation of practitioners practising in an environment that does not meet their needs. It would also assist in the development of effective and applicable recommendations for barrier removal.

CAREER PLANNING

- Even though many lawyers become responsible for business decisions and managing diverse work forces, they do not receive "business" or "managerial" training. General business and managerial training should be developed and provided. It should also provide participants with the skills and information necessary to manage a diverse work force. This training should be in addition to the "start-up workshop" provided by the Law Society for members thinking of running their own practice.
- Information should be provided in order to create a greater awareness of potential career avenues for graduates of law school and the diversity of careers outside the traditional legal practice.
- Law firms and other legal workplaces should be encouraged to place an increased emphasis on efficiency, teamwork, quality of work, and relative productivity rather than long working hours and high billable hours. The contributions of lawyers who work reduced hours should be recognized. The Law Society should assist in encouraging the development of billing methods other than the billable hours method of billing. It should investigate developing alternate ways of compensating for the work it gives to lawyers and encouraging LPIC to do the same.

.....

It was moved by Mr. Gottlieb, seconded by Mr. Aaron that the Law Society conduct and promote research into the challenges confronting the legal profession as set out on pages 190 to 191 of the Report of Barriers and Opportunities Within Law: Women in a Changing Legal Profession.

Convocation took a brief recess at 11:00 a.m. and resumed at 11:15 a.m.

The Treasurer welcomed to Convocation Mrs. Reginae Tait, the first lay Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada and Madam Justice Frances Kiteley and Madam Justice Denise Bellamy.

BICENTENNIAL REPORT (cont'd)

The debate continued on the Equity Report.

It was moved by Mr. Marrocco, seconded by Ms. Curtis that the
Gottlieb/Aaron motion be tabled.

Carried

ROLL-CALL VOTE

Aaron	Against
Adams	For
Angeles	For
Armstrong	For
Arnup	For
Backhouse	For
Banack	For
Bobesich	Against
Carey	For
Carpenter-Gunn	For
Carter	For
Chahbar	For
Cole	Against
Copeland	For
Cronk	For
Curtis	For
DelZotto	For
Eberts	For
Epstein	For
Feinstein	For
Gottlieb	Against
Harvey	Against
Krishna	For
Lamek	For
MacKenzie	For
Manes	For
Marrocco	For
Murphy	For
Murray	For
O'Brien	For
O'Connor	For
Puccini	For
Ross	For
Ruby	Against
Sachs	For
Sealy	For
Stomp	For
Strosberg	For
Swaye	Against
Wilson	For
Wright	For

The Gottlieb/Aaron motion was not put.

It was moved by Mr. Epstein, seconded by Ms. Sachs and Ms. Backhouse that the Report of the Admissions and Equity Committee be adopted.

Carried

ROLL-CALL VOTE

Aaron	For
Adams	For
Angeles	For
Armstrong	For
Arnup	For
Backhouse	For
Banack	For
Bobesich	For
Carey	For
Carpenter-Gunn	For
Carter	For
Chahbar	For
Cole	For
Copeland	For
Cronk	For
Curtis	For
DelZotto	For
Eberts	For
Epstein	For
Feinstein	For
Gottlieb	For
Harvey	For
Krishna	For
Lamek	For
MacKenzie	For
Manes	For
Marrocco	For
Murphy	For
Murray	For
O'Brien	For
O'Connor	For
Puccini	For
Ross	For
Ruby	For
Sachs	For
Sealy	For
Stomp	For
Strosberg	For
Swaye	For
Wilson	For
Wright	For

REPORTS - INFORMATION ONLY

The following Reports were presented for information only:

Report of the Finance and Audit Committee (Meeting of May 8th, 1997)

Finance and Audit Committee
May 8, 1997

Report to Convocation

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TERMS OF REFERENCE/COMMITTEE PROCESS

The Finance and Audit Committee ("the Committee") met on May 8, 1997. In attendance were R. Murray (Chair), A. Chahbar, G. Farquharson, A. Feinstein, J. Harvey, V. Krishna, D. Murphy, P.B.C. Pepper, T. Stomp, G. Swaye, J. Wardlaw, R. Wilson, and B. Wright.

Staff in attendance were J. Saso, W. Tysall, D. Carey, and R. White.

Also in attendance was D. Porter of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan.

1. The Committee is reporting on the following matters:
 - 1997/98 Ontario Legal Aid Plan budget
 - General Fund and Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 1997
 - Investment Report for the three months ended March 31, 1997
2. This report contains:
 - Ontario Legal Aid Plan 1997/98 budget (pages 16 - 19),
 - the unaudited financial statements for the General Fund for the three months ended March 31, 1997 along with a highlight memorandum (pages 20 - 25),
 - the unaudited financial statements for the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation for the three months ended March 31, 1997 (pages 26 - 27),
 - the Investment Report for the three months ended March 31, 1997 along with a memorandum from the Director of Finance (pages 28 - 37).

3. David Porter presented to the Committee a revised Ontario Legal Aid Plan budget for the 1997/98 fiscal year. Mr. Porter indicated that the budget had been reduced from the original budget that was presented to Convocation. These reductions were accomplished primarily by advancing payment on various items in order that the expense would be incurred in the 1996/97 fiscal year rather than the 1997/98 fiscal year. By Legal Aid advancing these payments the Law Society will be required to exceed its budgeted contribution to Legal Aid's assessable administrative expenses by \$490,000 in 1997. This is being brought to Convocation's attention as limitations placed upon the Chief Executive Officer under Executive Limitations state, "Unless otherwise directed by Convocation, the Chief Executive Officer shall not: allow operating expenses to deviate from the budget in any significant way." The change in Legal Aid's budget will cause the Society's contribution to materially deviate from budget. Your Committee and Law Society staff did not receive information regarding this matter until the meeting and, as such, were not able to review budget options available to the Law Society. The budget options will be reviewed at the June meeting.
4. The Chief Financial Officer presented the unaudited financial statements for the General Fund and the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation.
5. The Director of Finance presented the Investment Report to the Committee indicating that all investments were in compliance with the Law Society's investment policy.

Attached to the original Report in Convocation file, copies of:

- (1) Copy of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan - Administrative Expenses.
(pages 16 - 19)
- (2) Copy of a memorandum from Ms. Wendy Tysall to the Chair and Members of the Finance and Audit Committee dated April 30, 1997 re: 1997 First Quarter Financial Statements - General Fund -Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation.
(pages 20 - 27)
- (3) Copy of a memorandum from Mr. David Carey to Ms. Wendy Tysall dated April 30, 1997 re: Investment Report - For the Three Months Ended March 31, 1997,
(pages 28 - 37)

The "Futures" Task Force - Interim Report of the Working Group on Multi-Disciplinary Partnerships (Meeting of May 23rd, 1997)

Report to Convocation
May 23, 1997

The "Futures" Task Force -
Interim Report of the Working Group on
Multi-Disciplinary Partnerships

Purpose of Report: Information

INTRODUCTION

1. The Futures Task Force Working Group on Multi-Disciplinary Partnerships (MDPs), in keeping with the terms of reference approved by Convocation on April 4, 1997, has begun its study of MDPs from the perspective of the Law Society's regulatory "envelope" and how it bears on the competitive initiatives of lawyers.
2. The Working Group is currently composed of benchers David Scott, Robert Armstrong, Heather Ross, and lawyer J. Rob Collins, a partner with Blake, Cassels & Graydon, Toronto.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK TO DATE

3. The Working Group has held two meetings, and has taken the following approach to the initial stage of the study:
 - on an expedited basis, all available information on the subject of MDPs is to be assembled by the Working Group's staff⁷, followed by a skillful digestion of the material, with specific focus on the regulatory issues;
 - staff are to arrange a meeting with Ward Bower, the legal consultant from Philadelphia who recently spoke to the benchers on the future of the profession, and who is also the chair of the International Bar Association (IBA) Standing Committee on Multi-Disciplinary Partnerships;
 - a decision on specific research requirements is to be reserved until after staff provides its compilation and digest of information.
4. Mr. Collins, a member of the IBA Standing Committee, noted the IBA's mandate to respond to the question globally. The IBA committee is scheduled to present a report at the IBA's New Delhi meeting in November, 1997, and the Working Group will be monitoring the IBA's efforts in this respect.
5. Staff reported to the Working Group's first meeting on a meeting on April 21, 1997 with Peter Griffin, lawyer, and his client, Michael Thompson, general counsel with Ernst & Young in Toronto and a partner in the law firm of Donahue & Associates. This was a step in the progression of events which began with Mr. Griffin's letter to the Law Society in the spring of 1996, requesting the Society's views on his client's proposal to include lawyers within the client's professional services firm.⁸ In fact, through Donahue & Associates, a law firm under the Ernst & Young umbrella, this is now a *fait accompli*.
6. Mr. Thompson, by way of assistance to the Working Group, offered to provide information through Ernst & Young's international offices on how MDPs have been established in other jurisdictions, in a matrix which will include the geographic location, the structure of the firm, and the applicable regulatory realm. Staff recently completed with Mr. Thompson a list of questions which will form the basis of the information from approximately 15 jurisdictions worldwide.
7. The Law Society of Alberta was contacted to request a copy of a report from its study of MDPs. It has now been received and will be reviewed and summarized by staff.

⁷Stephen Traviss and Jim Varro.

⁸At that time, the identity of the client was not disclosed by Mr. Griffin.

8. The study of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario (ICAO) on MDPs is being monitored. The ICAO is continuing with a review of issues between provincial Institutes arising from the recommendations of the ICAO's Task Force which studied MDPs and reported in April 1995.

NEXT STEPS

9. The next meeting of the Working Group is scheduled for June 4, 1997, when it will review the "digest" of material on MDPs and identify and determine an approach to addressing the various issues.
10. The Working Group will be meeting with Ward Bower on June 20, 1997, who will discuss his perspective on MDPs and the role regulatory bodies such as the Law Society play in responding to the movement in the marketplace to these types of practice structures.
11. The Working Group confirmed its desire to engage in extensive consultations at the appropriate time with the profession and possibly the public. It anticipates preparation of a discussion paper for distribution in advance of those consultations outlining the concept of MDPs and the related regulatory issues.

Report of the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation Committee (Meeting of March 4th, 1997)

The Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation Committee
March 4, 1997

REPORT TO CONVOCATION

Purpose of Report: Information

TERMS OF REFERENCE/COMMITTEE PROCESS

1. The Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation Committee ("the Committee") met on March 4, 1997. In attendance were:

Clayton Ruby (Chair)
Bob Aaron
Denise Bellamy
Gary Lloyd Gottlieb
Hope Sealy
Robert Topp

Staff: Maria Loukidelis, David McKillop, Richard Tinsley, Heather Werry and Jim Yakimovich

2. This report contains information items on:
 - maintaining an appropriate balance in the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation;
 - the potential merger of some Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation activities with the Lawyers' Professional Indemnity Company; and

- notices of appointments to sub-committees of the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation Committee.

INFORMATION

A. REPORT ON COMPENSATION FUND BALANCE

3. As at December 31st 1996 the Fund had claims at gross of \$26.9 million, at net of \$12.2 million and a Fund balance of \$24.3 million. If the Fund were to pay every claim on file as at December 31st 1996, with maximum grant limits applied, payments would total \$12.2 million.
4. With the balance of the Fund at \$24.3 million, \$12.1 million would remain after all payments had been made. This is the Fund's uncommitted cash balance.
5. The uncommitted cash balance figure has been declining since December of 1994 when it was \$18.1 million. Since that time the balance of the Fund has been dropping while net claims have been increasing.
6. The maximum grant currently available from the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation is \$100,000.00. It is through the application of this limit that gross claims of \$26.9 million as at December 31st 1996 are reduced to \$12.2 million.
7. However, the application of the limit is not the only factor that reduces the Fund's potential liability for grant payments. While straight trust misappropriations are generally reimbursed in full (up to the limit), claims resulting from mortgage and other investments are viewed as to whether the claimant knowingly assumed a high level of risk or were careless in making a particular investment and consequently should bear some responsibility for the loss. In appropriate cases, the grant offered is reduced if these factors are present.
8. Also, some claims are denied entirely because they are wholly without merit or violate the guidelines for payment promulgated by Convocation. For example, if the claimant has gone into business with the lawyer and losses result, no relief from the Fund is available.
9. All of these factors reduce potential demands on the Fund balance and therefore the statement that the Fund's uncommitted cash balance is only \$12.1 is probably understated.
10. In 1996, \$2.8 million was paid to claimants on claims that at limits totalled \$7.5 million. The amount paid, as a percentage of "at limits" claim values, was 37%. While this is in keeping with an historical benchmark, the percentage cannot be relied on without a more detailed actuarial analysis.
11. While no detailed study has ever been undertaken to determine what the "optimal" balance of the Fund is, the Finance Department has requested Craig Allen, Vice-President of Actuary Services at the Lawyers' Professional Indemnity Company (LPIC), to determine the likely future liability for claim payments. Once this figure has been determined, staff were asked to report back to the Committee.
12. In addition, staff reported that between December 1996 and January 1997 net claims, i.e. with limits applied, increased by \$2.6 million. Staff reported that the increase is largely attributed to new claims associated with two members and not necessarily indicative of an unfavourable trend. Staff will monitor this situation and provide the Committee with further details at its next meeting.

13. The Committee wishes to keep Convocation apprised of these developments for it may, in some circumstances, be necessary to increase the annual levy paid to the Fund by each member of the profession in order to maintain the financial integrity of the Fund. The levy has been set at \$1 for the last six years.

*B. MERGER OF FUND ACTIVITIES WITH THE
LAWYERS' PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY COMPANY*

14. In its September 1996 report to Convocation, the Lawyers' Professional Indemnity Company (LPIC) reported that it was considering introducing "Fidelity Bond Coverage" through its professional liability insurance policy. The stated goal in the report was "to ensure a more comprehensive and responsive protection of the public against any loss sustained as a result of the dishonesty of any Law Society member involving the member's law practice or role as a trustee".
15. While many questions remain unresolved and no firm commitment has been made by LPIC to introduce fidelity bond coverage, there is little doubt its introduction, if mandatory, would have a profound effect on the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation.
16. With this background in mind, a suggestion has been made that it may make practical sense to merge some or all of the activities of the Fund into the LPIC operation whether or not fidelity bond becomes a reality.
17. The rationale for the suggestion is that when aggrieved clients have suffered financial losses through the fault of their lawyers, it is easier for them to approach a single, unified body for compensation as opposed to two, separate entities. Under this scenario, the unified body would be responsible for determining whether the cause for the loss was rooted in negligence or dishonesty saving the claimant from having to make this determination.
18. The Chair and members of staff briefed Committee members on these developments. Committee members were unanimous in their doubt about a merger of Fund activities with LPIC. The Committee was of the opinion that both entities served very different purposes and that it would be difficult to maintain that distinction under a unified management structure. LPIC is operated as a commercial enterprise and it owes its highest duty to its policyholders; the lawyers of Ontario. The Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation is a trust operated by the Law Society for the benefit of the public who have suffered financial losses due to their lawyers' dishonesty.
19. The Committee felt that the Fund's and the public's best interests lay in maintaining the Fund's status as a separate entity and that this goal far outweighed any benefit to be gained from merging activities.

C. SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

20. The following appointments were made to sub-committees of the Lawyers Fund for Client Compensation Committee:

 Hope Sealy - Review Sub-committee
 Bob Aaron - Ad-hoc member of Review Sub-committee.

Report of the Legal Aid Committee (Meeting of May 7th, 1997)

THE ONTARIO LEGAL AID PLAN
RÉGIME D'AIDE JURIDIQUE DE L'ONTARIO

Legal Aid Committee
May 7, 1997

REPORT TO CONVOCAATION

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The Legal Aid Committee met on May 7, 1997. In attendance were:

Committee members: Mary Eberts (Chair), Tamara Stomp, Tom Carey, Carole Curtis, Allan Lawrence.

The Treasurer, Susan Elliott

Senior Management of OLAP: Robert Holden, Provincial Director, and Deputy Directors George Biggar, Ruth Lawson and David Porter.

Other OLAP Staff: Elaine Gamble, Communications Coordinator, Felice Mateljan. Bruce Manson, Research Lawyer attended for the discussion of duty counsel.

For the portion of the meeting regarding the submission to the McCamus Legal Aid Review, the following members of the Review Panel attended: John McCamus, Joan Lax, David Richardson, Joe Wilson, Nye Thomas (Researcher), Lori Newton (Ministry of the Attorney General).

The following matters are reported on for information only:

1. The Legal Aid Review

The Chair of the Committee outlined the joint submission from the Plan and the Law Society and reviewed the main points and resolutions made by Convocation at the April 4, 1997 meeting. There will also be one further document sent to the Panel which outlines the Plan's response to report by Professors Zemans and Monahan.

The Treasurer outlined the Law Society's submission to the Panel and advised that it will be finalized and sent to the Panel by the end of this week.

Mr. McCamus commented that he was very appreciative of all the cooperation and help that had been provided to him by both the Legal Aid Committee and the Plan, particularly by Area Directors.

3. Update on the Refugee Law Office

Dr. Durhane Wong-Rieger updated the Committee on her study of the effectiveness of the Refugee Law Office Pilot Project. During the office's second year of operation, from April 1996 to January 1997, the office was able to significantly reduce hours spent on cases, ranging from 42 to 58 per cent less time per case. This has been achieved through a combination of reduced preparation time for hearings, reduced administrative costs and lower paralegal costs (60 per cent less due to fewer hours spent on cases).

In comparison to the private bar doing refugee law cases, the refugee law office case costs under the new tariff are still \$80 to \$200 higher than cases handled by the private bar. These are however, only the least difficult cases. It will take a longer time to be able to see the case costs for more complicated cases (as they take longer to complete) in both the private bar and in the refugee law office.

The Committee decided to extend the pilot project until June 30, 1998 in order to provide more time for a more thorough analysis of the effectiveness of this staff office. Administrative costs will be further reduced by consolidating office space at Provincial Office.

4. MOU planning

A draft list of planning issues to be considered by the Committee and by the End of the MOU Committee was discussed. The list will be revised and brought back to the next Committee meeting in June.

5. Update on duty counsel financial eligibility testing

George Biggar provided an update on the six phase I sites across Ontario where testing is going very well. Judges and lawyers report that the system is working, and it has not resulted in drastic delays in courtrooms. Reports from one family court are that up to 25 per cent of all people are not financially eligible for duty counsel services.

A report on all the statistics collected during the first phase of testing will be presented to the Committee at the June meeting.

6. Duty counsel duties

The Committee considered new procedures and policies concerning duty counsel duties. A list of exactly which duties duty counsel are allowed to perform will be outlined in a two-page information sheet and reviewed at the June Committee meeting.

7. Financial Reports/ Monitor's Report

The financial reports for the month of April are not yet available. The monitor's March report also has not yet been received, due to the year-end figures which will be included. Both these reports and the May reports will be presented at the June Committee meeting.

.....

23rd May, 1997

REPORTS DEFERRED

The following Reports were deferred:

- Report on the Accreditation of Foreign-Education Lawyers and Quebec Lawyers with Non-Common Law Legal Education
- Report of the Professional Regulation Committee (Meeting of May 8th, 1997) re: Reference to Prior Invitations to Attend at Discipline Hearings

ORDERS

The following Orders were filed.

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Frederick Bernard Sussmann, of the City of Ottawa, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 28th day of November, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor and his counsel, Glen F. Schruder participating by telephone conference, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Frederick Bernard Sussmann be granted permission to resign his membership in the said Society, and thereby be prohibited from acting or practising as a barrister and solicitor and from holding himself out as a barrister and solicitor.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL-The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Darlene Mae McQuat, of the City of Toronto, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 11th day of December, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Darlene Mae McQuart be suspended for a period of one month and from month to month thereafter until all her filings are up to date. Such suspension to commence at the conclusion of her current administrative suspension.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Albert John Bickerton, of the City of Toronto, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 4th day of February, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor being in attendance and represented by Michael Lomer, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Albert John Bickerton be suspended from the practice of law except under the following condictions:

1. The Solicitor continue to receive psychiatric treatment from his current treating psychiatrist, Dr. Takrani, or another psychiatrist preapproved by the Secretary of the Law Society at the frequency considered appropriate by such psychiatrist;

23rd May, 1997

2. The Secretary of the Law Society receive quarterly reports from such psychiatrist asserting that the Solicitor has no mental illness which renders him incapable of practising law, including addiction to alcohol or drugs;
3. The Solicitor practise law only as an employee and under the supervision of a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada in good standing and preapproved by the Secretary of the Law Society and will not operate a general or trust bank account;
4. The Solicitor provide the Law Society with a letter from any such member stating that he or she is familiar with the Solicitor's discipline history and the conditions under which the Solicitor is permitted to practise and that he or she has agreed to supervise the Solicitor; and
5. The Solicitor make his annual filings for his fiscal year ending January 31, 1994;

and such conditions will apply until such time as the Secretary of the Law Society agrees to dispense with or vary these conditions or until an order is made under Section 47 of the Law Society Act.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Harvey Howard Hacker,
of the City of Toronto, a Barrister and
Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the
Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 6th day of November, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor being in attendance and represented by Joseph J. Faust, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Harvey Howard Hacker be suspended for a period of fifteen months effective January 23, 1997, and that he pay Law Society costs in the amount of \$6,000, payable monthly in the amount of \$250 commencing three months subsequent to his resumption of practice.

23rd May, 1997

Convocation further orders that the Solicitor undertake not to act for both lender and borrower in mortgage transactions except when the lender is a financial institution; and further, that he undertake to the Society not to represent both vendor and purchaser when acting in a real estate transaction.

Convocation further orders that the Solicitor enrol in and co-operate with the Practice Review program on his resumption of practice.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Bonnie Esther Turner Derby, of the City of Toronto, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 14th day of February, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor being in attendance but not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Bonnie Esther Turner Derby be Reprimanded in Convocation and pay Law Society costs in the amount of \$1,075.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Michael James Moberg,
of the City of Niagara Falls, a Barrister
and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as
"the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 11th day of December, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Michael James Moberg be suspended for a period of one month and from month to month thereafter until his books and records are properly produced. Such suspension to commence at the conclusion of his current administrative suspension. Convocation further orders that the Solicitor pay Law Society costs in the amount of \$1,250.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Donald Frederick Morris, of the City of Ottawa, a Barrister
and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as
"the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 19th day of February, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

23rd May, 1997

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Donald Frederick Morris be suspended for a period of one month and from month to month thereafter until his filings are completed.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Timothy Michael Kinnaird, of the City of Toronto, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 16th day of January, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Timothy Michael Kinnaird be disbarred as a barrister, that his name be struck off the Roll of Solicitors, that his membership in the said Society be cancelled, and that he is hereby prohibited from acting or practising as a barrister and solicitor and from holding himself out as a barrister and solicitor.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Anthony Morris Butler,
of the City of Ottawa, a Barrister and
Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the
Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 14th day of February, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Anthony Morris Butler be suspended for a period of one month commencing at the conclusion of his current suspension, and from month to month thereafter until he has satisfactorily responded to the complaint of Ms. Baron.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Clayton James Wallace,
of the City of Hamilton, a Barrister and
Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the
Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 26th day of November, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

23rd May, 1997

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Clayton James Wallace be suspended until he complies with his obligation to produce his books and records to the Law Society, and for a further three months following his compliance.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Charles Jellett Publow, of the Township of Richmond, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 16th day of January, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Charles Jellett Publow be suspended for a period of thirty days, such suspension to commence at the conclusion of his current administrative suspension.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Laura Lee Boughner, of the City of Windsor, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 12th day of February, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Laura Lee Boughner be suspended for a period of three months commencing at the conclusion of the current administrative suspension, and that she pay the Law Society costs in the amount of \$1,000. The suspension is to continue in effect until the costs are paid.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF David Eric Howlett, of the City of Niagara Falls, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 11th day of October, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor being in attendance and represented by Duty Counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

23rd May, 1997

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that David Eric Howlett be suspended for a period of six months, commencing as of the date of this Order and running concurrently with any administrative suspension; and further, that the Solicitor enrol in the Practice Review program of the Law Society immediately upon his resumption of practice and complete the program.

DATED this 24th day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Martin King Ian Rumack, of the City of Toronto, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 13th day of November, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor being in attendance and represented by Brian Greenspan, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Martin King Ian Rumack be suspended for a period of thirty days commencing on June 6, 1997, and that upon his reinstatement he be subject to the following conditions:

1. that he be prohibited from acting for both vendor and purchaser in a real estate transaction;
2. that he be prohibited from acting on both sides of a real estate transaction except where the mortgagee is an institutional mortgagee;
3. that he enrol in and co-operate with the Practice Review program of the Law Society;
4. that he be required to offer his services to the Law Society in lecturing on the perils and dangers of acting in a conflict of interest and the related matters that have caused him to be before the Law Society, and that he prepare a paper for the use of the Law Society, LPIC or a similar type of body on the same subject;

23rd May, 1997

5. that he pay the Law Society costs in the amount of \$20,000 payable in yearly instalments of \$2,500 commencing six months after his return to practice.

DATED this 24th day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Antal Tassy, of the City of Cambridge, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 29th day of January, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor being in attendance and represented by Duty Counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a barrister and solicitor and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Antal Tassy be reprimanded in Convocation.

DATED this 24th day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF William Leo Riley, of the City of Ottawa, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 28th day of January, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that William Leo Riley be suspended for a period of three months, commencing as of the date of this Order, and continuing indefinitely thereafter until: i) he provides a written report from a psychiatrist, in a form acceptable to the Secretary of the Law Society or a Committee approved by Convocation pursuant to section 35 of the Law Society Act, stating that he is fit to resume the practice of law; and, ii) he has made all required filings with the Law Society up to date.

DATED this 24th day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Sadrudin Jaffer, of the City of Scarborough, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 18th day of March, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

23rd May, 1997

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Sadrudin Jaffer be disbarred as a barrister, that his name be struck off the Roll of solicitors, that his membership in the said Society be cancelled, and that he is hereby prohibited from acting or practising as a barrister and solicitor and from holding himself out as a barrister and solicitor.

DATED this 24th day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Alexandre Patterson Dufresne, of the Republic of Korea, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 26th day of February, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Alexandre Patterson Dufresne be disbarred as a barrister, that his name be struck off the Roll of solicitors, that his membership in the said Society be cancelled, and that he is hereby prohibited from acting or practising as a barrister and solicitor and from holding himself out as a barrister and solicitor.

DATED this 24th day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Dean Randall Adema, of the City of Brampton, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 12th day of September, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Dean Randall Adema be suspended for a period of one month and from month to month thereafter until his filings are completed. Such suspension to commence at the conclusion of the current administrative suspension.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Lawrence Isadore Herman, of the City of North York, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 28th day of January, 1997, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance but represented by John DaRe, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a barrister and solicitor and professional misconduct, and having heard counsel aforesaid;

23rd May, 1997

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Lawrence Isadore Herman be suspended for a period of six months commencing April 4, 1997 and that he pay Law Society costs in the amount of \$7,500. These costs to be paid within six months of the date of this order, failing which the Solicitor be further suspended until they are paid.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE Law Society Act;

AND IN THE MATTER OF Christopher Stanley Godfrey, of the City of North York, a Barrister and Solicitor (hereinafter referred to as "the Solicitor")

O R D E R

CONVOCATION of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having read the Report and Decision of the Discipline Committee dated the 26th day of November, 1996, in the presence of Counsel for the Society, the Solicitor not being in attendance and not represented by counsel, wherein the Solicitor was found guilty of professional misconduct and having heard counsel aforesaid;

CONVOCATION HEREBY ORDERS that Christopher Stanley Godfrey be disbarred as a barrister, that his name be struck off the Roll of Solicitors, that his membership in the said Society be cancelled, and that he is hereby prohibited from acting or practising as a barrister and solicitor and from holding himself out as a barrister and solicitor.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 1997

"S. Elliott"
Treasurer

SEAL - The Law Society of Upper Canada

"R. Tinsley"
Secretary

Filed

23rd May, 1997

CONVOCATION ROSE AT 11:50 A.M.

Confirmed in Convocation this 27 day of June 1997


Treasurer