

Benchers' Digest

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Ralph Nader Speaks Out on Saskatchewan No-Fault

The following article was co-authored by Maurice O. Laprairie, Q.C. and Cristin Wagner for insertion in The Advocate, a publication of the Saskatchewan Trial Lawyers' Association. Mr. Laprairie, Vice-President of the Law Society of Saskatchewan, is chair of the Legislation and Policy Committee of the Law Society, and a member of the Joint No-Fault Insurance Committee. Other members of the Joint No-Fault Committee are: Larry Zatlyn, Christine Glazer, Daniel Shapiro, Bruce Wirth, Marusia Kobrynsky, Reg Watson, and Christopher Boychuk.

In 1994, amendments to The Automobile Accident Insurance Act eliminated legal actions for personal injuries in automobile accidents. The same amendments introduced Part VIII, Personal Injury Benefits, which was brought into force on January 1, 1995. This new legislation virtually eliminates one's access to the remedies in the tort system. Section 220 of this new Part requires the Provincial Government to appoint a review committee by the end of 1999. The review committee's mandate shall be to review all matters concerning the Personal Injury Benefits Part, including its administration and regulation.

There was little, if any, public debate when The Automobile Accident Insurance Act was amended in 1994. So now the public debate that never happened in 1994 is going to take place over the next 18 months. Leading off this public debate was consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who on May 19, 1998, spoke at the University of Regina Education Auditorium. This event was co-sponsored by the Consumers Association of Canada, the Canadian Taxpayers Federation, the Law Society of Saskatchewan and the Canadian Bar Association. Nader's speech focused on the pitfalls of no fault insurance. "What no fault essentially does is it says to people, "We will definitely reduce your rates in the next year or two if you accept no-fault," but what it doesn't really say to them as clearly is that they can do that only by taking away certain legal rights of injured people, such as the right to be compensated for pain and suffering. It's like saying to someone who's overweight, "I've got a sure fire way to have you lose weight". A person gets excited, "Tell me". "Well, we'll just slice off your leg, that's one way to reduce your weight". And, no-fault has always been disingenuous in not clarifying that in return for ensuring low prices, they are taking away your legal rights that would otherwise get you more comprehensive benefits, and reducing the benefits that they do give you in terms of the duration of these benefits".

The American experience with no-fault insurance has not been successful. According to Nader, no state has introduced no-fault legislation since 1974, half a dozen states have repealed it and most of the highest priced auto insurance states are no-fault states.

Nader also emphasized that SGI needs to be more open and forthcoming. "Do you know who advised your SGI in terms of the 1994 law? The Canadian arm of a U.S. consulting firm, Ernst and Young. And all these accounting firms have as clients auto insurance companies in the U.S. who want no-fault. Now why would a Crown corporation retain essentially a U.S. consulting firm, whose clients are no-fault advocates, to advise them on the best type of auto insurance system to replace your earlier one, which was a no-fault based sort of a social insurance system really, plus the right to go to court for more serious injuries from the perpetrator of your harms? Why? The same thing happened in British Columbia. They hired KPMG, another accounting giant, another company that had as clients auto insurance companies, that's important to consider; that's why SGI has got to come out into the open. It's got to be more forthcoming, more responsive, instead of, "Here's the way it is and that's the way it's going to be".

The tort system not only functions as a compensation system, but as an effective system for the disclosure of information and exposure of corporations. Nader made the point that "accountability involves disclosure" and that no-fault insurance has always been a "very stagnate system in terms of not disclosing...". Under a no-fault insurance scheme the automobile manufacturers need not worry about the disclosure of internal documents nor being held accountable for defective automobiles. "They are virtually immune from lawsuits. And guess what? You have also immunized General Motors and Toyota and other auto companies and repair companies from liability, unless you're rich and can tweak them for a few bucks, about \$50,000. Nobody discusses this at all. They must have been clinking champagne glasses in Detroit, figuring, "Boy, they have trouble with the English language in Saskatchewan. They swept us right in with the immunity crowd".

Nader concluded his speech by saying, "Citizen action is fun. It's a great way to go through life. The pursuit of justice is the pursuit of happiness, and one can say that the pursuit of happiness involves the pursuit of justice".

The Joint No-Fault Committee of the Law Society of Saskatchewan and the Canadian Bar Association, Saskatchewan Branch have concluded that this type of insurance is not in the best interests of Saskatchewan motorists and have recommended that Saskatchewan return to an add-on system. An add-on system would still provide benefits to all victims on a no fault basis, but

would also allow unrestricted access to the tort system for an innocent victim seeking compensation from the person who caused the injury.

The Joint No-Fault Committee will be very active over the course of the next 18 months. They will need your help both as a volunteer and as a financial contributor. Think, if this is not an issue to take a stand on, what is?

Highlights of the Meeting of the Benchers held June 10, 11, 1998 (A. Kirsten Logan, Q.C.)

Future of the Legal Profession

The Benchers held two planning sessions to discuss issues raised at the Future of the Legal Profession Conference and the impact of those issues on the membership. The Benchers believe that there is some room for the Law Society to assist members in these areas keeping in mind its public protection mandate. It was agreed that the membership should be surveyed on a number of topics to determine whether there is a need or desire for the Law Society to possibly become involved in new areas. A small steering committee will be struck to work on the development of the questionnaire. The committee will also work with representatives from the Department of Justice and Saskatchewan Legal Education Society who are also studying these issues.

R. Peter MacKinnon, Q.C.

Peter MacKinnon's term as Dean of the College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, ended on June 30, 1998. Peter served as a Bencher for his entire ten-year term as Dean. In those ten years, he was a member of the Legal Education and Scholarships Committee, Professional Standards Committee, the Libraries Committee, the Executive Committee, the Legislation Committee, the Admissions Committee, the Ethics Committee, the Complainants Review Committee, the Gender Equity Committee, the Admissions and Education Committee, the Rules Revision Committee and the Public Relations Committee. In addition, for his entire ten years, he was one of the Law Society representatives to the Law Foundation of Saskatchewan.

Peter's experience, intellect, common sense as well as his sense of humor and his tendency to lapse into laughing fits will be sorely missed. However, he has agreed in the absence of a past-president to continue to serve as a member of the Executive Committee for the remainder of the year.

The new Dean of Law, Kent Roach, will attend his first Convocation of Benchers in September. He has been appointed to the Admissions and Education Committee and the Legislation and Policy Committee as well as being a Law Society representative to the Law Foundation of Saskatchewan. We eagerly await Dean Roach's arrival.

Libraries

We are pleased to announce that Susan Baer has accepted the position of Director of Library Services commencing August 31, 1998. In addition, Peta Bates, the Saskatoon Librarian, is on a leave of absence for one year. Her replacement is Norma Power.

Federation of Law Societies of Canada

Lynn MacDonald, Q.C., currently the President of the Law Society, has been appointed as the representative of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the Board of Directors of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada.

Insurance

The 1997-1998 policy year ended June 30 with 107 claims, 10 more than the previous year. However, that is a tolerable level, a far cry from the 167 and 161 claims reported in the fund years 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 respectively. Since the beginning of the SLIA program in September of 1988, 1,215 claims have been reported with \$11,000,000 paid and another \$9,700,000 reserved.

At Convocation, the Benchers approved the creation of a claims committee to deal with coverage issues, approving settlements and recommending and instructing counsel. The claims committee will not meet in conjunction with Convocation but on an as-needed basis and it is hoped that this will streamline and make more flexible the finalization of claims. The current membership of the Committee is Maurice Laprairie, Chair, Doug Andrews, Vice-Chair, Pat Kelly, Neil Gabrielson and Don Phillips.

With the start of new policy year, we would like to remind the membership of the deductibles and surcharges that come into effect as a result of a paid claim (not simply reported).

- (i) Surcharges &127; One paid claim – 30% of the annual assessment
- &127; Two paid claims (in one year) –75% of the annual assessment.
- &127; Three claims paid in one year – 150% of the annual assessment.

The surcharges are reduced at a rate of 30% for each subsequent policy year if no further claims are paid.

- (ii) Deductibles

- &127; Basic - \$5,000.
- &127; Real Estate or missed limitation -\$ 7,500.

&127; Acting for both sides of a transaction - \$10,000.

Deductibles are payable immediately upon the settlement of claims. Payment by installments will only be allowed if the member can provide financial statements showing inability to pay.

Amendment to Rule 302

The Benchers passed amendments to Rule 302 to clarify the complaints review procedure, i.e. that the requests for reviews are handled by the complaints officer and that complaint reviews may be conducted by one or more members of the complaints review committee.

Welcome to the new Director of Libraries, Susan Baer

The long search is over and a new Director of Libraries has been selected. Susan Baer, who is originally from Ontario, and lived in the Northwest Territories for the last 20 years, is the new Director of Libraries. Born and raised in Ridgeway, a small community in rural southern Ontario, Susan headed to northern Ontario for her undergraduate degree in Physical and Health Education from Laurentian University in Sudbury. Sudbury wasn't far enough north, so she moved to Yellowknife, where she started working in the NWT court library in 1978. Susan received her Master of Library Science from the University of British Columbia in 1986, graduating with a law library concentration. With twenty years of library experience, almost all in the law library field, Susan has been involved in a variety of professional activities. Most recently, she was the co-chair for the Court House and Law Society Libraries Special Interest Group which presented a program at the 1998 Canadian Association of Law Libraries (CALL) conference in Hamilton. Susan was a facilitator at the Legal Information Summit held in Toronto in November 1997 and is currently a member of the Canadian Abridgment Editorial Advisory Board of CALL. In the north, she has held almost every position on the executive of the NWT Library Association, most recently having held the position of past president. Sports has also been an important part of her life and Susan is a provincial level volleyball referee and a keen softball player. She has participated on several NWT teams at Western Canadian championships, the Arctic Winter Games, and the first National slopitch tournament. She has been the president of the NWT Volleyball Association more than once, and formed the ladies slopitch league in Yellowknife.

Susan is the mother of two preschool children. Her other interests include singing, decorating and gardening. Susan is looking forward to the challenges facing the law libraries in Saskatchewan, meeting the lawyers and judges to hear their concerns, and getting involved in the legal and library communities in Saskatchewan.

59th Annual General Meeting (A. Kirsten Logan, Q.C.)

The Annual Meetings of the Law Society of Saskatchewan and the CBA Saskatchewan Branch were held in Moose Jaw, June 12 & 13, 1998. Once again, the weather gods cooperated with the local planning committee to ensure that both the indoor and outdoor activities could be fully enjoyed.

Business sessions were held Friday and Saturday mornings. The members approved the proposed changes to The Queen's Bench Rules – Simplified Procedure for submission to the August en banc meeting of the Court of Queen's Bench. Larry Zatlun, Chair of the No-Fault Insurance Committee, gave a report on the Committee's activities and the appearance in Regina of Ralph Nader in May. This led to an excellent discussion among the members on the need for the membership to shake its collective apathy on this issue and others. The Canadian Bar Association and the Law Society are looking at communications strategies to better keep our members informed and aware of Law Society issues and to deliver our message to the public.

In addition, the members were introduced to the Law Society website at www.lawsociety.sk.ca. This impressive presentation showed the information available publicly as well as the Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal decisions available by subscription. On Friday evening, members and guests enjoyed a casual dinner at the Temple Gardens Mineral Spa and entertainment by two folksingers. A golf tournament and a tour of 15 Wing, the Airforce Base, were popular events. At the Saturday evening banquet, Roy Dickinson, Q.C. was presented with the Law Society of Saskatchewan Award in recognition of his exemplary service and many contributions provided to the public and the legal profession.

Thanks are extended to Donald Cameron, Brian Hendrickson, Walter Wall, Merv Nidesh, Christine Hughes, Brenda Walper-Bossence, George Patterson, Jack Cooper, Brenda Kemp, Brian Hamblin, Cliff Toth, Ken Cornea, Murray Acton and Brenda Hesje who were involved in the planning of the 59th Annual General Meeting.

Professional Conduct Rulings *(Iain A. Mentiplay, Q.C.)*

The mandate of the Ethics Committee is to make rulings on questions of professional ethics for the guidance of the profession. The rulings given by the Ethics Committee relate to the ethics of particular situations and are not determinations of the legal issues which arise from those situations.

Conflict of Interest - Chapter V, Commentary 8

Facts:

Client C was involved in an action brought by his daughter and son who claimed that he wrongfully received monies from an estate without regard to Section 32 of the Wills Act. An issue arose between Client C and the solicitor for the estate as to the advice rendered when the pay out was made. Mr. C claimed a set-off with regard to his son claiming that his son owed him money with regard to the purchase of equipment and seed. Client C's son raised the question of whether Lawyer R's firm is in a conflict of interest. Lawyer R's firm had previously represented both the son and the daughter with respect to unrelated matters in the previous five years. Lawyer R's firm also acted for the client for many years on many personal and business matters. A previous member of Lawyer R's firm had offered an opinion in writing to the son and daughter with regard to an action on the estate and saw them again on the same matter a year later. There is no dispute between Client C and his children with respect to his liability under the estate. The only dispute is between Client C and his son with regard to the purchase of equipment and seed. Client C was not the executor of the estate.

Ruling:

The Committee was of the view that it was not a conflict. Client C was not executor of the estate and Lawyer R's firm did not act in documenting creation of the debt in issue.

Obligation of a Lawyer Upon Withdrawal - Chapter XII, Commentary 8

Facts:

Lawyer M prepared Wills for clients acting on the clients' instructions. The Wills were signed, the originals were taken by the clients, and a copy of each Will was taken by the clients. Copies were retained by Lawyer M. Lawyer M's account for preparation of the Wills was rendered and paid.

Two months later the client contacted Lawyer M and requested all copies of the Wills. He specified to Lawyer M that it was the file copies of the Wills that he would like to have along with a release letter stating Lawyer M no longer had any copies of the Wills in his possession. Lawyer M declined to comply with the client's request pending a ruling of Ethics Committee. Lawyer M's concerns related to his ability to verify the Wills being the ones he prepared should the document ever be brought into issue, or when he is asked to provide an Affidavit verifying the execution of the Wills.

Rulings:

The Committee was of the opinion that Lawyer M acted properly. Lawyers should retain copies of documents prepared for the client, both to protect the client and to protect the lawyer from claims arising from or through the documents.

Contact With the Media – Chapter XVIII, Commentary 1

Facts:

A letter was received from a member pointing out that professional conduct rulings do not address the issue of whether lawyers can speak to the media on behalf of their clients without the client's specific instructions to do so.

Ruling:

The Committee was of the view that the Code of Professional Conduct adequately addresses the issue. Commentary 2 sets out the lawyer's duty to the client that, before making a public statement concerning the client's affairs, the lawyer must first be satisfied any communication is in the best interests of the client and within the scope of the retainer

"2. The lawyer's duty to the client demands that before making a public statement concerning the client's affairs, the lawyer must first be satisfied that any communication is in the best interests of the client and within the scope of the retainer. The lawyer owes a duty to the client to be qualified to represent the client effectively before the public and not to permit any personal interest or other cause to conflict with the client's interests."

It was also the opinion of the Committee that a lawyer should always have the client's specific authorization and should not assume that part of his or her authority is to address the media. A lawyer who does not have that specific authorization is

exceeding the authority of his client.

Members should also be reminded of Commentary 6 that states:

"Where the lawyer, by reason of professional involvement or otherwise, is able to assist the media in conveying accurate information to the public, it is proper for the lawyer to do so, provided that there is no infringement of the lawyer's obligations to the client, the profession, the courts or the administration of justice, and provided also that the lawyer's comments are made bona fide and without malice or ulterior motive."

Also, Commentary 3 states that when acting as an advocate, the lawyer should refrain from expressing personal opinions about the merits of the client's case.

Contact With the Media – Chapter XVIII, Commentaries 4 & 6

Facts:

A request was received by a member for an opinion as to whether it is proper for a lawyer who is a complainant involved in a complaint against another lawyer in the discipline context to contact the media to advise as to charges laid against the lawyer.

Ruling:

The Committee was of the view that notification to the media in itself is not improper. The motivation behind the notification can, however, result in improper conduct. It is always improper to disclose a complaint prior to a formal complaint being made setting out the charges against a member. The lawyer's comments must be made bona fide and without malice or ulterior motive as set out in Chapter XVIII, Commentary 6 of the Code.

Duty to Meet Financial Obligations – Chapter XIX, Commentary 7

Facts:

Lawyer P was involved in a dispute with an expert witness about paying his account. Lawyer P took the position that it was payable by his client. The expert witness complained to the Law Society. The account was settled by Lawyer P on the condition that the complaint be withdrawn. A letter was signed by the solicitors for Lawyer P and for the expert witness advising that the complaint was withdrawn and that he had received payment with respect to the account. The expert witness advised that Lawyer P's solicitor demanded a withdrawal of the complaint as a condition of payment of the account and he was not given a choice.

Ruling:

The Committee was of the opinion that it was appropriate for the parties to advise the Law Society of the settlement and that the Law Society can take that into consideration when determining the complaint. It is improper, however, to bargain away the complaint.

Lawyer's Conduct Towards Others Lawyers – Chapter XVI –Commentary 1

Facts:

Lawyer P held money in trust from his client as part of a settlement proposal which would require Lawyer B's client to deliver a trailer to Lawyer P's client. The funds were to be released to Lawyer B's client upon delivery of the trailer. The delivery of the trailer was not being made in a timely manner. Lawyer P notified Lawyer B by fax on Wednesday, January 7, 1998 that his client had requested a refund of the settlement funds held in trust. Lawyer P and Lawyer B spoke to each other the next day on Thursday, January 8, 1998, and Lawyer P confirmed that the money would still be paid to Lawyer B if the trailer was delivered. On Friday, January 9, 1998, the trailer was still undelivered. Lawyer P's client requested a refund of the money. Lawyer P advised Lawyer B of this position by fax on Friday afternoon, knowing that Lawyer B had left the office for the day. On January 10, 1998 the trailer was delivered to Lawyer P's client. By fax dated January 10, 1998 Lawyer B's client advised Lawyer B of the delivery of the trailer and requested that this information be faxed to Lawyer P to complete the transaction. On January 12, 1998, Lawyer P forwarded the trust funds to his client. At that time, he was not aware that the trailer had been returned. Lawyer P was then advised of the return of the trailer by fax received from Lawyer B on January 13, 1998, which also requested that the funds be forwarded to his office. The next day Lawyer B complained that Lawyer P terminated the arrangement that he had without giving him reasonable notice it was to be terminated. Lawyer P's position was that unless he knew that the trailer had been returned, there was no legal or ethical basis on which he could resist his client's demand that the funds be returned to him. Lawyer P did not hold the funds under trust conditions between himself and Lawyer B. It also appears that Lawyer P's client already had the trailer when he received the refund of the money from Lawyer P and did not disclose that fact to him.

Ruling:

The Committee was of the opinion that there was an unfortunate lack of communication between Lawyer B and Lawyer P but no breach of ethics.

Conflict of Interest – Chapter V

Facts:

A law firm requested a ruling as to whether or not it was in conflict of interest in providing legal services to one client on a matter in which another client for which the firm acted as address for postal service and Power of Attorney was involved. The second client was an inter-provincial corporation and the retainer of law firm A was restricted to acting as address for service and Power of Attorney. No confidential information was provided to law firm A nor was it consulted with respect to any matter other than simply acting in the capacity of Power of Attorney and address for service. B and C lawyers with law firm A were subsequently consulted by client D concerning the actions of client D's employees in dealings with the interprovincial company.

Ruling:

The Ethics Committee found that as a result of there not having been any exchange of confidential information and the fact that there was no need that the Power of Attorney be a lawyer and further that the advice and services sought from B and C did not relate directly to the interprovincial corporation, there was no conflict and no appearance of conflict.

Proposed Amendment to the Court of Queen's Bench Rules

The Court of Queen's Bench has proposed an amendment to Rule 212. The Committee for the Revision of the Court of Queen's Bench Rules has been asked to canvass the Bar's view as to whether party litigants should be required to prepare and serve Statements as to Documents. The Committee has recommended against dispensing with the need for Statements as to Documents as they are necessary to ensure there has been proper and ongoing disclosure of all documents germane to the law suit. Should any member of the Saskatchewan Bar have comments they wish to discuss, please feel free to contact any of the following members of the Committee:

Maurice Laprairie, Q.C.
MacPherson Leslie & Tyerman
1500, 1874 Scarth Street
Regina, SK S4P 4E9

Philip Gallet
McDougall Ready
700, 2010 – 11th Avenue
Regina, SK S4P 0J3

Robert G. Kennedy
Halyk Harradence
321 Sixth Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 2S3

Karen Prisciak
Robertson Stromberg
#600, 105 – 21st Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0B3

Insurance and Loss Prevention

(Thomas J. Schonhoffer)

Loss Prevention

The 1998 insurance year ended on June 30, 1998 with 107 reported claims. This is the third consecutive year that we have benefited from reduced claims. Our claims' numbers in the past five years are as follows:

| Year | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| # of claims | 107 | 97 | 104 | 159 | 169 |

It is impossible to empirically demonstrate the effects of loss prevention programs. However, we hope that our emphasis on loss prevention is at least partially responsible for the reduced number of claims. Many of the professions are debating the merits of mandatory continuing education. The emphasis of the Law Society has been on voluntary education with the exception of the Loss Prevention Seminar.

There was some legitimate comment that members with particular specialization would benefit from seminars more directly related to the area of law in which they practice. The policy has therefore been revised to assign from 1 to 3 loss prevention credits to approved seminars. I anticipate that loss prevention seminars will continue to be assigned 3 credits and many of the more usual subject area type seminars will be assigned one credit. The advertising brochures you receive from SKLESI will advise you as to the number of loss prevention credits assigned to each seminar. My interpretation of Rule 605 is that as of June 30th of any year an insured must be able to certify that he/she has three loss prevention credits in the past three years. So, for example, on June 30, 1998, one must have attended a Loss Prevention Seminar between June 1995 to June 1998.

In the amended rule, insureds will have the option of attending at least one approved SKLESI seminar each year to accumulate

loss prevention credits. The reduced number of claims in the last three years show that Saskatchewan lawyers are concerned with loss prevention. This provides a better service to our clients and will result in a stabilization of your insurance premiums.

SUPPORT STAFF CONFLICT OF INTEREST *(Allan T. Snell, Q.C.)*

The case of *Ocelot Energy v. Jans* decided by Mr. Justice McLellan on April 17, 1998 underlines the responsibility of members to ensure that confidential and privileged information is protected.

The Code of Professional Conduct, Chapter Va, on conflicts of interest, commentary 1(a), states:

"This rule is intended to regulate members of the Society and articulated law students who transfer between law firms. It also imposes a general duty on members to exercise due diligence in the supervision of non-lawyer staff to ensure that they comply with the rule and with the duty not to disclose:

- confidences of clients of the member's firm, and confidences of clients of other law firms in which the person has worked."

In the *Ocelot* case, a legal secretary who had transferred from the Plaintiff's firm to the Defendant's firm had worked on the file in both offices. Mr. Justice McLellan disqualified the Defendant's firm from acting further.

The cost, inconvenience and potential liability which follows upon disqualification for conflict of interest are ample reasons to take the time to ascertain, at the time of hiring, any potential conflicts (and) problems and deal with them.

The Code of Professional Conduct provides guidelines to ensure that confidentiality is protected. These have been considered and accepted by the courts as being appropriate. However, the standards set by *Martin v. Grey* are very high. The object of protection of confidentiality is the paramount consideration.

Start-Up Kit

In 1994, the Law Society assembled a "Start-Up Kit". It contains articles which will be of special interest to new members, members who are opening their own practice and members having serious problems with their practice. The volume is a helpful guide to basic law office management and may also be of interest to members managing their own offices. It contains twelve chapters dealing with topics such as cash flow management, accounting, marketing, and personnel. It is available free of charge from the Law Society Administration Office.

Discipline Counsel

The Law Society requires the services of experienced counsel to prosecute formal complaints against members of the Society in specific cases where our in-house counsel is unable to act. Counsel will be compensated at the rate of \$165 per hour, plus reasonable disbursements. For further information, contact Iain Mentiplay, Q.C., telephone (306) 569-8242.

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Law Practice Self-Assessment Guide

Assists lawyers to improve the quality of their practice methods based on the assumption that an effective system of quality assurance, achieved through internal procedures and organization, has an important impact on performance.

The Guide is available free of charge to any member by contacting the Law Society office at:

(306) 569-8242

Practice and Career Adviser

Frank MacBean, Q.C., is available to assist lawyers in assessing their practice and careers.
For confidential information and assistance call:
(306)773-9343.

Safe Counsel

Available on a confidential basis to discuss options available and to obtain information on the procedures and potential consequences of filing sexual harassment complaints with the Law Society or elsewhere.

Karen Prisciak
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Cathy Zuck
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Mentor Program

The Mentor Program, operational since 1990, is designed to provide less experienced lawyers with the assistance of more experienced council.

Members requiring the assistance of a mentor may call the mentor program receptionist at 306-569-2261, in Regina.

To be eligible to utilize the program, members must have completed a Waiver of Liability and have returned it to the Law Society office. Copies of the waiver may be obtained by contacting the mentor program receptionist.