

# ULTRAVIRES

THE INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FACULTY OF LAW



REBECCA BARCLAY NGUINAMBAYE (2L) (LEFT), BLSA PRESIDENT, AND JOSH LOKKO (3L JD/MBA) (RIGHT), BLSA TREASURER, AT THE BLACK FUTURE LAWYERS LAUNCH PARTY. PHOTO CREDIT : BFL TEAM



TWO BFL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT MEMBERS AT THE BFL LAUNCH PARTY. PHOTO CREDIT : BFL TEAM

## A Whole New World

In the international exchange program, experiences vary widely

AVNEE PARANJAPE (2L)

With exchange applications due earlier this month, many 2Ls are now eagerly anticipating the results of the lottery to find out where they will be spending, in many cases, the first half of their 3L year. The 25 eligible host schools for U of T students are spread across 15 countries, and accordingly, the students who went on exchange last Fall had vastly different experiences depending on where the lottery sorted them.

Even those who embarked upon the exchange with little consideration of academics in mind (let's be honest, who *does* have academics in mind?) found their experience to be educationally valuable. For example, those who went to Université Jean Moulin Lyon 3 found that they learned a lot about European Union law and French civil law, both fields for which there are few opportunities for exposure at U of T. Similarly, at the National University of Singapore, students had the chance to learn about public international law, Singaporean regional policies, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—all topics foreign to our relatively corporate-focused institution.

For some students, an education (*gasp!*) was the inevitable consequence of the new academic culture they experienced abroad. Some host schools impose attendance requirements, such as Tel Aviv University, where administrative policy requires that students miss no more than four classes a term. As a result, some classes had sign-in sheets, and certain professors would factor attendance into grades.

Consequences at the National University of Singapore were even more serious, where official immigration policy requires that students cannot miss a full week of class, or they risk being sent home. However, in practice, students found that missing class was only consequential if professors reported absences to administration, and this was not a problem among their cohort. Despite stricter attendance policies in some places, many students found host school programs to be decidedly less rigor-

*Continued on Page 6*

## Black Future Lawyers

### New outreach program hopes to help tackle diversity problem at U of T Law

SARA KARMA (1L)

The launch party of the Black Future Lawyers program (BFL), on January 15th in Jackman, saw 137 attendees celebrating the new outreach program. Among the audience were law students, staff, faculty, legal professionals, and undergraduate students.

The new outreach program hopes to address the underrepresentation of Black students at the law school and in the legal profession. According to the Faculty's annual survey, in the past five years, only one percent or less of incoming students at the Faculty of Law JD program identify as Black. BFL is a collaborative effort of the Black Law Students Association (BLSA), the Faculty, and Black alumni. The program is modelled after U of T Medicine's Black Student Application Program, which saw 14 Black students enrolled after its first year of implementation, up from the one student enrolled during the year prior to the program's launch.

Black Future Lawyers will offer Black-identifying applicants their own admission stream, with the same admissions requirements, which will guarantee their applications are reviewed by at least three staff, students, or alumni who are members of the Black community. Applicants will also have the opportunity to include an additional personal statement.

When Josh Lokko (3L JD/MBA), BLSA Treasurer, was applying to law school, he recalled that he did not know much about what was necessary to create a strong application, especially regarding presenting experience he

had working in diversity-related initiatives. "BFL will help make sure that students in the program are equipped with all of this knowledge," Lokko said, "while also making sure that newly admitted students feel welcome and are connected to a strong network."

Rebecca Barclay Nguinambaye (2L), BLSA President, acknowledges that although BFL has received a lot of support in the legal community, "it's also up to us to keep pushing it and making sure it's sustainable." She wants the momentum to continue past its inaugural year.

Beyond the application stream, the program will offer mentorship and volunteer opportunities within the legal profession. BFL will also host events and workshops for Black undergraduate students, and offer them invitations to the law school's events. BFL will host their own conference in February at U of T, as well as attend other undergraduate career conferences throughout the year. They are partnered with LAWS to reach out to Black high school students, and hope to establish chapters in other law schools as well, Barclay says.

Barclay remembers how other schools with representation initiatives for Black and other students of colour appealed to her when she was applying to law schools. Having BFL when she applied would have "made my decision [to choose U of T] easier," she said. "I wouldn't have been as nervous about coming and wondering what it's going to be like to be the only or one of a few Black people in the

room". The program hopes not only to help more Black students get into law school, but also to offer more support for students once they're here.

U of T Law has received repeated criticism on its lack of diversity, and Barclay notes this program "signals U of T is acknowledging the problems of representation" and building on the momentum of the wider legal community's talks and initiatives on diversity.

Response to the program has been overwhelmingly positive. After Barclay sent out an initial email inviting Black alumni to the launch, within two days half the RSVPs from legal professionals were from Black legal professionals who she'd never met. Many responded saying they wished there had been programming like this when they were in law school.

However, there has been some concern about the limits of this kind of program. When sharing the initiative in Black community groups online, Barclay noted that a community member commented that initiatives like this can only go so far while there's still the LSAT, which is stacked against historically disadvantaged groups and acts as a large obstacle to entering the legal profession.

Although there "still remains other challenges to addressing the issue," Barclay said, "everyone seems to really like the message this is bringing."

You can read more about BFL and its programming at <https://bfl.law.utoronto.ca/>.

## ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

RIGHTS REVIEW  
PAGE 15

RECRUIT SPECIAL: DEMOGRAPHIC  
SURVEY AND STATISTICS  
PAGE 9

REVIEWS OF LAW SCHOOL CHAIRS  
PAGE 20

# ULTRAVIRES

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*Ultra Vires* is the independent student newspaper of the University of Toronto Faculty of Law. We provide a forum for diverse viewpoints on topics of interest to our readers. We aim to foster dialogue on academic and social issues between students, the faculty, and the broader legal community in Toronto, Ontario, and Canada. Our content does not necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Board. We print six issues per year. *Ultra Vires* is printed by Master Web Inc.

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## EDITOR'S NOTE

Happy January!

Welcome to another semester at U of T Law. The add/drop deadline has now passed, students are settling into their Winter classes, and Law Follies is nearly upon us.

In this issue, you'll find part two of our annual 2L recruit special, including demographic and grade data. You'll also find a recap of Fall semester exchanges, *The Bachelor* predictions, and your regular dose of Diversions.

As always, if you have comments or stories to pitch, you can get in touch at [editor@ultravires.ca](mailto:editor@ultravires.ca).

Thanks for reading,

— Melody Chan & James Flynn  
Co-Editors-in-Chief, *Ultra Vires*

## UV INDEX

### NEWS

DLS Cyber Security Update	1
Black Future Lawyers Launch	3
Promise Auction Recap	4
Intramural Insider	4
AI Interview with Professor Hadfield	5

### FEATURES

International Exchange Experiences	1
No Knead Bread Recipe	5
Ryan's Movie Reviews	6
In Vino Veritas - Wines under \$15	7
The Do's and Don'ts of Court	7
Demographic Charts	9
Grades and Stuff	10
Recruit Statistics	11
UV Reflections on the Recruit Survey	11

### RECRUIT SPECIAL

### OPINIONS

Coastal Gaslink Pipeline	8
Martini Is	8

### RIGHTS REVIEW

Feminist Advocacy and the Law	15
Hope and Democracy in Hong Kong	16
Justice in a Period of Darkness	17
Freedom to Make Hard Choices	18

### DIVERSIONS

The Bachelor Predictions	19
Re: BigLaw LLP Application	19
Review of Law School Chairs	20
The Raccoon	22
Confessions of a Follies Writer	22
Intra Vires	23

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# An interview with Professor Gillian Hadfield

## Hadfield's work occurs at the intersection of law & AI

ANGELA GU (1L)

On January 16, 2020, Professor Gillian Hadfield delivered the keynote presentation at the Canada-US AI Symposium on Economic Innovation's public forum at MaRS Discovery District. The public forum convened panels of industry experts in discussions about AI policy and how it relates to economic growth and responsible innovation. After attending the forum, I sat down with Professor Hadfield in her office at the Faculty of Law to talk about law and AI. Hadfield is the inaugural Schwartz Reisman Chair in Technology and Society and the director of the newly established Schwartz Reisman Institute for Technology and Society.

**Ultra Vires (UV):** Your work occurs at the intersection of law and AI. What brought you into the field?

**Gillian Hadfield (GH):** So, this book [gesturing to her book *Rules for a Flat World*]—which was published in the end of 2016, was the product of what I'd been working on for about 15 years up to that point, and that was thinking about our legal systems, our legal infrastructure, and looking at that from the point of view, originally, of how well is that working? Even just as an economist, because that's my PhD, I was starting to think about, structurally, the market for lawyers, and the nature of law.

**Most of you just want to get to the next screen, so you click. So the idea we're using consent as a tool is highly problematic. I don't think it's appropriate at all.**

That kind of set me off on a path of thinking about, are our systems of lawyers working very well? And then I started looking around saying, "well you know, they don't seem to be working all that well, they can't be working all that well if a lot of people can't afford them, and they're not working very well if they take too long to come to decisions." So I started thinking about the design of our legal systems and evaluating them against how well they perform.

The book makes out the argument that our legal institutions today are not well-adapted to the complexity and the speed and the global nature of what's happened. I primarily focus on our economic relationships, but it's true of our social relationships as well. And the focus on AI kind of just grows out of that. So now here's this transformational technology, and my conclusion ten years ago was that our existing legal regulatory structures are not going to be able to handle that. What are we going to do now that we have AI on the horizon? That's what got me interested in it, sort of from a theoretical point of view.

The other [thing that got me thinking about this intersection between law and AI] is my oldest son, who is finishing a PhD in AI at [UC] Berkeley, and his area of interest is how will we make sure that AI is good? So he and I started having lots of conversations and found all these overlaps between his research in AI and the type of work and research I was doing in economics and law, and so it's a very rare example of the son getting his parent into conferences and conversations that sort of introduced me to a lot of people [laughter], and also it's great to have somebody to ask really stupid questions about

AI when I was still learning about it.

AI is moving very quickly, and there's lots of conversation about how we want to make sure it's safe and good and fair, and then I'm looking back and saying, but we don't have the regulatory and legal structure to manage that and I really think there's an urgency around how we're going to develop that.

**UV:** In your presentation, you mentioned how, if you give a privacy statute to 10 lawyers to interpret, you will get back 11 opinions, could you elaborate on that a little more?

**GH:** I talk about this in the book a little. So, a part of what we're facing in our legal systems today, is that they're highly complex in part because of the language. When we write a statute, or a contract, those statutes and contracts generally have a lot of fuzzy language in them. They say things like, "use best efforts," "exercise good faith," and "take reasonable steps". We don't write them that way because we're not smart enough to realize that's going to be ambiguous, we write it that way because we can't enumerate all the possible facts and circumstances that might arise.

The question of the formation of a contract is, what was it reasonable for the other person to think? Did they intend to be bound or not? Well, how do we express it that way? Because we can't

say something more precise upfront about the circumstances, so it's part of the nature of law that it's subject to interpretation. As we get more law, more cases, more guidance, and longer statutes, we end up where we can give it to 10 lawyers and get 11 opinions.

Those numbers came to me when I taught an advanced contracts class (Professor Drassinower was one of my students in that class) and I co-taught it with a practitioner from McCarthy Tétrault. It was that lawyer who said to the class, "you know, you give a contract to 10 lawyers, and you will get 11 opinions, about what it means."

This is why I don't have a lot of confidence in the idea that we are going to address the problems we're facing right now, in the privacy domain [for example, privacy law blocking AI's progress in health-care in Ontario] with another thousand pages of privacy law. We need a different kind of system to try and figure out how we will make sure that we're protecting people, but that we're not cutting off our ability to do AI research.

**UV:** Also, there might already be bias in the data depending on who consents to its use.

**GH:** There's bias that comes from that, and then there's also the question: does it mean anything? Can we really use our consent tools for this? We're clicking boxes all the time, which is contracting. We enforce a contract because both parties have said, "yes, I'd like to do this! I think this is good for me." We're supporting their autonomy, and we're enabling private ordering, but most of us clicking those boxes, what do we know? Maybe we didn't



PROFESSOR GILLIAN HADFIELD AT MARS DISCOVERY DISTRICT. PHOTO COURTESY OF CIFAR.

even read it. But even if you did read it, and I have read them, you have no way of evaluating whether this is a good trade-off? Most of you just want to get to the next screen, so you click. So the idea we're using consent as a tool is highly problematic. I don't think it's appropriate at all.

Which is not to say people shouldn't have the ability to say no. Informed consent makes a lot of sense if you're saying, I don't want to participate in your medical clinical trial. It may not make any sense when we're saying, I don't want my test results to ever be used in the medical research community, in any way that might possibly run a risk that some researcher might be able to figure out who I was. I mean, we want to protect against that. We want people to feel like hospitals treat them with care and dignity. But maybe we don't want to say we can't do this research that makes it easier for people with diabetes to avoid blindness. So these are regulatory questions.

**UV:** This morning we talked a lot about public policy and how education plays into it, with an informed public. What kind of role do educational institutions like U of T have to play in this?

**GH:** A certain amount of these decisions we need experts, and we shouldn't all have to understand all the details of how AI works in order to be protected and well-treated by it. I think AI is going to be so pervasive, it raises unique kinds of challenges. I do think that it's going to be so pervasive that everybody on campus, frankly, should understand some basic things about artificial intelligence.

You know, we've organized our legal education for a century, around contracts, property, torts, these doctrinal areas of law. We cannot keep graduating students who don't understand the basics of this technology. Because lawyers are going to play a big role. Lawyers are drafting privacy legislation. And judges will be deciding it. I think we absolutely have to understand that. At the same time, I think

our computer science and engineering students need to understand that it's not just somebody else's problem to figure out: is this safe, is this fair, is this appropriate? They need basic exposure to understanding the way people work, the way societies work, and the way institutions work.

I think that's an ambition for the [Schwartz Reisman] Institute [for Society and Technology]. I think we should find a way to really make [this kind of education] available and knowable, that it's part of the repertoire of every well-educated student graduating from the University of Toronto. We really need to have everybody talking the same language, and collaborating on that, and one of the issues we face in our modern universities is that we're very siloed, and so we would also like to be in a place where students in graphic design, law, engineering, and nursing can find each other, to talk about these issues. And to say, "hey, I've got a great idea about how we could do that better", and I hope we'll be doing some of that too.

**UV:** Can you share some words of advice to law students who may be interested in thinking about how AI and law intersect?

**GH:** I will be teaching a course! I haven't designed it yet, but I will be teaching a course on law and AI next year. I'd say, definitely go out and learn something. You can just go find a million videos on YouTube, understand how machine learning works, you can find blogs, you could read. Just start exposing yourself to all of these issues, and anticipate that this is going to be of real comparative advantage, for anybody who gets out there in the law world, who knows about this [AI] domain, will be well-served. Just start putting your cup in the stream, and drinking [from it]. Well it's a big stream, but you can still take a cupful at a time.

*This interview has been edited and condensed for clarity and length.*

# DLS hit by cyber security incident

## New security measures are being implemented

ANGELA GU (1L)

*Editor's note: This article was originally published on the Ultra Vires website on December 4, 2019. An update is included below.*

Downtown Legal Services (DLS) has been responding to a cyber security incident. On November 21, DLS discovered a virus on their network that affected an undisclosed number of clinic computers and files on their network server.

Isaac Straley, the University of Toronto's Chief Information Security Officer, said, "[W]e want to make sure that people understand there's not, to our knowledge, any exposure of information."

The incident prevented DLS from accessing a number of electronic files, including those related to their clients. As a public interest clinic operated by the Faculty of Law, DLS serves low-income clients and U of T students.

DLS has taken steps to notify their clients of the incident.

In a statement released to *Ultra Vires*, DLS said, "We want to keep our clients informed about what has occurred and reassure them that we are here to represent them with their legal matters."

DLS shut down all clinic computers as an immediate response, and contacted Information Technology Services (ITS), the overarching department that facilitates delivery of IT services across the university's divisions.

ITS has taken measures to contain and respond to the incident, and is working to further investigate and restore the clinic to its full operations. The incident has been reported to law enforcement, and the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario has been notified.

"[I]t's been a very intense week," said Lisa Cirillo, Executive Director of DLS. Cirillo declined further comment, saying that she is unable to share more details at the moment.

The clinic remains open.

Wi-Fi installation at DLS was already underway at the time of the incident and was completed on November 28, allowing staff and students to work from their personal laptops at the clinic until DLS's computers are operational again.

According to Bo Wandschneider, the university's Chief Information Officer (CIO), "There's lots of things that happen

every day around cyber security. We have a lot of resources dedicated to it. We're mitigating risks coming in and we're responding to incidents."

The Office of the CIO is responsible for ITS, and released a new Strategic Plan for 2019-2024, coordinating across U of T's three campuses and multiple divisions and faculties.

Technological services at the university are decentralized. While there are advantages to this model because of its dynamic nature, it is not without its disadvantages.

"[W]e have to work harder around education and awareness and engaging people around the community," said Wandschneider.

Cyber security attacks will happen, said Wandschneider, and the Office of the CIO works to continually mitigate risks and to reduce the number of cyber security incidents that happen. In addition to initiatives like anti-phishing campaigns, they connect with university divisions to implement self-assessments to understand where security gaps may lie.

Wandschneider encouraged the building of relationships across the decentralized technological services system. "DLS

and the Faculty of Law have been fantastic throughout this process, and they have been very collaborative," said Wandschneider. "Hopefully we'll get them back up and running soon."

### Update:

The ITS team has since identified the cause of the incident as malicious code introduced by a device in the clinic, said Wandschneider in a January 22 email. The malicious code was unable to fully "complete," and there was no exfiltration of data, he said.

"As you can imagine, this was an enormous relief for DLS and our clients," said Cirillo in an email on January 22.

All clinic machines have been rebuilt, and new security measures have been implemented to protect DLS from similar attacks in the future, said Wandschneider.

"Due to the dedicated efforts of the IT teams at both the Faculty and the University, we are making real progress in getting all of our systems back up and fully operational," said Cirillo. DLS expects the repair work to be mostly complete by the end of the month.

# Intramural Insider

## Soccer stars and hockey heroes

DANIEL GAO (2L)

A new term begins, and our law teams are back on the courts, fields, and rinks representing the power of justice in the world of sport. In

today's issue we catch up with our Co-Ed Hockey and Soccer teams on how they did

last season.

### Soccer (1-2-2)

Despite starting off with some losses, the Co-Ed Soccer team found its footing and gained momentum throughout the

term.

Co-Captain Hannah Johnson describes the last game, the team's first win of the season, as the highlight.

Johnson also noted that while the MVP of the team changes week to week, those who played goalie get a special shout-out for their hard work. In particular, Matt Wiatowski, Andrew Easto, and Giancarlo Discenza were brave (or dare I say, foolish) enough to put their bodies on the line for the team.

While they failed to make the playoffs,

Johnson is excited for the new indoor season because, in addition to the positive momentum they gained from the first semester, the team will be bolstered by the students returning from exchange. Hopefully their travels have not taken them out of game-shape.

### Hockey (Intramural Champions)

The Co-Ed Hockey team joined both the Co-Ed and Men's Law Football teams as intramural champions last season, successfully defending their status as

2018 champions. Defenceman Rachael Girolametto-Prosen says that while winning the banner was a highlight, simply playing with this group was a highlight in itself.

She stressed that everyone plays an integral role on the team by bringing their own strengths every week. A few players she commended include leading goal-scorers Robbie Marks and Patrick Pinho, and Caitlin and Erran Lee, whose addition has bolstered the team's depth on defence.

# Pizza Crawl for a Cause

## Promise Auction raises \$2,000

ALEXA CHEUNG (1L)

On January 16, U of T Law held the annual Promise Auction, and raised more than \$2,000 for the Native Women's Resource Centre of Toronto and the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society.

The event is a symbol of the law school's commitment to promoting reconciliation. This year's auction was organized by Hannah Bourgeois (1L), Molly Campbell (1L), Lilly Gates (2L), Brian Huang (2L), Ainslie Pierrynowski (1L), and Maddy Stewart (2L), in collaboration with the Indigenous Initiatives Office.

All of the promises were donated by students and faculty members, revealing the secret talents and hidden interests of our law school community. These included

woodworking, fiction writing, and graphic illustrations.

Maggie Wente, a partner at Olthuis Kleer Townshend LLP and a member of Serpent River First Nation, was the host of the lunchtime live auction. She performed the role of the auctioneer with gusto, inspiring the crowd to bid with enthusiasm and vigour.

**All the promises were donated by students and faculty members of the law school, which revealed secret talents and hidden interests ranging from woodworking, fiction writing to graphic illustrations.**

The event kicked off with a wild bidding war for a city-wide pizza crawl with Professor Christopher Essert, whose expertise in the Italian staple is well established.\* The once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to sample different types of pizza in Toronto was ultimately won by Emma Brown (2L) for a whopping \$155.

Lunch with Professors Anthony Nibblat and

Arnold Weinrib was another hot ticket item, with students yelling over each other to win the chance to dine with the two professors.

Students also fought over the chance to enjoy a Korean barbecue lunch with Professor Ben Alarie, which promised three simultaneous activities: enlightening conversation, meat grilling, and meat eating.

Throughout the day, a silent auction was also hosted in the Rowell Room, which offered promises like a one-on-one cover letter and resume workshop with a Bay Street recruiter, cuddles with Stella the adorable Pomeranian-pug mix, and a bike tour with Professor Jim Phillips.

\*See the feature "I have a lot of views about pizza," in the October 2018 edition of *Ultra Vires*.

## FEATURES

# Quick and Easy No Knead Bread

## A winter recipe to get that bread

ANNECY PANG (1L)



Okay, I know what you are thinking: how can bread be quick and easy? But trust me, this one is foolproof! All you have to do is mix the *four* ingredients together, let it sit for up to a day, and then bake it. Before you know it, you will have a steaming loaf of bread with a golden-brown crust, plenty of air pockets, and a soft interior.

This is a high-hydration dough and the long rest time will let the gluten form without you kneading it. Dip it in soup, spread some butter on it, or break off chunks and just stuff them into your mouth—all are guaranteed to be delicious!

The smell of bread baking will fill your apartment and tempt you to cut into the loaf

right after you take it out of the oven. DO NOT DO THIS! Let the bread cool on a rack so the air can circulate around it, let the steam escape, and prevent the crust from getting soggy. Trust me, it will be well worth it in the end.

This loaf is an absolute crowd pleaser when my friends come over for wine and cheese evenings, and it pairs perfectly with spinach and artichoke dip. Alternatively, you could dip the bread in shakshuka, serve it with some jam from the St. Lawrence Market farmer's market, or use it to mop up some chili. This is an easy weeknight recipe and will make you feel like a pro baker destined for greatness while helping you forget

about all the readings you have yet to do for law school.

My favourite part about this loaf is that it requires very little kitchen equipment. All you need is parchment paper, a bowl, a spatula, and a Dutch oven. Don't have a few hundred dollars to drop on a Dutch oven? Any oven-safe pot or casserole dish will work, but you may not get a very crispy crust.

The recipe calls for bread flour because of its high gluten content, but all-purpose flour is a suitable substitute. And make sure that when you add the yeast and salt, you are adding them to different areas of the bowl—salt is bad for the yeast!

### Ingredients (Makes 1 Loaf):

- 400g of bread flour
- ¼ tsp active dry yeast
- ¾ tsp salt
- 1-1/3 cups (320g) of room temperature water

### Method:

1. Add the yeast and salt into a bowl of bread flour, and whisk until combined. Next, add the water and gently mix it all together until it forms a wet and shaggy ball. If the dough is too dry, add water, one tablespoon at a time until

you get to the desired texture.

2. Cover with plastic wrap, and let it sit at room temperature for 18–24 hours.
3. Generously sprinkle your work surface with flour and place your dough onto it. Grab the corners of the dough and pull them into the center until you have a smooth and taut dough that you can pick up.
4. Place the dough seam-side down on some parchment paper. Let it sit for about an hour.
5. Place a Dutch oven into the (cold) oven and preheat the oven to 425 degrees Fahrenheit.
6. Cut off excess parchment paper from around the dough. Score the top of the dough with a knife.
7. Drop the dough into the hot Dutch oven, replacing the lid.
8. Place in the oven, and let it bake for about 20 minutes. Remove the lid and let it bake for another 15–20 minutes until your crust is golden brown and the bottom of the loaf sounds hollow when you tap it.
9. Let the bread cool and enjoy!

*Recipe adapted from Basics with Babish's No Knead Bread.*

# A Whole New World

Continued from Page 1

ous than U of T, whether they were in Amsterdam, Sydney, or Singapore. This may make transitioning back to U of T a bit of a challenge, but we don't call it 3LOL for nothing.

Aside from academic differences, students going on exchange should not neglect the potential for significant cultural difference. Impressions of exchange cities ranged from “staid” and “dreadful” (Geneva) to “super modern” (Singapore) to fun and interesting (Amsterdam).

Matt Prior (3L) characterized Amsterdam as “massively international,” and therefore not as severe of a culture shock, but he did have to adjust to the mundane realities of living in the Netherlands, such as bureaucratic inefficiency and the two months it took him to get a bank card. Inna Feshtchenko (3L) experienced similar issues: “getting a Dutch bank account is the equivalent of going through Kafka’s *The Trial*”. Cultural difference can mani-

fest itself in uglier ways as well: Sara Tatelman (3L) was shocked by the amount of racism and antisemitism she experienced in Geneva, even from her host family.

Both oppressive and relatively benign cultural differences can cause students to feel isolated. However, students found ways to mitigate these effects. According to Feshtchenko, the University of Amsterdam has the largest exchange group from U of T, so “it was really nice to hang out” with the group. In addition to the ten U of T students, Amsterdam hosted other Canadians from Osgoode, Calgary, McGill, and UBC, and a number of other international students.

All in all, students agreed that living in a city was really the best way to understand the culture. Samantha Rosenthal (3L) explained that because Israel could be seen as a country of contrasts—secular and religious, ancient and modern, Jewish

and democratic—“it is only by seeing it with your own eyes that you can understand how these seemingly contradictory aspects fit together.”

Many students took the opportunity to travel widely, which was for many the highlight of the exchange. Rosenthal (3L) recommends studying in Tel Aviv because the semester starts at the end of October, giving students time to travel or take on internships before school even begins. Tatelman travelled 10 of the 13 weekends she had in Geneva, and visited a number of countries across the continent. From his base in Amsterdam, Prior travelled both within and beyond Europe, to countries including Portugal, Hungary, and Morocco. Feshtchenko, also attending the University of Amsterdam, was able to travel to a staggering thirteen countries during her exchange. In another part of the world, students in Singapore travelled across Asia and Oceania, visiting Cambodia, Japan,

Australia, and New Zealand, among other places. But many didn't even have to leave the city to find something interesting and unique to do. Students occupied themselves with enjoying the lake in Geneva, going to the beach in Tel Aviv, exploring Amsterdam's diverse neighbourhoods, or strolling the riverside areas of Lyon.

Despite some challenges, students who went on exchange unequivocally recommended it to others as an opportunity to meet new people and travel before starting your punishing legal career, regardless of where you go. For Feshtchenko, the University of Amsterdam was her third choice, and she has no regrets about where she ended up. She “loved everything about it,” from the courses she took, to the friends she made, to the adventures she had. Though you may have your heart set on a host school, keep an open mind, as the most unexpected experiences can turn out to be your best experiences. *Bon voyage!*

# Ryan's Movie Corner

## Are you ready for the Oscars?

RYAN SHAH (1L)

With the second semester of the school year well underway and responsibilities quickly piling up, it's high time you ask yourself, “am I ready for the Oscars?” Whether you are a seasoned cinephile or are unsure what TIFF stands for, it's often hard to feel fully prepared for this hallmark event of the awards season, which features 53 nominated films this year. In light of the overwhelming volume of films, allow this article to serve as a handy guide to the 2020 Academy Awards and a suitable substitute for the development of your own opinions on some of the most notable films of the past year.

### *Parasite*

One of the most critically acclaimed films of 2019, *Parasite* provides a truly unique cinematic experience, with its refusal to follow genre norms and its effortless interplay between striking visuals and creative narrative. *Parasite* tells the story of a South Korean working-class family (the Kims), down on their luck and in search of work. The family's son (Choi Woo-shik) manages to fake his way into an English tutor job with a well-to-do family (the Parks) and, after gaining their trust, creatively manipulates them into hiring his parents (Song Kang-ho & Chang Hye-jin) and sister (Park So-dam) for similar household roles. The high-concept schemes that the Kims develop to ingratiate themselves with the Parks—and the ensuing intertwining of the two families' lives—set the stage for *Parasite* and provide the background against which the film makes its cultural commentary.

*Parasite*'s greatest strength is its ability to bridge the gap between the satirical and the serious. Though it begins with a

light-hearted tone, this slowly disintegrates as the film's title begins to take on a double meaning.

In contemplating this meaning, the film provides a critical and thought-provoking story of class, compelling you to consider not only the intricacies of the relationship between the Parks and Kims, but also the relationship between the upper and lower classes more broadly. This subversive class narrative is punctuated by truly hilarious moments, inspired cinematography, and stellar performances from every actor.

Few modern directors have been able to so successfully walk the line between astute political commentary and excellent filmmaking. Bong Joon-ho, by expertly combining polemic and artistic brilliance, has cemented himself as one of the strongest living directors, and *Parasite* as one of the defining films of the past decade.

### *Marriage Story*

Portraying the increasingly messy divorce of an acclaimed theatre director (Adam Driver) and actress (Scarlett Johansson), *Marriage Story* is an emotional film that leans heavily on the performances of its leads. Rather than becoming a crutch, however, Driver and Johansson's performances are engaging, complex, and incredibly human. They create a film that forces you to identify with its characters despite their tragic and sometimes pitiful flaws.

The most impressive element of *Marriage Story* is the wide emotional range that Driver and Johansson are able to display. Though their characters are engaged in a bitter legal battle over custody of their

son, the film is punctuated with moments of humour, levity, and happiness. This emotional flexibility is an incredible accomplishment on the part of *Marriage Story*'s leads and of its director, Noah Baumbach.

Of interest to many *Ultra Vires* readers will be the scenes depicting the legal conflict between Driver and Johansson's characters. Though the characters are at first intent on securing an amicable divorce, negotiations over the fate of their child's life quickly fall apart. The lawyers in the film (Laura Dern & Ray Liotta) are portrayed as cut-throat and aggressive, each seeking to smear the other party in an increasingly uncordial fashion. The portrayal of this legal conflict was described as “stunningly on point” by a New York divorce lawyer.

Depending on your perspective, this is either good or bad news for those of you seeking to begin a career in family law. Though the lawyer-mediated vitriol that Driver and Johansson's characters direct at one another makes for some of its most entertaining scenes, the movie truly hits its stride when the smoke clears and the custody battle is over.

Driver and Johansson deliver some of their best work as the film winds down and their characters pick up the pieces of their lives. The film's tone goes from frenetic to melancholy, allowing its characters and its viewers to contemplate the fact that, despite the tremendous amount of suffering that humans can inflict on one another, life goes on.

### *1917*

Directed by Sam Mendes, *1917* is a World War I film that, in equal parts, adheres

to and breaks away from the conventions of contemporary war films. The film portrays the journey of two British soldiers (George MacKay & Dean-Charles Chapman) behind enemy lines, delivering an urgent message to Colonel Mackenzie (Benedict Cumberbatch).

Though *1917* relies on a tried, true, and tired premise, it is an ambitious and innovative undertaking in cinematography. Notably, the film attempts to create a “one take” illusion. Through clever editing, it retains the appearance of having been shot in a single take. Though this sounds gimmicky at first, it is actually rather impressive. Combined with the memorable creativity of its high-concept shots, *1917* establishes itself as the most technically impressive film of 2019.

But even though *1917* frequently pushes the envelope in terms of cinematography, the film begins to stumble when it tries to be emotional. The weakest scenes are those that attempt to remind you of the humanity of the combatants (and non-combatants) whose lives are disrupted by war. They instead serve as an all-too-unpleasant reminder that the people you are watching on screen are actors. This is not uncommon in war films, which often have difficulty navigating between the imperatives of emotional candour and hyper-masculine action. Nevertheless, the film's failure to demonstrate real emotional fluency makes some of its scenes utterly forgettable. In light of this, it is difficult to avoid comparing *1917* to films like *Dunkirk*, which are equally impressive in a technical sense, but play to their strengths by opting to forego any significant exploration of their characters' emotional complexities.

# In Vino Veritas

## Deep Discounts: Our favourite bottles under \$15

**TOM COLLINS (3L)**

Karl Marx was a gourmand. He was also poor. He was fond of wine and, I am sure, he drank nothing but the cheap stuff. But that is not to say that he was knocking back glasses of tannic swill. He, more than most, was surely aware that a wine's price is little indication of its quality.

All sorts of factors can contribute to the price of wine: the degree of automation in its production, import duties, marketing, the reputation of its place of origin, and so on. Knowing this can transform bargain-hunting from a concession into a thrilling triumph of insider knowledge. Buying local or from less-established regions, seeking out less-popular grapes, and perusing the LCBO's bargain bin are all good ways to save money without sacrificing quality.

In this issue, In Vino Veritas has done just that. Wallet feeling a little light? Here are four bottles under \$15 that you can enjoy guilt-free.

### Danica Bennewies

#### Toro Bravo Tempranillo Merlot

\$7.95 at the LCBO

My ultimate budget wine is one you may have heard of, even if you're not a big wine drinker. LCBO released this red blend about a year ago and it sold out in 160 stores in just a matter of days. Why did it sell so fast, you wonder? Because not only is it pretty tasty, but it's also only \$8. The Toro

Bravo is not what I would have expected for a sub-\$10 wine. It's medium-bodied and on the drier side, though some sweetness helps to balance out the acidity. Dark fruits, like blackberries and cherries, dominate the flavour profile. There is just a hint of black pepper and earthiness.

The biggest shock for me was that it's not sickeningly sweet or overly fruity and jammy, which is what I typically expect with red wines in this price range. On the contrary, it's quite easy to drink and goes with pretty much everything, making it the perfect bottle to crack open when you're in the mood for a glass of wine but also want to afford groceries. If you're looking for a budget red, I would highly recommend picking up a bottle of the Toro Bravo. For \$8, you really can't go wrong!

### Tom Collins

#### Villa Wolf Gerwurztraminer 2017

\$14.95 at the LCBO

I have been looking for an opportunity to review this German beauty. Villa Wolf was one of my favourite discoveries of 2019, because it is cheap and delicious! Very light gold in colour, it opens to an enticing, tropical bouquet of lychee

and peach. Happily, those aromas carry through to the taste. Expect a blast of lychee, joined by peach, apples, meadow honey, and lightly floral

notes. Despite the fruitiness of this wine, there is a pleasant tartness in the background. This offsets the wine's sugar content, leaving it a versatile medium sweetness (not dry, but nowhere near dessert wine territory). Succulent, and never

overwhelming, this medium-bodied wine is perfect for spicy East Asian dishes.

### Angela Gu

#### Castaño Hécula Monastrell 2017

\$14.95 at the LCBO

I do like a fun and fruity wine. They make me nostalgic for the beginning of undergrad—memories of days brimming with naïve optimism, energy, and lots of grapey sweet wines that were borderline juice. Castaño Hécula is not one of those. In fact, the first sip of this Monastrell (which you may know as Mourvèdre) was rather unpleasant. Very tannic. I made a rookie mistake: I didn't let it aerate.

After about an hour, it was better. It's pretty easy drinking. This wine is not scary! Even though it has a cork instead of a screw cap, it's not an intimidating

red. It smells like black fruit, and it's a little smoky and leathery. I expected a more robust taste from the beautiful deep purple colour, but it's just medium-bodied. This wine is also pretty dry. It felt almost like an astringent toner, but this makes it feel healthier because there is less residual sugar. This wine is great for pretending to be a responsible adult.

### Kimia Veisi Nezhad

#### Casillero del Diablo, Cabernet Sauvignon

\$14.00 at the LCBO

Earlier this month I hosted a wine-tasting event for Intel, and this full-bodied red came out on top of most people's favorites list. "Casillero del Diablo" means the "Devil's Cellar." The bottle is embellished with their signature stamp—a horned man—which alludes to the devilishly good wine contained within. The wine is a dark purplish-red in color, and it contains hints of woody, spicy, and vegetal aromas.

It is pretty dry, with complex flavours that include dark chocolate, blueberry, and plum. It has a healthy level of tannins, which suggests that it could evolve in the bottle for a few more years and still taste delicious! As with most Cabernet Sauvignons, it pairs excellently with a wide range of foods. I like to pair it with a juicy steak sandwich—steak, mushrooms, and caramelized onion in creamy white sauce.

# Decorum Schmecorum

## Your friendly neighbourhood guide to not being yelled at by a judge

**KRISTY WONG (2L)**

So your professor asked you to visit court for a 10-percent assignment. Easy enough, except most 1L students have entered a courtroom a whopping zero times. If you were like me, the court visit sparks more panic than the course itself. You become consumed with one thought—how much can I mess up before I get a lifetime ban from a judge?

Have no fear. Welcome to your friendly neighbourhood guide to not being yelled from the bench. Follow these simple rules on courtroom etiquette, and avoid the opprobrium of judges, clerks, and counsel alike.

### Do:

*Wear formal and business clothing.* There is technically no dress code, and I have yet to see a police officer escort anyone out of court for casual wardrobe (and I once saw a man in a hand-cut tube top with a less-than-tasteful amount of nipple exposure). But do you really want to be the only

person there in sweats?

*Bow when court is already in session.* Whether it's a civil or court proceeding, it is respectful to bow by the entrance of the courtroom immediately after entering, before quietly taking a seat in the body of the court. Emphasis on 'quietly'.

*Attend court in the morning.* To catch motions, pre-trial proceedings, and exciting cases, be prepared to catch the early worm. Court starts at 10am. Motions for cases are often dealt with first. Self-represented accused and claimants often speak to matters later in the day, and they often do not make motions.

*Check the daily court lists.* Each court publishes a list of the daily cases that will be on the docket. The list includes the courtroom number and what the status of the case is. This is the quickest way to separate the trials from simple set-date appearances. Even better, it saves you the time and energy of entering and re-entering courtrooms.

### Do not:

*Mix up Judges and Justices of the Peace.* Judges wear red sashes, and Justices of the Peace (JPs) wear green sashes. You refer to judges as "Your Honour" and JPs as "Your Worship". Remember—red for the blood that will splash if you ever accidentally call a judge "Your Worship". If you ever come across the rare moment when a sash is missing, I will pray for you.

*Bring coffee or tea into a courtroom.* Having been a repeat offender of this, I can personally assure you that the court clerk will publicly call you out and tell you to leave the courtroom.

*Pass the bar.* Relax. I don't mean your bar exam. In courtrooms, there is usually a physical wooden bar that divides the body of the court and the benches where counsel sit as they wait to speak to the Court. One day, you will pass the bar, and then actually get to pass the bar too. But for now,

you only get to sit in the body of the court.

*Leave the courtroom without bowing.* Like when you walk in, you must respectfully walk out. Of course, no one will chase after you to shake their fist at you, but you will leave with the shame that you turned your back on the court.

*Leave the volume on your phone on.* The court clerk will not ask you to leave, but they may passive-aggressively remind the body of the court to turn off all cell phones. Don't be cellphone Sally.

*Talk loudly in court.* Need I say more?

And there you have it. You can now run around in courthouses with full confidence that you know what you are semi-doing.

*Editor's Note: Kristy Wong is a full-time student at the Downtown Legal Services Criminal Law Division. She goes to court about twice a week.*

# Delgamuukw Does Not Support Wet'suwet'en Protestors' Claims

## Northern BC pipeline conflict raises questions about the duty to consult

WILLIAM MAZUREK (2L)

Tensions erupted in northern British Columbia in mid-January as the RCMP set up a blockade on a Forest Service Road leading to three encampments occupied by Indigenous protestors.

The protestors have occupied the sites since last year in an effort to halt construction of the Coastal Gaslink pipeline. When built, the project will transport natural gas from Dawson Creek to an LNG terminal near Kitimat.

On December 31, the British Columbia Supreme Court issued an interlocutory injunction and enforcement order against protestors on the Morrice West Forest Service Road. Coastal Gaslink obtained the injunction as part of an ongoing private nuisance and conspiracy claim it is bringing against the protestors.

Despite the injunction, protestors claim lawful authority to prevent the project from proceeding because of a pending claim for Aboriginal title over the lands in question. Although Coastal Gaslink has consulted and signed agreements with all 20 elected First Nations Band Councils along the pipeline's route, 12 out of 13 Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs oppose the project.

The Wet'suwet'en are governed both by the Hereditary Chiefs and the First Nations Band Councils. The chiefs govern according to

Wet'suwet'en law while the Band Councils are a statutory creation of the *Indian Act*.

The opposed Hereditary Chiefs say the Crown cannot satisfy its duty to consult by obtaining consent from the elected Band Councils alone.

Supporters of the Chiefs say that the Supreme Court Case of *Delgamuukw v British Columbia* case recognized them as the rightful holders of Aboriginal-titled lands.

"The Hereditary Chiefs, not the Band Councils, were the plaintiffs in the landmark *Delgamuukw-Gisday'wa* case before the Supreme Court", a group of 33 law professors\* recently wrote in an open letter to British Columbia Premier John Horgan.

"The fact that Band Councils have signed benefit agreements with Coastal GasLink cannot justify the erasure of Indigenous law or negate the Crown's obligation to meet with the Hereditary Chiefs."

"How can the injunction override a Supreme Court decision that recognized hereditary leaders as the proper title and rights holders?" Ryerson Professor Shiri Pasternak similarly asked rhetorically in a *Globe and Mail* op-ed last week.

Despite academic urgings, *Delgamuukw* does not support the proposition that only the heredi-

tary chiefs can discharge the duty to consult.

*Delgamuukw* explicitly states that Aboriginal title is held communally and cannot be held by individual Aboriginal persons. Therefore, Professor Pasternak's contention, that the Court imbued the Hereditary Chiefs with the right to hold title and with it the right to be consulted, cannot be correct.

*Delgamuukw* says that Aboriginal title is jointly held among all members of a relevant group rather than by the Hereditary Chiefs. On the Court's reasoning, the Crown seems to owe the duty to consult to all the Wet'suwet'en people directly rather than to any of their governance structures.

Of course, *Delgamuukw* does not foreclose the possibility that individual rights holders could delegate their right to be consulted to some kind of governance structure, be it voluntarily or by force of law. Practically, the Supreme Court could not have contemplated that the Crown would need to consult with every individual member of a group prior to proceeding with a project.

However, *Delgamuukw* is silent on what this kind of governance structure would suffice. Title holders could well delegate their right to the Hereditary Chiefs who draw their legitimacy from

the force of Wet'suwet'en Aboriginal law.

However, because the Court established that title is held collectively by Aboriginal people themselves, and not by their sovereign nations, rights holders appear equally able to delegate their authority in another manner, including to the elected Band Councils if they so choose.

The legal fact that the Hereditary Chiefs were plaintiffs in *Delgamuukw* does not seem to be relevant to their right to be consulted about title claims.

Perhaps the Hereditary Chiefs do possess the legal right to make consultation decisions on behalf of the Wet'suwet'en collective. But then again, perhaps not.

This is not to say that the *Delgamuukw* establishes the elected Band Councils as the appropriate vehicles for consultation. It is merely to say that the case is of no assistance on the matter.

This may be an appropriate matter for the Supreme Court to decide, particularly in view of British Columbia's recent adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. But until it does, supporters' claims of having the Supreme Court on the Hereditary Chiefs' side will remain wishful thinking.

\*Writer's note: No Faculty from the University of Toronto were signatories on the letter.

# Martini Is ...

## In praise of the perfect apéritif

TOM COLLINS (3L)

The eminent mixologist David A. Embury once wrote that "[i]t is hard to conceive of any worse cocktail monstrosity than the Vodka Martini". That sounds harsh, and it is. I would say that, if one is making the effort to mix a martini for oneself, that's pretty good! But for Embury, the martini was "the most perfect apéritif cocktail ever invented". It was not something to be meddled with.

I love martinis and I tend to agree. Although I take a slightly less zealous stance than Embury (I *have* used vodka to boost the alcohol content of my own martinis) his wisdom is undeniable. Vodka is flavourless. So a vodka martini will only taste faintly of the vermouth. A complex, aromatic gin, on the other hand, will subtly suggest all sorts of flavours.

I do not drink martinis every day, but I am always happy when I have time to enjoy one. My reasons for loving them include some of Embury's sensible reasons. For one thing, as an apéritif, a martini stimulates one's appetite. It does not satisfy it with sugary syrups. For another thing, martinis have a nearly instantaneous "reaction time". The way that the

body processes them, combined with their high alcohol content (about 40%), "gives fair warning to the drinker not to take too many." Simply catching a whiff of a martini reminds one not to stand near any open flames for a little while.

To those reasons I add two more. First, martinis are quite tasty. Stir them until they are ice cold and discover the delicate and fleeting flavours beyond the chill. I especially enjoy the experience of chasing the vermouth's sweetness as it sinks to the bottom of the glass. That motivates me to drink up before the martini warms to an unpalatable volatility. The lemon spritz is also an essential and sanctifying detail. The bright citrus aromas are like sunlight sparkling in ice crystals on a frozen lake. They enliven what can otherwise be an austere first sip.

The second reason I love martinis is that they cannot be rushed. They take time to prepare and they take time to drink. Assembling one's shaker, chilling one's glass and carefully measuring out one's libations requires determination and focus. Stirring the mixture gently, so as not to bruise the flavours or cloud the

drink, is an exercise in restraint.

Slicing a thin curly cue of lemon peel and twisting it over one's glass also calls for attention to detail in the presentation. These deliberate actions are ritualistic. They force one to stop what one is doing and to clear one's mind. To prepare a martini is to break with one's day—to step outside the chaos and to make a promise: the promise of respite.

Due to martinis' rapid reaction time, one fulfils that promise as soon as one takes a sip. However, drinking a martini is more than an elegant introduction of alcohol into one's bloodstream. Everything about the experience encourages relaxation. Martini glasses, with their wide rims and sloped sides, spill easily. So it is best to settle into a comfortable chair while settling into one's drink.

The sheer potency of these cocktails also demands slow, considered sips. This reality creates a more contemplative moment than one would normally have with a drink. One watches as fine condensation slowly frosts the glass. One sees the convective microcurrents stir the drink's surface. One allows oneself to drift away.

It is a marvellous escape.

There is a strong element of self-care to a Martini. It takes time and effort to make one; it takes time and significantly less effort to enjoy one. That is time that you could, no doubt, spend doing something else—perhaps, something productive. I believe there is value in setting aside time for oneself. By doing so, one recognizes one's self-worth.

A martini's few ingredients also reaffirm one's worth. Because they are few, they stand out. Choosing high-quality ingredients is critical to creating a pleasant and interesting flavour. Thus, drinking the occasional martini is a good reason to splurge on a gin that one would not drink every day. Remember, you are worth it.

What, then, makes a great martini? Embury's perfect martini is dry. It contains seven parts of English dry gin and one part of Lillet vermouth (3.5 ounces of gin to 1 ounce of vermouth). Stir those ingredients with ice and strain the mixture into a cold martini glass. Serve with a bold twist of lemon.

Cheers!



# ULTRA VIRES 2020

## RECRUIT SPECIAL

### Part Two

# Factors Associated with Recruit Success

## Effects of race and gender on hiring

RORY SMITH (3L)

In previous years, *UV* has run multi-step regressions to try and identify which factors are associated with Recruit success and 1L GPA. Historically, very few factors have been predictive of Recruit success. Last year, the only significant factors correlated with employment success were GPA and being in the JD/MBA program—and the JD/MBA was only significant when converting in-firms to actual offers (for a full discussion, see last year's Recruit Special).

As the decision was made to eliminate most of the demographics portion of the survey (see the October article, "Preparing for the Recruit Special Edition", for a full explanation as to why) very few factors could be examined if they correlated with Recruit success. That said, we did ask respondents their gender and if they identified as racialized to examine the possibility of discriminatory hiring practices.

The effect of GPA is discussed more fully in, "So I heard you like reading about other peoples' grades", while the gender and race findings are discussed below.

It is important to note that none of these relationships are necessarily causal. Furthermore, these are far from random samples so drawing any strong conclusions is suspect at best.<sup>1</sup>

#### Gender

The 86 students who gave their gender only identified as either men or women, so the analysis only deals with potential differences as between those two genders.<sup>2</sup>

There was no significant difference between the hiring of men and women at any stage of the Recruit. There was minor variation in the data, although almost certainly explained by chance, not bias in hiring against/towards men/women.<sup>3</sup> Men slightly outperformed women in conversion rates at every stage, although women were slightly more successful in ultimately securing employment.<sup>4</sup>

I also looked at the total number of applications to see if there was any difference between the genders. I continued to find no exciting results. There was no significant difference between the number of applications submitted by men and women. On average, women submitted 23 applications, although this value is buoyed by a few outliers on the high end. On average, men submitted 22.

Class Rank	Application Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.84$ )	OCI Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.24$ )	In-firm Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.67$ )	Employment Rate ( $p = 0.79$ )
Women	64%	50%	41%	81%
Men	66%	56%	44%	79%

No man submitted more than 45 applications, while 4 women did (with someone writing a staggering 68 applications). The vast majority of people submitted between 15 and 30 applications, although a shout-out to the person who submitted a single application—including non-OCIs—and then got the offer from (presumably) that firm. Talk about knowing what you want and executing.

#### Race

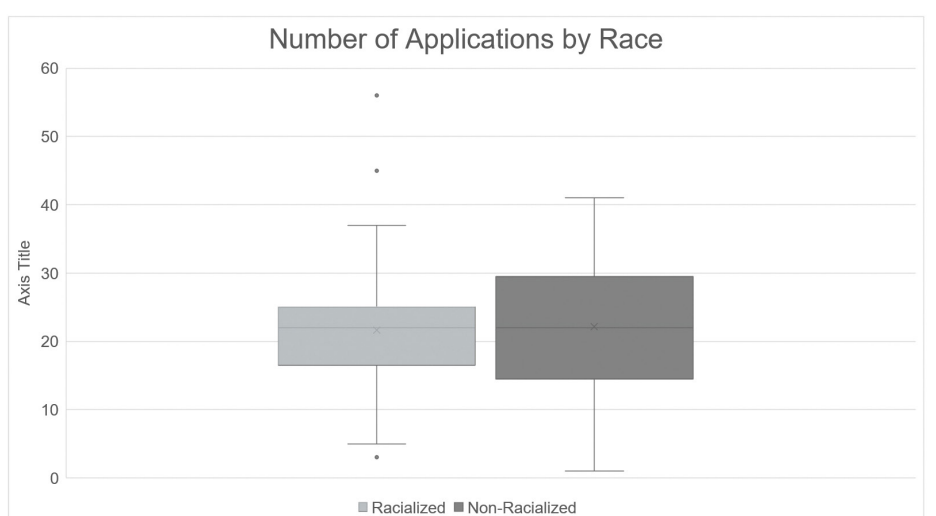
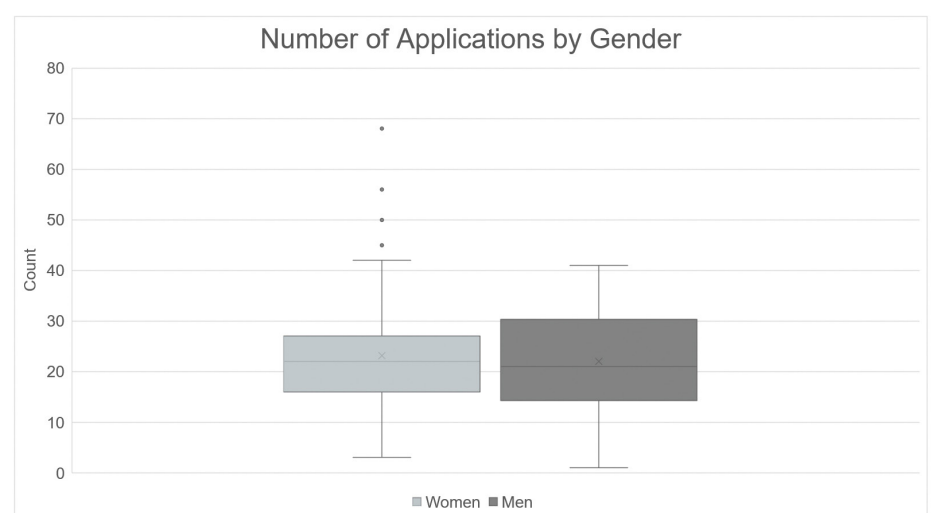
Slightly fewer students gave race information, with 41 students identifying as racialized, and 41 students not identifying as racialized.<sup>5</sup>

There was no significant difference between the hiring of racialized and non-racialized students at any stage of the Recruit. As with gender, there was minor variation, although almost certainly explained by chance.<sup>6</sup>

Class Rank	Application Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.98$ )	OCI Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.88$ )	In-firm Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.78$ )	Employment Rate ( $p = 0.58$ )
Racialized	66%	54%	41%	78%
Non-Racialized	67%	53%	43%	83%

And as with gender, there was also no difference in the number of applications submitted. There were a few high outliers for racialized students, but, as when breaking the data down by gender, the majority of people submitted between 15 and 30 applications.

Sorry for those of you who read this entire article expecting a thrilling exposé of discrimination in the hiring Recruit. Instead, you got an entire article with not a significant result to be found.<sup>7</sup>



# So I heard you like to read about other peoples' grades

RORY SMITH (3L)

Back by popular demand, a really long article with lots of graphs and numbers! If fear of graphs and numbers are the sort of thing that led you to law school, please don't panic and stop reading. I've tried to make it as accessible as possible while leaving enough of the details in to allow the stat-heads to excoriate me for getting all of my analysis wrong.<sup>2</sup>

From website analytics, this article got a lot of clicks last year. And let it not be said that I don't wish to drive content. Without further ado, the Recruit survey results for the class of 2021.

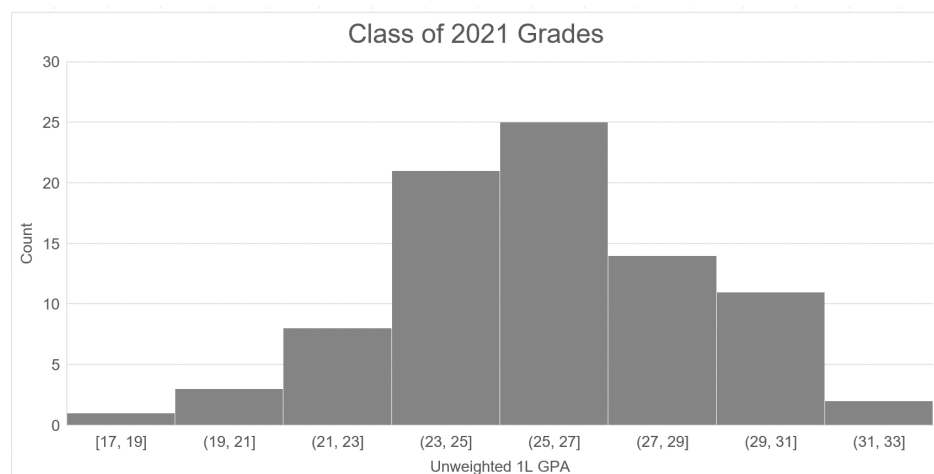
## Grade Distribution Class of 2021

86 students reported their 1L grades and number of applications/OCIs, in-firms, and offers. Therefore, approximately 42 percent of the 2020 class reported their grades, continuing the downward trend.<sup>3</sup> Despite eliminating the demographics survey in an attempt to boost participation, fewer and fewer students are completing the Recruit portion of the survey.

As a giant caveat, please DO NOT interpret the grade distribution below as the true grade breakdown for the class of 2021. For one, because the survey targets all 2021 graduates (i.e., those eligible for the 2020 Summer Recruit), the data include JD students who began 1L in 2018, as well as combined degree students who began 1L in 2017. Furthermore, self-selection bias in who responds to the survey further distorts the data from the true grade distribution.<sup>4</sup> As such, the information presented may deviate from the actual distribution of grades for the 2018 1L class.

As in years past, all analysis considered students' unweighted GPA.<sup>5</sup> Unweighted GPA was used under the assumption that employers do not factor in credit weightings when reviewing transcripts and simply "eyeball it." Unweighted GPA was also used for ease of comparison with reporting from previous years. Conveniently, this has the effect that every 1-point increase in GPA corresponds with an additional "H" on the transcript.<sup>6</sup>

Class of 2021 1L Reported GPA Statistics	
Mean	26.4
25th Percentile	25
Median	26
75th Percentile	29
Distinction	30



For the class of 2021, the median student has a GPA of 26, which corresponds to a transcript with 5 Hs. Due to credit weightings, it is difficult to translate the cutoff for distinction to a pure number of Hs. Some students with unweighted GPAs of 30 did not receive distinction, while others with unweighted GPAs of 29 did. Regardless, the cutoff for distinction was approximately 8-9 Hs.<sup>7</sup>

## Effect of Self-Selection Bias

As mentioned above, there is a significant risk that the sample of students who reported their 1L grades is not representative of the student body as a whole. To estimate the direction and magnitude of any self-selection bias, we compared the grades reported from the sample of 85 students to a hypothetical 85 person class that follows the same grading curve.<sup>8</sup>

From these assumptions, the expected number of each grade can be computed.<sup>9</sup> These assumptions are somewhat tenuous as small group professors have the discretion to deviate from the strict curve owing to the small class size, and even in larger classes, professors have some discretion; however, the resulting change in the grade distribution is unknown and as such, cannot be accurately modeled. Regardless, this effect is likely to be small but would result in the true number of Hs or HHs being higher than the expected value reported below.

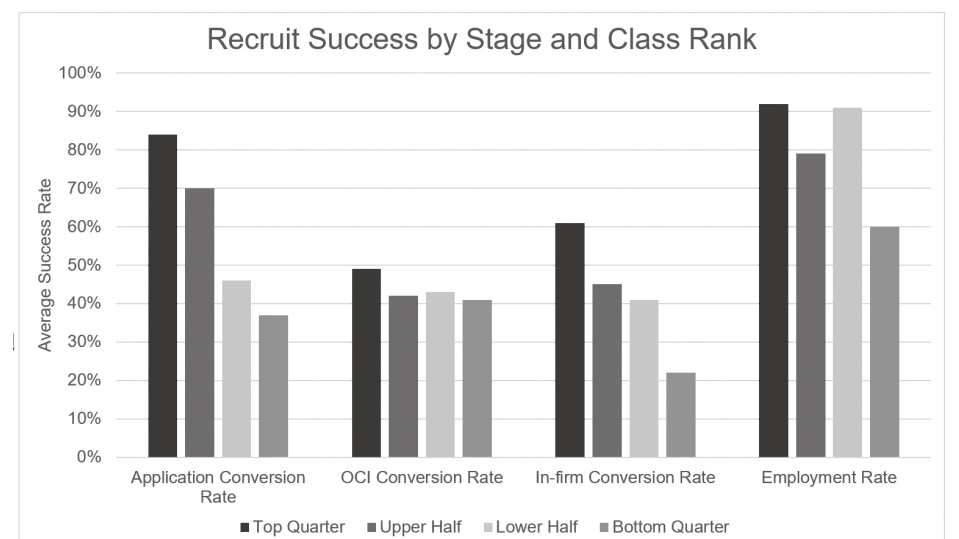
	HH	H	P
Reported	113	242	235
Expected	89	179	327
Difference	24	64	-92

As with last year, there is a clear bias towards nondisclosure of lower grades. There are 92 fewer Ps than expected, and an additional 64 Hs and 24 HHs. Whether the bias comes from students with lower grades not participating in the Recruit and therefore declining to complete the survey or for any other number of reasons one would not wish to participate is unknown. However, the biased sample results in an inflated mean GPA of 26.4, while a more accurate estimate would be a GPA of 25.2, after accounting for the "missing" grades.

## Grades and Recruit Success

Good grades help you in the Recruit, but by how much, and at what stage vary considerably. I considered the three different stages of the

Class Rank	Application Conversion Rate ( $p = 1.9 \times 10^{-10}$ )	OCI Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.44$ )	In-firm Conversion Rate ( $p = 0.001$ )	Employment Rate ( $p = 0.052$ )
Top Quarter (30+)	84%	49%	61%	92%
Upper Half (27-29)	70%	42%	45%	79%
Lower Half (25-26)	46%	43%	41%	91%
Bottom Quarter (21-24)	37%	41%	22%	60%



recruit separately: submitting applications for OCIs (application conversion rate),<sup>10</sup> being selected for in-firm interviews (OCI conversion rate), and receiving an offer after an in-firm (in-firm conversion rate). In addition, I also considered whether they ultimately received a job (no one turned down all their offers). The importance of GPA at each stage was assessed by means of regression analysis. Eventual employment was assessed by comparing the mean GPA of employed and unemployed students respectively.

As in years previous, grades have the strongest effect when converting applications into OCIs; indeed, this is the only stage at which grades are significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Every additional H on your transcript is worth an additional 6% chance of receiving an OCI from any given application.<sup>11</sup>

Grades have no significant impact at the OCI stage, further confirming the conventional wisdom that OCIs are primarily assessing candidates based on non-academic factors. However, unlike last year, grades were significant again at the in-firm stage, although the effect was less strong than at the application stage, with each additional H leading to an average increase of only 4 percent success at receiving an offer from an in-firm.<sup>12</sup> Surprisingly, the GPA of students who received at least one offer was not significantly higher than the GPA of students who did not receive any offers.<sup>13</sup>

For any 1Ls anxious over their grades, relax: even in the bottom quartile 60 percent of people ended up employed (although this is likely where a large majority of the self-selection bias comes into play).

## How many applications should I write?

For 1Ls, this is probably the most important section. By multiplying together the conversion rates and inverting them, you can estimate the number of applications you should expect to write per offer.

Class Rank	Expected Number of Applications per Offer <sup>14</sup>
Top Quarter (30+)	4.3
Upper Half (27-29)	9.6
Lower Half (25-26)	13.6
Bottom Quarter (21-24)	49.9

Hopefully, the recruit will seem a lot less daunting with this knowledge in hand (for those of you who would rather do a hundred recruits than have to read another page full of charts and numbers, thank you for making it this far). Good grades are certainly useful for letting you cut down on the number of applications you have to write, but poor ones will never sink your employment chances. Best of luck, Class of 2022!

<sup>1</sup>Not to mention footnotes!  
<sup>2</sup>Or worse, for making it misleading.  
<sup>3</sup>55 percent for the class of 2020, 69 percent for the class of 2019, and 75 percent for the class of 2018.  
<sup>4</sup>As a matter of integrity, it is assumed that no students deliberately misreported their grades.  
<sup>5</sup>As given in the Academic Handbook: 5 for HH, 4 for H, 3 for P, 1 for LP, 0 for F.  
<sup>6</sup>These Hs can be in any combination, for example, 3 HHs and 4 Ps result in the same GPA as 2 HHs 2 Hs and 3 Ps, for a total of 6 "H"s.  
<sup>7</sup>We asked respondents to indicate if they received distinction.  
<sup>8</sup>15% HH, 30% H, 55% P. With no accurate way to predict the number of LPs and Fs, it was assumed that none were given out.  
<sup>9</sup>Expected = %ofTotal\*Number of Students\*Number of Classes. Ex. (15%)\*(85)\*(7) = 210  
<sup>10</sup>This also included non-OCI applications, despite being called the OCI Conversion Rate.  
<sup>11</sup>Each additional H is worth between an additional 4-7 percent application conversion rate with 95 percent confidence.  
<sup>12</sup>Each additional H is worth between an additional 2-6% in-firm conversion rate with 95% confidence.  
<sup>13</sup>Albeit by the slimmest of margins at a 0.05 cutoff.  
<sup>14</sup>UV takes no responsibility for students who take these numbers

# A Brief Note on Survey Design

## RORY SMITH (3L)

Someone put in the effort to write *UV* a letter with some critiques of the Demographics and Recruitment surveys. I have no proper background in surveying and so am always happy for people to point out how we can do better. I just wanted to briefly reply to the two issues raised.

### The “Binge Drinking” Question

It was pointed out that phrasing the

question, “how often do you binge drink?” was a much less useful way to gather the desired data (i.e. how frequently people drank large quantities of alcohol in a short period of time). This was liable to have people underreport their drinking behaviours due to the socially stigmatizing nature of the word “binge”.

This was a mistake on my part, using a label rather than describing the underlying

phenomenon. While there was subtext that defined binge-drinking, it would have been cleaner and less potentially stigmatizing to just use the definition in the question itself and avoid the term “binge drinking” entirely. The survey has been updated for future years to instead read, “how often do you drink five or more drinks on one occasion?” which maps to StatsCan’s definition of heavy-drinking.

### Questions About Family Structures

The questions on family structure (e.g. where your parents were born, their highest educational attainment, etc.) presumed each student had two parents and didn’t account for other family structures. This was also an oversight on my part, and the questions have been reworked slightly to include the possibility of a different number of parents than two.

# Class of 2021 Survey Results

## RORY SMITH (3L)

Every year, *Ultra Vires* surveys 2Ls on a variety of demographic and recruitment data. Unlike in previous years, the Demographics and Recruitment surveys were disaggregated to limit the risk of individual studies being identifiable by cross-referencing their Demographics responses with their Recruitment responses.

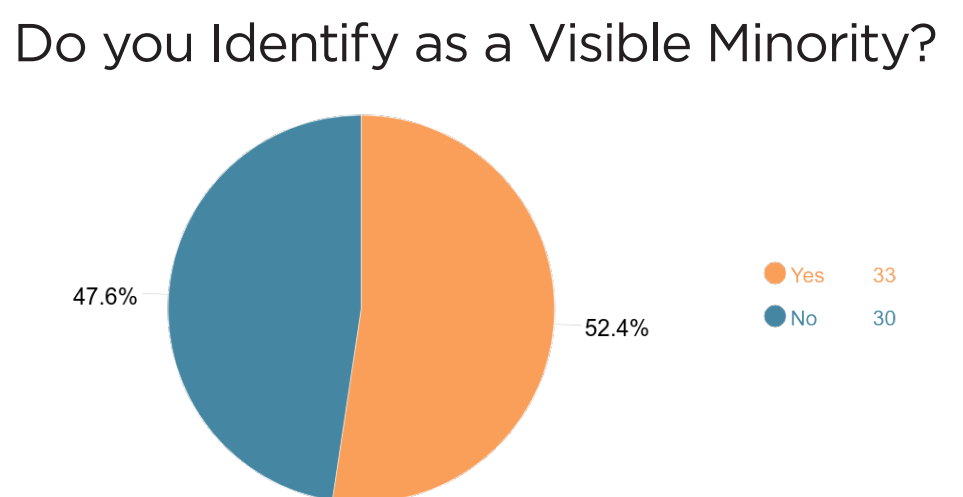
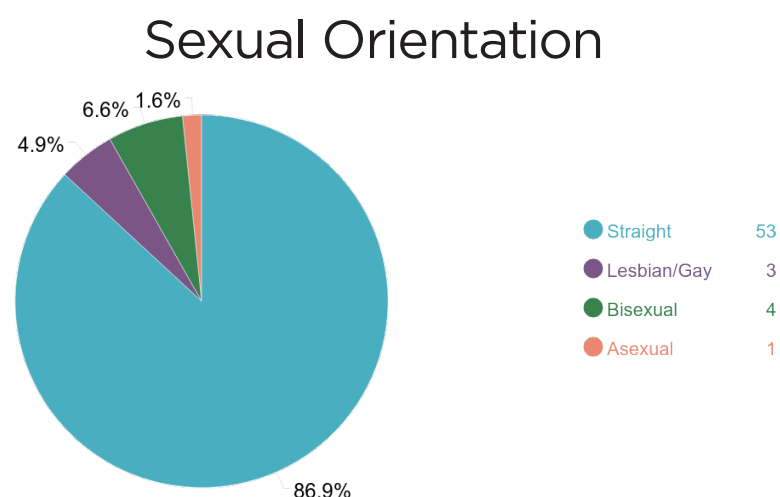
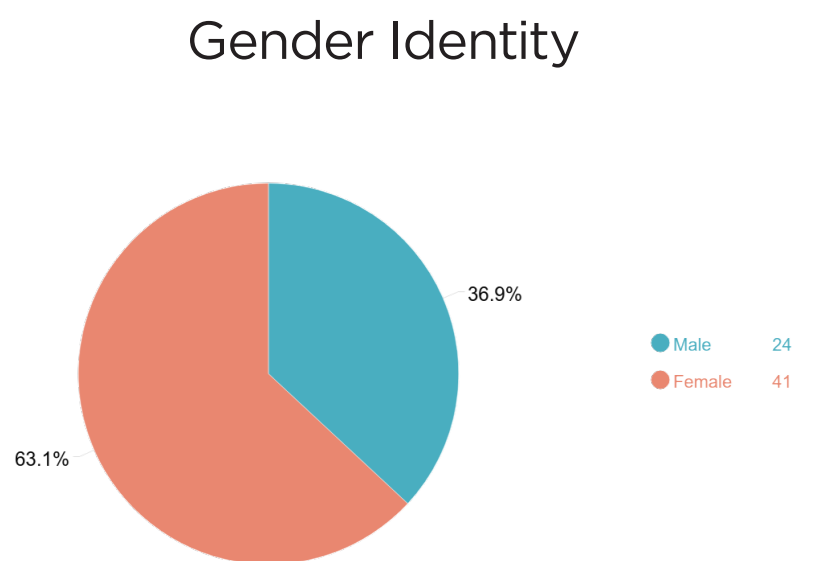
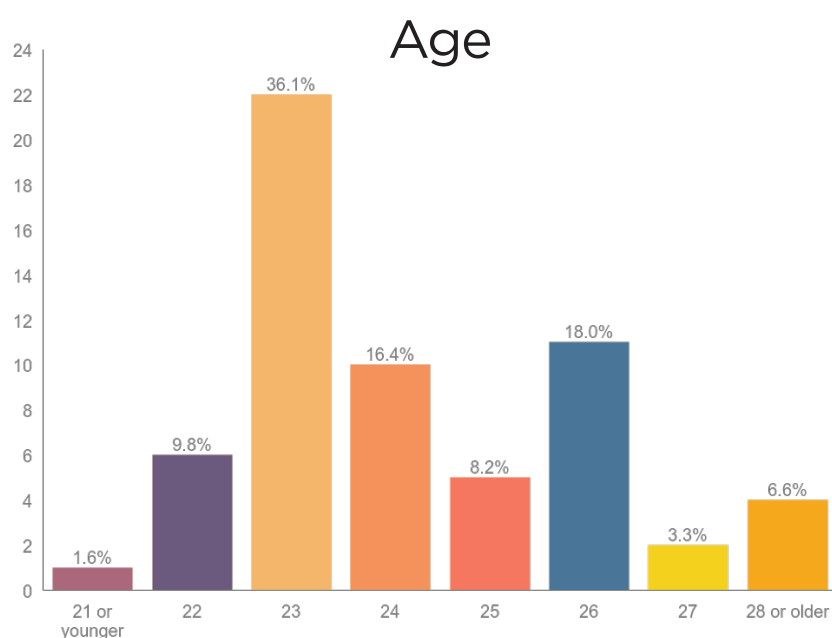
Thank you to everyone who completed the surveys! The below is self-reported survey data, so the usual caveats apply (see “Grades and Such”). This year, we had 106 responses for the Recruit Survey and 67 responses for the Demographics Survey. In a class size of about 200, these represent response rates of 54 percent and 34 percent respectively.

For privacy reasons, every effort was made to keep datasets from being identifiable. Given the

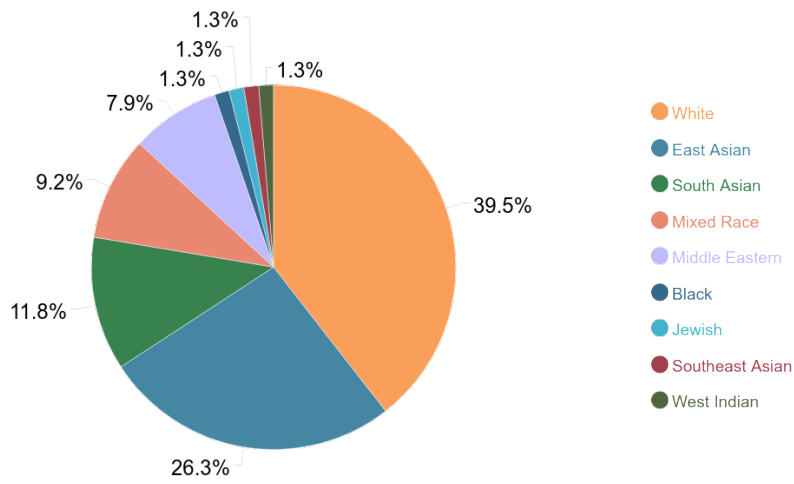
breadth and depth of the questions asked (and answers reported), there was a large risk that individual students could be identified through a combination of demographic factors, although these could not be linked to any of their Recruit responses.

Regardless, all data are presented in aggregate and before any analysis was performed, only the specific data in question were looked at. For example, presenting age data, a separate spreadsheet was created that contained only age data, with all other responses having been deleted. Similar measures were taken with all the analysis that was performed to minimize the risk of students’ responses being linked to their identities.

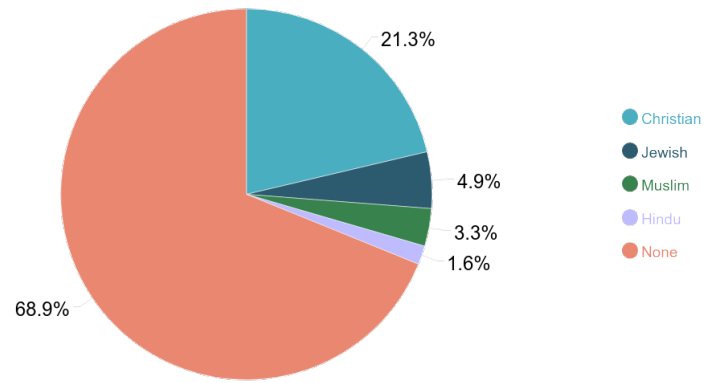
## Demographics



### Racial Identity

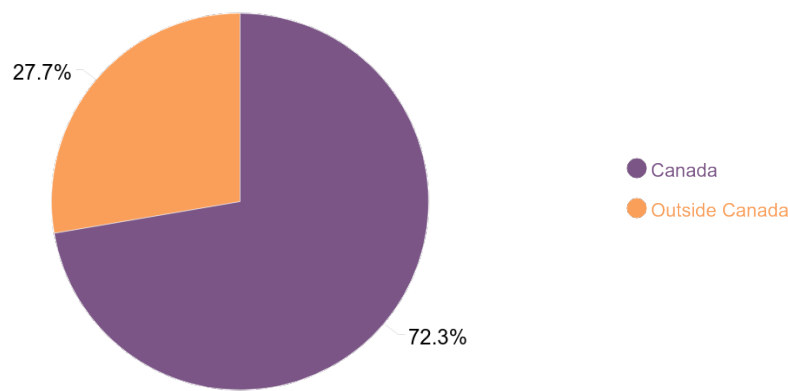


### Religion



1.6 average importance of religion in student's life on a 1-5 scale with 5 being very important.

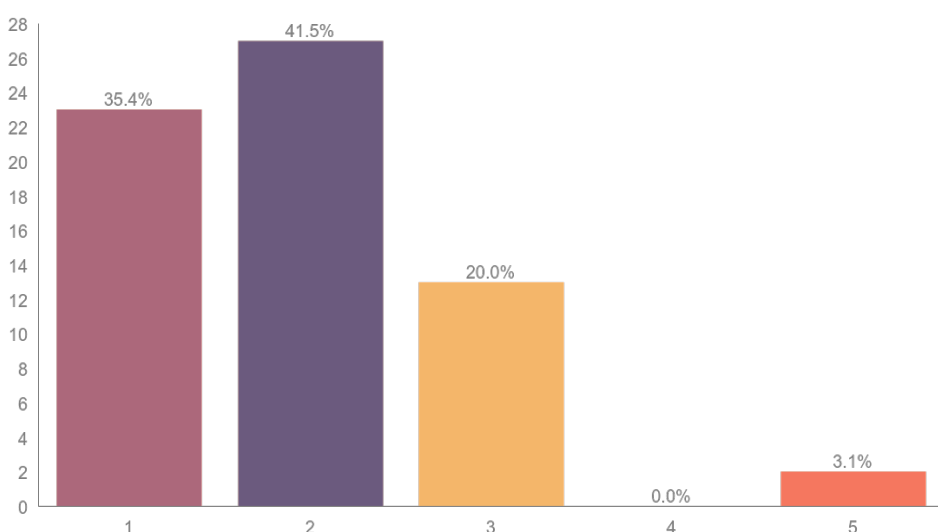
### Country of Birth



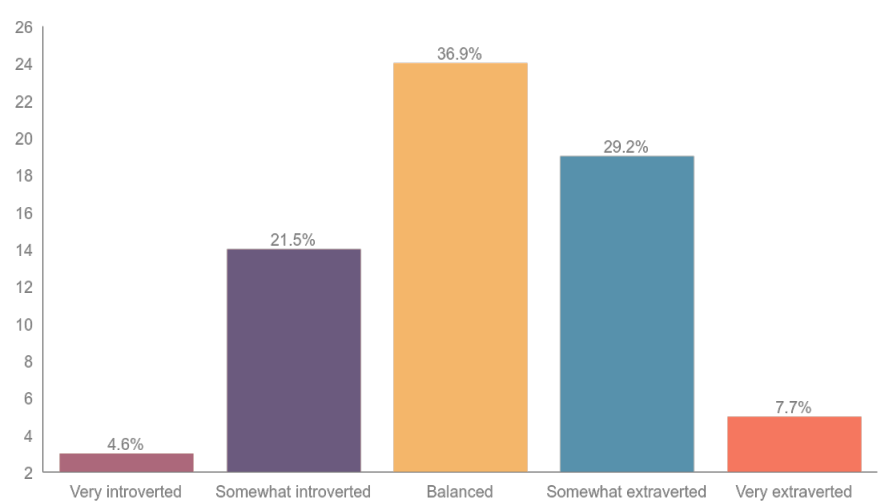
### Languages Spoken

Hebrew Mandarin  
 Polish Ukrainian Arabic  
 Punjabi Cantonese Russian  
 Dari Marathi Bulgarian Italian Korean  
 Romanian Portuguese English Farsi

### Number of Languages Spoken

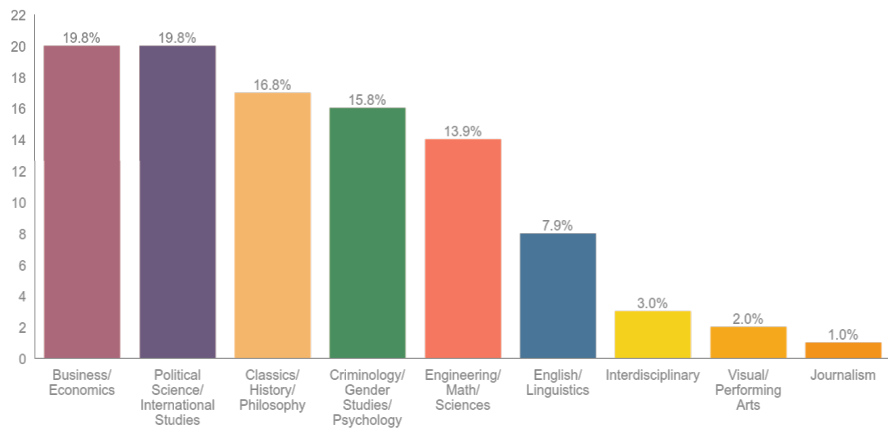


### Introversion/Extraversion

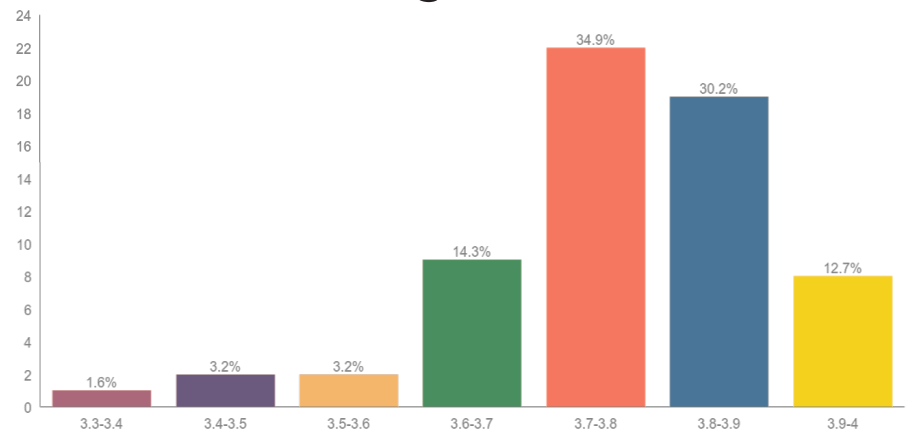


# Academic and Work History

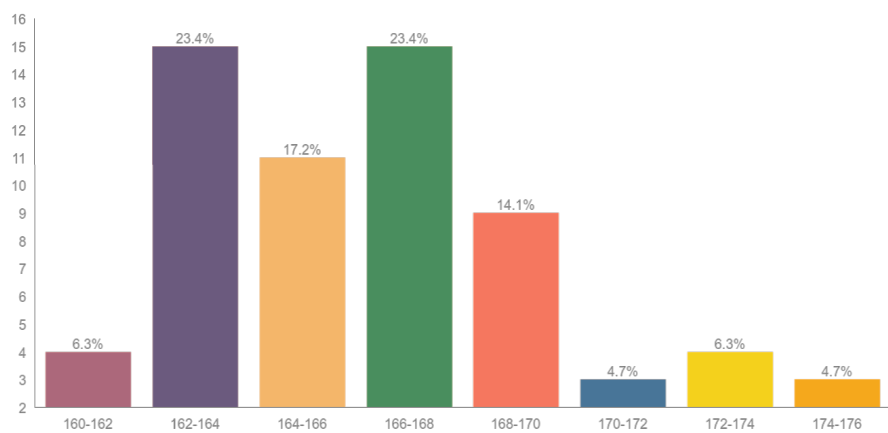
### Undergraduate Program



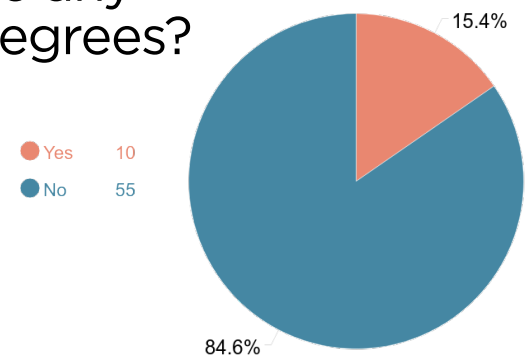
### Undergrad GPA



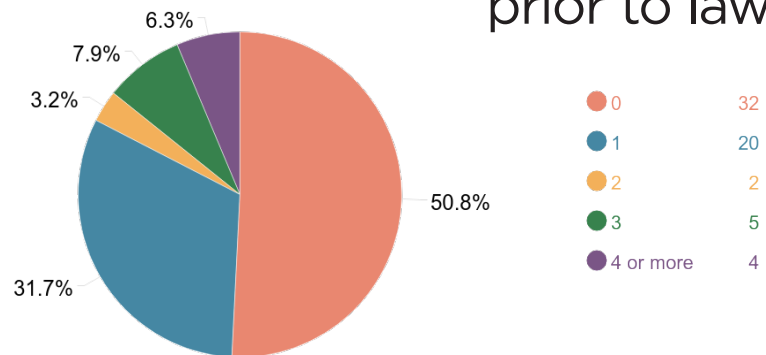
### LSAT Score



### Do you have any Postgrad Degrees?

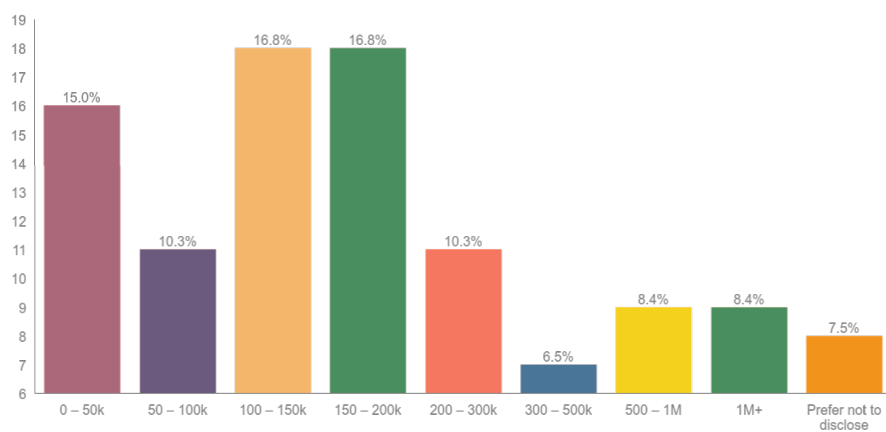


### Years worked prior to law school

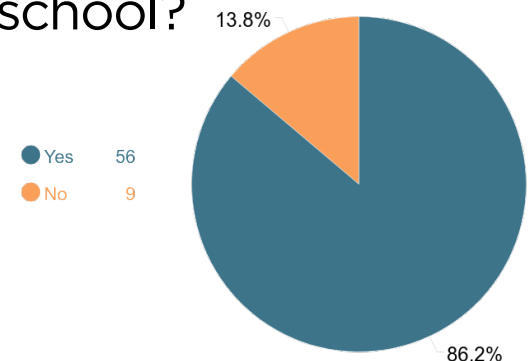


# Family History

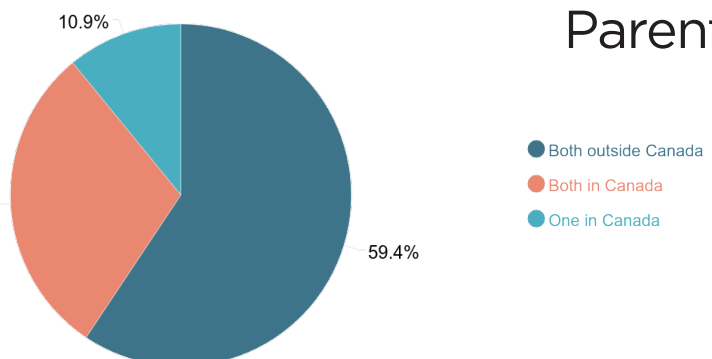
### Household Income



### First in Family to attend law school?

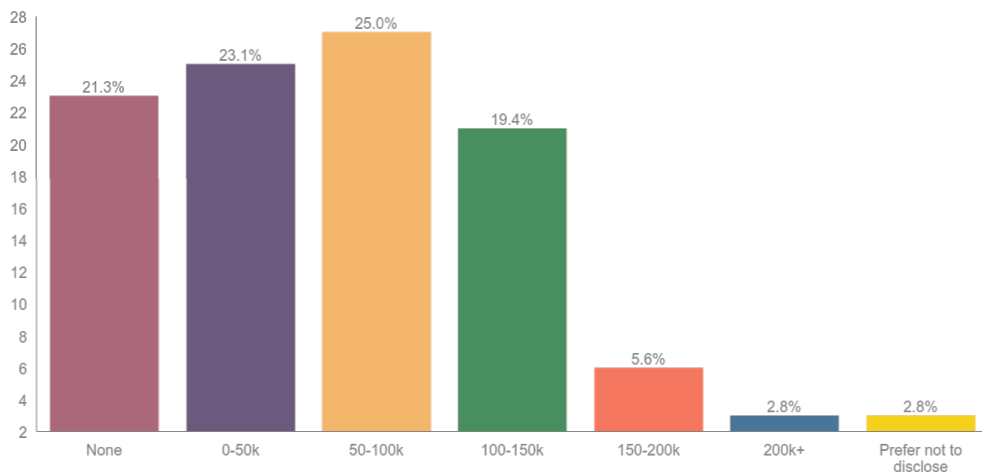


### Parents were born in

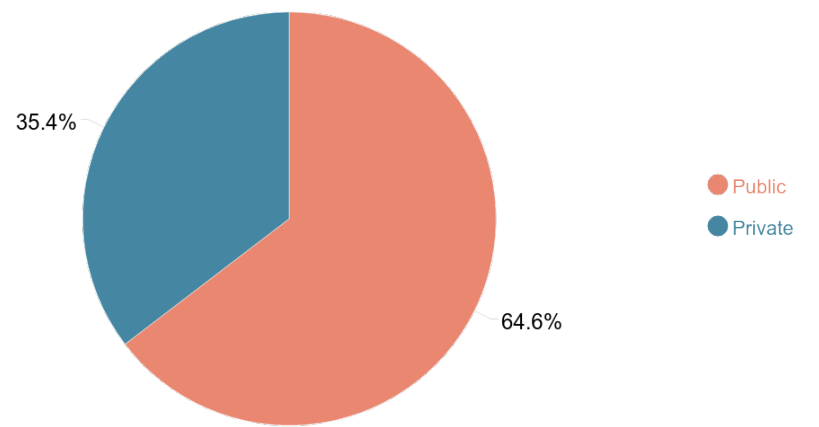


# Financial History

## Anticipated Debt Upon Graduation

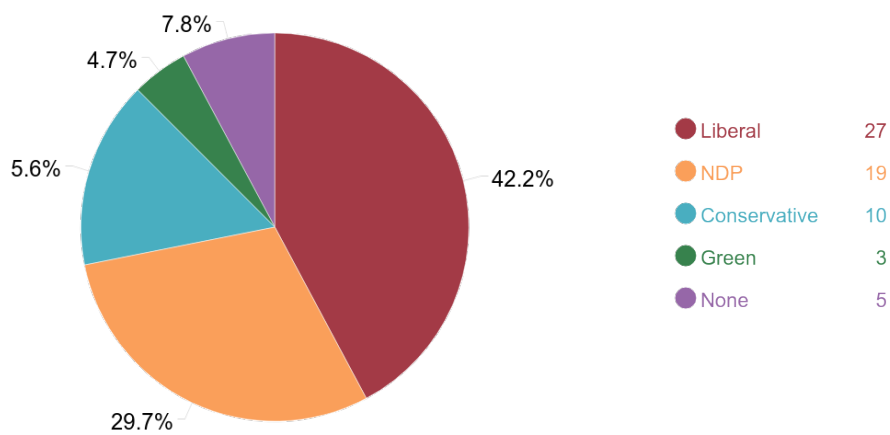


## Type of High School

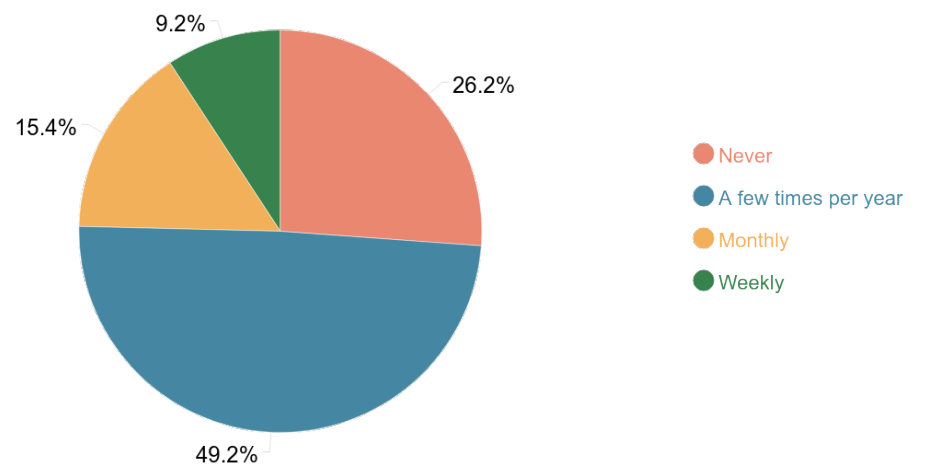


# Financial History

## Federal Political Party

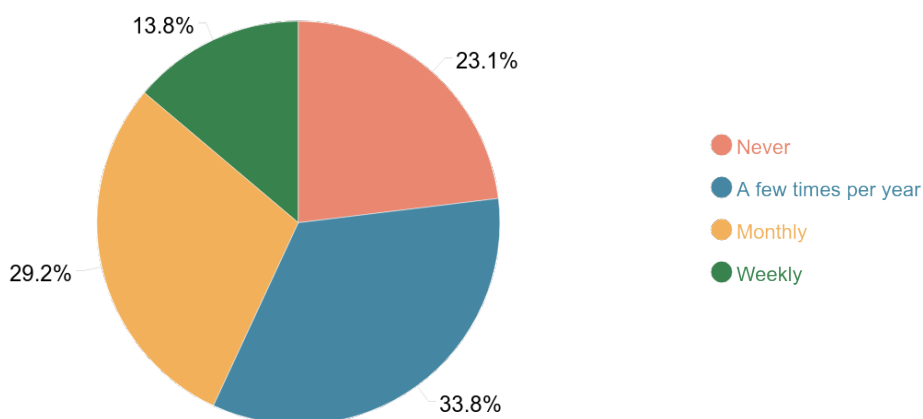


## Pub Night Attendance

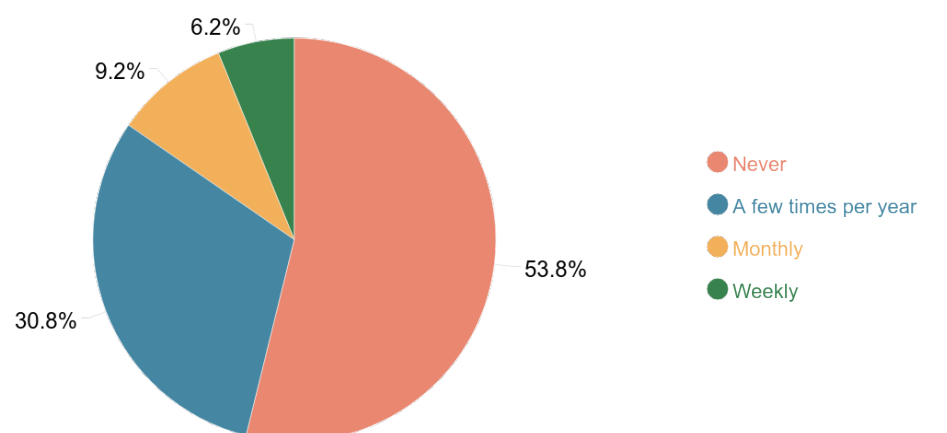


## Alcohol Consumption

(How often do you have 4 or more drinks at a time?)\*



## Recreational Marijuana Use



\* This question was originally worded using the term "binge drinking". Further addressed in the article "UV Reflects on the Recruit Survey"

# RIGHTS REVIEW

The International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law  
An independent student-led publication

Editors-in-Chief: Julie Lowenstein (3L) and Emily Tsui (3L, JD/MGA)

Senior Editors: Rachel Bryce (3L) and Maddy Torrie (3L)

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## FEMINIST ADVOCACY AND THE LAW PANELISTS OUTLINE JOURNEYS THROUGH LEGAL FIELD

By Adil Munim (3L) and Rachel Bryce (3L JD/MGA)

On a mild November evening, five women took the stage at WeirFoulds LLP to share their diverse experiences and views on feminist advocacy and the law. Together, they offered expertise from private law in big and small firms, government practice, non-profit advocacy, and academia.

The four panelists included: Gillian Hnatiw, Principal at Gillian Hnatiw & Co and former partner at Lerner LLP; Megan Stephens, Executive Director and General Counsel at Women's Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF) and former Crown prosecutor; Deepa Mattoo, Executive Director at the Barbra Schlifer Commemorative Clinic; and Ashley Major, Research Associate at the International Human Rights Program (IHRP) at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law. The panel was moderated by Petra Molnar, Acting Director of the IHRP.

Each panelist outlined their respective journey through the legal field. Although each of their pathways was unique, all four women described interactions with women's rights issues and the need to confront their own position as women in the legal profession. Responding to Petra's question regarding what feminism and feminist advocacy means to each of them, Megan emphasized her drive to use the law to advance silenced voices.

Although Megan noted that it was not an easy fight, she underscored the need to ensure that courts understood the impact of their decisions, especially in cases regarding sexual violence. Echoing these sentiments, Gillian described sexual assault as a crime of power. To her, civil law could be used as a tool of power, centering on the victim, asking what they want and what a solution looks like to them. Unlike criminal law, Gillian appreciates the flexibility of civil law. In general, she raised the importance of autonomy throughout her career facilitating her ability to work to level the playing field for women, specifically survivors of sexual violence.

In describing her relationship to feminism and feminist advocacy, Deepa pointed to feminist movement-building as another key path to change outside legal norms and standards. Compellingly, she distinguished policy meant to empower women from the still dominant jurisprudence on the "model victim." This model victim is young, able-bodied, credible, articulate, white-passing, and both not too passionate nor too cold.

For this and myriad other reasons, less than five percent of sexual violence is reported. In a particularly powerful moment of the evening, Deepa declared that these women, survivors of sexual violence, marginalized voices, have strong and motivated voices; they just need to be heard. For her, changing the law happens more outside the courts than inside.



PANELISTS AT WEIRFOULDS (FROM L-R: ASHLEY MAJOR, GILLIAN HNATIW, DEEPA MATTOO, MEGAN STEPHENS, AND PETRA MOLNAR)  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADIL MUNIM AND RACHEL BRYCE

Ashley then opened the conversation to feminism in international law, and the fact that warfare and history are written by men and for men. She brought to light exemplars of feminist advocacy influencing international jurisprudence, comparing the Tribunals on former Yugoslavia and on Rwanda.

The *Akayesu* trial against a former political actor in the Rwandan genocide had zero charges on sexual violence, focusing on the "more important" charges of murder. One progressive judge would hear the charges on sexual violence, and responded to an amicus brief prepared by two University of Toronto graduates and feminist advocates from around the world.

Still, the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda classified sexual violence solely as rape, not identifying the long-term harms of forced marriage and sexual slavery. It is feminist advocacy that pushes necessary changes to Tribunal interpretation and procedure. Ashley stated that there is a need to teach legal professionals about these issues sooner,

bravely, and compassionately.

Petra then posed the question of where we are going from here. There was consensus that feminist advocacy must continue diversifying, welcoming intersectionality and empowering marginalized women. All of the panelists pointed to education and consciousness-raising as a necessary step to achieving more representational advocacy in the future, starting at the earliest stages of legal training and continuing throughout the legal profession.

Gillian noted the need to better understand how to be an ally. Megan called out the legal profession's continued failure to recognize its own systemic discrimination and reemphasized the need for women and marginalized voices to be loud and talk about racism, sexism, and all forms of discrimination in the legal field. To close the guided portion of the panel, Petra aptly described the four panelists as "tool makers and rule breakers who are working to make the world a better place."

As a final note to the young professionals and

law students in the audience, the panelists provided comforting and encouraging advice around handling burn-out, particularly when focusing on heavy subject matter such as sexual violence. Deepa strongly advised balancing one's work with hobbies and things that bring one joy. It is important to identify where one's deficits lie and how to fill them healthily. She noted that we thrive on how busy we are, but need to learn to acknowledge when we have "lazy days." That balance needs to be okay.

In private law, Gillian admitted that the first years will be the toughest, but as years go on, one gains autonomy that allows for better prioritization of tasks. Conversely, Megan described the Crown as expecting that only minimal work will come home. She encouraged the audience to set reasonable boundaries and to take advantage of the cycles of litigation. Petra noted that self-care can be speaking truth to power, that our emotional responses can be used as acts of resistance.

# HOPE AND DEMOCRACY IN HONG KONG

## GUESTS DISCUSS ORIGINS, IMPLICATIONS OF POLITICAL PROTESTS IN HONG KONG

By Madeline Torrie (3L)

In November, the University of Toronto Faculty of Law and International Human Rights Program (IHRP) welcomed influential speakers for the Canada-Hong Kong Policy panel. Guests filled the Moot Court Room for the discussion on the origins and implications of the political protests in Hong Kong on Canada and the region.

More than 300,000 Canadians live in Hong Kong, and Canada has strong political and economic ties with the Hong Kong government. The protests also affected the law school. A week before the panel, Canadian universities urged their students to return home from exchange in Hong Kong due to the deteriorating safety considerations.

Osgoode Hall Professor and former Member of Parliament Craig Scott appeared as an opening speaker. The panel discussion was moderated by David Mulrone, who formerly served as Canada's Ambassador to China. The lively conversation featured a number of dynamic personalities from Hong Kong and Canada: Emily Lau, a Hong Kong politician and journalist; Kenneth Yau, a Canadian-Chinese radio and WOWtv host; Lynette Ong, a professor at U of T's Asian Institute and the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy; Victor Falkenheim, a professor emeritus at U of T's Department of Political Science and East Asian Studies; and IHRP's own Vincent Wong, who leads the Global Media Freedom Model Laws project at the Faculty.

The Hong Kong protests began in June as an objection to a controversial bill that would have allowed Hong Kong to extradite its citizens to China. However, even though the government withdrew the bill, the protests continued as citizens called for greater democracy and an inquiry into allegations of police brutality that occurred during the protests.

For Wong, the impetus for organising the panel stemmed from the urgency of the political crisis, the length of the protests, the number of protesters, and the young people arrested or injured.

Furthermore, Wong hoped that the panel would answer some of the following pressing questions: what does the transformation of one of the world's most prominent cities into a police state say about democracy, human rights, and mass mobilization? What does it mean for the trajectory of the Chinese Communist Party and its relationship with the rest of the world? What does it say about global capitalism and neoliberalism, and combating police brutality in the twenty-first century? And what should be Canada's role, given that Hong Kong is home to the largest number of Canadian citizens anywhere in the world outside of the United States?

The panel included lively discussion on a number of issues, from media infiltration in Canada to Canada's trade relations with China and whether Canada should use Magnitsky Act sanctions against China. Magnitsky Act sanctions are designed to sanction corrupt or rights-abusing for-

eign officials, and it has been suggested as a tool to address human rights abuses carried out by Chinese officials.

Wong suggested that employing these sanctions would play into a "Cold-War sort of mentality", which could lead to negative consequences and create a wall between Hong Kongers and the mainland. On the other hand, Lau suggested the Magnitsky Act will create accountability for Chinese officials because they fear repercussions from the Magnitsky Act.

For attendees, the discussion had three main takeaways. First, young people have the power to instigate change. Wong stated that "the engine of the mass protests in Hong Kong have been the students and young people, whether they are frontliners, first-aiders, artists, march-goers, student journalists, hunger strikers, social workers, or others."

Second, there is a trend towards delegating international actors with the responsibility to enforce international human rights abroad. For example, through measures such as the Magnitsky Act, foreign countries are sanctioning human rights violations. This raises a number of questions: how can opportunistic state interests be disentangled from interests that form the core of foreign policy? Does this whitewash the human rights violations of states that are being appealed to for intervention, including Canada? Should human-rights focused foreign policies target mass movements and people, rather than states?

Third, freedom of the press is fundamental for the success of democracy. As Wong stated, "freedom of the press is a lifeline to exert at least a modicum of counterpressure on the Hong Kong and Chinese authorities in cracking down on the protesters. It allows the story of Hong Kong to be told, to expose the lies and gaslighting of those in power, and to provide important historical context to local people as well as international audiences. The curtailment and blanket denial of freedom of information and of the press in the mainland allows for more widespread and egregious human rights violations to occur there."

The event concluded with the special recognition of one young person who has played an active role in the Hong Kong protests: Figo Chan, the 23-year-old who has been instrumental in mobilizing peaceful protests against the Hong Kong government.

While Chan and Lau were visiting Canada, they were awarded the John McCain Prize for Leadership in Public Service. In addition to recognizing Chan's achievements, Mulrone presented Chan with a respirator set, which was "something we identify you with."

Speaking through an interpreter, Chan concluded with a hopeful message: "Do not worry about the young generation because the young generation has each other's backs."



PANELISTS AT FACULTY OF LAW (FROM R-L: DAVID MULRONEY, VINCENT WONG, EMILY LAU, VICTOR FALKENHEIM, KENNETH LAU, AND LYNETTE ONG) PHOTO CREDIT: MADELINE TORRIE



VINCENT WONG WITH EMILY LAU.



# STRATEGIES FOR JUSTICE IN A PERIOD OF DARKNESS

## RECAP ON SEEKING ACCOUNTABILITY IN CONFLICT

### PANEL DISCUSSION

By Julie Lowenstein (3L)



PANELISTS AT THE FACULTY OF LAW (FROM L-R: NAHLAH AYED, BALKEES JARRAH, ALLAN ROCK, AND PARAM PREET SINGH) PHOTO CREDIT: ALISON THORNTON (HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH TORONTO)

On December 4, 2019, Human Rights Watch (HRW) and the International Human Rights Program (IHRP) co-hosted a dynamic panel of human rights experts to discuss the critical need for justice and accountability in the world's worst conflicts.

Entitled "Seeking Accountability in Conflict," the panel featured Allan Rock (Professor at the University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law and former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations), Balkees Jarrah (senior counsel for the International Justice Program at HRW), and Param Preet Singh (associate director of HRW's International Justice Program) in conversation with moderator Nahlah Ayed (award-winning foreign reporter for the CBC and host of the CBC podcast Ideas). The panelists set out to discuss how civil society organizations can play a pivotal role in seizing—and sometimes creating—opportunities to bring those responsible for international injustices accountable.

The panel began with a somber but important message: we are currently experiencing a global crisis of impunity. This "period of darkness," as the panel called it, is characterized by a decrease in criminal accountability in the International Court of Justice (ICJ). As Jarrah explained, we are also seeing less interna-

tional public outrage in response to injustices compared to what we saw in the 1990s. At the same time, global crises—such as a possible genocide in Myanmar, abuses against civilians in Afghanistan and Syria, and government-led crimes against humanity in North Korea and the Philippines—demand accountability, even if justice remains difficult to achieve.

Rock cited a number of root sources for our current global trend of impunity. First, in the United States, President Trump can be resistant to campaigns for justice. International justice is often a "foreign concept" to his administration. For instance, the US government has been refusing visas for International Criminal Court (ICC) members investigating potential war crimes by US troops in Afghanistan.

Second, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, known as the P5—are either directly involved, or have a client state involved, in almost all current major world conflicts. The P5 states have veto powers for referrals to the ICC, meaning that they can block injustices from making their way into the criminal court. As Ayed pointed out, it also does not help that the United States never "signed on" to the ICC.

The panel soon turned to a more optimistic discussion, with Ayed asking the panelists to talk about cases that "keep them going" and "give them hope." Singh spoke about activism she has seen in support of the key principles that the ICC and other similar judicial institutions stand for, one such principle being the simple idea that people should not be able to get away with murder.

For Jarrah, it is resilient people and victims that keep her going. People like Nadia Murad. Murad—a young Yazidi woman—has become a fierce advocate for justice for the crimes that she and her community have suffered at the hands of ISIS. Murad is now an international inspiration and the recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize.

Rock spoke about an ICC prosecutor who is attempting to achieve justice for the Rohingya people in Myanmar, despite the current dearth of justice there. The prosecutor is pursuing the theory that, while Myanmar is not a state party to the ICC, one of the crimes that the state has committed is forced deportation to Bangladesh, which is an ICC state party. Therefore, the elements of the crime were not

completed until deportees reached Bangladesh. Rock sees this type of novel approach for justice as an encouraging example of a growing determination to end our global crisis of impunity.

As an organization, HRW is also trying to fight against our global impunity crisis by championing the institutions and architecture that make justice a reality, such as the ICC. For instance, HRW led a campaign to give the UN Security Council mandate over Syria. While that resolution was unfortunately vetoed by Russia and China, HRW is pursuing other avenues to bolster international justice institutions. The panelists agreed that the best results are achieved when the UN works in partnership with large non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to influence the P5 states.

The optimistic tone continued when Ayed observed that there does seem to be the beginning of a turn to try and achieve justice on the international stage. In France and Germany, there are increasingly cases of "universal jurisdiction", where lawyers pursue cases for crimes even if there is no link between the crime and the country in which the lawyer is working. Lawyers in South Africa

We are currently experiencing a global crisis of impunity.

This "period of darkness," as the panel called it, is characterized by a decrease in criminal accountability in the International Court of Justice.

have also tried to exercise universal jurisdiction to prosecute sexual violence under Robert Mugabe's rule in Zimbabwe.

In Canada, we have the War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity Act, which enables anyone in Canada to be prosecuted for international war crimes or crimes against humanity. On the theme of universal jurisdiction, Singh brought up current efforts by The Gambia to bring Myanmar to justice at the ICJ, alleging that it has breached obligations under the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. In fact, Singh explained, while this case winds its way through the ICJ docket, The Gambia has asked for provisional injunctive measures to stop Myanmar from committing genocide and destroying evidence of genocide and war crimes. On January 23, the ICJ granted The Gambia's request and ordered Myanmar to prevent all genocidal acts against Rohingya Muslims. These measures mark an important step in the fight for justice in Myanmar.

After an engaging and informative panel discussion, audience members were full of questions, submitted to Ayed on cue cards and via Twitter. Ayed started with a question on how people can educate themselves on the international justice crisis and help to advance the cause of international justice.

Suggestions from the panelists include: reading HRW reports (available on HRW's website) and reports from other NGOs to learn about the situations transpiring in different countries; becoming active members of HRW or other organizations committed to international justice; and writing to Members of Parliament and pursuing other forms of advocacy to ensure that the Canadian government actively advances pursuits for international justice. For domestic human rights lawyers, universal jurisdiction prosecutions of international war crimes can be concrete avenues to advance international justice. They can also send the signal that Canada will not be a safe haven for the perpetrators of these crimes.

The next audience question asked what role HRW is playing in advocating for ICC reform. Jarrah explained that, as the panel was going on, the rest of HRW's international justice team was attending meetings with state parties in the Hague. The team was advocating for a review process at the ICC that would identify challenges the institution is facing and generate recommendations to make the court more effective.

The final audience question hit on an important and topical subject. Given that big tech companies are the gatekeepers of world communication, what role might they play in helping to seek accountability in conflict areas? Singh noted that the dissemination of hate speech on Facebook has been a big issue in Myanmar. "While Facebook has vowed to do better," Singh explained, "we can all point to examples of where they are not, and there remains a big tension in how to manage freedom of expression and hate speech." Rock added that he thinks tech companies have a role in helping us with the early warnings of atrocities, suggesting that Facebook should collect and report speech that incites violence.

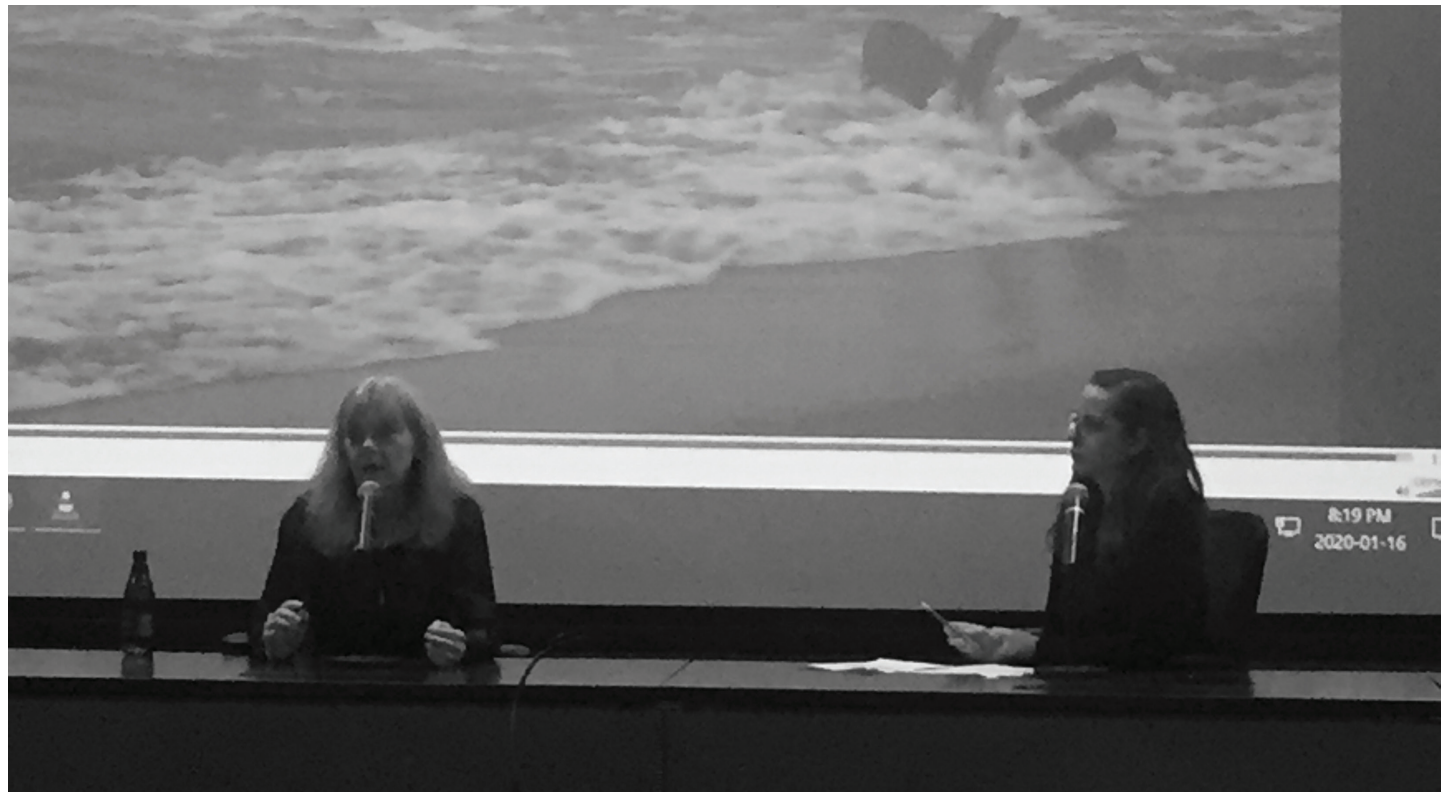
Overall, while the panel painted a grave picture of the international justice crisis, the

discussion also offered glimmers of hope and strategies for the future. With the implementation of these strategies, and the cooperation of committed lawyers, individuals, governments, institutions and organizations like HRW, hopefully we will soon see a decrease in global impunity and an increase in justice for victims around the world.

# THE FREEDOM TO MAKE HARD CHOICES

## A RECAP OF A FILM SCREENING OF *ABANDONED* ON 16 JANUARY 2020

By Andrea Das-Wieczorek (2L)



SCREENING DISCUSSION BETWEEN ASHLEY MAJOR AND JOYCE ARTHUR. PHOTO CREDIT: ANDREA DAS-WIECZOREK

For many couples, the news that they are expecting a child is a joyous occasion filled with many dreams for the future. While most pregnancies involve countless doctor appointments and endless testing to ensure that the baby is developing normally, many women submit to this gladly to fulfill their hopes of having a healthy child. There is an implicit trust between the mother-to-be and her doctor that she receives all the information she requires to choose the best care for her and her unborn child.

*Abandoned*, a documentary by filmmaker Patricia Josefina Marchart in conjunction with the Initiative for Reproductive Health Information, examines how doctors' and other medical practitioners' legal right to conscientiously object to performing abortions on religious and other grounds prevents women from receiving sometimes lifesaving treatments or exercising their choice to bodily autonomy in terminating pregnancies.

The documentary sheds light on how "conscientious objection" clauses, which were first included in abortion laws to allow doctors to refuse to perform otherwise legal abortions in order to placate opposition of such legislation by certain groups in society, have been increasingly invoked by doctors, causing what can only be described as a medical crisis in certain regions of the world. However, the documentary's ability to demonstrate the magnitude of impact that "conscientious objection" has had on women lies in its presentation of the stories of women denied abortions because of doctors' personal beliefs.

Each of the women included in the documentary were excited to become mothers. Some were told that they had nothing to be concerned about in continuing the pregnancy, even after they noticed signs of potential

complications. It was only upon further investigation, often involving travel to hospitals hundreds of kilometres away from their home, that the women discovered that their children were at risk of being born with disabilities or with deformities so severe that they would not survive long after birth. It was clear in these cases that "conscientiously objecting" doctors intentionally hid information about the pregnancy in order to prevent the woman from making an informed choice about whether or not to seek an abortion. However, forcing the mother to give birth to the child could cause extensive physical and psychological damage to the woman and her family which could otherwise have been avoided.

Other cases presented in the documentary highlight that conscientious objection can be tantamount to medical negligence in instances where a woman is denied a therapeutic abortion, even if the continuation of the pregnancy would be life-threatening to the mother. Some doctors may refuse to terminate a pregnancy if the fetus's heart is beating, even if the mother's life is at risk due to sepsis and other medical conditions associated with the pregnancy. Such a decision is often fatal.

The reasons for conscientious objection to abortion are often founded in religion, especially in predominantly Catholic countries like Spain, Italy, and Ireland. However, the documentary makes clear that the effects of conscientious objection clauses go far beyond individual doctor-patient relationships. Many people in the medical field may claim to be conscientious objectors in order to avoid the stigma associated with abortion procedures, whether they agree with on religious grounds or not. The result is that in some regions, 90 to 100 percent of obstetricians and gynaecologists identify as "conscientious objectors", forcing women to go elsewhere to get medical

advice or denying them vital care altogether. Furthermore, a widespread culture of conscientious objection can lead to inadequate professional training in the techniques needed to carry out safe abortions. These factors often culminate in the inaccessibility of safe abortions, causing many women to risk complications associated with illegal abortions rather than continue an unwanted pregnancy.

Following the screening, Joyce Arthur, one of the filmmakers and the founder and executive director of the Abortion Rights Coalition of Canada, spoke with Ashley Major of the International Human Rights Program about her involvement in the film. While she noted that doctors have an obligation to provide care, conscientious objection is "simply the refusal of care."

Ms. Arthur highlighted that where conscientious objection clauses are in place, there is no supervision to ensure that doctors who refuse to perform abortions will refer women to practitioners who are willing to perform the procedure. There is "no follow up on what happens to women after being denied abortion for reasons of conscience," she said, indicating the level of harm that a woman may endure depending on her doctor's beliefs. She also pointed to the lack of accountability and monitoring of conscientious objectors as a pitfall of the system, as women often do not know if they are being treated by a conscientious objector until much later.

The development of abortion pills gives Ms. Arthur hope regarding women's rights to bodily autonomy. However, she cautioned that in instances where abortion pills cause complications that require medical treatment, women run the risk of being reported for undergoing an abortion, which in some countries may carry criminal penalties.

# The Bachelor Predictions

## The scoop on this season's standout contestants

SARA KARMA (1L)

The *Bachelor* is back for its 24th season and, as an avid fan (read: masochist), I'm here to give you the scoop on this season's standout contestants. The ladies so far are hotter, messier, and younger than ever! It seems we've officially hit the point where the show is older than the average contestant at the ripe old age of 24.

When I watch *The Bachelor*, I'm not looking for love. I'm looking for cold, hard, calculated strategy. As much as the women claim they're here for the "right reasons," we all know it's a game and I'm looking for who's got what it takes to be a winner.

Peter's heart is just one of many possible prizes. I'd say Peter's heart is the fifth-best prize. The best prizes are, in order: (1) becoming the next Bachelorette; (2) getting a spot on *Bachelor in Paradise*; (3) landing a skinny tea promotion deal on Instagram; (4) getting to stay on the show long enough to travel to Costa Rica, but not so long that you have to travel to Ohio, or god forbid, so long that your family has to get involved (because, oh god, that would be a nightmare).

### Who's In

It may seem hard to tell who stands out to Peter, who charmingly uses the same lines with al-

most everyone. But, you can sense Peter has an extra spicy chemistry with some of these girls—mostly through his tendency to keep his face no further than three inches from their faces in any given interaction.

**Hannah Ann.** From the beginning, Hannah Ann has known how to assert herself to get alone time with Peter and stand out from the crowd. She understands that she may force any woman to immediately surrender her TV boyfriend if she says the following legally binding words: "Sis, do you mind if I steal him for a minute?" She seems sweet, but when dealing with the other girls, she brings out a poker face so steely it could send a chill down your spine.

**Kelley.** As an attorney, Kelley is obviously the pick of the law school. (Dean Iacobucci declined to comment.) If she scored well on the bar exam, how hard can it be to score with Peter? Their meeting prior to the show also gives their connection an air of reality that is lacking in the connection between Peter and the other girls. And as for the competition, her litigation experience means she'll know how to hold her own against the others.

**Victoria P.** Although I have seen enough health-

care provider TikToks to seriously doubt if nurses are trustworthy, I do trust Victoria P. She came across as sweet and earnest when opening up to Peter about her family history, and sincerity is extremely difficult to pull off on this show. Plus, she was willing to puke before she gave up in the motion sickness challenge. That kind of commitment will take her far.

### Who's Out

At this stage, the starting point of this list is all the ladies whose names I've already forgotten because they get so little screen time. That list also sadly includes most of the women of colour on this show who, for some reason, Peter has spent the least time alone with. Of those ladies, I'll say I'm least hopeful for Savannah, Kiarra, and Deandra. Sorry ladies, you may be gone before this article is published.

### Other Girls I'm Not Placing Bets On

**Kelsey.** I don't think she can ever fully be forgiven for starting Champagne-gate, the most

dramatic fight around a beverage that reality TV has ever seen.

**Sydney.** Although Peter did seem to value her opinion when she told him to watch out for Alayah, I can't help but think this will come back to hurt her. Contestants using their precious alone time with the *Bachelor* to talk smack about the other women usually don't progress much in their own relationship with him. It will only cause drama, which will send him into the arms of one of his other five favourites, who he will proceed to appreciate even more for helping him feel better about all the turmoil and also for not being such a bummer!

These are my predictions, but on this show, anything could happen. As every recap and "Coming Up Next" warns, this season will bring a twist like never seen before! There's a part of me that thinks, at the end of this, Peter will realize he wants none of the girls and just wants last season's flame, Hannah Brown, back.

No matter what happens, I'm sure we can count on many more romantic "finascos", in the words of Hannah Ann, to entertain us along the way.

## ANGELA-ANNECY PANGGU

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78 Queens Park, Toronto, ON M5S 1K7

January 29, 2020

Annecy-Angela GuPang  
Director of Talent  
Big Law LLP  
0 Bay Street, Suite 4000  
Toronto, ON

Dear Ms. GuPang,

### RE: 2020 First Year Summer Student Position at Big Law LLP

Please accept this as my application for the summer student program at Big Law LLP. I am a first-year student at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law. I am drawn to Big Law LLP because of its emphasis on sports and entertainment and the collegial atmosphere of its team.

This semester, I started taking golf lessons at the Varsity Dome because my father told me that in order to get anywhere in law/life/love, I had to learn how to golf. I ignored his advice for the first 22 years of my existence, but since I am a dedicated practitioner of positive procrastination, I thought this would be as good a time as any to start. I recently attended my first golf lesson; it was very challenging because it was at 8:00am on a Monday. I made it on time, but my lower back really hurt after the first half hour of the lesson. I toughed it out because I am resilient and determined and will accomplish whatever I put my mind to. Following this golf escapade, I only had ten minutes to finish the readings for my morning class, but I work well under pressure. This experience taught me the importance of remaining flexible and adaptable. I hope to apply my skills at Big Law LLP.

During the firm tour at Big Law LLP, I had the pleasure of chatting with Golf McPuttputt, a current articling student, who spoke extensively about the regular team golf outings. Although I can only use a chipping wedge and a 9-iron, I am experienced in golf club etiquette, thanks to years of being my father's unpaid caddy. I may or may not harbour deep resentment for activities like golf which perpetuate social stratification, but it is easier to dismantle the patriarchal hegemonic capitalist system from the inside.☺

I recognize my privileged position as a law student, as a person who is physically able to play golf, and as someone who can spontaneously spend a few hundred dollars on golf lessons. I hope to use this privileged position to change the world. I am impressed by Big Law LLP's commitment to access to justice through its wonderful pro bono program and I would love to contribute to it. Thank for your time and consideration. I look forward to discussing my golf qualifications further.

Love,

Angela-Annecy PangGu  
Encl.

# In Reclino Veritas

## Not all chairs are created equal

ALEXA CHEUNG (1L), ANNECY PANG (1L), ADRIENNE RALPH (1L)

Your torts professor finally wraps up the extremely detailed exploration of the gunner's long and complicated hypo. It's lunchtime. You microwave your food and emerge from the basement in search of somewhere to sit. This is no easy feat.

As we all know—and as the SLS has unfortunately heard at every town hall—there is insufficient seating at the law school. And, unfortunately, not all chairs are created equal.

As 1Ls, three weeks into our second term, we have spent approximately a million hours at the law school and all of them have been spent sitting (apologies to our spines). Here are our findings:



**Moot Court Room**

**Adrienne:** These chairs are sleek, easily adjustable, and give decent back support. However, their armrests impede my preferred legs-crossed position, precluding them from being the ideal classroom chair.

**Annecy:** I like these chairs because they are comfortable and have wheels so I can easily spin around to talk to the people behind me. However, the armrests are bulky and frequently bump into the armrests of adjacent chairs, leading me to mumble “sorry” every time I move in lecture.

**Alexa:** I really like these chairs. They're ergonomic enough that my back doesn't hurt after a 90-minute long lecture but not so soft that I find myself dropping off during class.



**P105**

**Adrienne:** If you're looking for comfort in a classroom chair, these ones are your best bet. They have excellent (dare I say “thick”) padding and no arm rests, so you're free to position your legs in any way you wish. However, they can be tougher to adjust; although, Alexa and I can attest to this being a great source of bonding with your classmates. Some of them also have a tendency to randomly begin sinking mid-class, so choose wisely.

**Annecy:** These are my favourite chairs, but they are in my least favourite classrooms (that's a topic for another time). They are very comfy, provide great back support, and the lack of arm rests is perfection.

**Alexa:** These chairs are so, so comfortable. I had these during Legal Methods and was misled as to the overall quality of life I can expect at law school.



**The Benches Lining Rowell**

**Adrienne:** These have a comfortable cushion, but the lack of back support really irks me—can these be modified to be more booth-like? Much like the regular chairs in Rowell, I wouldn't recommend sitting on this longer than you have to.

**Annecy:** These benches are really close to the radiators in Rowell so your butt will never get cold, but they are the closest to the windows, so your head and your back might. It's a bit of a thermal roller coaster, but sometimes there are just no other seats left.

**Alexa:** I'm usually an ardent booth-over-chair chooser, but these leave much to be desired. Would rather just sit in a chair and at least have some semblance of back support.

### Falconer Hall Chair—Back Row with Attached Tables

**Adrienne:** I have had the apparent fortune of never sitting in one of these.

**Annecy:** I have written one too many exams on this type of chair during undergrad, so I avoid them unless I absolutely have to charge my laptop during class. Also, their location and placement in the Falconer classrooms makes me feel like a second-class citizen.

**Alexa:** These chairs bring back traumatic memories of arriving late to classes in undergrad and having to awkwardly squeeze past people and into these tiny little chairs.

### Library Study Rooms

**Adrienne:** Maybe these are actually my favourite chairs because they don't have the armrest problem that the chairs in the Moot Court Room classroom have. So much better than the regular chairs in the library.

**Annecy:** These are basically the Moot Court Room chairs but without the arm rests. I like these.

**Alexa:** Ditto.

### That Weird Bench Thing Outside Records Office

**Adrienne:** Great if you're a sadist who wants to lay outside the records office and spectate students anxiously awaiting graded assignments. Not great if you're a regular person who just wants a comfy seat.

**Annecy:** Has back support and a creative design. Mediocre at best.

**Alexa:** I'm not sure if this was meant to be an architectural experiment, but I am sure that I don't like it.

### Rowell Chairs

**Adrienne:** These are surprisingly comfortable for a glorified folding chair, but that doesn't mean they're good. Numb butts are inevitable if you're sitting here for an entire lunch hour.

**Annecy:** I mean, these aren't terrible but I would not recommend sitting on these for longer than you have to.

**Alexa:** These are regular plastic chairs but, because of the lack of supply, are always in high demand.



**Atrium Couches**

**Adrienne:** I definitely find these comfortable, but I'm not a huge fan of their layout—slightly too far from each other to sit and chat with friends, and slightly closer than I'd like to sit with strangers. I would also be scared to see what lurks under the cushions, since they're a popular lunch spot.

**Annecy:** These are pretty comfy, but the seat is quite deep, so I can't quite lean back and rest my legs on the floor at the same time. Since they are more sofa than chair, it is very difficult to have a conversation with your friend in another chair-sofa, unless you drag them close together and want the entire atrium/third floor to be listening in.

**Alexa:** These are very comfortable, but I would prefer them in couch form rather than the slightly too large armchairs that we have in the atrium.



**Falconer Hall Chairs**

**Adrienne:** Falconer Hall Chairs

**Annecy:** The chairs make this awful noise when you move them. I can't cross my legs on them without hitting my knee on the desk, and it's just a terrible experience overall.

**Alexa:** These chairs are heavy and wooden, and you can't shift in your seat without making a ton of noise and distracting the rest of the class.



**Honorary Chair: Stairs**

**Adrienne:** These are an underrated option. Even though they are immensely uncomfortable and can result in scraped palms, they're the perfect spot for people watching with friends and feeling like a budget Gossip Girl character.

**Annecy:** The stairs are good when Rowell is full during lunch hour if you don't mind sitting where other people's feet normally go. I would not recommend sitting on these alone.

**Alexa:** The stairs are honestly not the worst, but come on, we deserve better. Seating for all in 2020.

MODEL: BRIAN HUANG (2L).  
ALL PHOTOS CREDITED TO VERNON LIN (2L)



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# Confessions of a Follies Head Writer

## Why we let the Dean write the entire show this year

ZAC KROLL (2L)

While undeniably fun, writing Law Follies is no small task. Typically, putting together enough material to fill the show's runtime requires significant contributions of time and effort from the entire writer's room. For this reason, we were equal parts grateful and perplexed, when, this year, Dean Iacobucci offered to personally write the entire thing.

We spent hours trying to impress upon the Dean the extent of the responsibility he would be undertaking. We were unable to dissuade him. The Dean argued (perhaps reasonably) that he is, himself, the essence and life blood of this law school. He went on to explain, in a moving and clearly well-rehearsed speech, that the show could only be truly representative of the U of T Law experience if 100 percent of the live sketches, video segments, and musical numbers were penned by his own hand.

Unable to argue with this proposition, I, Kate Mazzuocco, and the rest of the writers' room simply accepted our reduced role as mere cre-

ative consultants offering input.

Of course, there have been creative differences. For instance, our directors initially balked when the Dean demanded that the entirety of the props budget be earmarked for croissants and other baked goods which, he suggested, could be fired at the audience through a t-shirt cannon at the climax of a (since scrapped) musical number entitled "Paint it Yak".

While we did what we could to accommodate the Dean's vision, tensions inevitably boiled over. When, for instance, an early draft of the show's script included a four-hour, shot-for-shot reenactment of "Titanic", with the Dean playing both Jack and Rose, we were forced to put our collective feet down.

We explained that the satire would land only if the script were altered to include some kind of allusion to law or legal education, and if the Dean agreed to play at most 2 out of 3 of the film's central characters. After that, the Dean's feelings were pretty obviously hurt and we

didn't see him again for another three weeks.

Just when we had begun to assume that the Dean had given up and abandoned the whole project, he returned with a fresh batch of scripts, including a whopping four-and-a-half hours of additional content. The Titanic transcript was still in there, but this time he had attempted to hide it in a footnote, to be shot as a sort of flashback. Given the staggering length of his submissions, we initially assumed that the Dean had been aided by a team of privately hired, professional writers. Yet this intuition seems to be rebutted by the sheer attention to detail devoted to every line of the eight, separate sketches which explored the John Sopinka clerkship experience.

To this day, we're still not entirely sure what motivated the Dean to undertake this project. Our only clue is the number of times he gushed to us about how excited he was to supplement his already impressive biography with such distinctions as "Follies Head Writer", "Only Dean

to write a Follies" and "Only Iacobucci to write a Follies". Apparently quite satisfied with the experience, he has pressed us urgently for news on renewal of his contract.

This development may, no doubt, sit uneasily with those of you who view Follies as a satirical outlet for the student body. But, given that the Dean is no longer threatening to move the show to a Friday morning and to make it mandatory, we remain convinced that we made the right call.

*\*Editor's Note: Zac Kroll was one of the Head Writers for Follies this year, along with Kate Mazzuocco.*

*\*\*Editor's Other Note: Follies is February 6 at the Opera House. Doors at 7:00pm, show at 8:00pm. After-party until 1:00am. Tickets will be available for \$10 in the Atrium at lunch until February 4. The Dean had no role in writing the show.*

# The Raccoon

## A poem

ZAC KROLL (2L) AND RORY SMITH (3L)

Once upon a school night dreary, while I studied, weak and weary,  
Over many a long and tedious volume of obtuse case law—  
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a yapping,  
As of someone angry snapping, chewing on the libr'y door.  
"Tis some stupid snail," I muttered, "chewing on the library door—  
Only this and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December;  
And each separate pending paper wrought its stress upon my brain.  
Eagerly I wished the morrow;—vainly I had sought to borrow  
From my books some legal content—content for my prof, Lorraine—  
For the long distinguished prof I distinguish as Lorraine—  
Sleepless I for evermore (all the same?).

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wond'ring, fearing,  
Doubting, dreaming dreams no student ever dared to dream before;  
But the silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token,  
And the only word there spoken was my whispered words, "Hey, can you watch my stuff for  
a second?"

This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the words, "...sure!"—  
Merely this and nothing more.

Out to see what was the matter, when, with many a crash and clatter,  
In here ran a dirty Raccoon of the filthy forest floor;  
Not the least obeisance made he; not a minute stopped or stayed he;  
But, with mien of Dean or lady, perched outside the libr'y door—  
Perched upon a bust of Laskin just outside the library door—  
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Now his fur it all was matted, as if somebody had patted  
Mud and clay onto his body; his prints were left all o'er the floor  
Plus the hallway he had soiled, his escape having been foiled  
And his form he had all coiled, caked in filth and travel sore  
About the bust of Laskin all caked in filth and travel sore  
Perched and sat and nothing more

Then this trash panda beguiling my sad study into smiling,  
By the grave and stern decorum of the little mask it wore,

"Though thy fur be warm and fluffy, thou," the watcher of my stuff expects me soon  
Precious small and smelly Raccoon wandering from the forest floor—  
Tell me now thy urgent message 'fore I go to sleep and snore!  
Quoth the Raccoon "one page more"

Curse you Raccoon! Sitting lonely on the placid bust and only  
To remind me of the work I've left to do before I snore  
Nothing farther then he uttered—not a whisker then he fluttered  
Till I scarcely more than muttered "All my friends have left before—  
But the morrow it will find me, in this libr'y I abhor  
Since to write I've one page more

Then, methought, the air grew hotter, as my wealthy alma mater  
Cannot seem to keep the heating and the cooling systems fixed  
"Raccoon" I cried, "to think I thought you kind distraction from my evening's long inaction"  
As I've hardly thought of else but the assignment from Lorraine  
For near a month, I've had to work on this assignment from Lorraine  
But the Raccoon spoke again

"Raccoon" said I, "thing of evil!—you have caused such great upheaval  
To the final night by which I must complete my wretched chore  
Of my progress you have taunted, when the only thing that I had wanted  
In this libr'y I swear haunted was to complete my wretched chore  
Will I finish by the morning?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"  
Quoth the Raccoon "one page more"

"Be those words our sign of parting, beast or fiend!" I shrieked, upstarting—  
"Get thee back into the forest and there trouble me no more  
Leave no excrement as token of my focus thou hast broken!  
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above the door!  
Take thy mask from out my sight, and take thy form from off my door!"  
Quoth the Raccoon "One page more"

And the Raccoon, never flitting, still is sitting, *still* is sitting  
On the pallid bust of Laskin just outside the libr'y door;  
And the sun it now has risen, with me still inside this prison  
And the deadline for submission comes in only minutes four  
Yet all night I wasted staring at this raccoon heretofore  
And still to write—I've one page more.

# Intra Vires

## Totally real news from around the law school

RORY SMITH (3L) & HONGHU WANG (3L)

### Dean Snaccabucci wows students with pasties at Yak's Snacks

Due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, students left this month's Yak's Snacks with more than they bargained for.

Expecting homemade Cornish pasties, students were surprised when none of the delicious baked goods arrived as promised, but were instead treated to a risqué burlesque performance by the Dean.

Said one student: "not what I was expecting when they said there would be pasties at Yak's Snacks, but honestly, it was a well-rehearsed routine while still being tasteful enough to be performed at 10:00am in the law school atrium."

At time of press, the Dean's Office was too busy completing a remedial course on homophones to comment.

### Ultra Vires editors flummoxed to learn no one actually enters sixteen-digit URLs

After putting an ad out in the November issue of *UV*, exactly two people have responded to the recruit surveys, which were found at [forms.gle/i2Ujr27ZYcSgtiCGA](https://forms.gle/i2Ujr27ZYcSgtiCGA) and [forms.gle/geBSS-fuqXbK94jsj9](https://forms.gle/geBSS-fuqXbK94jsj9).

When questioned, one editor said, "I thought if my computer-generated password was easy enough to remember, then surely people would remember the quick link". That same editor also confessed to calling 0118 999 881 999 119 7253 for emergency services.

In other news, *Ultra Vires* recently fired its monkeys running the web division and put out a call for an online editor. Applicants are encouraged to apply at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQw4w9WgXcQ>.

Also, editors recently discovered the magic of URL forwarding.

### Professor Albert Yoon opens Legal Ethics class with case study about recycling past exams

Students were frustrated by the first reading in Professor Yoon's legal ethics class. The assigned reading consisted of a fictional Professor Alfred Loon who reused a past exam for his first-year Legal Process course. Students were also presented with a hypothetical where Professor Loon changed the parties' names in the second half of the exam.

Students were asked to assess the ethical considerations *not* in recycling exam questions, but in having the audacity to raise these complaints to Professor Loon's supervisor.

Students were also asked not to assess whether it was ethical for the faculty to

raise Professor Loon's salary from \$278,665.19 to \$288,992.08 (+3.71%) after the incident, and not whether it was ethical for Professor Loon to assume an associate dean-ship, but whether it was ethical at all for students to raise these issues. Students who flagged the separate issue of professorial negligence were penalized for "straying from the issues". When students complained about this, the faculty agreed to mark their exam on a separate curve.

Professor Loon, when reached for comment, only said "QUACK!" To whom he was referring was not immediately clear.

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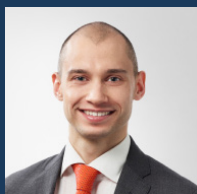
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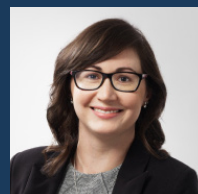
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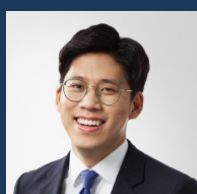
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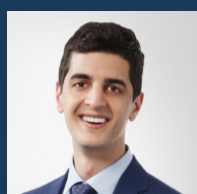
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