



HCLA News

Newsletter of the Halton County Law Association

Volume 5 Issue 3

Annual Dinner & Dance

Fall 2014



Mark your Calendars!

**Thursday, March 12,
2015**

**AGM & Awards and
Judges' Night**

Harbour Banquet Centre

Watch for details!

See page 13—Call for
Award Nominations

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**Deadline for Next Issue:
January 1, 2015**



*You are cordially invited to attend
The Halton County Law Association*

Annual Dinner & Dance

Saturday, November 22, 2014

*The Oakville Club
56 Water Street
Oakville, Ontario*

Cocktails 6:00 p.m. Dinner 7:00 p.m.

*\$100.00 per person
(hst included)*

Entertainment: The Gathering

Entrée Menu Option: Beef Tenderloin or Halibut

RSVP

Karen Kennett

Halton County Law Association

491 Steeles Avenue East

Milton, Ontario L9T 1Y7

Telephone 905-878-1272 Fax 905-878-8298

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President's Report by Laura E. Oliver

with us while renovations are ongoing.

We continue to advocate for a new court house. In that regard, the Association has been asked to assemble stories of how the court facilities have affected litigants access to justice. If you have any such experience please forward a letter detailing the issue to our law librarian Karen Kennett.

We had a good turnout of lawyers for the LPP information night in October. As this is the first year for the program it will come with some hiccups. The Association is anxious to receive feedback and provide assistance to any of our

members participating in the program. For now, the point of contact in this regard will be Karen Kennett. At some point a Board member may take on this role as we determine what "this role" actually means.

Finally, the Association wishes Justice Murray success in his retirement. To commemorate the occasion of His Honour's retirement the Association is hosting a reception at the Oakville Club on December 18th. Please come out and join us to honour Justice Murray.

As many have seen it has been a busy few months at the Association. We have started our renovations to the law library to bring it in line with the new Practice Centre (read business centre) initiatives. We hope to have a cutting edge facility for our members when the process is complete. Please be patient

| | | |
|--|--|--|
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WHAT IS THE LPP?

The Law Practice Program at Ryerson University is an innovative alternative to traditional articling in Ontario. Ryerson works with the Law Society of Upper Canada and the legal community, including a strategic alliance with the Ontario Bar Association, to deliver a dynamic program that prepares Law School graduates to succeed in their legal practice and careers.

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Library News by Karen Kennett

something we very much value and look forward to.

Approximately two weeks prior to the conference, the LibraryCo shareholders, being the County and District Law President's Association, the Toronto Lawyers' Association and the Law Society of Upper Canada, made the decision to discontinue the position of the LibraryCo Board Manager. The position of Roving Librarian was also eliminated at that time. There was some uncertainty as to whether the conference would go ahead this year. It did! The original conference agenda was abandoned and much of the conference was dedicated to discussion of the LISS (Legal Information and Support Services Working Group) Report and changes in reporting structure due to the departure of the LibraryCo staff.

The LISS study, entitled The Evolution of Legal Information and Library Services in Ontario was made available to us for the first time at the conference and we had the opportunity to discuss the findings and conduct brainstorming exercises in order to explore enhancements and efficiencies to the court house library system. Clearly the role of libraries has changed over recent years and we need to move forward and adapt to the changes. Our library is currently under renovation in order to better serve the needs of the members.

Rick Haga, Executive Director of the County of Carleton Law Association, stepped in as the conference Master of Ceremonies. Janet Whitehead, representing the Shareholders and LISS gave a presentation, provided an in-depth look at the findings of the LISS Report and a detailed history of the court house library system. A panel discussion with members of the LibraryCo. Board and Law Society's CEO, Robert Lapper, addressed many of our concerns.

The LibraryCo budget was passed at Convocation on Thursday, October 30 and a 1% increase to Law Association Libraries was approved for 2015. As we were bracing for a possible reduction in funding for next year, this was most certainly some very good news!

COLAL Conference

I attended the COLAL Conference (Conference for Ontario Court House Law Association Libraries) in Toronto from October 15—17.

I always appreciate and very much enjoy the opportunity to connect with the staff of the other law associations. As many of us are sole employees, the chance to network and share information is vital and

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New Additions to the Halton OCJ Bench

We have two new judges in town. One a new appointment and one a return to his roots.

Justice Victoria Starr has been appointed in Halton to fill the spot left by Justice Zisman's transfer to Toronto. While the loss of Justice Zisman is large, Justice Starr's background and keen attention to detail will serve the region well.

Criminal Docket by Brendan Neil

While Justice Starr will sit predominantly in the Family Court her presence has already been felt in the Criminal court.

Justice David Harris has also returned to Halton region. Originally appointed to the St. Catherine's region following a significant private practice in Halton, Justice Harris returns to our region to fill the spot left open due to Justice Forsythe's move to supernumary status. Justice Harris' familiarity with the region is sure to provide him with a unique and informed view on matters in our courts.

A sincere welcome to both Justices.

Happenings in the Law

Victim Fine Surcharge legislation has continued to be a topic of debate in the courts. The federal government brought in the new Victim Fine Surcharge legislation

October 24, 2014. Since the introduction of the legislation the defence bar has had concerns regarding the universality of the legislation. It appears that this concern is becoming shared by many members of the bench. While the underlying premise for the Victim Fine Surcharge may be laudable, the continued erosion of judicial discretion and apparent lack of consideration for the specific circumstances of individual accused is a disturbing trend in recent legislation. Thankfully, this legislation is being reviewed by the judiciary, and numerous decisions have come down indicating/suggesting that while the original intent of the law is good, it fails to consider all possible circumstances and as such can lead to a sentence that is both cruel and unusual. Canada has long been revered for the system of checks and balances that judicial discretion provides recent decisions of the courts dealing with the Victim Fine Surcharge and Mandatory Minimum sentences serve to further preserve the unique respect that the Canadian Justice System maintains.

Brendan Neil is certified by the Law Society of Upper Canada as a Specialist in Criminal Law and sits on the Board of the Criminal Lawyers' Association. Comments in the above piece are his alone and should not be considered as the position of the HCLA or its respective members.

Specializing in Court Attire



"The only man who behaves sensibly is my tailor; he takes my measurements anew every time he sees me, while all the rest go on with their old measurements and expect me to fit them."

~ George Bernard Shaw

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Estates News by Suzana Popovic Montag

Declarations of Death in Ontario

Confirmation of death is an important prerequisite to the administration of an estate. Legal proof of death is required prior to the distribution of an inheritance, to collect the proceeds of life insurance policies, to sell a deceased person's house, and even where a surviving spouse wishes to remarry. In any event, the existence of a body is generally required in order to obtain the requisite legal proof of death. As a result, significant issues may arise for a family, or the executor of an estate, where an individual disappears and is thought to be dead, but no body can be produced to substantiate that individual's death.

In Ontario, the *Declarations of Death Act, 2002*¹ and the *Absentees Act*² were enacted to address these issues. The *Declarations of Death Act* permits application to the Court to have a missing individual declared dead, whereas the *Absentees Act* allows the appointment of a

committee to deal with the property of a missing individual during his/her absence.

Declarations of Death Act, 2002

Pursuant to the *Declarations of Death Act*, an 'interested person' being, among others, a named executor, spouse or next of kin, may apply to the Superior Court of Justice for an order that a missing individual be declared legally dead³.

Under the *Act*, the Court is authorized to determine whether a person is dead on the basis of (1) circumstantial evidence (circumstances of peril), or (2) a common law rule which presumes a person dead after an unexplained absence of seven years or more⁴.

In order to successfully obtain a declaration of death, the individual making the application must be able to demonstrate that:

- a) he/she has not heard of or from the person since their disappearance in circumstances of peril - or within the seven year period;
- b) to his/her knowledge, after making reasonable inquiries, no other person has heard from the individual;
- c) there is no reason to believe that the person is alive; and
- d) there is sufficient evidence to find that the person is dead⁵.

The Courts have been hesitant to make declarations of death unless it is clear on the facts that an individual is indeed dead. Therefore, even where a person has been missing for more than seven years, the Courts will expect any applicant to have taken reasonable steps to locate them.

In *Wasylyk v. Wasylyk*,⁶ the Court

refused an application to have Michael Wasylyk declared dead despite the fact that he had been missing for over 16 years. The Court required the applicants to take further steps to locate the missing individual, including placing advertisements in various newspapers, calling people in the phone book with similar names, undertaking real estate title searches, and searching internationally, before it was prepared to make any such declaration. The Court in this case dismissed the application, to be re-started only once the additional searches had been unsuccessful.

However, in the event the Court is not satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to declare an individual dead, section 3 of the *Declarations of Death Act* also permits the Court to make an order under the *Absentees Act*.

Absentees Act

Where a person is missing but there is insufficient evidence to determine whether or not he or she is alive or dead, application may be made to the Court for an order under declaring the person an "absentee" under the *Absentees Act*.

An absentee is defined as a person who, having his or her usual place of residence or domicile in Ontario, has disappeared, whose whereabouts are unknown, and as to whom there is no knowledge as to whether he or she is dead or alive⁷.

In such circumstances, the Court may make an order for the custody, care and management of the property of the absentee, and a committee may be appointed for this purpose⁸. The committee is subject to the same powers and duties as a guardian of property under the *Substitute Decisions Act, 1992*⁹. In addition, the committee is specifically authorized to expend monies for the purpose of locating the absentee and ascertaining whether he or she is alive or dead¹⁰.

In *Puffer v. The Public Guardian and Trustee*,¹¹ the Court was asked to consider the circumstances of Robert Alan Puffer, who disappeared on June 26, 2007. The application, made by Mr. Puffer's brother, requested an order under the *Declarations of Death Act, 2002*, that Mr. Puffer died on the day he disappeared or, in the alternative, an order declaring that he was an "absentee", under the *Absentees Act*.

Because Mr. Puffer had not been absent for at least seven years, in order for a declaration of his death to be made, it had to be found that he disappeared in circumstances of peril. Despite evidence of a past suicide attempt and mental health issues, the Court found that it

could not be definitively stated that Mr. Puffer had disappeared in circumstances of peril. As a result, the Court could not issue the declaration of death but rather declared Mr. Puffer to be an “absentee” for the purposes of the *Absentees Act*. In its decision, however, the Court indicated that it would be possible for his brother to bring an additional application after Mr. Puffer had been absent for seven years. At that point, it would not be necessary to demonstrate circumstances of peril.

handling and administration of a missing individual’s estate.

- ¹ S.O. 2002, c. 14.
- ² R.S.O. 1990, c. A.3.
- ³ *Supra* note 1, s. 1-2.
- ⁴ *Supra* note 1, s 2(3)-2(6).
- ⁵ *Supra* note 1, s 2(4) and 2(5).
- ⁶ 2012 ONSC 7029.
- ⁷ *Supra* note 2, s. 1.
- ⁸ *Supra* note 2, s. 4.
- ⁹ S.O. 1992, c. 30, s. 1.
- ¹⁰ *Supra* note 2, s. 6-7.
- ¹¹ 2012 ONSC 3579.

Conclusion

The *Declarations of Death Act, 2002* and the *Absentees Act* were enacted in Ontario to address various issues that arise where an individual disappears and is thought to be dead, but in circumstances where no body can be produced to substantiate their death. The *Declarations of Death Act* assists the missing individual’s family or the executor of the estate to obtain a declaration of death, whereas the *Absentees Act* provides the opportunity to have a committee appointed to deal with the property of a missing individual in his/her absence. Both pieces of legislation assist significantly in the



Mark your calendars for next year’s
Estates and Family Law Seminar:

Friday, May 1, 2015

Program Chairs:
Ian M. Hull and Suzana Popovic-Montag
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Family Law News by Darryl A. Willer

Acquaint Yourself With “New” Limitation Period

In the recent decision of *Connell v. Huxtable*, 2014 ONCA 86 (CanLII) the Ontario Court of Appeal considered and clarified the applicable limitation periods for various types of unjust enrichment claims that are frequently advanced in family law litigation. The Ontario Court of

Appeal was asked to set aside the decision of the Motions Judge who ruled that the limitation period for an unjust enrichment claim related to real property was ten years (in accordance with the *Real Property Limitations Act*) rather than the two year limitation period (in accordance with the *Limitations Act*).

The background facts of the case are fairly typical and straightforward. The parties had been in a relationship for approximately thirteen years, during which they sold two homes and purchased a third home. All of the properties acquired during the relationship were owned by Mr. Huxtable.

Not surprisingly, after they separated in 2007, there was a dispute regarding whether Ms. McConnell made contributions to

the three properties.

Although the parties began negotiations in 2007, no settlement was reached and no litigation commenced.

Ms. McConnell commenced an action for unjust enrichment in 2012, claiming there had been a joint family venture during the period of cohabitation and that she was entitled to either an interest in the property or damages for unjust enrichment.

Mr. Huxtable countered by bringing a Motion for summary judgment on the basis that since the claim was brought in 2012 (almost five years after the date of separation), the claim was barred by section 4 of the *Limitations Act*, 2002 which provides for a two year limitation period.

In defense of her claim, Ms. McConnell argued that the limitation period in the *Limitations Act* did not apply to unjust enrichment claims in relation to real property, instead arguing that the ten year limitation period under section 4 of the *Real Property Limitations Act* applied and that the claim was well within the ten year period set out in that legislation.

Continued on page 9

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hallman@resolving.ca clp@oakvillemediation.com

The Motions Judge agreed with the argument advanced by Ms. McConnell and concluded that section 4 of the *Real Property Limitations Act* did apply in cases where unjust enrichment claims were advanced in relation to real property. The Motions Judge also agreed with Ms. McConnell's that her alternative claim for a monetary award in relation to the land was also covered by the *Real Property Limitations Act* and was subject to the ten year limitation period.

Mr. Huxtable appealed

the decision. A unanimous Ontario Court of Appeal upheld the Motion Judge's decision that the ten year limitation period set out in the *Real Property Limitations Act* applied to all unjust enrichment enrichments in relation to real property. The Court of Appeal went even further and concluded that the ten year limitation period would apply whether the remedy of a proprietary constructive trust in real property was sought, or the alternative claim for monetary damages in relation to the real property was sought.

While this part of the decision is a relief to potential claimants of unjust enrichment, perhaps the most important and far reaching aspect of the decision was that the Court concluded that all unjust

enrichment claims unrelated to land are subject to the two year limited period set out in the *Limitations Act*, 2002.

It is now imperative for any practitioner of family law to be aware of the two year limitation period under the *Limitations Act*, 2002, which now clearly applies to all claims for unjust enrichment unrelated to land, including unjust enrichment claims in a family law context relating to investments, pensions, and businesses.

I commend this case to every family law lawyer as the failure to scrupulously identify and diarize the two year limitation period for unjust enrichment claims unrelated to real property could prove to be fatal to your client's otherwise meritorious claim for unjust enrichment.

Darryl A. Willer is partner at the law firm of Jaskot Family Law Barristers LLP in Burlington, Ontario and has been practicing exclusively in the area of family law since 2002.

Mark your Calendars!

Halton County Law Association

Annual Family Law Seminar

Friday, January 30, 2015

Halton Region Museum (Kelso)

Watch for further details!!

Family Law Lunch & Learn Seminar

How to have your family matters flow smoothly in Milton: An overview of practice and procedures in Milton for motions, long motions, conferences and trials and other related topics

Friday, December 12, 2014

Milton Court House—Courtroom #10

1:00—2:30 p.m.

**Speakers: The Honourable Madam Justice Kendra Coats
Debbie Gibbins, Trial Co-ordinator
Shelley Burrowes, Family Client Services Representative**

Cost: \$10.00—includes materials, pizza & drink



Intellectual Property Law by Ryan Smith

Sugarman – When Sugar and Curiosity are Close Enough

A bearded man who wears glasses and a straw hat. He also lives on an island. If that kind of character appeared in two different television shows, would that be enough to find copyright infringement? Not by itself. But with other supporting evidence, the Supreme Court said ‘yes’ in *Cinar Corporation v. Robinson*, 2013 SCC 73.

The plaintiff, Claude Robinson, spent years developing an imaginary universe for a children’s television show called ‘The Adventures of Robinson Curiosity’. The plaintiff drew inspiration for his character Robinson Curiosity from Daniel Defoe’s 1719 novel *Robinson Crusoe*. The bearded and bespectacled Curiosity lived on a tropical island and must learn to interact with its other inhabitants. The plaintiff drew detailed sketches and storyboards, wrote scripts

and synopses, and designed promotional materials.

In attempts to get the Curiosity project developed, in 1986 the plaintiff gave a copy of the project to directors and officers of Cinar Corporation, namely, Ronald Weinberg and Micheline Charest. Nothing came of Cinar’s efforts to find financial partners for the project.

In 1995 the plaintiff watched on television the first episode of a new children’s television show called ‘Robinson Sucroë’. He was stunned to see that Sucroë, as he perceived it, was a blatant copy of Robinson Curiosity.

Robinson Sucroë featured a bearded glass-wearing protagonist in a straw hat. He also lived on an island and interacted with other characters. They were differences however. In Curiosity the other characters were animals whereas in Sucroë the other characters were mostly human. Pirates also bedeviled Sucroë as villains yet never appeared on Curiosity’s island. The plaintiff also came to discover that Cinar, Weinberg, and Charest, were also involved in the production of Sucroë.

Under the *Copyright Act* an owner of a work, like a television show, has the right to reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof. Copyright infringement occurs when someone does something, without the consent of the owner, that only the owner of the work has a right to do.

The plaintiff sued the defendants for copyright infringement alleging that the defendants, without his consent, copied a substantial part of his work when they created Robinson Sucroë. Two levels of

lower courts sided with the plaintiff. The defendants appealed to the SCC.

On appeal to the SCC, the defendants claimed that the taking from the Robinson Curiosity project did not constitute a substantial part of Robinson Sucroë and therefore did not infringe Curiosity’s copyright. On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, the defendants argued that the trial judge should have assessed the similarities between Curiosity and Sucroë in a different way; that is, the trial judge should have determined what elements of Curiosity were original, exclude non-protectable works from Curiosity, and compare what remains between Curiosity and Sucroë. (This approach is similar to the ‘abstraction-filtration-comparison’ approach used in the U.S. to assess substantiality in the context of computer software infringement.)

The SCC disagreed. The court said the correct approach to assess whether substantial copying has occurred is qualitative and holistic. The court should look at the Curiosity project and the Sucroë project as whole works and not as isolated parts. The substantiality analysis should not be conducted piecemeal where Curiosity would be dissected into its component parts. Rather, the cumulative effect of the features copied from Curiosity must be considered to determine whether those features amounted to a substantial part of the Curiosity work. This ground of appeal was dismissed.

The defendants also claimed that the features copied from Curiosity in Sucroë were not protected under the *Copyright Act*. The defendants contended that the only similarities between Curiosity and Sucroë were elements drawn from the public domain, such as those in the *Robinson Crusoe* novel, and other elements that are not original or protectable under the *Copyright Act*.

The SCC disagreed. The court found that the defendants copied elements from documents detailing the Curiosity project that the plaintiff presented to them many years ago. The trial judge found that the defendants copied the plaintiff’s overall architecture for a television show, that the graphic appearance and several aspects of the personality of Curiosity’s protagonist were copied, that the secondary characters gravitating around Curiosity were copied, and that the appearance of the village that the characters inhabited was also copied. The SCC said that these findings were not confined to the reproduction of abstract ideas, rather they focused on the detailed manner in which the plaintiff expressed his ideas in Curiosity and the quality and extent to which those ideas were found in Sucroë.

The individual defendants, Weinberg and Charest, also appealed the lower court ruling that the directors and officers of Cinar were personally liable for the infringement. They argued that the plaintiff failed to establish on a balance of probabilities that they knowingly engaged in copyright infringement, contending that they had little direct involvement in the creative process of Sucoë.

The SCC disagreed. The court said that the findings of the trial judge were supported by the evidence. On review of the evidence, the trial judge found that Weinberg and Charest deliberately, willingly, and knowingly infringed the plaintiff's copyright. The trial judge accepted testimony that the directors had access to and actively consulted the plaintiff's drawings during the development of Sucoë. The trial judge drew adverse inferences from the directors' persistent denials that they had access to the plaintiff's works despite the fact that they were given copies of it and made comments on it in the course of consultations with the plaintiff's production partners.

This case makes it clear that in order to avoid claims of copyright infringement, and possibly personal liability, when drawing inspiration from a protected work, you have to make

sure not to copy the qualitative and holistic elements that make the inspiring work original, even if some of those ideas have been around since 1719.



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The Halton County Law Association
extends our warmest congratulations to

The Honourable Mr. Justice John C. Murray

on his retirement from the Superior Court Bench.

In celebration, we are hosting a cocktail reception on

Thursday, December 18, 2014

The Oakville Club,
56 Water Street Oakville

5:30 – 7:30 p.m.

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Speakers: The Honourable Mr. Justice William Hourigan
The Honourable Mr. Justice David Corbett
Mark Hartman

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Call for nominations: Halton County Law Association Awards

Deadline for Nominations: January 5, 2015

The Halton County Law Association invites nominations for the Peter McWilliams Fickle Finger of Fate Award, the Eric M. Swan Civility Award and the Alan B. Sprague Award of Excellence.

Filing a Nomination:

Nominations for the awards should include a letter of nomination, setting out the reasons for the nomination and background information, as it relates to the award.

Nomination may be submitted by email to hcla@bellnet.ca or by regular mail to:

Halton County Law Association
491 Steeles Avenue East
Milton, ON
L9T 1Y7

If you are submitting a nomination by email, please indicate the award and the name of the candidate being nominated in your subject line. For example: Fickle Finger of Fate Award Nomination, John Smith.

Letters of nomination should be emailed in PDF format.

Announcement of Award Recipient and Presentation of the Awards:

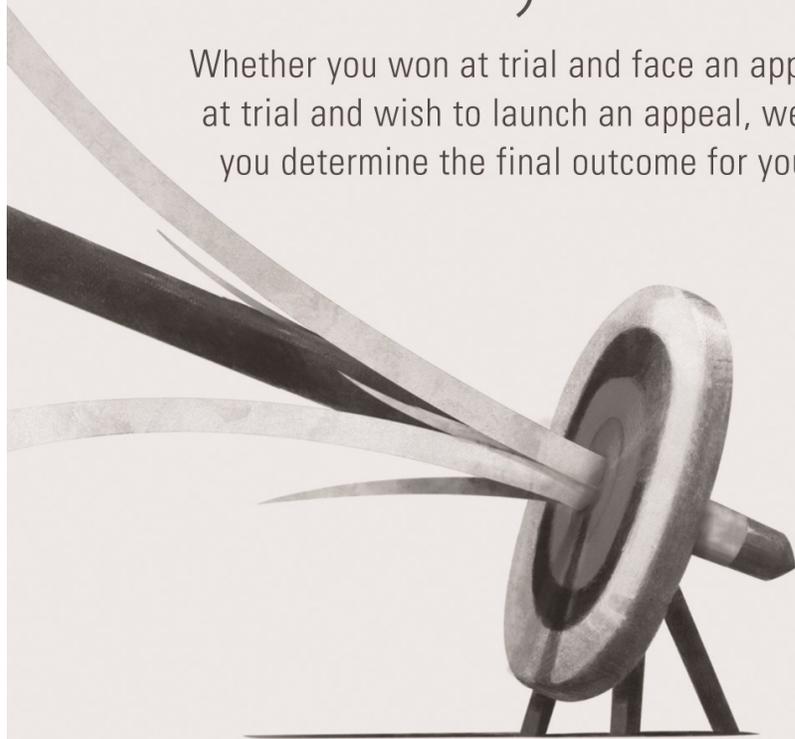
The names of the award recipients will be made public once all the recipients have been contacted. The awards will be presented at the Halton County Law Association Annual General Meeting and Judges' Night on March 12, 2015.

About the Awards:

- The Peter McWilliams Fickle Finger of Fate Award to commemorate the most spectacular legal blunder in any year.
- The Eric M. Swan Award was established in 2013 in recognition of outstanding ethical standards and dedication to the profession.
- The Alan B. Sprague Award for Excellence was established in 1989 in recognition of outstanding service.

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A: Your Solution – A Law Practice Program Candidate

WHAT IS THE LPP?

The LPP is a rigorous, innovative alternative to traditional articling consisting of a four-month training component (August - December 2014) and a four-month work placement (January - April 2015). Candidates have the same status as articling students. The LPP is not an extension of law school. It is a practical, transitional program designed, developed and delivered by the Profession, for the Profession. The LPP is designed to equip candidates with the competencies and skills needed for success as a lawyer.

WHY LPP CANDIDATES?

Candidates will hit the ground running, ready to assist you in your practice, with everything an articling student has plus four months of training in a 'virtual law firm'.

Candidates will have completed skills-based training using simulated practice scenarios in civil, business, family, real estate, administrative, criminal and wills and estates law, all developed and delivered by practising lawyers.

Candidates will have taken files from start to finish, including interviewing, drafting, researching, determining the approach, negotiating, arguing motions and key parts of trials and conducting business and real estate transactions. They will have managed clients and time, and met deadlines.

HOW TO GET STARTED?

The process is simple. The LPP Work Placement Office provides you with ease of hiring and integration, including in-placement support.

To access this talent pool, contact the
LPP Work Placement Office at lpp.wpo@ryerson.ca
and visit us at www.ryerson.ca/lpp.

**LAW
PRACTICE
PROGRAM**

**RYERSON
UNIVERSITY**
Everyone Makes a Mark

Classified Ads

Office Space Available

Downtown Oakville-Office Space available for one or two lawyers-lease one or both-cross referral opportunities from 9 lawyers in building. Receptionist service, telephone equipment and reception area included; shared signing room on main floor. Call Mike or Ed—905-842-8600.

Roseland Law Chambers has offices and secretarial space available in Burlington and Milton. Reception, meeting rooms and other services available. A good way to keep overhead low while having the comraderie and referrals of other lawyers. Please contact Karmel Sakran at 905-639-1222 or email karmel@ggslaw.ca.

Looking for a Last Will and Testament

I have in my possession a photocopy of the will of GILBERT ALMEIDA also known as GILBERT DE ALMEIDA. The will was drafted on November 4, 1988. I believe the address of the law firm was 125 Navy Street, Oakville, Ontario. Can anyone with information on the whereabouts of the original of this will or any newer will please contact Joshua Cheifetz, Corrent & Macri, LLP, 2485 Ouellette Avenue, Suite 201, Windsor, ON N8X 1L5, telephone 519-255-7332, ext. 236, email jcheifetz@correntmacri.com

Looking for a Co-op Work Placement

My name is Garrett Powell and I am a student at Humber College I am currently pursuing any leads that are available for law firm internships. I am currently in the Paralegal Bachelor of Applied Arts program at the Lakeshore Campus of Humber college and I am looking to complete up to 490 hours of work at a law firm. I have completed three years of classes so far and have one year left in my program, I have completed classes in Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Small Claims Court, ADR, Contract and Tort Law, among many others. If there are any Law Firms seeking a co-op student please contact me and I would be more than glad to work with you.

Garrett.sa.powell@gmail.com 905-580-3587

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