

Call to Action **Sara Lee's General Counsel: Making Diversity A Priority**

By Melanie Lasoff Levs

For some committed general counsel, the standard talk about diversity is only a starting point. Recently, many corporate attorneys decided it was time to demand specific actions and results—with very real consequences.

In spring 2004, Sara Lee General Counsel Roderick Palmore created “A Call to Action: Diversity in the Legal Profession,” a document reaffirming a commitment to diversity in the law profession and taking action to ensure that corporate legal departments and law firms increase the numbers of women and minority attorneys hired and retained. And if law firms don’t, the document states, “We [the undersigned corporate legal department representatives] further intend to end or limit our relationships with firms whose performance consistently evidences a lack of meaningful interest in being diverse.” (See the sidebar in this article for the complete text.)

Palmore wrote the Call to Action to build on a previous manifesto: former BellSouth General Counsel Charles Morgan’s “Diversity in the Workplace: A Statement of Principle,” written in 1999. “In that [document], signatories espoused an interest in diversity and the principle of diversity, which was a fabulous thing at the time,” Palmore says. “But it struck me that not enough has happened. The progress of the profession—and more specifically the progress of large law firms—had stagnated.”

The Call to Action takes the Statement of Principle a step further, Palmore adds. “Its purpose is to take the general principle of interest in advancing diversity and translate that into action, into a commitment to

continued on page 22





First Row (L to R): Cornell Boggs, Tyco Plastics and Adhesives; Roderick Palmore, Sara Lee; and Cathy Lamboley, Shell Oil Company

Second Row (L to R): Deborah L. Canty, IKON Office Solutions; Nicole Marie Walthour, International Paper; Thomas L. Sager, DuPont Company; and Nica Val-Hackett, Aon Service Corp.

Third Row (L to R): Brian M. Nurse, PepsiCo Inc.; Jason Brown, PepsiAmericas; Gary F. Kennedy, American Airlines; Susan Ponce, ESG International, Halliburton Law Department; Arnold A. Pinkston, Eli Lilly and Company; and Rose Deggendorf, Intel Corp.

Call to Action

continued from page 20

act on, to make decisions about retaining law firms based in part on the diversity performance of those law firms.”

Discussion around the need for a Call to Action began in November 2003, when a group of general counsel gathered at the invitation of the Minority Corporate Counsel Association (MCCA®), and the Association of the Corporate Counsel (ACC). This forum, hosted by the two organizations at Howard University Law School for minority law students at DC area law schools, was an opportunity for general counsel to share lessons learned. In preparing for the event, the general counsel, many of whom met for the first time in connection with the Howard program, lamented that so little diversity progress has been made and that a jump start was needed. Thus, Palmore resolved to take the lead.

In creating the document, Palmore had one main objective: brevity. “I didn’t want a long detailed document that talked about how to go about designing a program and that sort of thing,” he explains. He focused on three major elements: the principle interest in diversity; law firms’ diversity performance, especially hiring and retention; and the commitment to limiting or eliminating law firms that were not interested in diversity initiatives. After writing a first draft, Palmore circulated it to several colleagues who are equally committed to the cause—including those who attended the Howard program and attendees at a meeting of the Associations of General Counsel (AGC), held in spring 2004—and incorporated their comments into the final version.

By September 2004, Palmore began formally circulating the document to legal departments throughout the country. He contacted the American Bar Association, which offered to email the document to its extensive list of general counsel. The MCCA, the ACC, and the AGC also sent email blasts to their



“...we will need to reexamine those relationships where progress has not been achieved with a view of placing work elsewhere.”

—Thomas L. Sager

members about the Call to Action. As a result, Palmore received dozens of emails from general counsel, as well as faxes and letters, asking for their names to be put on the list of companies supporting the initiative.

In about a month, general counsel from 60 companies already had signed on, including Shell Oil (whose general counsel, Cathy

“We need to use constructive and creative means to ensure that all of our firms make immediate and lasting advances in the area of diversity in the profession.”

—Roderick Palmore



Lambole, was recently elected as the new chair of MCCA’s board of directors), General Motors, Marriott, Dow Chemical, Aon, American Airlines, Merck, UPS, MCI, PepsiCo, and Sears. By November 2004, the boards of directors of both ACC and MCCA made a decision to formally endorse the Call to Action, and establish a web site designed to support the initiative, www.CLOCalltoAction.com.

“It was what I was hoping for—I’m thrilled,” Palmore says about the widespread support and number of companies who have signed onto the document. He says while he has not thought about an end date, “There probably should be one, but it’s premature to put one on it. I’d like as many general counsel of big and small companies to sign up as would like to.”

In 1992, DuPont led a similar initiative when it began using diversity as one of four criteria to determine which law firms and suppliers to hire, according to Thomas L. Sager, DuPont’s vice president and assistant general counsel. Over a three-and-a-half-year period, the legal department interviewed hundreds of firms and suppliers “and chose those we felt were aligned or committed to the same vision we had in those four areas,” Sager says. The department’s other criteria included dedication to a long-term strategic relationship, alternative fee arrangements, and new uses of technology.

Once DuPont chose its law firms, the company helped them further their goals through initiatives such as minority job fairs, benchmark surveys, and incentives. In the first quarter of 1996, DuPont began with approximately 34 firms and four suppliers; today there are about 42 law firms and 10 suppliers who have promised to be active in those four areas, according to Sager. “We’ve been a player in this area for awhile,” he says, adding that it was a no-brainer for a company like DuPont to support Palmore’s document because a vast majority of employees there believe in the cause. “We were very much aware of Rick and his leadership and thought his vision was the right one and the appropriate one. There has been a lot of talk on the subject [of diversity] but advances have only been incremental for most [companies and law firms].”

Palmore’s Call to Action has pushed DuPont to think about its own diversity programs in a new way, Sager explains. “We need to use constructive and creative means to ensure that all of our firms make immediate and lasting advances in the area of diversity in the profession. Failing that, we will need to re-examine those relationships where progress has not been

achieved with a view of placing work elsewhere,” he says, citing potential probationary measures with firms that do not comply with diversity benchmarks and placing more DuPont billing with minority-owned firms. “Through accountability,” Sager adds, “you get results.”

A diverse law firm working for a company’s diverse legal department achieves those results, says Arnold Pinkston, general counsel of Eli Lilly and Co., who signed Palmore’s Call to Action. “As a global corporation, we benefit tremendously from a broad spectrum of perspectives that can be achieved by having people from as widely diverse backgrounds as possible working with us,” he says. “After all, we serve a global population. How can we hope to understand the needs and concerns of customers around the world without incorporating their views into the very fabric of our operations?”

Gary F. Kennedy, senior vice president and general counsel for American Airlines, Inc., agrees that a diverse workforce reflects its customers. “To position ourselves to receive the best ideas, the best resources, and the best people, it is essential that we include a mix of ideas and perspectives,” he says. American Airlines has 88,000 employees spread over four continents.

In fact, Palmore’s Call to Action complements a diversity program already in place at American Airlines, Kennedy explains. The company’s Minority Corporate Counsel Program, started in 1995, focuses on diversity within majority firms, increasing the company’s use of minority- and women-owned businesses, and participating in more community outreach in the minority legal community.

Palmore’s document reiterates American Airlines’ efforts, Kennedy adds. “While some of our firms have done a nice job of staffing women and minority lawyers on our matters, we have found that progress, particularly in the area of minority lawyers, has been slower than we would like to see,” he says. “I thought it was essential that we also sign this letter to publicly reemphasize our continued interest and commitment to diversity.”

Documents such as Palmore’s are a step in the right direction, says Brian M. Nurse, senior legal counsel for PepsiCo Inc., which also signed the document. But, he cautions, “As with any other initiative, there needs to be full support and effort within the organization initially from senior management on down, followed by a continuing effort to demonstrate to law firms that it is imperative for them to distinguish themselves in the area of diversity in order to transact business with companies that view diversity as a way of life.”

At PepsiCo, diversity begins with a mindset, Nurse continues. “We want our workforce to reflect and represent our customers and the communities where we engage in business,” he says. Signing the Call to Action ensures that the rest of the PepsiCo community understands that mindset. “The obvious extension to that is having our vendors, suppliers, consultants, and advisors, including law firms, reflect and represent the same thing.”

Nica Val-Hackett, counsel in the Aon law department, agrees. The company’s general counsel Cameron Findlay also signed the Call to Action. “The call on law firms to up their diversity efforts may not be effective unless it affects their bottom line and/or their client base,” she explains. “Therefore, if law firms are satisfying their clients’ needs without having a diverse work force, the law firms will have little reason to be as responsive to a call to up their diversity efforts, unless their clients demand that they insti-

tute diversity and inclusion policies and/or programs.” Like Nurse, Val-Hackett will be critically looking at law firms’ response to the Call to Action to determine whether their diversity commitments are meaningful and sustainable over time.

Halliburton holds its law firms accountable and Palmore’s Call to Action solidifies the message, says Susan M. Ponce, vice president and chief counsel, ESG International, Halliburton Law Department. Halliburton’s general counsel, Bert Cornelison, learned of the document from Palmore during a meeting of the AGC, she says. What would the company like to see come from the document? “We would like to see our law firms view diversity not as a ‘have to’ or a challenge, but as an opportunity to change the way we all practice law for the better,” Ponce says. “Lawyers can be seen as risk-averse, but diversity should be seen less as a risk and more as a tool to creating and maintaining a sophisticated legal practice.”

International Paper also had a law firm diversity program in place when it signed onto Palmore’s Call to Action. In 2001, the legal department established the Lighthouse Award, which rewards outside counsel who actively support the department’s commitment to diversity. “The Lighthouse Award recognized outside counsel not only for routinely assigning women and minorities to International Paper matters, but also for assisting the department in achieving its diversity goals,” says Nicole Walthour, senior counsel, litigation. “We will continue to recognize the efforts of such law firms by strengthening our relationship with them.”

“The call on law firms to up their diversity efforts may not be effective unless it affects their bottom line and/or their client base.”

—Nica Val-Hackett



For the past two years, the International Paper legal department also has committed to assigning at least 20 percent of all new matters to diverse law firms or attorneys. “As a result of this commitment, we have had the opportunity to retain women and minority lawyers who had not previously worked on International Paper matters,” Walthour continues. The company has strengthened long-standing relationships with minority-owned law firms as well. “The letter demonstrates to outside counsel that in-house legal departments view diversity as a key measure of their performance and expect that outside counsel will take an active role in creating meaningful opportunities for women and minorities.”

Most companies that signed the Call to Action are sending a survey or letter to each of their law firms, requesting them to take diversity seriously, asking about their practices, and calling for changes if they are needed.

continued on page 24

Call to Action

continued from page 23

For example, Intel's legal and government affairs department is sending letters to its outside law firms to determine their stance on the diversity principles when handling Intel matters, says Rose Deggendorf, managing counsel for mergers and acquisitions.

"When we complete that survey process this quarter, we will look at the statistics in terms of how these firms are doing and then set targets for them to achieve in terms of overall firm numbers," she explains. The company will annually monitor the progress of those firms.

PepsiAmericas already belongs to organizations devoted to increasing diversity in the legal profession, explains Jason Brown, senior counsel. But when the company's vice president for legal, W. Scott Nehs, received the Call to Action from Palmore, "We made the commitment [and signed it] without hesitation," Brown says. "The Call to Action takes us to the next level by displaying our commitment to diversity as a determining factor in counsel selection," Brown says. The company further agrees with Palmore that the legal profession "has generally reached a plateau and must be encouraged to raise the bar," Brown continues. "Law firms consistently promote their devotion to 'exceptional client service.' We're sending the message that service to PepsiAmericas must include diversity as a top priority."

Brown hopes firms working with PepsiAmericas will take the message to heart. "The more companies that participate in this pledge, the greater the effect will be upon diversity in law firms across the country," Brown predicts. "We hope the Call to Action will be a catalyst for change and ensure that the legal profession becomes a greater reflection of our global community."

That's why action is so important, explains Deborah Canty, associate counsel for IKON Office Solutions. Its general counsel, Don Liu, signed the document because, Canty says, "He had sensed that there's something that needed to be done beyond the original statement of 'We need to do something.' He had sensed that we needed to do more than just talk about making changes—we need to *make* changes."



"Those firms that survive that process are going to need to show us that, amongst other things, they have an inclusive pool of people engaged in our work and an inclusive pipeline of people engaged in their firm."

—Cornell Boggs

Every year, Liu sends a letter to the law firms that represent the company, asking about diversity statistics and emphasizing the need for diverse lawyers to work on IKON matters, she says. While Liu will continue that practice, Canty says she would like to see the Call to Action lead to more dialogue between companies and law firms, as well as a reevaluation of hiring standards and retention practices.

These steps are already underway at Tyco, says Cornell Boggs, vice president and general counsel for Tyco Plastics and Adhesives, one of the five operating segments of Tyco International, whose executive vice president and general counsel, Bill Lytton, signed Palmore's document. Like many other companies, Tyco also signed the Statement of Principles. Boggs calls that document "an outstanding launch to focus on diversity initiatives. It really presented the seeds to begin to facilitate conversations in this area. That was an excellent beginning."

But Palmore's document adds some measurable goals and information to guide both corporate legal departments and law firms to achievable results, Boggs says. Tyco, which recently hired a diversity vice president and created a diversity council, is requesting proposals from its firms, and has made clear that diversity is a factor. "Those firms that survive that process are

continued on page 26

A Call to Action—Diversity in the Legal Profession

In 1999, the chief legal officers of about 500 major corporations signed a document entitled *Diversity in the Workplace—A Statement of Principle*. The *Statement* evidenced the commitment of the signatory corporations to diversity in the legal profession. In particular, it was intended to be a mandate for law firms to make immediate and sustained improvement in this area. Unfortunately, however, all objective assessments show that the collective efforts and gains of law firms in diversity have reached a disappointing plateau.

As Chief Legal Officers, we hereby reaffirm our commitment to diversity in the legal profession. Our action is based on the need to enhance opportunity in the legal profession and our recognition that the legal and business interests of our clients require legal representation that reflects the diversity of our employees, customers and the communities where we do business. In furtherance of this renewed commitment, this is intended to be a *Call to Action* for the profession generally and in particular for our law departments and for the law firms with which our companies do business.

In an effort to realize a truly diverse profession and to promote diversity in law firms, we commit to taking action consistent with the referenced *Statement*. To that end, in addition to our abiding commitment to diversity in our own departments, we pledge that we will make decisions regarding which law firms represent our companies based in significant part on the diversity performance of the firms. We intend to look for opportunities for firms we regularly use which positively distinguish themselves in this area. We further intend to end or limit our relationships with firms whose performance consistently evidences a lack of meaningful interest in being diverse.

Call to Action

continued from page 24

going to need to show us that, amongst other things, they have an inclusive pool of people engaged in our work and an inclusive pipeline of people engaged in their firm," Boggs says. "If it's important to us, we hope it's important to them as well."

To Palmore, having the quick support and commitment from his fellow legal department representatives has been crucial. The next steps for this initiative are still in the planning stages. "When I conceived of this," Palmore explains, "my notion was the good faith of my general counsel colleagues that once they made commitment, they'd honor it. At this stage, I want to focus on

getting it out there and getting the commitments rather than leaping ahead and saying, 'We're going to test you in two years.' That seems a little heavy-handed."

Palmore does, however, have a sense of what he'd like to see come of the Call to Action. "We'll end up with a more diverse profession. That sounds a little simplistic but that's the objective," he says. And that objective is clear: "I would like to see law firms and law departments that look more diverse. I'd like to see more folks of color and women in leadership positions generally," he adds. "I'd like to see an environment in which everyone has an appropriate opportunity to let their talents flower." **DB**

Melanie Lasoff Levs is a freelance writer based in Atlanta, Ga.

A Call To Action—Signatory Responses of 72 Companies

As of December 1, 2004

Company	Name	Company	Name
3M Center	Richard F. Ziegler	Limited Brands, Inc.	Douglas L. Williams
AAA Michigan	Richard White	Lockheed Martin Corporation	Frank H. Menaker, Jr.
Abbott Laboratories	Jose de Lasa	Marriott International, Inc.	Joseph Ryan
American Airlines	Gary F. Kennedy	MCI	Anastasia D. Kelly
Aon Corp.	D. Cameron Findlay	Merck & Co., Inc.	Kenneth C. Frazier
ArvinMeritor, Inc.	Vernon G. Baker, II	New York Life Insurance Company	Sheila Kearney Davidson
Avaya Inc.	Pamela F. Craven	Oracle	Dan Cooperman
BB&T Corporation	M. Patricia Oliver	P&G	James J. Johnson
Bear Stearns & Co., Inc.	Michael Solender	PepsiAmericas, Inc.	W. Scott Nehs
BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.	Kellye L. Walker	PepsiCo, Inc.	David Andrews
Boeing	Douglas G. Bain	Pfizer	Jeffrey B. Kindler
Cardinal Health	Paul S. Williams	Pitney Bowes	Michele Mayes
Clear Channel Communications	Andrea Levin	PPG Industries	James C. Diggs
Computer Sciences Corporation	Hayward D. Fisk	Puget Energy, Inc.	Jennifer O'Connor
Del Monte Foods	James G. Potter	Qwest Communications International Inc.	Rich Baer
Dover Corporation	Joseph W. Schmidt	Rick Engineering Company	Dennis Stryker
DuPont Company	Stacey J. Mobley	Sara Lee	Roderick Palmore
Dynegy Inc.	Carol Graebner	SBC Communications Inc.	James D. Ellis
Eli Lilly & Co.	Robert A. Armitage	Sears	Andrea Zopp
Federated Department Stores Inc.	Dennis J. Broderick	Shell Oil Company	Cathy Lamboley
Gap Inc.	Lauri Shanahan	Spherion Corporation	Lisa G. Iglesias
General Motors	Thomas Gottschalk	Starbucks Coffee Company	Paula E. Boggs
Goodyear	Tom Harvie	Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc.	Kenneth S. Siegel
Halliburton Company	Bert Cornelison	The Dow Chemical Company	Richard L. Manetta
Harley-Davidson, Inc.	Gail Lione	The Finish Line, Inc.	Gary Cohen
Hewlett Packard	Ann Baskins	The TJX Companies, Inc.	Jay H. Meltzer
Honeywell	Peter M. Kreindler	The Williams Companies, Inc.	James J. Bender
IKON Office Solutions, Inc.	Don H. Liu	TIAA CREF	George W. Madison
Intel Corporation	Tom Dunlap	Tyco International Ltd.	William Lytton
International Paper	Maura A. Smith	Tyson Foods, Inc.	J. Alberto Gonzalez-Pita
ITT Industries	Vincent A. Maffeo	Union Pacific Corporation	J. Michael Hemmen
JM Service Center LLC	Caren Snead Williams	Unocal Corp.	Samuel H. Gillespie III
Johnson Controls, Inc.	Jerome D. Okarma	UPS	Allen E. Hill
Kellogg Company	Gary Pilnick	Viacom	Mark C. Morril
KeyCorp	Paul N. Harris	Wal-Mart	Thomas Mars
		Well Choice, Inc.	Linda V. Tiano

Everyone Benefits When Law Firms Diversify to Match U.S. Population

By Arif Virji

National statistics reflect a dramatic disparity between a racially diverse population and the adherence of most law firms to a white-male-dominated culture. Today, 30 percent of Americans are minorities, and 51 percent of our population is female. Statistical projections forecast that minorities will account for 50 percent of the nation's population by 2050.

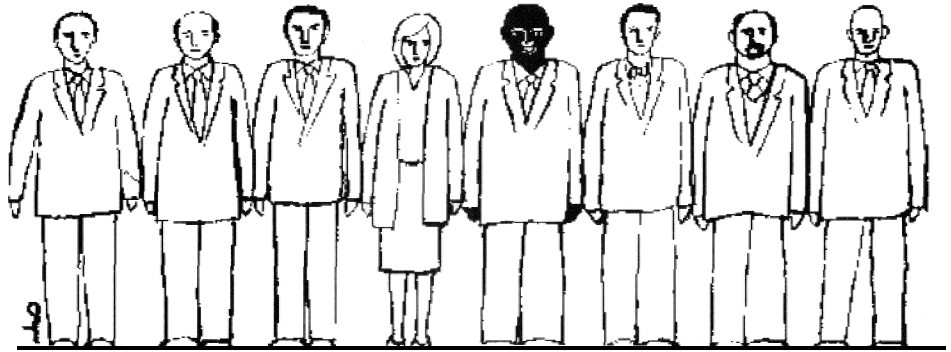
Conversely, today's legal community is 90 percent white, and of that, more than 70 percent are men. This disparity is even more evident in the statistics that reflect those in positions of power in law firms. Minorities account for 5 percent and women 15 percent of law-firm partners. Representation of women and minorities in the ranks of managing partners is even lower.

If this trend continues, the legal profession will be in danger of losing touch with those groups that we care most about: our clients and the juries that decide their fates. Now is the time to get past paying lip service to promoting diversity and implement changes to reverse this negative trend in our profession.

Why should law firms increase diversity in their ranks? Because it's the right thing to do. There are few things more important to our profession than opening the doors of opportunity for those who have been denied it for so long. But there are other important reasons that are worth considering.

First, it's good for business. Increasingly larger numbers of companies today are trying to present an image that reflects the diversity of their customers and the communities where they do business. These companies do not want to hire lawyers that undermine that public image.

Second, it makes for better legal results. Imagine an employment discrimination trial based on race or



sex against a company being defended by a team of white male attorneys before a jury of primarily women and minorities reflecting the national population. No matter how talented the attorneys are, the jury will find it difficult to relate to them.

Why has there been so little progress in promoting diversity in law firms? Two reasons stand out. Until recently, corporate America failed to provide meaningful incentives for law firms to change. Appeals to law firms based only on the moral implications of diversity have fallen on deaf ears. There is also a severe shortage of qualified minority students in our law schools today. Unless this problem is addressed, law firms will continue to compete with one another for a dwindling pool of minority lawyers.

There are no easy solutions. Meaningful change will require significant and sustained efforts by the legal industry. The good news is that American corporations have taken the lead. In 1999, the chief legal officers of 500 major corporations signed a statement urging law firms to hire more women and minorities. This appeal, however, was largely ignored, primarily because it contained no threat of consequences for a failure to act.

Five years later, the general counsel at Sara Lee, Roderick A. Palmore, wrote to his peers at corporate law departments, urging them to make decisions regarding which law firms to hire based in large part on the diversity

record of the law firms. This took a giant leap forward from the 1999 statement by calling for law departments to "end or limit our relationships with firms whose performance consistently evidences a lack of meaningful interest in being diverse." A hundred companies have signed on to Palmore's pledge. This call to action served to refocus attention on the problem but has not caused widespread change in the way legal departments hire outside counsel.

There are notable exceptions. Wal-Mart recently pulled active files from two law firms because of their lack of diversity, even though they exceeded expectations in performance and cost-effectiveness. Wal-Mart also decided not to send new work to several other firms for the same reason. Even more significant was Wal-Mart's insistence that law firms consider appointing women or minorities for the role of relationship partner, the partner who deals with the client and assigns work to other attorneys. Taking the process a step further, Wal-Mart asked each firm to submit a slate of three to five lawyers for that role and to include at least one woman and one minority on the list. Wal-Mart further informed its law firms that it would move its business with the relationship partner if he or she switched firms.

Since 1992, Dupont has hired outside counsel under a program that requires diversity as a core component. The cornerstone of the model is a strategic partnership under which

Dupont works with its law firms to attract students into the legal profession and to hire women and minority lawyers. Dupont has severed ties with one law firm that did not support its diversity efforts adequately. Although it has never made it a requirement, Dupont reports that 30 of 39 firms it uses have minorities or women as the partner primarily responsible for the account.

Similarly, Wells Fargo, Intel and Chevron all have attempted, in different ways, to encourage law firms to diversify their ranks.

Law firms only grudgingly have started to focus on the problem. Most large firms now have diversity officers, and many are focusing on diversity as a priority for the first time. A number of firms have started outreach efforts at law schools to recruit minority and women lawyers. Others have made a commitment to retooling their mentoring programs to pay special attention to women and minority attorneys.

These efforts have yielded few meaningful results. According to yearly surveys conducted by *The Minority Law Journal*, the percentage of minority lawyers reported for 2006 was 11.4 percent, up only a small amount from 10.4 percent in 2005 and 10.2 percent in 2004. The increase in the percentage of minority partners was even smaller: 4.4 percent in 2004, 4.6 percent in 2005 and 5 percent in 2006.

More needs to be done to close the diversity gap. Unfortunately, history has shown that law firms will not act in a meaningful way unless it affects their bottom line. A much broader spectrum of companies will have to join the ranks of Wal-Mart, Dupont, Wells

Fargo and Sara Lee in making diversity as important as cost cutting and performance when evaluating which law firms to hire.

To maximize the possibility of change, companies will have to provide law firms with a powerful incentive to do better. Probably, the single most effective incentive would be for companies to push, whenever appropriate, for the partner in charge of the account to be a minority or a woman and to make it clear that the work will follow that partner if he or she leaves the firm. Companies also should address the problem existing at some law firms that hire minority and women lawyers and partners to fulfill a diversity requirement and then assign very little meaningful work to them. In addition to diversity statistics, companies should insist on seeing detailed information on the team of lawyers working on a matter, including the number of hours billed by each attorney.

Finally, companies should encourage and join in legal industry efforts to actively recruit minority and women law-school graduates and encourage high-school students to choose law as a career.

Law firms need to do better. Step one is for firms to focus on the issue and send a clear signal that diversity is not just the agenda of a few minorities at the firm; it is the firm's agenda. Second, management buy-in is imperative. Until the leaders of law firms fully commit to solving the problem, no real progress will be made. Third, firms must get past paying lip service to the problem. The days of having a token minority or woman lawyer present at a beauty contest to demonstrate diversity

are over. Corporate clients see through such tactics. Law firms need to assign meaningful work to women and minorities, provide them with credit for generating business where appropriate, and add diversity efforts to the list of factors determining partner compensation. Widening the pool of qualified minority candidates is also vital. Law firms need to work with law-school placement offices and minority student groups to send a message that recruiting minority candidates is a high priority. Finally, firms should commit to joining forces with their local bar associations to encourage high-school and college students to consider law school as a career.

These steps are not going to be easy. But they are vital to our profession if we are to close the diversity gap and mirror America's changing demographics.

Arif Virji is the managing partner at the law firm of Lynch Gilardi & Grummer in San Francisco. Attorney Virji can be reached at 415.397.2800, or via email: avirji@lgglaw.com

This article is reprinted with permission from
THE DAILY JOURNAL.
<http://www.dailyjournal.com>
© 2006 The Daily Journal Corporation.
All rights reserved.

Certificate of Attendance for California MCLE

Provider: **California Minority Counsel Program – 9949**

Provider #: **9949**

Subject Matter/Title: **The Call and Response to Diversity**

Date and Time of Activity: **March 29, 2007 4:30-6:00pm**

Location: **The Practising Law Institute, 685 Market Street, #100
San Francisco, CA**

Length of Presentation: **1.5 Hours**

Eligible California MCLE Credit

Total Hours: 1.5 MCLE

Legal Ethics: None Offered

Elimination of Bias in the Legal Profession: None Offered

Prevention, Detection and Treatment of Substance Abuse: None Offered

To Be Completed By Attorney After Participation In Activity:

By signing below, I certify that I participated in the activity described above and
am entitled to claim the above listed MCLE credit hours.

Name: _____

State Bar #: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

REMINDERS: Keep this record of attendance for four years. In the event that you are audited by the State Bar, you may be required to submit this record of attendance. Send this to the State Bar only if you are audited. You must sign in on the Official Record of Attendance for California MCLE maintained by this provider in order for these hours to qualify for California MCLE credit.