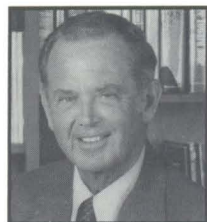




FBA newsletter

Vol. 1 No. 3
Spring 1998

Federal Bar Association - Eastern District of Michigan Chapter - 38 years of service to our Federal Bench and Bar



Governor Milliken to Receive McCree Award

The 1998 Wade Hampton McCree, Jr. Memorial Luncheon will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel on February 18, 1998 at 11:30 a.m.

The luncheon honors the memory of Judge McCree who served our community and nation with distinction as a judge in the Wayne County Circuit Court, the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Judge McCree then became the Solicitor General of the United States.

This luncheon will feature the presentation of the Wade McCree Award for the Advancement of Social Justice. This award is presented to those who have advanced social justice in a variety of areas including the promotion of economic or educational opportunities and the elimination of discrimination based on race, gender, religion, sex or economic status.

The award, our Chapter's highest honor, will be presented to the Honorable William Milliken. Mr. Milliken has served this State and nation with distinction as a Michigan State Senator from 1961-1964, as Lieutenant Governor from 1965-1969 and as Governor from 1969-1982. Governor Milliken, throughout a life of service, has dedicated himself to making real the American promise of equal justice and opportunity for all citizens. We invite you to join us in honoring the memory of Judge McCree and the service of Governor Milliken.

For further information or for tickets, please call Christine Dowhan-Bailey at (313) 226-6822 or Dee Osterman, Executive Director at (248) 548-9778.

Over 1000 Share the Dream at King/Focus: HOPE Luncheon

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Gilman Nominations Sought	pg.3
Successful New Lawyers Seminar	pg. 3
Guest Author	pp.4-5
Rakow Luncheon	pg.6
Coming Workshop	pg.6
Calendar of Events	pg. 7

On February 19, 1998, this chapter in partnership with Focus: HOPE and the Wolverine Bar Association honored the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Over 1000 people attend a luncheon gathering at Focus: HOPE. The high points of the program

(cont'd on page 2)

Bridge Building

Richard Tarnas, a brilliant scholar and son of a distinguished Past President of our Chapter, recently opined that our nation finds itself faced with several serious challenges. One such challenge, as I understand him, is a fundamental unwillingness or inability to value the diversity that exists in our country. No longer can we as a society afford to live in our "own worlds", especially as narrowly understood, and be intolerant or indifferent to all those about whom we often know precious little. To remedy this situation, Mr. Tarnas advises that our country has, moreso than ever, an essential need for thoughtful women and men to embrace a larger, more encompassing world view (i.e. strive to synthesize polarities). In that sense, the challenge presents an opportunity. For that to happen requires, at a minimum, being well informed with accurate information and making a concerted, daily effort to find constructive ways to build bridges of understanding (and then trust), particularly with people who are "different" in some way. Indeed, the choices we make each day, either consciously or by default, help build bridges for others to cross or create gaps that may cause others to fall.

Organizations also face and make similar choices. Happily, our Chapter has chosen to build bridges of understanding and trust. Our 1997-1998 Action Plan serves as an internal bridge to effectively use the limited and valuable time of our members to help our Chapter achieve its goals. The internet (fedorg.com) has also allowed us to share our plan and build an external bridge with other FBA Chapters. Indeed, we are building many other useful bridges to reach far beyond our membership. For example, we have explored and implemented constructive, responsible, and innovative ways to strengthen bench/bar relations in our District, and have developed approaches for collaborating with other bar associations. Moreover, within the next few months, we will have fittingly commemorated the memories and legacies of truly extraordinary Americans like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Honorable Wade H. McCree, Jr., and Lenny Gilman. By so doing, we not only reflect the values of our Chapter, we also continue to reinforce a strong bridge between the past and present in hopes that it positively affects how we choose to mold our future. We encourage anyone willing to help build these bridges of understanding and trust.

"Bridge Building" (cont'd)

In addition to these important undertakings, we also need to explore and implement innovative ways to build *cross-cultural* bridges based on understanding, tolerance, and respect. In doing so, we celebrate diversity and all its richness. A bar association like ours provides an excellent vehicle for helping to build that more encompassing, more inclusive bridge. But it cannot just happen. It takes vision, commitment, and perhaps above all, *courage*. Building a bridge of this nature can be slow and daunting. Can it be done? Of course. In fact, our Metropolitan community is privileged to be home to an organization who for 30 years has worked mightily to build a Metropolitan community where *all* people may live in freedom, harmony, trust, and affection. I am speaking of course, of Focus: HOPE.

Focus: HOPE feeds almost 50,000 people daily. More important, it is an organization which celebrates diversity and believes in practical and intelligent action, not just "doing good", to build a bridge to celebrate the dignity and beauty of every person. Its primary goal is to prepare young men and women to become responsible citizens and earn their way into the economic mainstream. Focus: HOPE provides early childhood education to the children of parents enrolled in its manufacturing training programs at the Machinist Training Institute and enrollment at the Center for Advanced Technologies continues to grow. It is an organization which believes that the best way to achieve a diverse, free and harmonious society is to ensure that all people have access to the financial mainstream through education and training. Talk about a *courageous*, inspirational bridge to the future! It is a highlight in our Chapter's *history* to have joined with such an incredible organization and with the Wolverine Bar Association to celebrate the 1998 Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday. Let us view that event as a motivational *beginning* of our involvement in helping, in some way, to construct *the* bridge that should, and can be, constructed.

As attorneys, we are, individually and collectively, ideally positioned and qualified to help this effort. Doing so, however, is a personal choice each of us must make. Let us each begin by doing as Gene Griessman suggests,

....

Live the examined life, subjecting my motives and actions to the scrutiny of mind and heart so to rise above prejudice and hatred. Care.

Happy New Year to you and your loved ones.

Daniel P. Malone
President

(King/Focus:Hope cont'd from page 1)

included remarks by Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer, Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division, Bill Lann Lee and Chief Federal Judge Anna Diggs Taylor. Mayor Archer spoke of Dr. King's profound impact on Detroit and the awful fact that too many people today fail to take advantage of the right to vote, a right which Dr. King and others were willing to risk their lives to secure.

Mr. Lee detailed the Clinton Administration's new initiatives to increase civil rights enforcement activities conducted by the federal government.

Chief Judge Taylor noted that:

The work of the King movement is not done, and must not be celebrated as a moment in history. The work of that generation was only a start, arrested too soon. They did not live to hand on their torch of hope, but it is now our duty to pick up the fallen torch and carry it forward. Others have, with their very bodies and blood, made it safe for us to at least speak on behalf of those behind us. How can we do less than to do so? Are we living lives that are worthy of the sacrifices made for us? Remember that each of our children must live in the America we leave.

Each of us knows the opportunities that our position gives us. Each of us is given the chance every day to lend a hand to someone else, and to bear witness to the truth on behalf of someone without the power to speak. If we find any value in the lives we honor today, we can do no less.

A panel discussion followed the speakers. The panel moderator was Don Haney and participants included Judge Taylor, Judge Myron Wahls of the Michigan Court of Appeals, Saul Green, US Attorney, Eastern District of Michigan and other persons representing a variety of religious, ethnic and community organizations. The panel's topic concerned the most effective means of creating an integrated society. The discussion ultimately centered on the question of what was meant by the term "integration". Panelists noted that the ideal of people of various backgrounds living together in the same neighborhoods in most places has not been, and is not likely to be, met. Even so, there was a general consensus that an integrated society can be had where every individual has the same right and opportunity to succeed or fail without being hindered by social or legal restraints based on race, religion and similar

(cont'd on page 3)

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factors. There was also general agreement that, although much has changed for the good as a result of the civil rights movement, there is far too much that remains undone even 30 years after Dr. King's death.

A musical selection from the Focus: HOPE choir followed the panel presentation. The music ended with the audience standing, holding hands and singing "We Shall Overcome". At that moment, for those in attendance, the dream was still very much alive.

The Eastern District of Michigan Chapter of the FBA extends its appreciation and gratitude to the following sponsors of the "Until Justice Rolls Down Like Waters" luncheon:

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Nominations Sought For Gilman Award

Nominations are now being accepted for the 1998 recipient of the Leonard R. Gilman Award. The



Eleanor Josaitis, Executive Director Focus: Hope giving the Honorable Mayor Dennis A. Archer a warm welcome.

Gilman Award honors the memory of Leonard R. Gilman and those outstanding practitioners of criminal law who seek to follow in his footsteps. As a former United States Attorney, Gilman was the paradigm of what a prosecutor should be. He balanced aggressive advocacy with compassion and committed himself to public service. While he took his work seriously, he never took himself too seriously.

The Eastern District of Michigan Chapter of the Federal Bar Association annually presents the Gilman Award to an outstanding practitioner of

criminal law who emulates Gilman's style of advocacy, excellence, professionalism and commitment to public service. Nominations for this Award should be submitted to the Federal Bar Association President, Daniel P. Malone or to Thomas W. Cranmer at 500 North Woodward, Suite 100, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48304, (248) 258-1202, fax (248) 646-5052, by not later than Monday, March 2, 1998.

Seminar for New Lawyers: A Great Success

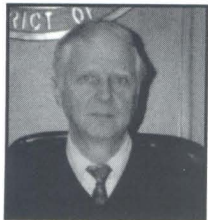
On December 9 and 10, the Federal Bar Association along with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan and the Young Lawyers Section of the State Bar of Michigan sponsored the "Semi-Annual Seminar for New Lawyers." This program is a nuts and bolts, how-to-do-it, approach to practice in federal and state courts. It is designed to assist recent law graduates in understanding the fundamental procedures followed in

those courts. One day of the seminar is dedicated to presentations concerning federal court practice and the other day was dedicated to presentations concerning state court practice. The faculty for the seminar was made up of practicing attorneys, court personnel and judges including Chief United States District Court Judge Anna Diggs Taylor, United States District Judge Bernard A. Friedman, and United States Magistrate Judge Virginia M. Morgan. The seminar was held in Room 115 of the Theodore



Moment of Silence observed for Fr. William T. Cunningham, Coleman A. Young, George T. Crockett, and Ernie Goodman, by Honorable Mayor Dennis W. Archer, Eleanor Josaitis, Honorable Anna Diggs Taylor, and Mr. Bill Lann Lee, Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, United States Department of Justice at January 19th Luncheon.

(cont'd on page 6)



Magistrate Judges in the Eastern District of Michigan A Historical Perspective

*By Chief Magistrate Judge
Paul J. Komives*

In the 1960's, Congress became convinced that the ancient system of United States commissioners was seriously defective and should be upgraded or replaced. As of that time, the United States district courts had the authority to issue commissions to persons to perform functions for the district court very similar to those performed by justices of the peace in the state court systems. United States commissioners were not required to be attorneys, and there was no guidance provided to the courts in deciding who should be selected for these positions. United States commissioners were paid on a fee basis, and with only one or two exceptions, the several hundred United States commissioners were not full-time employees.

In addition to concluding that the existing system of United States commissioners was unsatisfactory, Congress was concerned with the steady and prospectively steep increase in the work loads of district court Judges. Congress concluded that a new tier of federal judicial officers, constructed as an adjunct in the district courts, could alleviate this problem. Congress passed the Federal Magistrates' Act in 1968, expressing a preference for full-time judicial officers who could be assigned not only traditional United States commissioner work, but also such other duties as individual district courts might decide to assign, providing only that such assignments could not contravene the Constitution or laws of the United States. The legislative history of the original Magistrates' Act made it clear that Congress wanted district courts to experiment to the fullest extent possible with the referral to magistrate judges of matters that could be handled by someone other than a district judge who was appointed for life.

The Eastern District of Michigan, which at that time consisted of eight judges, was originally allotted one full-time magistrate judge. Legislation increasing the number of judgeships from eight to ten was passed shortly thereafter. When I assumed office in February 1971 as the first full-time United States magistrate judge in this district, the district had no recent history of an active commissioner. At that time, the district judges performed all the commissioner duties on a rotating basis. I was assigned to take up the work load of the "miscellaneous judge" to the extent that it involved such commissioner duties.

The early 1970's saw a drastic increase in the number

of criminal cases brought by the United States Attorney. By 1973, there had been a tripling of the criminal case load in this district, which resulted in much of my time as the only magistrate judge being taken up with this steady day-in day-out process of arraigning defendants, setting bail, holding preliminary hearings, appointing counsel, trying minor offenses with the consent of the defendant, and handling numerous other miscellaneous duties that are involved in the initial stages of criminal cases, including the issuance of search warrants and arrest warrants. However, the Court had already expressed an interest as to the type of work performed by magistrate judges elsewhere, and a representative sampling of that work load was made known to the Court at an early stage. Several of the Judges of the Court thereafter individually referred matters to me on an occasional basis.

In 1973, the Court was accorded its second full-time magistrate judge, a position which was filled by now Senior District Judge Barbara Hackett. For the next few years, owing to the increase in the criminal case load, there was sufficient work for the two of us in the traditional commissioner category. However, the Court also continued to refer pretrials in both civil and criminal cases and miscellaneous civil matters. During this period of time, the Court was allotted its third full-time magistrate judge and the number of district judges was increased from 10 to 13.

During the late 1970's, the Court experienced a large increase in the number of Social Security appeals brought by persons denied disability benefits by the agency. This case load surged from a few dozen filings per year in the early 1970s to 2,700 filings per year in the early 1980s before receding to its present level of 300 or so cases per year. The Court began referring most of these social security cases to the magistrate judges for reports and recommendations. In addition, the Court increasingly referred other matters as well, including Title VII job discrimination cases for special master hearings, pretrial motions on an individual basis, and a number of cases for jury or non-jury trials by consent of the parties. Although many of the cases referred to me for trial came from the docket of the late Judge Lawrence Gubow during the last few years of his life when Judge Gubow experienced increasing difficulty in coping with his case load due to blindness and the excruciating pain associated with diabetic neuropathy, other judges also referred cases for trial by consent of the parties. The first civil jury case referred to me for trial and entry of judgment by consent of the parties was sent by Judge James Churchill. Over a period of a few years, I received references from nearly all of the district judges for such purposes. Of course, only a few such cases actually resulted in trials; the majority settled.

Due to the enormous increase in social security cases,

the Court applied for and received authority to appoint additional full-

time magistrate judges, until its present complement of eight was attained. In addition, during this time the Court experienced an increase in § 1983 prisoner civil rights cases and applications for writs of *habeas corpus*. At the informal request of the Court, I became the supervisor of the Court's staff attorney program. This program had its inception in the late 1960's when a deputy clerk position was allocated for the hiring of an attorney who could assist the Court in the processing of prisoner petitions. During the administration of Chief Judge Cornelia Kennedy, the Court received a second staff attorney position and now is allowed to hire four such persons. The position has been upgraded so that the staff attorney now receives the same salary as a judge's law clerk. Under my supervision, the staff attorneys review the papers received from a prisoner to determine if the case can be filed and, if so, under what case category. After the case is appropriately filed, orders granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* are prepared and signed by me, the case is assigned to both a district and magistrate judge, and an initial determination is made whether to recommend dismissal to the district judge or to serve the case and require a responsive pleading. Each year, I am required to read several hundred draft opinions prepared by the staff attorneys, mostly in *habeas* cases, before the files are sent to the district judges for consideration.

In 1979, Congress amended the Federal Magistrates' Act to provide more clearly for referral of civil cases to magistrate judges for trial and entry of judgment where the parties consent. In order for this authority to be exercised, a district court must designate magistrate judges for this purpose. In December of 1996, the Eastern District designated magistrate judges to try civil cases with the consent of the parties. The 1979 amendments to the Federal Magistrates' Act also required district courts to "establish rules pursuant to which the magistrates shall discharge their duties." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(4). From 1979 until 1991, magistrate judges were "paired" with one or more district judges, and received referrals from those judges with whom they were paired. In 1991, the Court adopted the current random selection method, whereby a magistrate judge is randomly assigned to a case when it is filed.

Apart from matters referred from the district judges, magistrate judges also perform a number of other duties. Once a month, a magistrate judge holds ticket call, where persons issued violation notices for traffic-type offenses, other petty offenses, and misdemeanors by federal agencies are provided the opportunity to appear and contest the charges. Each day one magistrate judge serves as the "Duty Magistrate Judge." The Duty Magistrate Judge conducts pretrial conferences; accepts grand jury returns; considers applications for, and where appropriate issues,

arrest and search warrants; holds arraignments and initial appearances of criminal defendants; sets bail; and holds detention hearings. In addition, in civil cases magistrate judges are called upon to hear pretrial motions and conduct discovery and settlement conferences. Finally, magistrate judges occasionally perform naturalization swearing-in ceremonies.

If the Court contemplates changes in the practice and manner of referral of matters to magistrate judges in the future, it should keep in mind that the magistrate judge is by statute a judicial officer empowered by Congress to hear and decide matters that would otherwise take up the time of a district judge so that there is more time for the trial of criminal felony cases which, unlike misdemeanor cases, cannot be referred to magistrate judges even with consent, and for the disposition of civil cases in which the parties do not consent to referral for trial by a magistrate judge. One system which may deserve scrutiny is that used by the District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Under that Court's plan, civil cases are randomly assigned either to a district judge or to a magistrate judge. If the case is assigned to a magistrate judge, the parties have a specified period of time in which to consent to disposition by the magistrate judge. Such consent is received in about 75% of the cases assigned to magistrate judges. Where consent is not received, the case is randomly reassigned to a district judge, and no aspect of the case is thereafter referred to a magistrate judge. Magistrate judges also handle all pretrial criminal case motions.

The magistrate judge is not the alter ego of the district judge, nor is he or she a law clerk or a bureaucrat. The independence of this judicial officer should be jealously guarded so that the magistrate judge's decisions are free from any taint or even suspicion of outside influence, whether from without or within the third branch of government.

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Levin United States District Courthouse located at 231 West Lafayette in Detroit.

A ceremony admitting attorneys to practice in federal court was held on December 9 in connection with the seminar which was followed by a reception for the new attorneys and federal judges. In addition, a luncheon was held for the seminar participants on December 10 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel Pontchartrain. Special recognition should be given to the cochairs of the seminar Christine M. Dowhan, Brian Figot, Grant Gilezan, Geneva Halliday, and Catherine Wenger. Without their hard work and dedication the seminar would not have been such a success.

The next "Semi-Annual Seminar for New Lawyers" is planned for June 9 and 10. The ceremony admitting attorneys to practice in federal court will be held on June 9 and the luncheon will be held on June 10. The seminar will be held in Room 115 of the Theodore Levin United States District Courthouse located at 231 West Lafayette in Detroit. Please contact the Federal Bar Association with any questions (248) 548-3450.

Judges Share Views at Rakow Luncheon

On November 19, 1997, the Federal Bar Association hosted its annual Rakow Luncheon at the Crowne Plaza Pontchartrain Hotel. The luncheon honors the memory of Edward H. Rakow, a securities law practitioner in Detroit and one of the founders of the Eastern District of Michigan chapter of the FBA. Each year, scholarships are awarded in Mr. Rakow's name to a deserving student at each of Michigan's five law schools. Honored with Edward H. Rakow Scholarships at this year's luncheon were: Karen Denise Foltz (Thomas M. Cooley Law School); Celesta Campbell (Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University); Melissa Morack Eckhouse (University of Detroit Mercy Law School); Nicole B. Young (University of Michigan Law School); and Orosia C. Adams (Wayne State University Law School).

Following the presentation of the Rakow Scholarships, the FBA presented its "Ask the Judges" program, featuring United States District Court Judges Avern Cohn, Julian Abele Cook, Nancy G. Edmunds, and Bernard A. Friedman. The panel members and audience enjoyed a lively and informative exchange on a wide variety of issues affecting practice in the U.S. District Court. Topics discussed included settlement and mediation procedures, the value of oral argument, and the role of magistrate judges in civil cases.



1997 Rakow Award Recipients: (L to R) Melissa Morack Eckhouse with the University of Detroit Mercy Law School, Orosia C. Adams with Wayne State University Law School, Celesta Campbell with the Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University, Nicole B. Young with the University of Michigan Law School, and Karen Denise Fultz with the Thomas M. Cooley Law School.

Trial Advocacy Workshop

The Federal Bar Association in conjunction with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan is again sponsoring a Trial Advocacy Workshop for practitioners in state or federal court. The program directors this year are Magistrate Judge Steven Pepe, Thomas Cranmer and Barbara McQuade.

The Workshop is modeled after highly acclaimed programs held in this and other districts and by the National Institute for

Trial Advocacy. Using a hypothetical personal injury case file, participants will work with a team of experienced litigators to prepare a series of trial exercises in direct and cross-examination. Working with small groups of four student-attorneys, the faculty will spend the morning session on witness preparation and on planning skills for direct and cross-examination. Once the direct and cross-examination planning sessions are complete, the witness examinations will be undertaken in the afternoon in the courtroom before a federal judge. Each participant will receive a critique of the exercise by the judge and faculty, and each of the student-attorney's exercises will be videotaped for later review and analysis by the participant. The low participant/instructor ratio will assure active involvement by all. The program will include an interactive videotape exercise on the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Since 1984 we have run over a dozen of these programs, which have received outstanding evaluations by the participants and the faculty, many of whom have also taught in NITA and ICLE trial advocacy programs. The volunteered efforts of many experienced trial attorneys have made it possible to offer this program at a tuition far below that which must be charged by other such programs. Yet, it is recognized that even the relatively low tuition fee (\$150) may be a burden for some attorneys. Therefore, partial scholarships of 50% will be available to those small firm and public service attorneys accepted to participate in the Workshop who have requested them. If you are in a firm, you should inquire whether the firm will pay your tuition.

A registration form for the Workshop is available on the back of this newsletter. **If you are interested in applying, please complete the form and fax a copy of it to Judy Somers at (734) 741-2051, AND then please mail the original form along with a check for \$150 payable to Federal Bar Association Detroit Chapter (or letter requesting partial scholarship) to:**

Judy Somers,
P.O. Box 7150
Ann Arbor, MI 48107-7150

Materials will be mailed to participants prior to the Workshop and will include further instructions. If you have any questions, please call Judy Somers or Mike Lang in Magistrate Judge Pepe's chambers at (734) 741-2298, or Assistant U.S. Attorney Barbara McQuade (313) 226-9100.

We hope you will join us. We anticipate an instructive and highly successful program. Past participants have found it rewarding to appear before a federal judge and get immediate feedback from the Bench and experienced attorneys. The Workshop, with its supportive atmosphere and helpful comments, should make you more confident and competent in your future appearances in this Court.

State Bar Seeks Bar Liaison & Membership Services Director

The State Bar of Michigan is seeking a dynamic individual to work with the varied local and special purpose bar associations. The successful candidate will understand the intricacies of such relationships and will provide leadership and foster cooperative efforts among the associations and the State Bar. The ability to travel is an important element of the position.

This individual will also work with the membership services department and will have experience identifying and negotiating for new and continuing services to be offered to members. The responsibilities may include oversight of the State Bar of Michigan's lawyer referral service. Position available January 1, 1998, allowing for training.

Send resume and salary history marked Personal and Confidential to: Liaison Search, c/o Stephanie J. Arbanas, State Bar of Michigan, 306 Townsend, Lansing, Michigan 48933. EOE.

March "Brown Bag" with the Criminal Law Committee

The Criminal Law Committee will host its second "Brown Bag" event on Wednesday, March 4, 1998 from 11:45 a.m.- 1:15 p.m. in Room 115 of the T. Levin Courthouse in Detroit. This event will focus on civil forfeiture and feature the insights of state and federal prosecutors who pursue civil forfeitures and attorneys who represent innocent and not-so-innocent forfeiture claimants. Cost is \$5 for FBA-EDMI members and \$7 for non-members. Coffee and beverages will be served. R.S.V.P. to Dee Osterman at (248) 548-3450. Questions??? Call co-chairpersons Margaret Raben at (248) 540-6400 or AUSA Kris Dighe at (313) 226-9713.

Calendar Of Events

FBA McCree Luncheon

February 18, 1998

Location: Pontchartrain

Contact: Christine Dowhan-Bailey
(313) 226-6822

Gilman Award Nominations Due

March 1, 1998

Contact: Thomas Cranmer (248) 258-1202

Trial Advocacy Seminar

March 26-27, 1998

Location: Theodore Levin United States Courthouse

Contact: Judy Somers (734) 741-2298

FBA Gilman Luncheon

April 23, 1998

Location: Pontchartrain

Contact: Christine Dowhan-Bailey
(313) 226-6822

**New
Date**

Membership Committee - Recruitment Drive For Government Attorneys

April 23, 1998, 4-7 p.m.

Contact: Grant Gilezan (313) 568-6789

Annual Dinner (Detroit Institute of Arts)

May 1, 1998

Contact: Julia Blakeslee (313) 961-8380

Sixth Circuit Judicial Conference

May 12-15, 1998

Asheville, NC

Contact: James Higgins (513) 564-7200

FBA Golf Outing

June 12, 1998

Contact: Michael Lavoie (313) 225-7060

New Lawyers' Seminar

June 9-10, 1998

Contact: Catherine Wenger (313) 225-5575

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Trial Advocacy Workshop Application

Please accept my application for admission to the Trial Advocacy Workshop on March 26-27, 1998. A check in the amount of **\$150.00 payable to "Federal Bar Association Detroit Chapter"** is enclosed with the original of this form. [This form is to be faxed to Judy Somers at (734) 741-2051 and then the original is to be mailed along with your check to the address indicated below.]

NOTE: IF YOU ARE APPLYING FOR A 50% TUITION SCHOLARSHIP, PLEASE FAX A LETTER DESCRIBING YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES AND THEN MAIL (1) YOUR LETTER, (2) THIS APPLICATION, AND (3) A CHECK FOR \$75.00 TO THE ADDRESS INDICATED BELOW.

Name: _____ Firm: _____

Address: _____

_____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: (____) _____

(Please check if applicable)

I AM APPLYING FOR A PARTIAL SCHOLARSHIP Yes _____

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Ann Arbor, MI 48107-7150

Eastern District of Michigan Chapter, F.B.A.
P.O. Box 71740
Madison Heights, MI 48071

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