



THE GLOBE

The newsletter of the Illinois State Bar Association's Section on International & Immigration Law

Editor's comments

By Lewis F. Matuszewich

Patrick M. Kinnally's article, "Making Conditional Residency Unconditional for Immigrant Clients" is his second contribution already this year. His first article, "Asylum Status and Rules: A Recurring Dialectic" appeared in the September issue of *The Globe*.

Samuel G. Wiczorek submitted his article, "Opting Out of CISG: Always the Best Approach?" to the Illinois State Bar Association. This article is an update of his article which appeared in the Winter, 2014 edition of the American Bar Association's *Newsletter of International Commercial Transaction, Franchising and Distribution Committee*. We welcome this first time author to *The Globe* and look forward to further participation by him and other members of his firm in the activities of the International and Immigration Law Section Council of the ISBA.

Readers always appreciate Lynne Ostfeld's "Message from the Chair" with her explanation of the activities of and plans for the International and Immigration Law Section.

As Chair, Lynne Ostfeld has started the solicitation of "Practice Tips" to appear in *The Globe*. The "Practice Tips" are designed for the benefit of attorneys who practice immigration or international law as well as the general practitioner, who may, from time to time, encounter such a question.

For the past several years, we have included in *The Globe* a feature called, "Meet the Section Council," as a way to provide background information on the Section Council members who do the work in organizing program activities includ-

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Message from the Chair

By Lynne Ostfeld

International law is not a subject matter but a context. The context is not clearly defined. As such, it is difficult for a general practitioner to know everything relevant to an international matter and to keep up with all issues which will affect a transaction, undertaking or lawsuit.

Some years ago, I learned that Americans and Brits define the term "tabling a motion" in exactly opposite ways. We believe that it means to stop work on a motion, to effectively kill it; they believe that it means to start work on the motion and move it forward. The difficulties are even greater when working in a foreign language, or civil law environment.

Even large law firms are not immune to problems seen in an "international practice." I recently

heard about a large law firm which sent several lawyers to London to take someone's deposition. When they arrived, the attorney for the opposing party told them that they had not followed the proper procedure and, therefore, he would not produce the deponent or allow the deposition to go forward. The American attorneys then spent their time sightseeing until the time of the return flight. I do not know who paid for the air fare, hotel room, and lost billable time.

While recently attending the annual meeting of the Business Law Section of the American Bar Association, I learned several things which I would not have known to investigate, but are

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Editor's comments

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ing the continuing legal education programs and help provide material for each issue of *The Globe*. Included in this issue are biographies for past Section Council Chair, Cindy Buys, and current Section Council Vice-Chair Tejas Shah.

For those who are interested in international trade and commerce, it is amazing how rich the Illinois and the Midwest are with opportunities to learn and meet people involved in such activities. Each month the International Trade Association of Greater Chicago issues its Illinois International Busi-

ness Calendar. The ITA/GC, as a service to the international business community, publishes a listing of international business events from a wide range of organizations, both profit and not-for-profit, as well as government agencies and educational institutions. The Calendar is a collaboration of the ITA/GC and the Office of Trade and Investment of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Illinois District Export Council on behalf of the United States Commercial Service in Chicago. We have included in this issue of *The Globe* a small selec-

tion of events that are currently scheduled to take place in October and November. The complete Calendar is available at the ITA/GC's Web site, www.itagc.org.

As always, thank you to all of our contributors.

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Message from the Chair

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worth noting. The first is that the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Convention on Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (12/12/01). This was recently signed by President Obama and sent to the Senate for ratification. It is waiting for Senate President Reid to submit it for a vote.

Both the Securities & Exchange Commission and Internal Revenue Service are looking at bitcoins and how to treat them. The IRS is looking at how to determine the basis and calculate the profit on a buy and sale of a good so that the profit can be properly taxed. The SEC wants to decide how to regulate their use, if at all.

While recently listening to Tejas Shah give a presentation to the Chicago Bar Association International & Foreign Law Committee, I realized that my learning will never end and that, perhaps, we might help each other by printing a few "practice tips" from time to time. His is included in this issue.

I invite all readers of this newsletter to submit your own suggestions and "tips." Not only will this be informative but it will be a great way to know who else is practicing law in an international context, and what kind of practice they have. Perhaps it will lead to a referral, or simple collaboration when the need arises.

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www.ISBA.org **ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION**

Making conditional residency unconditional for immigrant clients

By Patrick M. Kinnally

The Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments Act (IMFA) was enacted by Congress almost 30 years ago. (P.L. 99-639 (1986). The axiom for this statute was premised on the idea that legislators believed individuals were entering into marriages for the sole purpose of obtaining permanent resident status at an alarming rate. Thirty percent, the executive department claimed were filing bogus visa petitions, to obtain immediate relative status, a preferred method of obtaining legal permanent resident status in the United States. Later, the basis for this view which was founded, at best, on overstatement in Congressional hearings, that marriage fraud in immigration cases was rampant was discredited. (See Jones, "The Immigration Fraud Amendments: Sham Marriages or Sham Legislation?" *Florida State University Law Review* Vol. 24: 679 (1997). The Nachtsheim survey, which was the basis for the two-year foreign residence requirement for those couples who married while in deportation proceedings, was conceded by the government to be based on flawed statistical information. Later, a federal court held this two-year foreign residence requirement to be unconstitutional. (*Manwani v. Department of Justice*, 736 F. Supp. 1367 (D.Ct. N.C. 1990).

Regardless of this dubious history, Congress continued down the track of being the guardian of what marriages qualify with IMM Act 1990 [P.L. 101-649]. Forget that the genesis for the original legislation had been undermined.

Notwithstanding, the regulations which implement the statute's imperative are, now, commonplace. (See 8 U.S.C. 1186a; 8 CFR 216, *et seq.*) Basically, a marriage between a United States Citizen petitioner results in conditional residence (CR) unless it is more than two years old at the time that immigration status is granted. For example, Mick, a United States citizen, marries Julie, a citizen of Andorra on March 1, 2014. Mick files a visa petition for Julie on June 1, 2014. They appear for an interview at the USCIS (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services) on September 1, 2014. The petition and Julie's application for legal permanent resident status are granted. Because their marriage is less than two years old, Julie is accorded CR legal permanent resi-

dent status. What this means is that Mick and Julie must file a joint petition (Form I-751) within 90 days of the second anniversary of Julie's obtaining CR status. In other words, 90 days prior to September 1, 2016. If they do not, Julie will lose her CR status since her CR status automatically terminates unless the condition is removed on the second anniversary of the date Julie received CR status. (See, *Hammad v. Holder* (603 F.3d 536 (2010)).

When the I-751 is filed jointly, Mick and Julie must demonstrate: 1) the marriage was legal where celebrated; the marriage is existing; the marriage was not entered into only to procure immigration legal residency; and no fee was paid to enter into the marriage. The requirements can be established in a variety of ways: birth certificates of children; joint ownership of property; joint tax returns, etc. If these requirements are established, the conditional residency is removed and Julie is an unconditional legal permanent resident.

Of course, the problem that occurs is where Mick and Julie become separated during the two-year period; where a dissolution of marriage case between Mick and Julie has been filed; or, where, for whatever reason, Mick will not sign the joint petition (I-751). In a society like the United States with a high divorce rate, it is in this area the USCIS seems to believe it has some particular acumen in fathoming the reasons why people become betrothed originally. (See *Iliev v. Holder* 613 F. 3d. 1019 (9th Cir. 2010).

Before we get to the nuances of that view, let's take a step back in history. The issue of the validity of a marriage in the immigration arena rests on a single concept. At the time of the marriage, did the participants intend to share a life together? (*Bark v. INS* 511 F. 2d. 1200 (1975); (*Yohannes v. Holder* 585 F. 3d. 402 (8th Cir. 2009). Of course, the proof of that intent may take a variety of forms. Consummation, mingling of finances, and sharing a domicile, to name a few, come to mind. But in today's world, where prenuptial agreements are everywhere and spouses may work in distant locations away from each other, the justification for this rule may seem infirm. A marriage today does not result necessarily in the trappings of one that occurred three decades ago. Same-sex marriage is common in

THE GLOBE

Published at least four times per year.

Annual subscription rate for ISBA members: \$25.

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many countries as well as the United States. It was unheard of in 1986.

Enter the regulators. Where, in Mick and Julie's situation where a joint petition is not filed, (i.e. due to divorce) Julie can seek a waiver of the joint petition filing requirement by showing "the qualifying marriage was entered into in good faith by Julie and the qualifying marriage has been terminated and Julie was not at fault in failing to meet the joint filing requirements. (See, *Lin v. Holder* 740 F.3d 57, 61 (1st Cir 2014)). In other words, the regulators place the burden on proof on Julie, the alien spouse to show she did not marry solely to obtain legal permanent resident status. Proving a negative is never an easy proposition. And, frankly it is a curious deduction. People marry for a variety of reasons. Just as it may be for love, it is equally likely to be for security. Arranged marriages are common place throughout the world. This does not denote the participants at the inception of their marriage did not intend to share a life together. Let's take a look at two cases.

Jose McKenzie Francisco (Jose), a citizen of the Dominican Republic, entered the United States without inspection in 1999. He married Jennifer Cordero (Cordero) a United States citizen in 2001. He was granted CR status based on his marriage to Cordero in 2001. The couple divorced in 2001 while Jose was still in CR status. This dissolution presented him from filing a joint I-751 petition. So he alleged he entered into the marriage in good faith and sought a waiver. USCIS denied his request. When he was placed in removal proceedings, an immigration judge (IJ) did likewise. The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) agreed with the IJ.

Jose argued in the Circuit Court of Appeals that the IJ and BIA erred in concluding his marriage was a sham; and, that his marriage was celebrated solely to circumvent immigration law rules. The Court of Appeals denied his petition for review.

Essentially, the court ruled that because Jose and Cordero gave vastly divergent views of the events on their wedding day, that neither Cordero or Jose, were credible witnesses. This was based on the IJ's findings that Jose could not remember where Cordero worked, or the name of Cordero's child from a previous relationship. Also, during the removal proceeding the IJ observed Jose signaling to Cordero about her testimony. The Court of Appeals concluded Jose's petition was lacking in the type of "memorabilia that marriages typically produce." The court ob-

served that the IJ's adverse credibility conclusion was warranted. In short, bad facts do not make good law. (*McKenzie-Fancisco v. Holder* 662 F.3d. 584 (1st Cir. 2011)).

In 1997, Agnes Cho (Agnes), a Chinese citizen of Burmese descent, married a United States citizen of Burmese descent. She obtained CR status but the couple divorced within two years. Agnes applied for a waiver based on the fact she had married in good faith. Her administrative applications before the USCIS, IJ and BIA were denied. The Court of Appeals concluded otherwise. (*Cho v. Gonzales* (1st Cir. 2005) 404 F. 3d 96).

The Court of Appeals observed Agnes married in good faith and intended to establish a life together with her spouse. It stated she introduced uncontradicted evidence that she and her spouse had a nearly two-year courtship before they married. After they married, she and her husband enrolled in a joint health insurance policy, filed joint tax returns, opened joint bank accounts, obtained joint car loan credit, as well as a credit card. Finally she introduced therapist's records after the couple's separation which made clear her desire to make the couple's marriage work. Based on this record the court concluded that Agnes had satisfied that she met the test that she entered into her marriage in "good faith."

As practitioners, these two opinions, as well as the history of IMFA, should make plain two things. Initially, we are saddled with the

notion from USCIS regulators that any marriage which culminates within two years of celebration is not only suspect but believed by them to be not entered in good faith. Although the regulators claim it is not a presumption, it really is. Treat it as such when you are advocating for such a waiver. More importantly, explain how presumptions work to your client. Tell him/her what the task at hand actually denotes. It is an uphill battle.

Next, given that perspective, it is incumbent on us as advocates to marshal third-party proof that establishes that attitude is misguided. This requires not only documentary support, but more importantly spending significant time with our clients to prepare them for all the questions which will come about the facts of the marital relationship from start to finish. Anticipating what, in effect, will be the cross examination is paramount. This cannot occur on the way to the USCIS interview or the removal hearing. It takes time in various meetings so the client knows what questions will be asked. In a word, it takes counseling.

Then, good facts will result in good law. ■

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ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Opting out of CISG: Always the best approach?

By Samuel G. Wieczorek

Failure to Meet Expectations

In the United States, use of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (“CISG”) has not lived up to expectations. In fact, a 2008 survey of American attorneys likely to encounter CISG in their practices, found that the “overwhelming majority,” when negotiating or drafting an international sales contract, elect to opt out of CISG. Often that decision is made reflexively, triggered by factors such as client and attorney unfamiliarity with CISG, the additional time and cost to analyze CISG in light of the transaction at issue, and a shortage of U.S. court decisions interpreting CISG.¹ But is reflexively opting out of CISG always the best solution? This article will explore some of the factors that might be considered in order to make an informed, rather than a reflexive, decision on whether to embrace some or all of the provisions of CISG.

Many American practitioners incorrectly believe that CISG is “foreign” law or that it derogates state law.² This is wrong. CISG is American law. It is a self-executing treaty, and accordingly, no subsequent congressional action is required to make it effective. CISG, therefore, is substantive sales law in all 50 states.³ Unless a party expressly opts out of CISG in a sales contract between parties who are located in different “Contracting States,” it will govern interpretation of the contract.⁴ For this reason alone, it is important to have at least a basic knowledge of CISG. Indeed, at least one author has estimated that 70 to 80% of all international transactions are potentially covered by CISG, in many cases unbeknownst to the parties.⁵

Why American Lawyers Tend to Reject CISG

The following are some common reasons that American lawyers cite for their reluctance to use CISG. First, customary parol evidence rules don’t apply when interpreting contracts governed by CISG.⁶ Under the standard American parol evidence rule, in general, a writing intended by the parties to be the final embodiment of their agreement cannot be varied by evidence of earlier agreements or negotiations. This means that in most cases, a party cannot introduce evidence of negotiations that preceded the

signing of the agreement.⁷ By contrast, under CISG, when determining a party’s intent, CISG instructs courts to consider all relevant circumstances including the parties’ negotiations, established practices between the parties, and any subsequent conduct of the parties. This ability to go outside the four corners of a contract likely gives many American practitioners concern that the unambiguous words of the contract might be varied by the parties’ pre- or post-signing conduct. However, such a rule could be helpful in cases where a client wishes to vary the terms of the agreement based on pre-signing negotiations.

Second, and closely aligned with the parol evidence rule, is that CISG requires courts to consider the parties’ subjective intent when interpreting a contract. If the court cannot discern the parties’ subjective intent, then it will look to what a reasonable person would believe.⁸ As with the parol evidence rule, this ability to vary the terms of a contract, using the parties’ subjective intent—or not even the parties’ intent, but a *reasonable person’s* belief of what the parties’ intent would have been—causes hesitation for practitioners accustomed to relying on the four corners of a contract.

A third common objection to CISG is that it contains no statute of frauds. A contract need not be in writing to be completely enforceable under CISG.⁹ However, analyzing this difference should lead one to ask, why this difference would matter. If a sales contract need not be in writing under CISG, and if CISG automatically applies in international sales contracts unless expressly opted out of, then any time there was an allegation of an oral contract, CISG would presumably govern. So, although this is a common objection to CISG among some lawyers, this difference probably shouldn’t matter in most contexts.

A fourth common objection to CISG is that it does not contain a perfect tender rule. Under typical state UCC laws, if the goods purchased or their delivery fail to conform *exactly* to the contractual description, the buyer may reject the goods or accept only a portion of the goods and reject the rest.¹⁰ By contrast, under CISG, the buyer may avoid the contract only in the case of “fundamental breach.”¹¹ A breach is “fundamental” only if it substantially deprives the other party of what he or she expects under the contract.¹²

Understandably, practitioners may prefer to avoid having to prove a “fundamental” breach in advising a client whether to void a contract.

When Using CISG May Make Sense

The foregoing list of differences with American law is certainly important to be aware of. However, rather than reflexively opting out of CISG in all cases, American lawyers may serve their clients better by making an informed decision, on a case-by-case basis, when deciding whether or not to opt out of CISG. The following section summarizes some reasons why a practitioner might select CISG to govern an international sales contract.

First, the inclusion of CISG may put a client in a stronger negotiating position if his lawyer is aware of the tenets of CISG but other counsel is not. Such a knowledgeable practitioner would be able to select certain provisions of CISG that apply or don’t apply. At a minimum, it would give the lawyer another set of laws to compare for favorability for his or her client, rather than just mechanically applying local sales law.

Another reason is that in the case of certain foreign laws, it may be preferable for the more uniform CISG to apply than another country’s laws. For instance, some practitioners elect to have CISG govern in lieu of Chinese law because CISG is easier to understand, in their opinion, than Chinese law.¹³

Other practitioners elect to use CISG when a given contract contains mandatory arbitration. These practitioners feel that CISG is easier for international arbitrators to understand and apply.¹⁴

Another aspect to consider, if dealing with a corporate client who has a policy of opting out of CISG in all cases, is that it may be beneficial to reexamine this policy from time to time to make sure it still accomplishes the client’s goals. This is particularly true as more and more case law is created interpreting CISG. Or if a client’s form sales contracts contain a mandatory arbitration provision, it may make sense to use CISG instead of local law.

Consider also that opting out of CISG isn’t an all-or-nothing proposition. CISG allows parties to opt out of certain provisions of CISG.¹⁵ For instance, if you’re not comfort-

able with waiving the statute of frauds, then you could opt out of Article 11. If you don't want to contend with evidence of course of dealing, then you could opt out of Article 9.

What if, after performing this analysis, you decide that you'd still like to opt out of CISG applicability for a transaction? It is not enough merely to rely on a choice-of-law provision that applies a particular state law. You must affirmatively opt out of CISG applicability.¹⁶ However, opting out of CISG would not end the analysis. At this point, you must determine which jurisdiction's laws would apply. This may require you to become familiarized with another country's laws if the other party is in a stronger negotiating position.

Conclusion

Although opting out of CISG may still be a lawyer's preferred practice, an understanding of its differences will, at least, give the lawyer another tool when negotiating an international contract. For this reason alone, it is worth reviewing CISG and understanding its main differences from the UCC. At a mini-

mum, counsel needs to be aware that simply staying silent on CISG in the context of an international sales contract does not equate to opting out of CISG. There must be a provision specifically opting out of all or some of CISG. ■

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1. Philippopoulos, George V., *Awareness of the CISG Among American Attorneys*, 40 No. 3 Uniform Commercial Code L.J. ART 4 (Winter 2008).

2. Fitzgerald, Peter L., *The International Contracting Practices Survey Project: An Empirical Study of the Value and Utility of the United Nations Convention on the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts to Practitioners, Jurists, and Legal Academics in the United States*, 27 J.L. & Com. 1, 4 (Winter 2008). In response to his survey, one New York lawyer expressed concern with ceding "states'

rights" to a foreign body of law. Another lawyer did not want to cede U.S. law to an "international body."

3. Kokoruda, Christopher C., *The UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods -- It's Not Your Father's Uniform Commercial Code*, 85-*Unif. Fla. B.J.* 103 (June 2011).

4. CISG art. 1 and art. 6.

5. Kokoruda, *supra*, at n.11 citing Ingeborg Schwenzer & Pascal Heschem, *The CISG -- Successes and Pitfalls*, 57 *Amer. J. of Comparative Law* 457, 457 (2009).

6. CISG art. 8(3).

7. *Black's Law Dictionary* 1149 (8th ed. 2004).

8. CISG art. 8(1), 8(2).

9. CISG art. 11 ("A contract of sale need not be concluded in or evidenced by writing and is not subject to any other requirement as to form. It may be proved by any means, including witnesses.")

10. UCC § 2-601.

11. CISG art. 49.

12. CISG art. 25.

13. Philippopoulos, *supra*.

14. *Id.*

15. CISG art. 6.

16. CISG art. 6; *BP Oil Intern., Ltd. v. Empresa Estatal Petroleos*, 332 F.3d 333, 337 (5th Cir. 2003) ("Where parties seek to apply a signatory's domestic law in lieu of the CISG, they must affirmatively opt-out of the CISG.")

Practice tips

1. Ethical issues : Lawyers in many countries and legal systems have obligations of confidentiality in all communication between attorneys

Clients are not to be copied on the communication. With the increase in ease of forwarding e-mails as well as the necessity to include a number of people on a service list, it can be daunting to do what is required, what is customary here, and not incur a problem with ethical rules. How does an attorney know when a rule is different from the rules and customs with which s/he is familiar? Consider working with either the collaborating or opposing attorney in another jurisdiction on a very detailed plan of procedure which details how all work will be done and communication made with an eye to soliciting comment on a potential problem there, which is not a problem here.

—Lynne Ostfeld, Chair, ISBA International & Immigration Law Section.

2. Immigration and corporate law : Compliance Requirements for U.S. corporations hiring new workers

All U.S. employers hiring new employees after Nov. 9, 1986, must complete an I-9 form for those employees. An I-9 form is issued by the Department of Homeland Security and is a mandatory tool for employers to verify that their workers are employment authorized. The DHS reserves the right to inspect an employer's I-9 forms at any time, and failure to properly complete these forms or to follow I-9 guidelines can result in significant monetary penalties for employers and, in cases involving the actual employment of unauthorized workers, potential criminal liability. Many employers are supplementing their I-9 record keeping by enrolling in E-Verify, a self-check verification system offered by the federal government. While I-9 compliance requirements cover all employees, independent contractors are exempt (although an employer may still face liability for knowingly allowing an unauthorized worker to provide services as an independent contractor).

Employers must apply these guidelines to all employees, whether or not they are U.S. Citizens. Immigration laws bar discrimination between employees based on national origin, citizenship, and other relevant criteria in applying these I-9 requirements.

For more information about these guidelines, please contact Tejas Shah, Vice-Chair of the ISBA Immigration and International Law Section at tshah@krilaw.com or 312.332.2550. You can also visit the USCIS Web site to learn more about I-9 requirements.

3. Insurance of goods while in transit

When goods are shipped from the manufacturer in one jurisdiction to the ultimate consumer in another, there is a not uncommon possibility that the buyer will change more than once. To deal with issues involved in the title passage regime, work with the insurer, particularly when marine insurance is involved.

—Lynne Ostfeld, Chair, ISBA International & Immigration Law Section. ■

Meet the Section Council

The members of the International and Immigration Law Section Council bring to the ISBA and the Council a wide range of experiences and interests. Below is an introduction to Section Council Member, Cindy Galway Buys and Section Council Vice-Chair, Tejas Shah.

Cindy Galway Buys

Cindy Galway Buys is Professor of Law and Director of International Law Programs at Southern Illinois University School of Law. Cindy served as Chair of the International

and Immigration Law Section Council of the ISBA from 2009-2010. She routinely teaches an international business transactions course and has also dealt with issues involving economic sanctions against Cuba. When she was in practice, she did international transportation and trade. She still moonlights as a NAFTA arbitrator. Contact her at: Mailcode 6804, Carbondale, IL 62901; Phone (618) 453-8743; Fax (618) 453-3317; Email: cbuys@siu.edu.

Tejas Shah

Tejas Shah is the Vice Chair of the ISBA International and Immigration Law Section Council and a 2006 graduate of the George Washington National Law School. Tejas concentrates on employment-based immigration as well as matters involving federal litigation, deportation defense, citizenship, and family-based permanent residency. Tejas is also serving as President of the Indian American Bar Association ("IABA") of Chicago in 2014. ■

Illinois international business calendar

Oct. 15 – 18th FOCUSED TRADE MISSION TO POLAND FOR RETAIL AND FOOD SERVICE PRODUCTS

Mission, organized by the Food Export Association of the Midwest, includes: Buyer/seller introductions; Scheduled one-on-one meetings with buyers; Market briefing, by local USDA, Foreign Agriculture Service; Local retail and site tours; Table-top showcase and trade reception; Interpreter on-site; On-site assistance by Food Export's In-Market Representative; Pre-event custom product research summary; Inclusion in Poland Trade Mission brochure containing your company profile, contact details and product lines. Products of interest include: Consumer Ready Products; Wines, Distilled Spirits (non-vodka); Dried Fruits and Nuts; Seafood, Scallops and Salmon; Cranberry Products; Confectionery Products; Fruit Juices and Flavored Waters; Sauces (BBQ, American Style); Gluten-Free Products; Organic Products. For information & registration, please see: https://eweb.foodexport.org/eweb/ProfilePage.aspx?WebCode=CSCEventInfoSC&Site=MIATCO&evt_key=cf41df50-7818-4dfb-9857-04d89c9c6af6.

Oct. 15 THE CHINESE TAX SYSTEM - BASIC INTRODUCTION

Webinar sponsored by Koehler Group. Presentation by Kristina Koehler-Coluccia, Director, Koehler Group who will provide a basic introduction to Profits Tax, Import Duty Tax, Value-Added Tax, Business Tax, Personal Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax as well as other taxes which may affect your structure. 12:00

– 1:00 a.m. CDT. No charge; advance registration required. For information & registration, please see: <https://www3.gotomeeting.com/register/175782798>.

Oct. 15 CLASSIFICATION/VALUATION AND THE EXPORT CONTROL REFORM (ECR)

Seminar sponsored by the Braumiller Consulting Group, LLC. Learn the critical aspects of the new ECR including concepts such as the new "Specially Designed" Rule, the importance of the ECR and how it impacts your products when it comes to the ITAR, the importance of these changes, ITAR Classification detailed walk-thru examples, CCL 9A610, and more. Presentations by William Sanders, CHB and Christos Linardakis, Senior Counsel, Braumiller Consulting Group. 9:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., Lewis University–Oak Brook Campus, 1111 West 22nd Street, Suite 700, Oak Brook, IL. Fee: \$375. For information & registration, please e-mail: christos@braumillerlaw.com, or call 630/639-0866.

Oct. 15 MEI WENTI – COMPREHENDING CHINESE CULTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON TRADE

Webinar sponsored by the Global Trade Academy. 12:00 – 1:30 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$195. For information & registration, please see: <https://globaltradeacademy.gosignmeup.com/public/course/browse?courseid=2763>.

Oct. 15 EXPORTING TO MEXICO SERIES: VALUE ADDED TAX & IMMEX/MAQUILADORA PROGRAM

Webinar, sponsored by the U.S. Commer-

cial Service, will describe the value added tax (IVA), as well as the General Import Tax and Customs Fee, and help you understand the IMMEX/Maquiladora program and its significance in exporting. 1:00 – 2:00 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$25. For information & registration, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35541&InputType=EVENT.

Oct. 16 – 17. U.S.-CANADA ENERGY SUMMIT: REENERGIZING THE POLICY DIALOGUE

Program, sponsored by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, will draw Canadian and American policy practitioners, business leaders, and energy experts to consider the many dimensions of the US-Canada energy relationship and the implications of the shifting energy landscape. Speakers include: Pierre Arcand, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Quebec, Canada; Dennis Blair, former Director of National Intelligence, former Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command, and Co-chair, Commission on Energy and Geopolitics, Securing America's Future Energy; Gary Doer, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; Adam Sieminski, Administrator, Energy Information Administration; Scott Thomson, President and Chief Executive Officer, Manitoba Hydro. 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Sofitel Chicago Water Tower Hotel, 20 East Chestnut Street, Chicago. CCGA Members - \$50; Non-members - \$75. For information & registration, please see: http://www.thechicagocouncil.org/files/Topics/Energy/Energy_Summit_2014/US-Canada_Energy_

Summit.aspx.

Oct. 16 TOY CLASSIFICATION OVERVIEW

Webinar, sponsored by the Global Trade Academy, will provide an overview on classifying toys, with an emphasis on the General Rules of Interpretation from the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. 12:00 – 1:30 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$195. For information & registration, please see: <https://globaltradeacademy.gosignmeup.com/public/course/browse?courseid=2733>.

Oct. 16 DOCUMENTARY TRANSACTIONS OF EXPORT LETTERS OF CREDIT

Webinar, sponsored by the U.S. Commercial Service, will present the three international trade finance methods of payment and their variations, including the pros and cons of each method and what documents are used to affect each type. 12:30 – 1:30 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$15. For information & registration, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35524&InputType=EVENT.

Oct. 16 MINISTER RICKFORD ON U.S. – CANADA ENERGY

Presentation and discussion sponsored by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. Presentation by The Honorable Greg Rickford, MP, Minister of Natural Resources, Canada. 5:30 – 7:15 p.m., Sofitel Chicago Water Tower, 20 East Chestnut Street, Chicago. CCGA Members - \$10; Non-members - \$20. For information & registration, please see: www.thechicagocouncil.org/Files/Event/FY15_Events/10_Oct/minister_rickford_energy.aspx.

Oct. 17 EXPORT CONTROL CLASSIFICATION UPDATES UNDER EXPORT CONTROL REFORM

Webinar, sponsored by the World Academy, provides a breakdown of the new “specially designed” definition, the new “600 series” ECCNs, and BIS’ new classification tool. 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$95. For information & registration, please see: www.americanriverintl.com/world-academy/events.

Oct. 19 – 23. SECRETARIAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MISSION TO JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA

Led by Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker, this mission will promote U.S. exports to Japan and South Korea by helping U.S. companies launch or increase their business in the healthcare and energy sectors in each country. The mission will include

business-to-government and business-to-business meetings, market briefings, and networking events. For information & an application, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35461&InputType=EVENT.

Oct. 20 - CERTIFIED CLASSIFICATION SPECIALIST (CCLS) TRAINING

Program, sponsored by the Global Trade Academy, provides a detailed approach to mastering the use of the Harmonized System and offers companies the opportunity to train multiple key personnel together to ensure a systematic approach is taken to properly classify all product lines. 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., Holiday Inn Elk Grove, 1000 Busse Road, Elk Grove, IL. Fee: \$2,995. For information & registration, please see: <https://globaltradeacademy.gosignmeup.com/public/course/browse?viewstate=e30%3D>.

Oct. 20 KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Webinar sponsored by the Global Trade Academy. 12:00 – 1:30 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$195. For information & registration, please see: <https://globaltradeacademy.gosignmeup.com/public/course/browse?courseid=2771>.

Oct. 21 MARKETS OVER MAO: THE RISE OF CHINA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Presentation and discussion sponsored by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. Presentation by Nicholas Lardy, Anthony M. Solomon Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics. 5:30 – 7:15 p.m., The Chicago Club, 81 East Van Buren Street, Chicago. CCGA Members - \$10; Non-members - \$20. For information & registration, please see: www.thechicagocouncil.org/files/Event/FY15_Events/10_Oct/Markets_Over_Mao_The_Rise_of_China_s_Private_Sector.aspx.

Oct. 22 THE CHINESE TAX SYSTEM - BASIC INTRODUCTION

Webinar sponsored by Koehler Group. Presentation by Kristina Koehler-Coluccia, Director, Koehler Group who will provide a basic introduction to Profits Tax, Import Duty Tax, Value-Added Tax, Business Tax, Personal Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax as well as other taxes which may affect your structure. 6:00 – 7:00 a.m. CDT. No charge; advance registration required. For information & registration, please see: <https://www3.gotomeeting.com/register/187109486>.

Oct. 22 C-TPAT UPDATE

Webinar, sponsored by the World Acad-

emy, will walk you through recent changes and keep you informed as to maintaining your company’s good standing in the C-TPAT program. 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. CDT. Fee: \$95. For information & registration, please see: www.americanriverintl.com/world-academy/events.

Oct. 26 - TRADE MISSION TO ZIMBABWE, TANZANIA, AND ZAMBIA

Sponsored by The Corporate Council Nov. 4 on Africa, mission participants will: Meet and network with senior government officials (group and private meetings); Explore business opportunities in the agribusiness, energy and infrastructure sectors; Gain a deeper understanding of the investment climate in Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia; Discover new business partners during meetings with local business leaders; Attend The East African Renewable Energy Forum and Exhibition 2014, the East African Community’s strategic meeting on energy between international investors, global business and political leadership from all member states. CCA Members - \$6,000 (exclusive of airfare & hotels); Non-members - \$8,000 (exclusive of airfare & hotels). Advance registration required by October 17. For information & registration, please see: <http://www.cvent.com/events/the-corporate-council-on-africa-s-br-br-trade-mission-tozimbabwe-tanzania-and-zambia-br-br-october-/agenda-32afe4a716ca43acbd0d8bfce6d1b187.aspx>.

Oct. 27 – 28. FOCUSED TRADE MISSION TO JAPAN FOR SPECIALTY AND NATURAL PRODUCTS

Mission, organized by the Food Export Association of the Midwest, includes: Buyer/Seller Introductions and scheduled meetings; Market Briefing Retail/Site Tours; Trade Reception and Table-top Showcase; Interpreter on-site (not at booth); Material Translations; On-site Assistance by In-Market Representative; Store Check/Distribution Analysis; Competitive Product Shopping; Importation Analysis; Target Importer List; Distributor Referrals; Pricing Research and Packaging/Labeling Research; Lunch Included; Background Checks on Leads; Follow-up Letter in Local Language. Products of interest include: Natural and Organic Products; Processed Fruits and Nuts; Dairy Products (Cheese, etc.); Meats; Snack Food; Gourmet Confections; Chocolates. Fee: \$600. For information & registration, please see: <https://eweb.foodexport.org/eweb/ProfilePage.as>

px?WebCode=CSCEventInfoSC&Site=MIATCO& evt_key=8d458dda-b72b-44c6-a809-b439f5d478bb.

Oct. 27 CAPITAL FLOWS AND GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

Global Leaders luncheon sponsored by the Executives' Club of Chicago. Speakers include: Hung Tran, Managing Director, Capital Markets & Emerging Markets Policy, Institute of International Finance; Colin Dyer, President & CEO, Jones Lang LaSalle; David Sayer, Global Head of Banking, KPMG; Robin Bew, Managing Director, The Economist Intelligence Unit. 11:15 a.m. – 1:15 p.m., Palmer House Hilton, 17 East Monroe Street, Chicago. ECC Members - \$79; Non-members - \$129. For information & registration, please see: <http://www.executivesclub.org/EventDetail?EventKey=GLL1014>.

Oct. 28 AMERICAN AEROSPACE & HEAVY MANUFACTURING

2014 Speakers Series luncheon program sponsored by the British-American Business Council Chicago. Presentation by James Guyette, President & CEO, Rolls-Royce North America. 11:30 a.m., Maggiano's, 516 North Clark Street, Chicago. Fee: \$35. For information & registration, please see: www.babcc.org/2013/12/2014-speakers-series.

Nov. 3 - HAVANA INTERNATIONAL FAIR

The Illinois Cuba Working Group is seeking agricultural 6 businesses to attend the Feria Internacional de la Habana (FIHAV) in Havana, Cuba. FIHAV is the largest annual multi-sector trade fair in Havana. If you are interested in attending, please contact Paul Johnson at: illinoiscuba@gmail.com, or call 773/814-2493.

Nov. 4 - RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY TRADE POLICY MISSION TO PERU

Mission to Lima, Peru will be led by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Participants will meet with key government and regulatory stakeholders to highlight U.S. RE&EE technologies, discuss policy incentives, and promote opportunities for RE&EE development in this fast-growing economy. For information & an application, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35171&InputType=EVENT.

Nov. 4 MEXICAN AUTO SUPPLY CHAIN MATCHMAKING EVENT 2015

Webinar, sponsored by the U.S. Commercial Service, will highlight opportunities to

sell into the Mexico automotive supply chain through "Automotive Meetings Queretaro," February 23-25, 2015. This B2B event brings together key decision-makers with GM, Ford, Toyota, Honda, Mazda, Nissan, Volkswagen, Audi, BMW, Bosch, Continental and Siemens. 10:00 – 10:45 a.m. CST. No charge; advance registration required. For information & registration, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35406&InputType=EVENT.

Nov. 4 ANNUAL ECONOMIC FORECAST

Luncheon program sponsored by the Canada-U.S. Business Council Chicago. Presentation by Brian G. Belski, Chief Investment Strategist, Investment Strategy Group, BMO Capital Markets. 11:30 a.m., Metropolitan Club, 233 South Wacker Drive, 66th Floor, Chicago. CUSBC Members - \$55; Non-Members - \$70. For information & registration, please see: www.cusbc.org/Invitation-2014.11.04.pdf.

Nov. 5 CANADA'S ANTI-SPAM LEGISLATION: WHAT IT MEANS TO YOUR ORGANIZATION

Webinar, sponsored by the U.S. Commercial Service, will provide an overview of Canada's anti-spam legislation that came into force on July 1, and what U.S. businesses need to do to comply with it. 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. CST. No charge; advance registration required. For information & registration, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35487&InputType=EVENT.

Nov. 6 GLOBAL MARKET RESEARCH & FINDING INTERNATIONAL BUYERS

Workshop sponsored by the Illinois SBDC International Trade Center at the College of Lake County. Learn about the many free and low-cost global market research tools to help you target the best international market opportunities. Use these tools to learn your product's potential in a given market, where the best prospects exist for success, and to find qualified foreign buyers for your business. 8:00 – 9:30 a.m., College of Lake County, 1120 South Milwaukee Avenue, Vernon Hills, IL. Fee: \$15. For information & registration, please see: http://www.clcillinois.edu/course_catalog?course=24144&term=1143.

Nov. 11 TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY CHALLENGES FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN MARKETS

Luncheon program sponsored by the Madison International Trade Association. Pre-

sentation by Dr. Ian Coxhead, University of Wisconsin Madison, who will address: global economic volatility; the role of China; population aging; and global climate change. 11:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m., Fluno Center – University of Wisconsin Madison, 601 University Avenue, Madison, WI. MITA Members - \$25 (by November 3; \$35 thereafter); Non-members - \$40 (by November 3; \$50 thereafter). For information & registration, please see: <http://mitatrade.org/events/details/twenty-first-century-challenges-for-southeast-asian-markets>.

Nov. 12 EXPORTING TO CANADA: WHERE DO WE BEGIN?

Webinar, sponsored by the U.S. Commercial Service, will provide an overview of the rules and regulations for exporting to Canada and will offer time for participants to ask questions to industry professionals. 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. CST. No charge; advance registration required. For information & registration, please see: http://export.gov/eac/show_detail_trade_events.asp?EventID=35493&InputType=EVENT. ■

About the Sponsoring Organizations...

Founded in December 1977, The International Trade Association of Greater Chicago (ITA/GC) was incorporated in January 1979 as an Illinois not-for-profit, voluntary business association dedicated to promoting international commerce in all its forms by providing a forum for the exchange of practical information and insight within the international business community.

The Office of Trade and Investment (OTI) of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) is the State of Illinois' lead international advocate in promoting job retention and creation in Illinois through International Trade and Investment. To contact the OTI of DCEO, please call 312-814-2828 or visit: www.illinoisbiz.biz/bus.ito/index.html.

The U.S. Export Assistance Center Chicago is part of the Commercial Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce and is committed to assisting U.S. firms in realizing their export potential. To contact the U.S. Export Assistance Center, please call 312-353-8040 or visit: www.buyusa.gov/up-permidwest.

Comprised of 26 volunteers appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, the Illinois District Export Council supports, assists and advises the U.S. Export Assistance Center Chicago in its mission to increase the exports of the United States. For further information, please e-mail: info@illinoisdec.org.

Save the Date—Immigration legislation & caselaw update webinar

Stay current with changes in immigration law by watching a one-hour webinar on November 5, 2014. As well as new legislation, the panel will discuss will discuss Administrative Actions in the absence of CIR (Comprehensive Immigration Reform). The panel will also consider the increased arrivals of unaccompanied minors at our southern borders and other recent events.

A review of important Supreme Court,

Federal Court and administrative case law in the field of immigration will be provided. Enjoy expert analysis by our knowledgeable and experienced speakers. Scott Pollock has over 20 years of experience as an immigration lawyer and is a past chair of the ISBA's International & Immigration Law Section Council. Tejas Shah is an attorney with Kriezelman Burton and Associates and the current vice chair of the ISBA's International & Immigration Law Section Council.

So mark your calendar for November 5, 2014 at 12 P.M. – 1 P.M. and watch this program from the comfort of your home or office. The seminar will be broadcast live on November 5, 2014. However, if you are unable to tune-in on November 5th, it will be available, on demand, on Fast CLE at the ISBA Web site within four to six weeks of the recording date. To register for the program go to www.isba.org. ■

Upcoming CLE programs

To register, go to www.isba.org/cle or call the ISBA registrar at 800-252-8908 or 217-525-1760.

November

Monday, 11/3/14- Teleseminar—Ethics of Working with Witnesses. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Wednesday, 11/5/14- Webinar—Introduction to Fastcase Legal Research. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 11:00.

Wednesday, 11/5/14- Live Studio Webcast—Fall 2014 Immigration Law Update-Changes Which Effect Your Practice & Clients. Presented by the ISBA International and Immigration Section. 12-1.

Thursday, 11/6/14- Teleseminar—Attorney Ethics When Supervising Other Attorneys. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 11/6/14- Springfield, President Abraham Lincoln Hotel—Family Law Nuts & Bolts. Presented by the ISBA Family Law Section. 8:30-5:00.

Friday, 11/7/14- Chicago, ISBA Regional Office—Hot Topics for Your Practice. Presented by the ISBA Civil Practice Section. 9-12:45.

Friday, 11/7/14- Live Studio Webcast—Juveniles, Psychotropics & The Law. Presented by the ISBA Child Law Section. 1:30-2:30

Monday, 11/10/14- Webinar—Ad-

vanced Tips to Fastcase Legal Research. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 11:00.

Tuesday, 11/11/14- Teleseminar—Real Estate Joint Ventures, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Wednesday, 11/12/14- Teleseminar—Real Estate Joint Ventures, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Wednesday, 11/12/14- Live Studio Webcast—Fall 2014 Traffic Case Law & Legislative Update- Changes Which Effect Your Practice. Presented by the ISBA Traffic Law Section. 12-1.

Thursday, 11/13/14- Live Studio Webcast—Cannabis is Here! A Continuing Discussion of the Issues Local Governments face Under Illinois' New Medical Marijuana Laws. Presented by the ISBA Local Government Section. 10-12.

Thursday, 11/13/14- Teleseminar—Attorney Ethics and Dissolution of a Law Firm. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 11/13/14- Webinar—Boolean (Keyword) Searches on Fastcase. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 11:00.

Friday, 11/14/14- Chicago, ISBA Regional Office—Hot Topics in Criminal Justice. Presented by the ISBA Criminal Justice Section. 9-4:30.

Monday, 11/17/14- Teleseminar—Estate Planning for MDs, JDs, CPAs and Other Professionals, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Tuesday, 11/18/14- Teleseminar—Estate Planning for MDs, JDs, CPAs and Other Professionals, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 11/20/14- Chicago, ISBA Regional Office—Commercial Loans: Documenting for Success and Preparing for Failure. Presented by the ISBA Commercial, Banking, Collections and Bankruptcy Section. 9-4:30.

Thursday, 11/20/14- Live Webcast—Commercial Loans: Documenting for Success and Preparing for Failure. Presented by the ISBA Commercial, Banking, Collections and Bankruptcy Section. 9-4:30.

Friday, 11/21/14- Chicago, ISBA Regional Office—Can Attorneys Work in the Cloud? An Analysis of Contract, Regulatory and Ethical Issues Relating to Cloud Usage and Storage. Presented by the ISBA Committee on Legal Technology; co-sponsored by the ISBA Health Care Law Section. 12:30-4:30pm. ■

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ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

ISBA Books**Basic Residential Real Estate: From Contract to Closing**

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RECENT RELEASES**2015 Attorney's Daily Diary**

The ISBA Daily Diary is an attractive book, with a sturdy, flexible sewn binding, ribbon marker, and elegant burgundy cover. As always, the 2015 Attorney's Daily Diary is useful and user-friendly. It's as elegant and handy as ever, with a sturdy but flexible binding that allows your Diary to lie flat easily. \$28.45

Guide to Sentencing and Bond Hearings in Illinois: 2014 Edition

This essential guide for criminal defense attorneys and prosecutors condenses everything you need to know before appearing at a sentencing or bond hearing. It includes a comprehensive sentencing guide, bond hearing guide, and a detailed listing of the most common felony offenses, which provides statutory citations, offense classes, and relevant notes. \$35 mbr./\$49 nonmbr.

GENERAL TOPICS**Illinois Decisions on Search and Seizure: 2014 Edition**

This comprehensive compendium of case summaries is fully updated with decisions issued prior to December 18, 2013. It includes all relevant Illinois and federal decisions, and is a great starting point for any questions related to search and seizure. A must have for all criminal defense attorneys and prosecutors! \$45.00 mbr./\$60.00 nonmbr.

Guide to Illinois Statutes for Attorneys' Fees – 2014 Edition

The 2014 edition of this essential guide lists all provisions in the Illinois Compiled Statutes that authorize the court to order one party to pay the attorney fees of another. No matter what your practice area, this book will save you time – and could save you and your clients money! \$37.50 mbr./\$52.50 nonmbr.

The Illinois Rules of Evidence – A Color-Coded Guide

Are you still not fully familiar with the intricacies of the Illinois Rules of Evidence? Then you shouldn't be without this handy hardcopy version of Gino L. DiVito's authoritative color-coded reference guide. It not only provides the complete Rules, with insightful commentary, but also a side-by-side comparison with the full text of the Federal Rules of Evidence (both pre- and post-2011 amendments). DiVito, a former appellate justice, serves on the Special Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence, the body that formulated the Rules approved by the Illinois Supreme Court. \$35.00 mbr./\$50.00 nonmbr.

Illinois Domestic Relations Statutes - 2013 Edition

An affordable, easy-to-carry compendium of key family law statutes that no domestic relations lawyer should be without. Includes the Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, Parentage Act, Adoption Act, Domestic Violence Act, and other key statutes you don't want to be without, updated through 2012. Throw it in your briefcase and have the law at your fingertips wherever you go! \$45.00 mbr./\$60.00 nonmbr.

A Practical Guide to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act

If you take family law cases, you'll find this book an essential aide. Although intended primarily for attorneys who practice in civil court, this book is also valuable for assistant state's attorneys and domestic violence advocates. It provides a clear and comprehensive understanding of the Act, and can be used as a quick reference for researching specific problems. Prepared by attorney Jan Russell from the Chicago Police Department, a highly-rated trainer on domestic violence and child abduction issues who has trained more than 15,000 police officers, lawyers, and social service providers from Florida to Hawaii. \$40 mbr./\$50 nonmbr.

ISBA Family Law Handbook - 2011 Edition

This comprehensive, must-have practice handbook covers nearly everything for general practitioners who handle family law matters. Written by 36 authors who concentrate in the field and edited by John Marshall Professor Cynthia D. Bond, the handbook is a complete update of an ISBA bestseller from the mid-90s. Topics include jurisdiction, pre-marital agreements, settlement agreements, modification of judgments, mediation, custody and visitation, assisted reproductive technology, grandparent visitation, guardians ad litem, property, support and finances, maintenance, child support, civil unions, immigration law, discovery, appeals, insurance matters, property valuation, adoption, paternity, and much more. Add it to your collection today! \$60.00 mbr./\$90.00 nonmbr.

ISBA's Supreme Court Rule 213(f) & (g) – Quick Reference Guide

From Dog Bite to Divorce! Illinois Supreme Court Rule 213(f) & (g) applies to all civil litigation in Illinois. It governs the procedure for identifying trial witnesses and disclosing their proposed testimony. No civil litigator should be without this essential reference guide! \$35.00 mbr./\$50.00 nonmbr.

Post-Conviction Practice: A Manual for Illinois Attorneys

Representing a client in a post-conviction case? This manual will guide you through the many complexities of Illinois post-conviction law. Remember, your client already lost, twice – once at trial and again on appeal. He or she needs a new case, which means going outside the record, investigating the facts, mastering the law, and presenting a compelling petition. Andrea D. Lyon, director of the DePaul College of Law's Center for Justice in Capital Cases, and her team of coauthors help you do just that. \$30.00 mbr./\$40.00 nonmbr.

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ILLINOIS BAR CENTER
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OCTOBER 2014

VOL. 52 NO. 3

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