## **New U-M center gives hope** to those suffering depression

This is a hopeful column on a sad subject.
Depression as an illness is ranked by the World
Health Organization as one of the top four mostdobilitating ailments in the world. As many as
one in five women and one in eight men are at
high risk of experiencing depression sometime in
their lives, regardless of race, education or
income.



and hopelessness
- a big case of the
"blues" - coupled with energy, sleep and appetite loss, stlessness and

despair. Victims of depressive illness lose their ability work, enjoy life and relate to friends and fami-

Phil Power the most of their will to live. It is an insidious disease, sometimes difficult to diagnose, often more difficult to cure. It is no respecter of persons, estriking the old and the young, the successful and the struggling, those with happy families and those alone.

I know this all too well. My late wife, Sarah, suffered from severe depression, ultimately committing suicide. And my friend, Heinz Prechter, a charismatic force of nature who created from scratch a successful sun roof company and who owned a group of respected community newspapers serving the Downriver area, committed suicide earlier this year, after a long struggle with the disease.

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the disease.

Now there is some hope on the horizon. The
University of Michigan is launching the nation's
first comprehensive center devoted to treatment,
research and education in depression.
The new U.M Dopression Center will bring
together and expand the university's existing programs in patient care, laboratory and clinical
research, patient and family education and training for health care professionals and students.
The time is right to focus all the resources we
can on understanding and defenting this illness,
and the social stigma that it carries, so that we
can help the 18 million Americans who suffer
from depression every year," says Dr. John Greden, the center's executive director.
The center will work with depression in
patients of all ages, as well as with various

aspects of the disease; postpartum (after birth), bipolar (manic-depression) and treatment-resistant forms. Recent advances in medication and in talk therapy have made depression more treatable than in the past. But only 10 percent of all people with depression receive adequate treatment, according to Gredon.

The center will fecus on the following areas:

Laboratory research: Researchers at the center will explore the ways in which depression is caused by inherited genes, as well as the neuro-chemical signals within the brain.

Clinical research: Doctors at the center will test new medications and treatment methods and measure how patients do under various treatment strategies.

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Treatment: Patients at the center will be
treated by specialists in many fields, often within
the same visit, using various approaches tailored
to their individual diagnosis.

Early diagnosis: A big problem in treating

Anybody who has experienced the agony of a friend or relative with depression will be given new hope by the new Depression Center.

depressive illness is the difficulty of early diagnosis. Free depression screenings for the community will be available through the center beginning next year.

■ Education: Both doctors and other health professionals will be exposed to diagnostic and treatment strategies. Equally important, workshops for patients and families will be offered beginning next February.

Anybody who has experienced the agony of a friend or relative with depression will be given new hope by the new depression center. In recent years, considerable advances in diagnosis and treatment have taken place, together with improved patient and family education.

With progress taking place on so many fronts, now is a perfect time to bring them all together.

For information and to register to participate in depression workshops at the center, call (734) 764-0267.

Phil Power is chairman of HomeTown Com-munications Network Inc., the company that owns this newspaper. He welcomes your com-ments, either by voice mail at (734) 953-2047, Ext. 1880, or by small at ppower@ homecomm.net



## Cybercourt proposal on track for fall approval

By the end of this year, Michigan lawmakers may well formulate an entirely new court, one unlike anything in operation anywhere in the

unlike anything in operation anywhere in the country.
It's known as "Cybercourt." The idea, as put forward by Rep. Marc Shulman (R-West Bloomfield) and Gov. John Engler, would be to create an electronic, high-technology forum for resolving legal disputes between businesses.
The Cybercourt could be used by companies located anywhere in the country. Briefs and filings could be submitted to the court via the Internet. Hearings could be conducted by video conference.

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A key feature of the court would be its so-called
"rocket docket," a speedier schedule for hearing
the cases and reaching decisions. The court would
be for business disputes only. For example, cases
involving trade secrets, non-compete clauses and
confidentiality agreements are the types of cases
that could be heard in Cybercourt.

Disputes over software development, business
insurance and commercial banking could be
taken to the court. And the court could address
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taken to the court. And the court could address
disputes over commercial real estate or shareholder rights.

Specifically prohibited from being heard in
Cybercourt would be tort cases, malpractice
cases, employer' employee arguments, landlord/
tenant disputes and criminal matters.

Having already received the approval of the
House of Representatives, the bill to create the
court - H.B. 4140 - is expected to pass the Senate
by the end of the year, and the court could be in
operation next year.

If the point of creating such a court is lost on
many Mchigan residents, that's understandable.

It is not an easy concept to grasp.

When Engler unweiled the idea enriler this
year, he talked about making the state more technology-friendly, improving the state's reputation
among high-tech businesses and making Michigan a trend-setter in the New Economy.

Utimately, he explained, his hope was that the
creation of the court would spur high-technology
firms to move here.

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Engler and Shulman pointed to the success of Delaware at attracting businesses through the adoption of favorable corporate law and having a court set up specifically to deal with corporate

law. Delaware has been so successful at it that today 250,000 corporations are registered in Delaware. Companies registered in Delaware may be located elsewhere, but the spin-off has been a

located eisewhere, but the spin-oil has been a boon to that state's economy. By creating Cybercourt, Shulman and Engler are hoping to do for Michigan, as it seeks to attract high-teeh firms, what liberal corporate laws and the Court of Chancery have done for

attract high-tech firms, what liberal corporate laws and the Court of Chancery have done for Delaware.

If it seems strange that companies might pick a state in which to locate based on the availability of a court and their ability to get before a judge to resolve legal disputes, you have to keep in the mind several characteristics of the high-tech world today.

For one – as lawyers and law professors are quick to point out – intellectual property rights is an area of law that has not been well defined. Rules of intellectual property and copyright, devised in the past for print and patents, don't always work well when applied to intern publishing and software development.

Disputes unique to the high-tech world – such as the recent case against Napater – have to be concluded quickly. Entire markets come and go, open and close, in the course of a couple years, less time than it now takes most complex business litigation to wend its way through our present court system.

So a technology-savvy court, able to issue good, solid decisions on the complicated issues surrounding technology law, could be real benefit to entrepreneurs and fast-moving tech firms, in turn benefiting the state.

Lawnakers are still trying to work out details as to how, exactly, the judges for the court would be appointed to the position and how the judges, and court clerk would get paid.

But overall the concept is sound. And it holds a great deal of potential for the state, even if the benefits aren't tangible or aren't always easy to spot.

Mike Malott reports on the local implica-tions of state and regional events. He can be reached by telephone at (810) 227-0171 or by e-mail at mmalott@homecomm.net

