

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

<b>MAURICE WALLACE,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>vs.</b>	)	<b>Case No. 11-CV-0131-MJR-SCW</b>
	)	
<b>YOLANDE JOHNSON,</b>	)	
<b>KENNETH BARTLEY, and</b>	)	
<b>JESSE HELD,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Defendants.</b>	)	

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

**REAGAN, District Judge:**

Plaintiff Maurice Wallace is an inmate in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections, housed at Tamms Correctional Center. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Wallace has filed suit against prison officials for violating his constitutional rights. Wallace alleges that the defendant officials retaliated against him for practicing Satmar Hasidic Judaism. More specifically, he alleges that he was refused adequate linens and clothing, and that records of his clothing requests were falsified.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b), Plaintiff Wallace is before the Court appealing: (1) Magistrate Judge Stephen C. Williams' September 27, 2012, Order temporarily staying discovery, pending Defendants filing a motion for summary judgment and filing a supplemental response to Wallace's motion for leave to amend the complaint; and (2) Judge Williams' October 3, 2012, ruling taking under advisement Wallace's motions for appointment of counsel (Doc. 137). Wallace's request for reconsideration was denied by Judge Williams (Doc. 136). Wallace now argues that it

is unfair to not appoint counsel, and to place his discovery disputes “on the back burner,” while allowing Defendants the opportunity to file a motion for summary judgment and to supplement their response to his motion to amend the complaint. Without completing discovery, Wallace contends he will be unable to oppose a motion for summary judgment.

The rulings at issue all concern non-dispositive matters. Therefore, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a), the magistrate judge’s disposition will be set aside only if it is “clearly erroneous or contrary to law.” *See also Hall v. Norfolk Southern Ry. Co.*, 469 F.3d 590, 595 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006). “[T]he district court can overturn the magistrate judge’s ruling only if the district court is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made.” *Weeks v. Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.*, 126 F.3d 926, 943 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir.1997).

The undersigned district judge does not perceive any prejudice to Plaintiff Wallace stemming from Magistrate Judge Williams’ rulings. Defendants did not have a copy of Wallace’s proposed amended complaint prior to the September 27, 2012, hearing before Judge Williams, so they were entitled to review that document and make a supplemental, informed response to Wallace’s motion to amend the complaint. If Judge Williams has both the fully briefed motion to amend the complaint, and Defendants’ motion for summary judgment, he will be able to more efficiently determine how to proceed relative to the complaint, as well as the pending discovery issues, and the appropriateness of appointing counsel. All of these issues are interdependent and Judge Williams’ plan promotes the efficient and fair resolution of Wallace’s motions.

For the reasons stated, Wallace's appeal of Judge Williams' rulings (which merely postponed ruling on Wallace's motion to amend and motion for counsel) (Doc. 137) is **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**DATED: November 2, 2012**

*s/ Michael J. Reagan*

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**MICHAEL J. REAGAN**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**