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More Wisconsin children finding permanent homes

Across Wisconsin – and especially in Milwaukee – adoptions of children with special needs have increased dramatically in the last year. Driven in part by requirements of the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) and in part by streamlined processes, the trend is welcome news for the courts.

In 1997, there were 611 special-needs adoptions in Wisconsin. In 2001, that number jumped to 730, and in the first nine months of 2002, there were 735. “Our goal this year was 1,000 adoptions, and it looks as if we’re on track,” said Dale Langer, the state’s adoption and consultation manager.

This fall, Langer said, the state Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) will put the finishing touches on a year-long project to develop a concurrent planning timeline that defines who takes care of what, and when. “The objective is to bring people in earlier in the process,” Langer said, “so that when we get to the TPR [termination of parental rights proceeding] we’re all set.” DHFS soon will begin meeting with judges, corporation counsels, district attorneys, guardians *ad litem*, child protective services specialists, and others across the state to explain the plan and ask for comment.

In spite of the improvement, much work remains. ASFA requires that 30 percent of all adoptions happen within

see **Adopt** on page 17

New deputy director and DCA appointed

Radloff named deputy director

Director of State Courts J. Denis Moran appointed the courts’ longtime fiscal officer, Pamela J. Radloff, as deputy director for management services effective October 14. Radloff had served as acting deputy since last March.

In her 10 years as fiscal officer, Radloff automated the court system’s accounting and financial reporting systems while managing fiscal, and more recently, payroll operations. Radloff has been involved in structuring the circuit court support and guardian *ad litem* payment programs, the interpreter services reimbursement program, and the court improvement program.

In her role as chair of the Web Site Oversight Committee, she participated in revamping the courts’ Web site and creating a plan to keep its many pages up-to-date. The Web site, which went live in March 1998, has become a key communications tool for the courts and receives about 37,000 hits per day. Radloff also worked to create CourtNet, the Intranet site that provides court employees with quick access to information on payroll and benefits, travel, and current events.

A certified public accountant, Radloff holds a master’s degree in accounting from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Prior to joining the courts, she worked for seven years in the Legislative Audit Bureau.

Brummond appointed to La Crosse DCA post

Director of State Courts J. Denis Moran appointed Deputy Director for Court Operations Patrick G. Brummond as District Seven court administrator effective December 2. Brummond will replace Steven R. Steadman, who stepped down in October to pursue an opportunity in Colorado (*see separate story, page 14*).

Brummond served as district court administrator in the Third Judicial District, based in Waukesha, prior to becoming Moran’s deputy four years ago. He will oversee the administration of the courts in western Wisconsin including Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties.

The director’s office plans to fill the remaining open district court administrator slot – in District Nine, headquartered in Wausau – by January 2003. “These positions are critical to the effective administration of the trial courts and must be filled,” Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson told justices, judges, clerks, and court staff in an October 3 memo. “This recruitment is possible because of cost saving measures taken in the director’s office. The decision to move forward with these recruitments is in keeping with continuing our commitment to the cost cutting measures in place since September 2001.” ■



Pamela J. Radloff

Effect of Capitol changes on courts is uncertain

by Sheryl Gervasi, legislative liaison

The November elections resulted in a Democratic governor for the first time in 16 years and a Republican Legislature.

Sen. Mary Panzer, R-West Bend, will be the Senate majority leader and Rep. John Gard, R-Peshtigo, will be the speaker of the Assembly when the 2004 Legislature convenes in January.

Sen. Alan Lasee, R-DePere, will be Senate president; Sen. Robert Welch, R-Redgranite, will be president *pro*

tem and Sen. Dave Zien, R-Eau Claire, will be assistant majority leader. In the Assembly, Rep. Steven M.

Foti, R-Oconomowoc, was re-elected as majority leader; Rep. Jean L. Hundertmark, R-Clintonville, was elected



Sen. Mary Panzer Rep. John Gard

see **Capitol** on page 2



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Fiedler, Lamelas tapped for Sentencing Commission

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has appointed Judge Patrick J. Fiedler, Dane County Circuit Court, and Judge Elsa C. Lamelas, Milwaukee County Circuit Court, to the newly created Wisconsin Sentencing Commission.

The Legislature created the 21-person Sentencing Commission (with 18 voting and three non-voting members) when it enacted the budget adjustment bill in late summer. The commission will perform a variety of duties, including monitoring and compiling data on sentencing practices in the state, adopting advisory sentencing guidelines for judges, and providing information to state government and the public regarding the sentencing guidelines and the costs of sentencing practices. It also will study whether race is a basis for imposing sentences.

The Criminal Penalties Study Committee (CPSC) designed the Sentencing Commission in 1999. The CPSC rewrote Wisconsin's criminal code to accommodate Truth-in-Sentencing and prepared temporary sentencing guidelines for judges (which will be in use from Feb. 1, 2003 until the commission develops other guidelines). Both Fiedler and Lamelas were members of the CPSC, and Lamelas served as chair of the Sentencing Guidelines Subcommittee.

Both judges have served on the bench for nine years. Prior to becoming a judge, Fiedler was secretary of the state Department of Corrections. Lamelas spent nine years as a prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office prior to taking the bench.

In his introduction to the CPSC final report, Reserve Judge Thomas H. Barland, who chaired the committee, explained the need for the Sentencing Commission:

"Judges are on the front lines of the criminal justice system every day, listening to victims and their families, defendants and their families, law enforcement, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and the public.... [W]ith no parole board [parole was eliminated under Truth-in-Sentencing] and no sentencing guidelines for judges, new determinate sentences might be disproportionate from one offender to the next, or one county to the next. Furthermore, it could be difficult to predict future prison and community corrections needs."

Other appointments to the Sentencing Commission will be made by various government entities including the State Public Defender's Office, the Attorney General's Office, and the Senate and Assembly. The governor will appoint seven of the voting members and also will designate the chair of the commission. ■

Capitol *continued from front page*

assistant majority leader; and Rep. Steven J. Freese, R-Dodgeville, will be speaker *pro tem*.

Standing and joint committee membership will be decided at a later date.

What this change will mean for the judicial branch is uncertain at this time. Given the \$3 billion budget deficit projection for the next biennium, it is clear that all state operations, including the courts, will be under the same scrutiny that they were last session when the deficit was less

and tobacco money was available to fill the gap temporarily.

Shared revenue is certain to be an issue and it is anticipated that court system funding could arise under that discussion. Milwaukee County Executive Scott Walker has offered a proportionate share of Milwaukee County's shared revenue in trade for a state takeover of the circuit courts. The Wisconsin Counties Association and some legislators have also expressed interest in this trade-off. ■

Monroe County receives \$500,000 to start drug court

Monroe County has received a half-million-dollar grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to implement an adult drug court in Sparta. Planners hope that the court will reduce recidivism, shrink the jail population, improve the self-sufficiency of the people it serves, and improve the community's quality of life.



Judge Michael J. McAlpine

Planning is currently underway for the court, which is expected to begin handling cases in spring 2003. Organizers are developing a database that will allow each team member to view and enter appropriate information. This will enable those involved in the process to stay connected with one another and monitor the services being provided to the approximately 100 non-violent drug abusers who are charged with both misdemeanors and felonies. They will be either post-adjudication or deferred prosecution cases and the offenders will be given intensive judicial supervision, sanctions and incentives, mandatory drug testing, and aftercare services.

Judge Michael J. McAlpine, who has been on the bench in Monroe County for 10 years, will oversee the drug court. Drug court surveys by various justice organizations have shown that close supervision and encouragement provided by the drug court judge, coupled with intensive treatment and rehabilitation services and ongoing monitoring are critical to the courts' success.

The Monroe County Drug Court will be Wisconsin's third drug treatment court; Dane County has had one for several years and La Crosse County began one in January. The La Crosse Drug Court, under the supervision of Judge John J. Perlich, is cur-

see **Drug Court** on page 16



Judge Patrick J. Fiedler



Judge Elsa C. Lamelas

Chief justice speaks of changing times, enduring values

In her annual State of the Judiciary address, Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson called upon the state's judges to work to maintain the core values of the courts in these tough times, and committed herself to doing the same. "I am counting on you," she said, "and you can count on me."



Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson

Abrahamson discussed the effect of the economy and changes in society on the work of the courts, and noted that 2003 marks the 150th anniversary of the Wisconsin Supreme Court (the state kept its territorial appellate court system for five years after statehood).

Abrahamson said that Wisconsin's 19th century boom in logging and milling filled court dockets with contract disputes and cases centering on damage to property. In the 20th century, the introduction of automobiles brought new cases involving personal injury and property damage. "What will the 21st century hold in store? What are the ethical and philosophical questions, the social and scientific issues that might confront us as a society and drive the

future work of the courts?" Abrahamson asked, noting that genetic engineering, cloning, and cyberterrorism might be just the start.

Abrahamson pointed out that the number of non-English speaking people in the courts has increased dramatically, reflecting Wisconsin's changing demographic, and also noted that more and more people are choosing to represent themselves in court rather than hire an attorney. "[J]ust as our caseload changes to reflect society's current issues, so must our way of doing business adapt to meet the needs of self-represented persons," she said.

She noted that the Supreme Court recently adopted a rule giving guidelines to the clerks of court for helping the many self-represented people who come to their

offices with questions. She also touched on several of the other initiatives that are underway in the court system, including a program to improve courthouse safety that recently won a national award and a program to train court interpreters.

"Over the last 150 years," she said, "much had changed. But the core values of the legal system remain the same. Our judicial system provided then, as it provides now, a forum for the resolution of disputes in a fair, efficient manner according to the laws of the state. Enduring values in changing times." ■



Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson addresses the state's judges at the annual Judicial Conference in Madison.

Clerks elect new officers

At their fall meeting in Eau Claire, the Clerks of Circuit Court Association elected new officers. They are as follows:

President **Diane Fremgen**, Winnebago County (replacing Judith Coleman, Dane County)

Vice President **Jeff Schmidt**, Ozaukee County (replacing Taraesa Wheary, Racine County)

Secretary **Jane Putsky**, Waushara County (replacing Sally Ayers, Vilas County)

Treasurer **Kristine Deiss**, Washington County (replacing Cindy Joosten, Wood County)

The meeting's educational component included a presentation from Reserve Judge Thomas H. Barland on Truth-in-Sentencing. Clerk of Circuit Court Nancy Robillard, Door County, said the session was very popular. "[It] was fantastic," she said. "I think we all learned a lot from him."

The conference also gave participants an opportunity to learn from one another. Clerk of Circuit Court Carolyn Evenson, Waukesha County, conducted a virtual tour of the

county's Family Court Self-Help Web site, which is designed to help *pro se* litigants navigate family court. The Web site was unveiled last spring and provides litigants with – among other things – forms they can download for free and a roster of local lawyers, searchable by area of practice. The lawyer list also gives fee structures and biographical information.

Clerk of Circuit Court Judy Coleman, Dane County, gave a presentation on the work of the Ad Hoc Collections Committee, which is looking for ways to improve the collection of fines and forfeitures. The committee's membership includes clerks from large, medium, and small counties and staff from the Office of Court Operations. The committee began its work in December 2001 and recently published a reference manual for clerks of court and their collections staff. Coleman distributed the new manual, called the *Court Collections Handbook*, at the conference. The committee anticipates meeting about every six months, Coleman said.

The clerks will meet next at the Clerk of Circuit Court Institute set for Feb. 20-21, 2003, in Madison. ■

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Does first-offense OWI have to be criminal?

by Carol Karsten

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

At a May 2001 presentation that I gave in La Crosse, a question arose about whether first-offense operating while intoxicated (OWI) in Wisconsin has to be criminal.

This fall, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Safety received a response from an assistant chief counsel at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration that indicates Wisconsin would not have to criminalize first offense OWI to be in compliance with the 0.08 requirements of federal law.

In part it states: Although Section 163 requires that the 0.08 BAC [blood-alcohol concentration] legal limit must be applied to a state's criminal code, it does not specify the penalties that must be imposed on offenders who violate

0.08 BAC *per se* laws. While Congress intended to encourage all states to enact and enforce effective 0.08 BAC laws, it also intended to provide states with sufficient flexibility to develop laws that suit their particular conditions.

Accordingly, if the same penalties that are currently imposed for Wisconsin's standard 0.10 BAC OWI offense were to be applied to a new 0.08 BAC offense, the agency expects that it would determine that the application of these penalties to the new offense would meet the requirements of Section 163 and the agency's implementing regulations. ■

Karsten is available to answer further questions at (608) 266-0550 or carol.karsten@dot.state.wi.us.

NEW FACES



Judge Michael J. Gableman

Gableman appointed in Burnett County

Judge Michael J. Gableman took the bench in Burnett County on September 3, replacing Judge James Taylor, who retired last spring after 12 years on the bench (see *The Third Branch, spring 2002*). Gableman will seek election to the post in April 2003.

Prior to being appointed to the Burnett County Circuit Court,

Gableman lived in Appleton and served briefly as an administrative law judge for the Department of Workforce Development. From 1999-2002, he was Ashland County's district attorney; prior to this, he was an assistant prosecutor in Marathon County for one year and in Langlade County for two years.

Gableman is a graduate of Ripon College and Hamline University School of Law.



Judge George L. Glonek

Glonek fills Douglas County judgeship

Judge George L. Glonek, who served as Douglas County's judicial court commissioner for five-and-a-half years, was appointed to the circuit court bench in mid October. Glonek replaces Judge Joseph McDonald, who died August 7 after a long illness (see *The Third Branch, summer 2002*).

Glonek will seek election to the post in April 2003.

Prior to being appointed as court commissioner, Glonek practiced for six years with Marcovich, Cochrane &

Milliken in Superior. Before that, he spent a year and a half following law school graduation as an associate attorney with Michael, Best & Friedrich in Milwaukee.

Glonek is a lifelong resident of Superior and earned his bachelor's and law degrees from Marquette University. He and his wife, Nicole, are expecting their fourth child in January. ■

Connecting at the College



Every August, Wisconsin's new judges (and some long-serving judges) gather for four days of learning the art and science of judging. The 2002 Judicial College, developed by the Office of Judicial Education, was held in Green Lake with a reception hosted by Chief Judge Gerald Ptocek, Racine County Circuit Court, at his parents' nearby home. Here, new Judge Faye M. Flancher, Racine County Circuit Court (left), and her Racine County colleague, Judge Allan "Pat" Torhorst (far right), talk with Judges Dennis P. Moroney, Milwaukee County Circuit Court, and Barbara A. Kluka, Kenosha County Circuit Court.

RETIREMENTS

Wisconsin bids farewell to four clerks of circuit court

Four clerks of circuit court will retire in the next few months, taking a wealth of experience and institutional memory with them. Voters in Clark, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Vilas counties elected their replacements on November 5.

Sally Ayers

Vilas County

Sally Ayers became clerk for the Vilas County Circuit Court in January 1981 after serving as deputy clerk for five years. Her last day on the job will be December 31.

Replacing her is Jean Numrich, who has served as Ayers' chief deputy clerk for about 10 years and has worked in the office for 26 years. Numrich ran unopposed on the Republican ticket.

Prior to joining the court system, Ayers did secretarial and accounting work at a hospital, a construction firm, and a local bank.

One of Ayers's earliest challenges on the job was adapting to the changes ushered in by the 1978 court reorganization that eliminated the county courts and created the Court of Appeals. The advent of court automation fundamentally changed the work of clerks' offices, bringing technological solutions to records management problems and requiring new skills of personnel.

"Along with the challenges come the rewards of seeing the court system improve, seeing the CCAP [Consolidated Court Automation Programs] system develop and reaping the benefits of this system, improved collections and means of collecting, and meeting and working with many wonderful people," Ayers said.

In retirement, she hopes to spend more time with her family, especially the grandchildren, to travel and camp with her husband, Jim, to play more golf, ride her snowmobile, cross-country ski, and do more volunteer work in the community. "I will enjoy," she said, "having the opportunity to do each day whatever suits me."

Steven W. Hemersbach

Clark County Circuit Court

Steven W. Hemersbach is retiring after 26 years as Clark County's clerk of circuit court. His last day on the job will be Jan. 3, 2003.

Replacing him is Gail Walker, a lifelong resident of Clark County who has been a legal secretary in the Clark County District Attorney's Office for more than 15 years. Walker won the Democratic primary and did not face an opponent in the general election. Prior to joining the courts, she worked in banking for 10 years. Walker was also the secretary for the Neillsville Gun Club for more than 15 years.

Hemersbach, who grew up on a farm in central Clark County, lost in his first try for the clerkship when he took on a longtime incumbent. He then spent two years on the staff of the Assembly Chief Clerk's Office in Madison before returning to Neillsville and winning the seat.

When he became clerk, Hemersbach recalled, the office had one electric typewriter and one adding machine with a handle to pull. He has appreciated the enormous difference

that court automation has made but stays focused on the human side of the job. "You have to have a sense of empathy," he said, "and you have to take the time to be of service to people. I have always appreciated the opportunity to help a litigant and to be a calm and neutral voice of reason."

In retirement, Hemersbach hopes to travel to New England, one of his favorite places, and work with friends who restore antique furniture. He also wants to build a carriage house, for which he has been collecting timber and a stone wall, and to "plant flowers as far as the eye can see." He intends to learn the violin and donate his time and expertise to Habitat for Humanity and the Innocence Project.

Carol Marx

Fond du Lac County

Carol Marx became the clerk of circuit court for Fond du Lac County in 1999 after 25 years in the office. Prior to her election as clerk, she worked in small claims, handled accounting, and served as chief deputy clerk. Her last day in the office will be Jan. 3, 2003.

Replacing Marx is Mary Karst, who has worked in the office for 26 years handling mainly small claims and civil matters. Karst ran in the Republican primary against another employee of the clerk's office but did not have an opponent in the general election.

Marx said the biggest challenges in the job have been personnel issues and tracking numerous changes in the law. But most days, the job has been fulfilling. "I have always felt it a privilege to work for Fond du Lac County and especially as the clerk of courts," she said.

Marx's immediate plans for retirement include "just enjoy[ing] the time off." She looks forward to traveling with her husband, taking piano lessons, and exploring some of Wisconsin's many bike trails.

Dick Thieme

Dodge County

Dick Thieme became Dodge County's clerk of circuit court in January 1993. Prior to his election as clerk, Thieme worked for the Dodge County Sheriff's Department for more than 22 years. His last day on the job will be Jan. 3, 2003.

Replacing Thieme is Lynn Hron, who won the Republican primary and did not face a challenger in the general election. Hron has been employed in the office for the past 21 years, most recently as a deputy clerk.

Thieme said one of the more interesting challenges of the job was managing the move to the new Dodge County Justice Facility in December 2000. "Nobody got lost and the courts had minimal interruption," he said. Thieme said the people have made the job especially fulfilling. "Working with the courthouse staff and meeting thousands of jurors helped make the position very interesting and rewarding," he said.

In retirement, Thieme plans to take a family trip to Glacier National Park, plant a vegetable garden again, visit the other 71 courthouses in Wisconsin, "and take time to visit friends and laugh often."

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2002**RETIREMENTS** *continued***Danner leaves OLR after 15 years**

Jeananne Danner, the Milwaukee-based deputy director of the Office of Lawyer Regulation (OLR), retired effective September 30. Timothy J. Pierce, who worked for the OLR as an investigator from 1997 until early in 2002, replaces Danner.

Danner joined the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility (BAPR) in 1987 as deputy administrator - a position that translated into deputy director when the Supreme Court revamped the lawyer regulation system and turned BAPR into the OLR.

Pierce is a 1992 graduate of the UW Law School who began his career in law as an assistant state public defender in Racine. After spending four years in that position, he joined the OLR. When Pierce resigned from the OLR early this year, he joined a law firm in New York City. He returned to Wisconsin to take the deputy director position.



Judge James C. Eaton

Eaton to retire in January

Judge James C. Eaton, who has served on the bench in Barron County since 1980, has announced that he will retire effective Jan. 20, 2003. Because Eaton's term runs through August 2004, the governor will appoint a replacement.

In his years on the bench, Eaton earned a reputation as a no-nonsense judge who was always thoroughly prepared and expected the same from the lawyers who appeared before him. In 1996, the American Board of Trial Advocates, a group of lawyers who represent both plaintiffs and defendants in civil actions, named him Trial Judge of the Year.

He also has served more than 30 years in the military and is presently a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve.

Eaton's sentences in criminal cases have occasionally made headlines across the state. In 2000, in sentencing a 19-year-old man who stole money from his grandparents, Eaton offered the young man a chance to cut 30 days from his jail term by reading Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize-winning play *Our Town* and writing a report on it. "The play sends a universal message that has stood the test of time, that life is a gift," Eaton said at the time. "Looking over the history of the young man's life, it appears he has just been careening through life from one bit of witlessness to another. And it seems he's never stopped to think about the precious commodity that he's wasting - his time on earth."

Eaton suffered a heart attack last spring and was off the bench for several weeks recuperating from bypass surgery. An avid weightlifter and runner, he recovered well and returned full-time to the bench.

Isaacson moves back to DFI

Human Resources Officer Lee Isaacson, with the Wisconsin court system for about 18 months, has returned to his previous post as human resources director with the Department of Financial Institutions.

Isaacson spent much of his career in the executive branch before joining the Director of State Courts Office. "I enjoy agency work," he said. "That's where I'm most comfortable."

Recruitment for the position closed in mid-October; a new human resources officer is expected to be on board by Jan. 1, 2003.

Supreme Court marshal planning busy retirement

Supreme Court Marshal James L. Jerney, who for nearly 11 years has provided the Supreme Court's opening line

see **Retirements** on page 14

Awards and honors**Nehemiah Project presents civil rights award to judge, district attorney**

Judge Maxine A. White and Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann received the Civil Rights Award from The Nehemiah Project of Milwaukee on November 13 at a ceremony at the Italian Community Center.

The Rev. Ed Ruen, executive director of the Nehemiah Project, said White and McCann were honored for distinguishing themselves in promoting racial justice and contributing to interracial harmony in the community.



Judge Maxine A. White

Polish-American judges receive awards

Polish heritage groups honored Chief Judge Michael J. Skwierawski and Judge Daniel L. Konkol, both Milwaukee County Circuit Court, with separate awards in October.

Skwierawski was named Polish-American of the Year by the Milwaukee Society of the Polish National Alliance at the group's annual Pulaski Day banquet on October 11. Judge Francis T. Wasielewski, Milwaukee County Circuit Court, acted as master of ceremonies and Skwierawski's daughter, Audrey, an assistant district attorney in Milwaukee



Chief Judge Michael J. Skwierawski

County, spoke at the dinner.

Skwierawski's grandparents on both sides were

see **Awards** on page 10

THE NATION CONNECTS TO WISCONSIN

Innocence conference will produce action plan for Wisconsin

Atty. Peter Neufeld, who helped to found the original Innocence Project at New York's Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in 1992, describes his work thus: "We started out with a very simple goal, and that is to walk innocent people out of prison. And what it has evolved into is nothing less than a new civil rights movement in this country." Powering the movement are an estimated three dozen innocence projects that have sprung up around the nation in the last decade, providing representation and investigative help to inmates maintaining their innocence.



Prof. Keith Findley



Dane County District Atty. Brian Blanchard

The University of Wisconsin Law School is one of a handful of law schools around the nation that have built innocence projects into the curriculum. The Wisconsin Innocence Project began in 1998 at the school's Frank J. Remington Law Center and enrolls about 20 students each semester; the students have 20 to 30 cases – mostly from Wisconsin – open at any given time.

This winter, a founder of the Wisconsin Innocence Project, UW Law School Prof. Keith Findley, will lend his expertise to a new effort, one that might help put him out of business. He has been selected to join a team that will develop an action plan for preventing wrongful convictions in Wisconsin, one of 11 states nationwide that has expressed interest in targeting this issue. Other team members are: Dane County District Atty. Brian Blanchard; Portage County Circuit Court Judge Frederic W. Fleishauer; Madison Police

Department Captain Cheri Maples; and Senator Gary George, D-Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin team will assemble in Alexandria, VA, in January 2003 for *A National Conference on Preventing the Conviction of Innocent Persons* along with teams from Arizona; San Diego County; Colorado; Georgia; Massachusetts; Minnesota; North Carolina; Oregon; Travis County, Texas; and Seattle. Participants will consider causes of wrongful convictions and evaluate a number of targeted responses such as increased training and resources for law enforcement, prosecution and indigent defense; eyewitness identification procedures; videotaping of confessions; crime lab changes; and innocence review commissions. Each team is expected to leave the conference with an action plan tailored to the state's individual needs, circumstances, and political realities.

The American Judicature Society is organizing the conference with funding from the Open Society Institute.

Judge shares legal expertise with nursing profession

Like many of her colleagues, Judge Jean W. DiMotto brings to her work all the lessons and experiences she has taken from other jobs. Patience, compassion, the ability to listen and question, to be objective, and to communicate effectively all join her in the courtroom, products of her years as a nurse, a teacher, and a mother.

What may separate DiMotto from other judges is her continuing commitment to her former professions. She speaks to nurses and nursing faculty around the country, sharing her wisdom on the courts and the law with groups that range in size from 30 to 600 people.

When she talks to faculty, DiMotto connects with the audience by drawing upon her eight years on the faculty at the Marquette University College of Nursing. She said that nursing educators are often very concerned about litigious students and need plain-English information on court procedure.

In meeting with practicing nurses, DiMotto explains how
see Nation on page 15



Judge Jean W. DiMotto

THE WORLD CONNECTS TO WISCONSIN

DCA working in West Bank

District Court Administrator Kerry Connelly, District Two, left Wisconsin for the Middle East on October 25 to assist with the modernization of the Palestinian justice system by working in pilot courts in Ramallah, Jenin, and Gaza City.

The Palestinian project focuses on improving public service, developing the policy framework for judicial reform, improving legal education and expanding the use of alternative dispute resolution. The project has included developing operations manuals, benchbooks, standardized

forms, and uniform registers and indices to ensure efficient and uniform practices.

Connelly expected his work to focus on training staff in the model courts on a new automated case management system. He was told that his stay could last as long as three weeks. ■



District Court Administrator Kerry Connelly

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PEOPLE

Judge **Christopher R. Foley**, presiding judge in Milwaukee County Children's Court, made an urgent appeal to pastors in churches serving large numbers of African-



Judge Christopher R. Foley



Judge Edward Zappen Jr.

Americans to start devoting more sermons to the crisis represented by the increasing number of black children in foster care. Foley, the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* reported, held a meeting with pastors to speak with them about helping to recruit African-American families to open their homes to children in foster care. He also wants to encourage high-profile figures such as Milwaukee Catholic Archbishop Timothy Dolan, Milwaukee Brewers President Ulice Payne Jr., and Milwaukee Bucks star Ray Allen to be spokesmen for the cause. "If the children don't get family, love, nurturing, support, guidance, and discipline, then they are going to engage in delinquent behavior and end up in

prisons," Foley said.

"Dismissed: Time runs out in bigamy case" headlined a story in the November 12 edition of the *Wisconsin Rapids*

Daily Tribune. Judge **Edward Zappen Jr.** dismissed a bigamy charge against **Howard N. Boss**, whom the newspaper called the first person ever to be charged with bigamy in Wood County. Zappen made the ruling after determining that the six-year statute of limitations on the crime had expired. While the district attorney argued that the statute does not run as long as there is an ongoing offense (Boss is believed to be married to both women still, although both have divorce petitions pending), Zappen agreed with Boss's counsel, who argued that the statute began to run on the date of the second marriage contract.

Under a new program in Waukesha County, more than 200 teen offenders a year will meet face-to-face with their victims or attend a victim impact panel, the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* reported. The program will require every juvenile delinquent to either meet directly with his/her victim or hear from other victims at an impact panel. "We're opening the floodgates," said Wisconsin Correctional Services Program Director **Holly Patzer**, who will arrange the conferences. Judge **Ralph M. Ramirez**, who presides in juvenile court, said he



Judge Ralph M. Ramirez

hopes the program will build empathy for the victims and a sense of personal responsibility in the offenders. Ramirez said that when teens admit their crimes to their victims, he wants them to feel nervous, uncomfortable, and ashamed.

see **People** on page 9

LEADERSHIP

Video guides small-claims litigants

The Milwaukee County Circuit Court, with its 47 judges and 20 full-time court commissioners, processes about 150,000 cases each year. More than 37,000 of those cases are small claims matters – mostly handled by litigants without lawyers.

The numbers seemed stacked against the Clerk of Circuit Courts Office, which wanted to provide better customer service without adding staff. Then Chief Deputy Clerk Jon W. Sanfilippo had an idea: develop a short, plain-English videotape that explains the process and shows the various courthouse locations that a small claims litigant might expect to visit. Through the use of visuals, the video could provide more information than either a staff member or a brochure might convey.

To move the project off paper, Sanfilippo contacted the College of Communication and the Law School at Marquette University and found that both were interested in participating. Broadcast experts came in for meetings with office staff, a budget was created, and a grant was secured from the Milwaukee Bar Foundation.

The Marquette crew staged five shoots at the courthouse

and many members of the court staff volunteered to participate. After months of work, a high-quality 10-minute videotape – *Small Claims Procedures for the Pro Se Litigant* – was completed.

The video is shown in the Legal Research Center at the Milwaukee County Courthouse and is available at the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Legal Aid Society, and public libraries throughout the county.

The county is sold on the value of the videotape. Clerk of Circuit Court John Barrett said that front-counter staff is asked fewer questions and that the questions asked reflect a better understanding of the process. In addition, the litigants who have viewed the video, Barrett said, seem to have a better understanding of the various outcomes they might expect in small claims court. ■

Sanfilippo may be reached at (414) 278-5044.



Chief Deputy Clerk
Jon W. Sanfilippo

PEOPLE *continued from page 8*

"Those are good things," said Ramirez. "Those are the things that will keep them from re-offending."

When Rep. **Samantha Starzyk**, R-Powers Lake, participated in the Judicial Ride-Along Program with Judge **Barbara A. Kluka** in Kenosha County Circuit Court, she got more than just a bird's eye view of the court system. Starzyk, who spent a half-day on the bench next to Kluka to learn more about the operation of the courts in the district, caught the eye of Atty. **Chad G. Kerkman**, who was handling some matters involving juvenile offenders in Kluka's

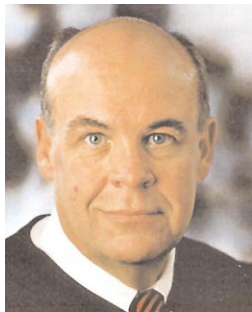


Judge Louis B. Butler Jr.

court. After the "ride," Kerkman called Starzyk, whom he had met briefly at a softball tournament in 2000, and invited her to lunch. The couple will marry this month in Hawaii. The *Kenosha News* reported on the match, focusing on the Republican-marries-Democrat angle.

In a separate story, the *Kenosha News* featured Kerkman's unusual law practice. In a twist on the father-son routine, Kerkman has a partnership with his mother, **Mary J. Kerkman**, who went back to school and, at age 50, joined her son's practice. Mary Kerkman had been a dairy farmer until the experience of being involved in a lawsuit convinced her to go to law school.

"Tribal police, FBI walk delicate line" headlined a story in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* in October about the relationship between the Menominee Tribal Police and the feds. The Menominee is the only tribe in Wisconsin that handles misdemeanors in tribal court and sends felonies to federal court. While the arrangement means valuable FBI assistance for the Tribal Police, it also means some cases fall through the cracks. Menominee Tribal Court Chief Justice **Joseph Martin** expressed concern in the article that some drunk driving, drug dealing, and domestic violence cases are not being handled effectively. "There are things up here that are disorderly conduct, where anywhere else it would be felonious assault," Martin said. He said the new federal court in



Judge Patrick M. Brady

Green Bay presents an opportunity to address these anomalies closer to home.

Judge **Louis B. Butler Jr.**, elected to the Milwaukee County Circuit Court last spring, recently accepted an appointment to the Wisconsin Criminal Benchbook Committee, which edits the desktop reference guide for judges.

Assistant District Atty. **Derek C. Mosley**, Milwaukee County, was selected to replace Butler on the Milwaukee Municipal Court. The

Milwaukee Common Council chose Mosley over several other candidates on an 11-5 vote, the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* reported. Prior to taking the bench, Mosley was a member of the Community Prosecution Unit, where he partnered with law enforcement, public and private agencies, and the community in order to proactively fight crime and help solve quality-of-life crime problems. He also recently served as a member of a 10-person committee that studied issues related to public trust and confidence in the justice system.

"Skip court, forfeit bond, judges say" was the headline in the *Wausau Daily Herald* when Marathon County's judges announced that they would get tougher with defendants who miss court appearances or otherwise violate the conditions of their bond. The story, which also ran in the *Marshfield News-Herald*, said a new computer records system in the district attorney's office revealed that missed appearances have become much more prevalent. Now, rather than issue warrants, reschedule hearings, and set a new bond, the judges are holding forfeiture hearings right away. Circuit Court Judges **Gregory E. Grau** and **Patrick M. Brady** have already started holding these hearings.

John Fiorenza, who served in Milwaukee County Circuit Court from 1966 to 1972, has been appointed as an outside investigator to review how the Milwaukee Roman Catholic Archdiocese has handled sexual abuse cases. The *Green Bay Press-Gazette* reported that Fiorenza would review cases that prosecutors have returned to the archdiocese.

When new wooden benches arrived in Judge **Robert P. VanDeHey's** Grant County courtroom to replace the grouping of mismatched chairs in the gallery, it was immediately clear that something was not right. The *Grant County Herald Independent* reported that they were the wrong color, had bubbles in the varnish, uneven ends, and mismatched seams. The judge, a woodworker in his own right (he built an oak podium for the courtroom), brought the contractor back to fix the problems with help from two jail inmates on work release. The Grant County Board had contracted for the furniture, at a cost of \$3,500, to provide adequate seating for people called for jury service.

The Post-Crescent (Appleton) reported in September on Calumet County's first try at videoconferencing a court appearance. A prisoner at Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution in Sheboygan County appeared via videoconference in a courtroom in Chilton seeking sentencing relief on a drug conviction. "The setup worked flawlessly," Circuit Judge **Donald A. Poppy** said. "It was installed one day and we were using it two days later. It allows us to hook up with prisons and mental hospitals and with anyone else who has videoconferencing equipment, not just here, but anywhere in the country."

Milwaukee County Sheriff **David Clarke** asked courthouse security screeners to use common sense in determin-



Judge Robert P. VanDeHey



Judge Donald A. Poppy



Judge Jeffrey A. Wagner

PPAC tracks significant increase in courthouse security initiatives

by Dan Wassink, senior policy analyst

If you entered most courthouses in the state, walked around, talked to staff, and observed operations, you would likely discover a security initiative that didn't exist at the start of the year. That's one of the findings of the latest court security and facilities survey conducted semi-annually by the Planning and Policy Advisory Committee (PPAC).

Approximately 60 percent of counties responding to the latest survey reported that a new security measure(s) or training had been implemented during the first six months of 2002. Some of those initiatives may have been planned for years; others may be due to the heightened focus on security matters in general since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Many are likely the outgrowth of the Wisconsin Courthouse Security Training Program that wrapped up this year after presenting training sessions in each of the state's 10 judicial administrative districts. Funded by Wisconsin's Office of Justice Assistance, the program was a partnership among the courts, the Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association, Fox Valley Technical

College, and the U.S. Marshal Service of Western Wisconsin.

Some of the courthouse security initiatives begun in the first half of 2002 include:

- Videoconferencing in the courtroom
- Security needs assessments/surveys conducted by county courthouse security committees
- Training for officers responding to violent incidents
- Measures to control public access to courthouses via access card readers or limiting the general public to one entrance
- Security training for all courthouse staff as a follow-up to the statewide training program
- Removal of office titles from the parking spots of family court commissioners
- Security wands for screening individuals at all jury trials
- Comprehensive courthouse emergency plans
- Revised security incident reporting policy (one county)
- Silent alarm systems
- Modified procedures for restraint of

defendants in felony cases

- Metal detectors and X-ray screening machines

The two most recent PPAC court security and facilities surveys also revealed that seven counties have completed construction or major renovation of their courthouses within the past year. Twelve other counties are planning to begin courthouse construction or major renovations before the end of 2002.

Counties also use the semi-annual survey to report various types of security incidents that have occurred at their courthouses. Most of the incidents during the first six months of this year were relatively minor in nature. The exception was Milwaukee County, where a sheriff's deputy killed a defendant who had grabbed another deputy's gun and charged into the jury box. Milwaukee County also continues to report several hundred arrests each year in its courthouse and other justice facilities, as well as thousands of recovered contraband items detected by screening devices at the courthouse entrance. ■

Awards *continued from page 6*

Polish immigrants. Skwierawski was born in Milwaukee and remained there until he moved to the East Coast to go to law school at Georgetown. He returned to Milwaukee after graduation and practiced law for 11 years before becoming a judge in 1978. The Supreme Court appointed him chief judge for District One, which encompasses Milwaukee County, in 1998.

On October 20, Konkol received the Polish-American Heritage Appreciation Award from the Woodrow Wilson Post #11 of the Polish Legion of American Veterans. The award was given at a dinner presentation in Milwaukee.

Konkol became a judge 10 years ago after serving for seven years as an assistant family court commissioner in Milwaukee. Prior to this, he spent eight years as an assistant district attorney in Racine County.

Latino association honors court commissioner

The Latino Peace Officers Association Wisconsin Chapter named Assistant Family Court Commissioner Ana Berrios, Milwaukee County, 2002 Latina of the Year. An award presentation was made August 14 at the Hispanic Chamber of

Commerce of Wisconsin's monthly luncheon meeting in Milwaukee. "Ana's commitment to the Latina youth in the community helped her gain the upper hand in the selection process," said association President David A. Murguia.



Judge Daniel L. Konkol

Justice on Wheels selected as national model

The American Bar Association has chosen Wisconsin's Justice on Wheels program as one of four initiatives from around the country to be highlighted in a chapter called "Taking Legal Education to the People" in a 2003 publication, *Community Legal Education Guidebook*.

Justice on Wheels gives people around the state an opportunity to see an oral argument of the Wisconsin Supreme Court by bringing the Court to various county courthouses. Since 1993, the program has brought the Court to Green Bay, Eau Claire, Wausau, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Superior, Janesville, Kenosha, Baraboo, Rhineland, Juneau, and Appleton. A total of more than 6,800 people have participated. ■

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Interpreter orientation sessions are a success

Recently in La Crosse, Judge John J. Perlich indefinitely delayed a preliminary hearing in a drug smuggling case. The reason? Failure to communicate. The native tongue of the two defendants, one from Milwaukee and the other from Minneapolis, is Swahili. A national translating service that was linked via telephone to the courtroom had trouble interpreting even the oath used to swear in witnesses. Perlich soon called an end to the hearing, vowing to postpone it until a live court interpreter for Swahili could be brought to court.

Situations like this are increasingly common and the influx into the trial courts of people who do not speak fluent English is one of the more urgent problems facing the justice system. Census

figures show that Wisconsin's Asian and Hispanic populations doubled between 1990 and 2000, and other immigrant populations continue to grow at a rapid rate.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court Judge Elsa C. Lamelas, who served as chair of the Committee to Improve Interpreting and Translation in the Wisconsin Courts, recently told the Supreme Court that she has had to find interpreters for proceedings in her courtroom who can speak not only Spanish and Hmong, but also Russian, Laotian, Vietnamese, Punjabi, Hindi, Arabic, Somali, Polish, and more.

The effort by the Director of State Courts Office to address this issue has produced a successful series of two-day interpreter orientations this fall. The programs, offered around the state for court interpreters and people interested in learning about becoming court interpreters, feature local guest lecturers including judges, court commissioners, assistant state public defenders, clerks of circuit courts, and district court administrators. The program is funded with a federal grant through the Department of Workforce Development Office of Refugee Services.

Marcia Vandercook of the Office of Court Operations is organizing the training program and said the quality of the consultants, the local speakers, and small group leaders has been remark-

able. Participants also have been pleased with the written information available through the workshops, including a binder of interpreting advice, practice materials, and legal background information. "Two participants have gotten so much out of the program they have paid to attend twice," Vandercook said.

The orientations emphasize the new Wisconsin Code of Ethics for Court Interpreters. The code mandates that an interpreter serve the court as a neutral language expert without other involvement in the case and requires interpreters to provide an accurate rendition of everything said in court without omissions, additions, or explanations.

Participants also learn protocols for proper interpreting; court terminology; procedures in criminal and civil cases; and how to meet the business needs of the court. Four hours is spent in small groups practicing basic interpreting skills.

Alee Robbins, a certified Spanish interpreter from Oregon, and Kazoua Yang, a certified Hmong interpreter from Minnesota, led the first orientation in Milwaukee where 19 Wisconsin interpreters were trained to lead small-group exercises and guide discussions of the code of ethics. "The program now has a core of local interpreters with strong skills who are willing to serve as interpreter trainers and mentors for other court interpreters," Vandercook said.

During fall, orientations were planned for Eau Claire, Wausau, Appleton, Madison, and Milwaukee, serving a total of 230 people. At press time, all but the Madison program had been presented and the make-up of the audiences was about half Spanish interpreters, 20 percent Hmong, and 9 percent American Sign Language. The rest spoke a variety of languages, including Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian, Albanian, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Somali, Arabic, Laotian, Vietnamese, Mandarin, and Cantonese. ■

The orientation to be held in Madison is full; however, a course description is available at

<http://www.courts.state.wi.us/circuit/CourtInterpreterOrientationTrainings.htm>. The grant is likely to be renewed for 2003 so that more orientations can be offered.

Contact Vandercook at (608) 267-7335 or e-mail her at

marcia.vandercook@courts.state.wi.us.

First District mentors judges on domestic violence issues

by Beth Bishop Perrigo, deputy district court administrator, District One

Across Wisconsin, courts and communities are working together on efforts to keep victims of domestic violence and sexual assault safe while holding perpetrators accountable. The First Judicial District, which encompasses Milwaukee County, recently launched a Judicial Mentoring Project to share the details of its successful initiative for addressing domestic violence with judges and court officials from around the state.

The project is a joint effort of the Judicial Oversight Initiative (JOI) – Milwaukee's program for combating domestic violence – and the Wisconsin Violence Against Women Office. The project is designed to provide judges and other elected officials with an opportunity to talk with peers, observe the court process, and review JOI results.

Attendees at the first session, which featured a two-day site visit, included: Chief Judge L. Edward Stengel, Sheboygan County Circuit Court; and Judges Dorothy L. Bain, Marathon County; Andrew P. Bissonnette, Dodge County; C. William Foust, Dane County; and Annette K. Ziegler, Washington County; and Clerk of Circuit Court Donna Seidel, Marathon County.

Milwaukee began the JOI in 1999 with a \$2 million grant through the Violence Against Women Act. It is one of three demonstration projects in the nation (the others are in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Boston). On September 30, 2002, the Milwaukee grant was refunded at \$3.6 million for an additional two years.

A key component of the JOI is providing additional judicial supervision of batterers. Milwaukee County has an intake court for JOI cases, three courts dedicated to domestic violence cases and the District Attorney's Office has bolstered its charging unit. At the same time, JOI's community partners have expanded victims' services and refined batterers' programs to meet the diverse

see **Mentors** on page 17



Ying Lee Xiong, a Hmong court interpreter in Wausau, leads a Hmong group in practice while Mike Moran, head of the Wausau office of the State Public Defender lectures on criminal law and terminology during an interpreter session.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE COURTS

Volunteer programs finding success, support

Several successful volunteer programs have made the headlines lately. The buzz is that volunteer programs are proving to be an effective and innovative way to stretch the resources of the courts and give citizens a voice in the system.

Milwaukee Teen Tribunal is launched

The City of Milwaukee began a teen court on November 7 in two local high schools. Initially, the program will operate as a pilot in Madison High School and John Burroughs Middle School. Teens who have committed offenses on school grounds or in surrounding neighborhoods will be recommended for the court either by the Milwaukee Municipal Court or the school system.

Unlike many teen courts, this one uses teens in all the roles, from judges to bailiffs to court clerks and attorneys. The first teens to operate the court went through a training program in October; offenders who participate will be required to serve in the court in the future. The teen judges sit in a panel of three and question the offender prior to determining consequences. They follow guidelines for imposing restorative sen-

tences, which are written into a contract that all involved must sign. The Social Development Commission (SDC), one of the partners in the program, will monitor each offender's fulfillment of his/her contract.

Planning for the project, called Teen Tribunal, began three years ago, and Milwaukee Municipal Judge James A. Gramling Jr. steered the effort. Gramling worked with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the SDC, the Milwaukee Police Department, and Milwaukee Public Schools to implement the new court.

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Successful mediation program recognized

The Mediation Center of Waukesha County, which uses trained volunteers to help local residents solve their disputes, was featured on the front page of the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* on October 14.

The center uses a team of 35 volunteer mediators – former school administrators, doctors, lawyers, teachers, social workers, and more – who conduct confidential mediations at the center's office and at other public buildings such as libraries.

The newspaper highlighted one difficult case involving Town of Mukwonago neighbors and a feud over a pot-bellied pig. "It escalated from there into every little petty thing you can imagine," the pigs' owner, Tracy Zettelmeier, told the newspaper.

Eventually, the neighbor sued Zettelmeier and sought a harassment injunction.

When the court commissioner ordered mediation, Zettelmeier thought it would never work. So she was surprised, she said, when in less than 90 minutes and with the help of two volunteer mediators, she and the neighbor were able to arrive at an agreement.

The *Journal Sentinel* reported that about 70 percent of the people who seek help from the center's volunteers walk out with an agreement. Center Director Cathy Warmington told the newspaper that the police have taken note of the success rate and are increasingly referring feuding neighbors to the center. ■

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ing when to order people to remove their shoes for inspection. Clarke's plea came after Judge **Jeffrey A. Wagner** was ordered to take his shoes off before being allowed to proceed to his chambers. "I mean, you've got to be kidding," Clarke said. For his part, Wagner reported that he responded to the order with full compliance and general good humor.

Town of Menasha Municipal Court Judge **Len Kachinsky**, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Reserves, was ordered to active duty for three weeks in September at the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate in Fort Gillem, GA. Kachinsky was assigned to work on legal issues related to Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom.

As a result of her election as first vice president of the National Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Justice **Shirley S. Abrahamson** will sit as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Center for State Courts.

The *Wausau Daily Herald* reported that Lincoln County received good news when the Lincoln County Board approved a remodeling and renovations project for their courthouse. The courtroom will move to the second floor at a cost of \$66,000 for the remodeling. Other renovations will be funded by a \$280,000 federal grant for which the county provides matching funds. Circuit Court Judge **Glenn Hartley** said he is looking forward to the renovations.

Chief Judge **Michael J. Skwierawski**, District One, was voted "Chief of the Chiefs" (aka chair of the Committee of Chief Judges) by his fellow chief judges.

Kevin W. Murphy, brother of District Court Administrator **Kathleen M. Murphy**, District Eight, was in Madison in late September to sign copies of his new book at University Bookstore. The book was the subject of a column in the *Wisconsin State Journal*. Kevin, who created and starred in the TV hit, *Mystery Science Theater 3000*, has just published *A Year at the Movies*, the true story of a year in which he saw a movie – "from the sublime to the unspeakable" – every day. The book has its own Web site: www.ayearatthemovies.com.

Racine County has a new Citizen's Jail Task Force that is seeking ways to improve the functioning of the system. Sheriff **William L. McReynolds** organized the panel, which brings people from different parts of the system together, opens communication, and lets them learn from each other, reported *The Journal Times*. Chief Judge **Gerald P. Ptacek** chairs the committee; he said there already has been progress in the form of a plan to reduce the amount of time that people stay in jail waiting for a hearing on the revocation of probation or parole.

Judge **Earl W. Schmidt**, Menominee-Shawano County Circuit Court, was presented a portrait of himself on behalf of the Shawano-Menominee County Bar Association when he retired in July, reported the *Shawano Leader*. The portrait will be displayed in the Branch I courtroom in the Shawano County Courthouse. Schmidt took the opportunity to share

some thoughts on being a judge. "The nicest thing we do as judges is to do adoptions," he said. Schmidt is proud that he was able to help pass legislation that makes adoption procedures easier.

The circuit court judges in Rock County have been busy with record pace mortgage foreclosures and are expecting more than 500 by the year's end.

Judge **James E. Welker** told the *Beloit Daily News* that it takes about a year to process a mortgage foreclosure from the first action to eviction. "The foreclosures come through on a regular basis," Welker said. "Usually there is no dispute and nobody shows up in court. Most of these cases are handled by Milwaukee law firms that have computers crank out the paperwork. Ninety-nine percent of the mortgage foreclosures go through that way." Welker and Judge **John W. Roethe** have required help from Judge **Daniel T. Dillon** to handle the workload. Roethe said he processes three to six foreclosures each day.

Racine County's judicial rotation – which involves, unlike in some other counties, a physical move for each judge – caught the eye of *The Journal Times* recently. "We do not have a central court office," said Chief Judge **Gerald P. Ptacek**. "Files are distributed where the courts are. If we didn't move judges, we would have to move files." The newspaper reported that the staff in each court stays put and is able to offer their experience to the new judge coming in. Judge **Faye M. Flancher** is the only judge not moving at this time. She was appointed in March to replace retired Judge **Dennis Flynn**. She will remain in family/probate court.

Recently retired Judge **Robert W. Radcliffe** was pictured in the *Banner Journal* (Black River Falls) recently when the Ho-Chunk Nation honored him for his 18 years on the bench in Jackson County. **Myrtle Long, Sid Lewis, Ian Littlejohn, and Stuart Taylor** presented Radcliffe with a blanket and other gifts from the nation on his last day on the bench.

Increased filing fees have been in the news. In Eau Claire County, Clerk of Circuit Court **Diana J. Miller** said court users have not been shy about complaining. "People are not pleased



Judge James E. Welker



Judge Glenn Hartley



Judge John W. Roethe



Sheriff William L. McReynolds



Judge Robert W. Radcliffe

RETIREMENTS *continued from page 6*

("Hear ye, hear ye, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin is now in session. Your silence is commanded"), monitored security for the Court, timed the oral arguments, distributed briefs, sharpened the justices' pencils, and much more, will retire Jan. 2, 2003.

Jerney, a lieutenant colonel, was newly retired from the U.S. Army in February 1992 when he took the marshal position. He bested a tough competitor for the position; the other



*Supreme Court Marshal
James L. Jerney*

finalist was his wife, Angi, who subsequently took a job with the state Department of Regulation and Licensing and is also retiring this winter.

During his years with the Court, Jerney faced a life-threatening battle with emphysema and was on an oxygen tank until receiving a lung transplant in July 1999. After the transplant, he developed a new taste for

chocolate, leading him to believe that the lung donor was a woman. Jerney has had an unusually trouble-free experience as a transplant recipient, which doctors attribute to his ability to follow exact orders – the result of a lifelong military career.

In retirement, the Jerneys hope to travel, work on projects around the house, and spend time with their daughters and granddaughters.

Judge Murphy to step down in July

Judge John B. Murphy, on the bench in Sheboygan County since 1990, will retire at the end of his term on July 31, 2003. Candidates seeking the post will run in the April 2003 election.

Murphy is a longtime member of the Records Management Committee, which recommends guidelines for the retention of court records and necessary changes to rules or statutes relating to records management. As chair of the Forms Subcommittee, Murphy oversaw the development of new forms, reviewed new and existing forms for their legal sufficiency, and helped to establish standards and guidelines for effective management of court records.

Murphy took the bench in 1990 as an appointee of then-Governor Tommy Thompson. He ran unopposed for election and reelection to the seat. In addition to handling his caseload and doing committee work, Murphy has been active in judicial education, both on the state and national level.

Before he went to law school, Murphy worked as a high school teacher for 11 years. He also spent three years in the U.S. Marine Corps.

In retirement, Murphy and his wife, Elizabeth, plan to travel and enjoy their cabin in Marinette County. He also intends to work as a reserve judge and a mediator and hopes to continue to be involved with the Forms Subcommittee.

Steadman heads west

District Court Administrator Steven R. Steadman, known for his dry wit and plain talk, left the courts – and Wisconsin – on October 18 for a consulting job with Policy Studies, Inc. in Denver. He will be working with court systems and other units of government around the nation to try to improve how they operate.

Director of State Courts J. Denis Moran appointed Deputy Director for Court Operations Patrick Brummond to fill the vacancy (*see separate story, front page*).

Steadman oversaw the administration of the District Seven courts for 23 years. The district counties in western Wisconsin include Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties.

"I greatly appreciated working with all of the judges and justices in our court system as well as the elected clerks and superb court staff," Steadman said. "I am particularly thankful for having the opportunity to work to improve jury service, the processing of child abuse and neglect cases, and efforts to improve courthouse safety and security."

Among his accomplishments is the La Crosse County Unified Family Court Project, which improved the way that the courts handle multiple cases involving one family. The project was piloted in 1998 as judges searched for better ways to serve troubled families and became permanent in May 2001. The key principle is that better outcomes can be achieved for children and families when one judge handles all of the cases involving an individual family. Agencies designing treatment and service plans for various family members are able to coordinate their efforts and the families participate in the process. Improved coordination and communication has been found to reduce the number and duration of out-of-home placements for children and to speed the placement of children in permanent homes.

Steadman also worked with John Voelker, executive assistant to the chief justice, to design and implement the Wisconsin Courthouse Security Program, a blueprint for increasing security awareness and encouraging procedural improvements in Wisconsin's courthouses. The program was awarded the 2002 Justice Achievement Award from the National Association for Court Management and was a regional semifinalist for the Council of State Governments' Innovations Award.

Supported by a \$167,000 grant from the Office of Justice Assistance in Madison, the program was the first of its kind in the nation when it debuted at Appleton's Fox Valley Technical College in September 2001. Together with law enforcement associations, Steadman and Voelker brought the program to each of the state's 10 judicial districts, teaching participants how to train court staff and emphasizing the importance of teamwork, involvement, and communication between the courts and the community. A training guide covering general security, staff and office security, contingency plans, controlling firearms, and security equipment was also developed. ■



*District Court Administrator
Steven R. Steadman*

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Nation *continued from page 7*

malpractice cases work and discusses recently decided appellate court cases. She shares knowledge gained from eight years of defending malpractice lawsuits and additional time spent as a member of the Medical Mediation Panels (by law, all medical malpractice claims in Wisconsin must go through mediation before they may proceed to court). Too few nurses working too many hours has left many with “a lot of fears about all that they’re delegating” to less-trained caregivers. In addition, she said, there is more critical care involved in nursing because patients wait longer to be seen – meaning they’re sicker when they do seek medical attention – and they’re sent home sooner (and therefore often sicker) than in years past.

In 2002 alone, DiMotto has spoken in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maine, Missouri, Texas, and Canada – not to mention Wisconsin. She makes her presentations on vacation time and does not expend any state dollars on the trips. The investment pays dividends, she said, in improved understanding of the courts and the law.

Voelker, Steadman highlight Wisconsin program at 9-11 summit

Court systems are facing unique security challenges in the aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. To assist courts in planning for future emergency situations, the New York State Unified Court System, along with the National Center for State Courts, the Center for Court Innovation, and Pace University’s Center for Judicial Studies and Center for Downtown New York hosted a *9-11 Summit* to bring together judicial leaders, court administrators, members of the bar, and representatives from the executive and legislative branches of government to help identify problems and solutions.

John Voelker, executive assistant to the chief justice, and Steven Steadman, District Seven’s former court administrator, took part in the three-day event held in New York City. Both participated on panels dealing with preparing for emergencies and safety issues, and highlighted Wisconsin’s Court Security Training Program which recently won the 2002 Justice Achievement Award from the National Association for Court Management. Summit organizers covered their travel expenses.

Below, from left, Michael McCann, chief of the Security and Safety Service for the United Nations; John Voelker, executive assistant to Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson; and Matthew O’Reilly, chief of public safety for the New York Unified Court System shared the dais during a panel discussion at the 9-11 Summit: Courts in the Aftermath of September 11th in New York City.



Voelker participated in sessions entitled “Safety and Security Policy Issues Facing Court Administrators” and “The Cost of Preparedness: Budget Issues and Funding Opportunities,” while Steadman participated in panel discussions on developing emergency preparedness plans.

Members from state, national, and specialty bars were present to discuss the challenges of meeting the legal needs of victims and their families after man-made or natural disasters.

McAlpine tapped for conference on families

Monroe County Circuit Court Judge Michael J. McAlpine was chosen as the judicial representative to attend a November 7-8 conference in Chicago, *Improving Outcomes for Children and Families*. McAlpine’s expenses were paid by the American Public Human Services Association; the Wisconsin Supreme Court is continuing its moratorium on reimbursement for out-of-state travel.

Butler speaks on judicial activism

Judge Louis B. Butler Jr., Milwaukee County Circuit Court, taught a course on judicial activism and a course on criminal procedure at a National Judicial College session in Atlanta in September. He had taught the same courses earlier in the year on the campus in Reno.

The class on judicial activism is relatively new, and focuses on history, judicial philosophy, and current events. Judges are encouraged to think about whether they consider themselves to be more activist or traditional in their approach to the issues that come to court, whether their actions accomplish the goals they intend, and whether the justice system actually provides justice.

Vergeront teaches at National Judicial College

Judge Margaret J. Vergeront, Court of Appeals, District IV, traveled to Reno in early October to participate in a panel discussion on interlocutory appeals at the American Bar Association’s conference for the Council of Appellate Lawyers.

The audience was about 120 appellate judges and lawyers who practice in state and federal courts around the nation. The experience convinced her, she said, that Wisconsin has an excellent system in place to handle these interim appeals. ■



Judge Margaret J. Vergeront

Volunteer *continued from page 12*

referred to Juvenile Court Intake, which calls upon Eau Claire's new Restorative Justice Program (RJP) for help. The program offers victim-offender conferencing – a facilitated, face-to-face dialogue – in selected juvenile cases (*see The Third Branch, summer 2002 for a full explanation of the initiative*). The staff meets separately with the boys to ensure that they are appropriate for the program. They also invite the parents to participate but, in this case, both sides decline. The RJP staff brings the boys to the office and facilitates a discussion in which the nine-year-old moves from extended silences to an eloquent apology. The program staff takes the two boys to dinner and they play together for an hour at a local McDonald's Playland. Follow-up is handled by an "accountability mentor," a trained volunteer who reinforces the nine-year-old's restorative efforts and ensures that the 11-year-old's needs have been met. Problem solved.

This case is one of 36 referred to the RJP since it began operation in August. It is typical in the sense that many of the cases involve light, petty, and pre-criminal offenses like bullying. "We're the first program that is working to intervene as early as possible, to plant a seed of accountability," said Program Director Loren Bennesch. Most of the program's cases are referrals from Juvenile Court Intake; however, the program is becoming a new option for bench orders, deferred agreements, and delinquency prevention efforts. While cases have involved a participant age range of eight-17, the average client is about 12.

The program received a grant in 2002 from the Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention Act funds. The Governor's Commission recently renewed the grant

Drug Court *continued from page 2*

rently handling about 15 cases. Milwaukee County has a drug court but its focus is on expediting the processing of drug cases rather than treating and monitoring selected offenders.

In January, the Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project at American

University's School of Public Affairs reported that 785 drug courts are operating around the nation and an additional 453 are being planned. ■

Teen court and small claims in Fond du Lac

Fond du Lac County has two programs that have been successful in reducing caseload and speeding disposition of cases. The Teen Court has handled more than 50 cases since it was started a little over a year ago. The court requires young offenders to admit the offense and be accompanied by a parent or guardian. A jury of their peers issues creative sentences that normally include a requirement that they perform jury duty in a future Teen Court proceeding.

Another program, Conflict Resolution, has been so successful for Fond du Lac County that the circuit court judges decided to make it mandatory for small claims cases. Currently the program has 19 volunteers that have mediated 2,526 cases and had a 76 percent success rate in 2001. Operated by the Fond du Lac Conflict Resolution Center, Inc., the program gives people with disputes involving less than \$5,000 the opportunity to work out their own agreements with the help of a trained volunteer mediator. If a resolution is not reached, the case is set for trial.

Green Bay Youth Court expands in county

When police in the Brown County communities of Ashwaubenon and De Pere wanted to refer kids to the Green Bay Youth Court, the Youth Court initially had to turn them down. The court's federal grant only funds services to kids in the City of Green Bay. But the enterprising volunteers who work

with the Youth Court wanted to meet the need so they took to the streets, selling 1,500 candy bars to raise money for a countywide program. Along with a \$1,000 grant from the Green Bay Rotary Foundation, the candy bar fund is now enabling the Youth Court to take referrals from all of Brown County.

To ensure the future financial stability of the expanded Youth Court, the court volunteers and police officers are speaking to community groups and business organizations. The court's mission – to serve kids between the ages of eight and 11 who are involved in petty offenses such as shoplifting – strikes a chord with the business community.

The Youth Court handled its first case in October 2000 and will process about 50 cases this year. It convenes one night per week in the Brown County Courthouse, although that may change to two nights given the expansion. Most nights, the hearing examiner (a group of about 15 volunteer attorneys handle this assignment on a rotation) hears two cases. The jury, comprised of volunteer fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth graders including former offenders, questions the offender and decides the sentence.

Most often, police refer kids to the Youth Court but sometimes referrals come directly from storeowners who have caught young shoplifters. The program staff screens the children and talks with the parents to make sure that participation in Youth Court is appropriate.

The Youth Court is an effort to reach kids who are too young for the Teen Court, which has operated in Brown County for four-and-a-half years, handling more than 1,100 cases. ■

Director returns to work

Director of State Courts J. Denis Moran has returned to work. Moran underwent two surgeries and was hospitalized several times – the combination of which required a lengthy recovery period.

He has served as the administrative head of the Wisconsin court system since 1978. ■

Fall
2002**PEOPLE** *continued from page 13*

to be here in the first place," she said. "They don't want to get a divorce. They're not happy about suing their neighbor. They're upset about the car accident that wasn't their fault. And then to come in and see that the filing fees have gone



Reserve Judge Thomas H. Barland

even higher than it was maybe the last time they were here, they're not happy campers." Those who cannot afford the higher filing fees can apply for waivers.

A malpractice trial in Green County ran for nearly seven weeks, costing the county about \$21,000. Clerk of Circuit Court **Carol Thompson** told the *Monroe Evening Times* that the case was the longest running and most expensive trial Green County has ever held. Thompson said that Reserve Judge **Thomas H. Barland** told her it was the longest trial he had presided over in his 30 years on the bench. Originally, the court was going to rent Monroe City Hall so other trials weren't delayed;

however, officials were able to move regular court to the downstairs courtroom and a basement conference room instead, helping to keep the trial under budget.

Bayfield County Clerk **Tom Gordon** stopped to pose for a picture with a crowd of 40 people whom he addressed outside the courthouse to dedicate a memorial plaque and tree for the late Judge **Thomas Tedlund Lindsey**, Bayfield County Circuit Court. The picture was featured in *The Daily Press* (Ashland).



Judge Moria Krueger

Twenty-five years ago, Judge **Moria Krueger**, Dane County Circuit Court, became the county's first woman judge. She ran against Judge **Archie Simonson** in a recall election that was sparked by Simonson's comments about a victim's manner of dress in a rape case. That assault took place in 1976 at Madison West High School in the same stairwell as a recent alleged sexual

see People on page 18

Adopt *continued from front page*

24 months of a child's removal from the home. Said Langer: "We're not even close."

Public-private partnership to build families through adoption

In a move that will expedite adoptions for more than 1,500 children in foster care, Milwaukee County Executive Scott Walker, Chief Judge Michael J. Skwierawski, the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors and the Helen Bader Foundation have developed a public-private partnership. "Building Families Through Adoption" will result in the construction of a new courtroom at the Milwaukee County Children's Court Center.

"Thanks to the generous gift of \$50,000 from the Helen Bader Foundation, we will be able to begin construction," Skwierawski said. "Having a courtroom dedicated to moving Milwaukee County children into permanent, adoptive homes will allow us to process these cases more quickly and move children out of the foster care system."

Plans are also in the early stages to develop a campaign to find adoptive homes for children who will not be adopted by their foster parents. ■

Mentors *continued from page 11*

needs of various racial and ethnic groups, as well as the elderly and people with disabilities. Suburban jurisdictions are now involved through participation in the advisory committee. ■

The "peer to peer" exchange is the first phase of the judicial education program to be offered by the Office of Justice Assistance/Violence Against Women Act (OJA/VAWA). Judicial education and programming are identified as priorities in the reauthorized Violence Against Women Act and OJA/VAWA is committed to sharing information and experiences whenever possible. It is anticipated that additional judicial mentoring opportunities will be offered in the next few months.

PAS *continued from page 12*

Bartholomay drew on her personal experience and teamed up with Court Commissioner Judith Stern to contact mothers, fathers, psychologists, counselors, and teachers to help design the components. Soon after PAS was started, Bartholomay began leading the classes herself.

Walworth County attributes the success of the PAS program to the dedication of Bartholomay. "We have found the most successful way to help children experiencing divorce," Stern said, "is to empower their parents."

For more information about PAS, contact Beth Smith at the Walworth County Clerk of Courts Office, (262) 741-4224.

Answers to Supreme Court history quiz on back page

- Justice Robert W. Hansen defeated Chief Justice George R. Currie in April 1967, making Hansen the first candidate to unseat a chief justice. Hansen, a native of Milwaukee, served on the Court until 1978.
- Justice Charles H. Crownhart, a native of River Falls who worked as Douglas County district attorney before joining the Court in 1922. He served until his death in 1930.
- There were three: Justice Samuel Crawford (who served 1853-55) was born in Ireland and emigrated at age 20; Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan (who served 1874-80) was born in Ireland and emigrated at age 20; and Chief Justice Aad J. Vinje (who served 1910-29) was born in Norway and emigrated at age 12.
- Twenty days. Justice Theodore G. Lewis served for just shy of three weeks in 1934, dying of pneumonia before ever hearing a case. Lewis was a native of McFarland.
- Chief Justice Edward T. Fairchild, who served on the Court from 1930-57. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1894 after studying the law but never received a law degree.
- Chief Justice Robert G. Siebecker, a Sauk County native, served from 1903-22.

OBITUARY

Ronni G. Jones
Office of Judicial Education

Ronni G. Jones, who had worked in the Office of Judicial Education since 1987, died November 7 after a brief battle with cancer. She was 61.

Most recently, Jones was editor of the Wisconsin Judicial Benchbooks, the five desktop procedural reference texts for judges. Until July 2001, she was also municipal judge education manager, but she stepped down from that part of the job in order to work half time.

A New York native, Jones went to college in Madison and then moved to the East Coast for four years before returning here with her husband, Judge P. Charles Jones, and adopting two daughters.

In 1983, she realized a lifelong dream by entering law school. She earned a law degree with high honors and received the Constitutional Law Prize from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1985. While still a law student, she developed the draft of Chapter 948 of the Wisconsin Statutes on Crimes Against Children and following graduation she served on the Legislative Reference Committee that drafted the legislation.

In 1999, following P. Charles Jones's retirement, the Joneses built their dream home in Spring Green. Ronni Jones had been looking forward to retiring completely in 2003 to travel, garden, read, and spend time with her husband, daughters, and infant granddaughter. ■

PEOPLE *continued from page 17*

assault that has been assigned to Krueger. "It's spooky," Krueger told *The Capital Times*. "It's just too coincidental."

Judge **Maxine A. White**, Milwaukee County Circuit Court, was an invited speaker at a September conference sponsored jointly by the American Muslim Alliance and the League of Women Voters in Appleton. The theme of the conference was civil liberties post-9/11. White spoke on racial profiling, reviewing the process embraced by the Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling, which she chaired. White suggested that Arab and Muslim Americans might adapt the task force approach in responding to the circumstances that they now encounter. Other speakers



Judge John J. DiMotto

included FBI Special Agent **David Mitchell**, who directs the Milwaukee office; Appleton Atty. **John Peterson**, who presented the views of the American Civil Liberties Union; **David Mussatt** of the Chicago Office of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; and **Agha Saeed**, Ph.D., of the University of California-Berkeley. White reported that Saeed, as keynote speaker, spoke very passionately about the increase in the level of disregard for Arab-American and Muslim rights since the 9/11 attacks.

Judge **John J. DiMotto**, Milwaukee County Circuit Court, was featured in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* recently for presiding in the felony division of Milwaukee County since August 1999. "I can tell you this: While this calendar can be very draining emotionally, a judge here can have a real impact on people's lives," DiMotto told the newspaper before moving to family court.

The *Daily Citizen* (Beaver Dam) reported that Municipal Judge **Judy Johnsen**, Beaver Dam Municipal Court, and Municipal Judge **Laura Reynolds**, Horicon Municipal Court, attended the annual Municipal Judge Trial Seminar. The Supreme Court's Office of Judicial Education organized the program, which took place at the Ramada Inn Conference Center in Eau Claire.

Another Office of Judicial Education program for municipal judges, the 2002-2003 Municipal Judge Special Topic Seminar, took place in Neenah in September. *The Eagle Herald* (Marinette) noted that Municipal Court Judge **Nancy A. Gustafson**, Marinette Municipal Court, attended; and the



Judge Jacqueline R. Erwin

Watertown Daily Times reported that Municipal Judge **Ronald W. Ziwisky**, Watertown Municipal Court, presented a mock drunk driving arrest and mock trial with Judge **James A. Gramling Jr.**, Milwaukee Municipal Court.

Language interpreters are in high demand in courts around the state (*see separate story on Wisconsin's successful interpreter training program, page 11*). Attorney **Sylvie Dahnert**, Fort Atkinson, is called upon three to four times a week to interpret. "The need has probably quadrupled in the last two years," Dahnert told the *Daily Jefferson County Union*. Dahnert also taught an interpreter training session recently in Dodge County that focused on court terminology. Judge **Jacqueline R. Erwin**, Jefferson County Circuit Court, has put English-Spanish dictionaries in every courtroom. ■

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A bicycle story

by Judge Andrew P. Bissonette
Dodge County Circuit Court

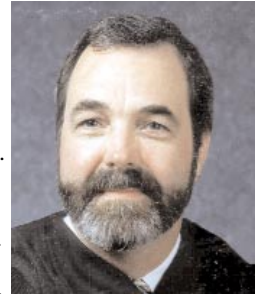
On July 24, I had a young criminal defendant in court who had been picked up on a warrant for missing a court date for the second time on this criminal charge. He appeared in custody with one of the public defenders.

The public defender indicated that this young man, about 20, was not well off and did not have a car. He indicated that his client rides a bike to work in Horicon, and had again been unable to locate a ride to court last time. The public defender then commented that, "I suppose he could try to ride his bike to the courthouse if that's what the court expected, but it is probably a distance of four or five miles."

At that point I had to smile and say that I had ridden my bike to work that very morning from

Beaver Dam, which is about 10 miles from the courthouse. (I do that once a week in season). It took me 55 minutes. Judging from the age of the defendant, and the fact that Horicon is only about four miles from Juneau, I stated that his bike ride should only take no more than 25 minutes, and yes, that I did expect the defendant to ride his bike if he could not get here otherwise.

I set cash bail at that point. ■



Judge Andrew P. Bissonette

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

Supreme Court history book is available

The Wisconsin Supreme Court will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2003 with a variety of special events and publications, including an update and reprint of *Portraits of Justice*, first published in 1998.

Think you know your court history? Try this short quiz (answers available in the new *Portraits of Justice*...and on page 17):

1. Who was the only justice ever to defeat a chief justice in a Wisconsin Supreme Court election?
2. Which justice, before joining the Court, managed Robert M. "Fighting Bob" La Follette's first campaign for Congress in 1910?
3. How many Wisconsin Supreme Court justices were immigrants? Hint: this is one of them.
4. How long was the shortest term ever served on the Court?
5. Before the advent of law schools, becoming a lawyer required "reading the law" and serving in apprenticeships. Who was the last justice to serve on the Wisconsin Supreme Court without a formal law degree?



6. Who was the first Wisconsin-born justice to sit on the Wisconsin Supreme Court?

Portraits of Justice is a 104-page paperback book that will be available in March 2003 from the University of Wisconsin Press, distributor for the Wisconsin Historical Society Press. The price is \$10.95. Order by calling (800) 621-2736, or pick up a

copy at the Museum Shop on the Capitol Square at State Street. The Wisconsin Historical Society and State Bar of Wisconsin have also teamed up to offer a half-price membership in the Historical Society for members of the bar. The membership offer includes a free copy of *Portraits* as well as a year of the Wisconsin Magazine of History and costs \$18.75. Interested bar members should call (888) 748-7479 or e-mail shsmember@whs.wisc.edu by Jan. 15, 2003, and mention the "WisBar" promotion. ■

