

She left the court in 1998 and soon joined the faculty of the Law School. After Eisenberg's death in 2002, Geske became interim dean, as a service to her alma mater, until a national search could be conducted, leading to the appointment of Joseph D. Kearney, a faculty member, as dean the next year.

At that point, Geske asked Kearney if she could launch what would be called the Restorative Justice Initiative. He agreed, opening the door to both the conferences described above and the essential ways in which students engaged with the program. In addition to a course introducing students to the history, philosophy, and techniques of the restorative justice movement, the curriculum included opportunities for a number of students to be involved in victim-offender conferencing and juvenile justice circles. Other courses have touched upon restorative justice more or less directly, according to their primary subject matter.

The Andrew Center is intended to enable the Law School not merely to relaunch its restorative justice work, both public-facing and curricular, but also to make it last—indeed, as Geske said with relish, in perpetuity.

Kearney says that helping identify an eventual successor for Geske is now among his most important duties. “We launched the initiative all those years ago in substantial part because of our confidence in Professor Geske,” he recalled. “This is someone whose credibility with respect to the sanctions of the justice system is hard-earned as a trial judge. In the wrong hands, restorative justice efforts might revictimize people. In the right ones, they can help remake lives and communities.”

Geske said she loves the metaphor in the starfish story. When she gives glass starfish to people, “I really do hope that they put it on their desk or their bookshelf. It's a nice reminder that you have to celebrate the successes.”

One has to take on faith, or at any rate one must hope, that the boy in the story continued on to help other starfish, as many as he could. It's good to say, “I saved that one.” But, as is the goal of the Andrew Center for Restorative Justice, it's even better to go forward, saying, “And that one. And that one. And that one. . . .”

A QUIET APPROACH, RESOUNDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Experts in rising to the occasion—that's Louis J. Andrew, Jr., and Suzanne Bouquet Andrew.

Louie and Sue (as everyone calls them) have stepped up to do good things so many times. Stepped up to build good lives, a good family, a successful law practice and other businesses. They stepped up to leading roles in charitable work that has benefited many others.

Opportunity knocked many times; not only did they answer, but they did so warmly, intelligently, constructively, and generously. Their style has been low-key; their accomplishments major. Or as Joseph D. Kearney, dean of Marquette Law School, put it, “Louie and Sue are a wonderful mix of ambition and humility.”

We will not seek to capture a lifetime here, but permit us to give some important examples involving Marquette University Law School.

Louie graduated from Marquette Law School in 1966 and returned to his hometown, Fond du Lac, Wis., about 65 miles north of Milwaukee. He began a law career focusing on estate planning, probate, and general business law. As an alumnus, he had a good relationship with the Law School in the following 30 years or so, but, by his own description, he wasn't very involved.

In the mid-1990s, Louie and Sue, a Minneapolis–St. Paul native who herself had graduated from Marquette in 1966 with a degree in speech, attended a Marquette Law School event where an unlikely new dean, Howard B. Eisenberg, spoke, describing his vision for pursuing the school's Ignatian mission. Louie and Sue were impressed. Sue said, “Howard was the best person I ever heard speak about Catholic education.” (Eisenberg, we might note, was Jewish, although he had a whole, well, litany of reasons that he enjoyed reciting to show the unlikelihood of his deanship.)

Eisenberg did one other important thing at that event: He asked people to help him develop the vision for the Law School. The Andrews stepped up, literally, approaching Eisenberg after the event to tell him that they wanted to help.

In the following years, Louie became the first chair of the newly created Law School Advisory Board and then of the board's executive committee. He later would become deeply involved in developing plans for a new Law School building. He was one of eight people who served on the committee steering the design and development of Eckstein Hall, which became the Law School's home in 2010.

The Andrews were interested not just in Marquette Law School's structural or physical development but its substantive growth—initially so, as often, for a personal reason: Through Eisenberg, the Andrews had met and developed a friendship with Janine Geske, a former member of the Wisconsin Supreme Court who had joined the faculty of Marquette Law School,

her alma mater, in 1998. The relationship grew in the time after Eisenberg's death in 2002.

Geske would develop plans for education and service through the Law School in what is called restorative justice. Her work interested the Andrews, who have, as Kearney said, "the most extraordinary and admirable tendency to collect people, to gather them, and to want to *learn* things from them." Sue, and later Louie, joined in restorative justice sessions that Geske was leading inside Wisconsin's Green Bay correctional facility. Sue said, "That was a life-changing experience." She called Geske "this magical person. . . . I was so spellbound by her abilities."

The Andrews also developed a warm and strong relationship with Kearney, to whom Eisenberg had introduced them shortly after Kearney's arrival at Marquette Law School, in 1997, to teach. In 2003, a year after Eisenberg's death, he would be named dean in a national search led by a committee consisting primarily of law faculty and alumni—the latter including Louie.

Geske, who served as interim dean during the intervening year, then devoted herself to working with supporters to launch the Law School's Restorative Justice Initiative (RJI). In addition to courses at the Law School, the RJI included major conferences, generally once a year, focused on significant issues that involved divisions and harm. The first conference was in 2004. The Andrews supported the conferences and the RJI as Geske became an internationally known advocate of restorative justice.

In recent years, the Law School's restorative justice effort reached a crossroad. For one thing, Geske retired from her full-time role at the Law School at the end of 2014, although she continued her efforts as a restorative justice advocate and also joined the Marquette University Board of Trustees. During the pandemic period, starting in 2020, restorative justice efforts slowed even more.

Throughout this time, with help from Associate Dean Christine Wilczynski-Vogel, Geske was working indefatigably to bring together some of the RJI supporters, including the Andrews, to discuss whether it was possible to build a long-term vibrant future for the effort. Sue Andrew said that the group talked about the resources the Law School would need to create a permanent restorative justice center at the Law School. She said it became clear that

they were not going to succeed
by going to



Louie and Sue Andrew, in Eckstein Hall's Wylie and Bette Aitken Reading Room, in March 2022.

people who weren't involved in restorative justice.

"In a meeting early last fall, we were all set to admit defeat," Sue recalled. But, coincidentally, the Andrews met later that same day with close associates to address some long-term aspects of businesses in which they were involved. Louie and Sue discovered that they had more capacity to make a big gift than they had realized.

An idea arose: *They* could be the people they and Geske were looking for.

Sue said, "If it hadn't been for the coincidence of those meetings on the same day, I don't think it would have happened." The Andrews talked about it for a few days and then went to Geske. They offered to make the gift, but they wanted her to come back to work to lead the launch of the center. Geske agreed.

The result: In December 2021, Marquette University President Michael R. Lovell announced that Louie and Sue were making a gift of \$5 million and that the university would create the Andrew Center for Restorative Justice at the Law School.

The big ways that the Andrews rose to occasions when they could help Marquette Law School are indicative of the many ways they have risen to occasions to help others.

Stepping into the spotlight is not their style, so let us conclude simply by saying that, throughout Louie and Sue Andrew's pursuits and accomplishments over the years, the consistent themes can be summarized, as perhaps the foregoing Marquette Law School examples show, as centered around "relationships" and "community benefit." In short, along with Geske's work, Marquette Law School's new restorative justice center includes Louie and Sue Andrew as powerful models. ■