

conservation renovation

the law building gets an extreme 'green' makeover

A major project to refit the Ron W. Ianni Faculty of Law Building will make the school a leader in green technologies – reducing energy and water consumption while making some badly-needed repairs to the facility, built in 1968. The building's 34-year-old air handling system was overdue for replacement. Improving air quality in the building was a major goal for the project.

"It's more than a facelift," Dean of Law Bruce Elman said. "These improvements will give our building a new lease on life. We are addressing all the maintenance that has been deferred for so long and, in the process, setting a new standard in environmental stewardship."

Associate Dean Mary Gold noted that the work reflects the concerns of the Law School. "We all have a social responsibility to be involved in conservation," Gold said. "We also want to create a very positive learning environment for our students."

The project, budgeted for a total of \$4.3 million, will include:

- installation of garden roofs on the first floor terrace on the south side of the building and the second floor terrace, accessible through the Faculty lounge;
- upgrading of the lighting throughout the building, converting to high-efficiency fixtures

that meet standards for classrooms, work spaces, and hallways;

- upgrading of the heating and cooling system with more efficient controls;
- replacement of windows and skylights with better-insulated assemblies;
- addition of a washroom in the Paul Martin Law Library;
- replacement of water fixtures with efficient, low-flow versions; and
- repairs to exterior brickwork and masonry and painting of interior surfaces.

"These aren't sexy changes, but they can make a huge difference to the people using the space,"

according to project engineer Dan Castellan of the University's Facility Services.

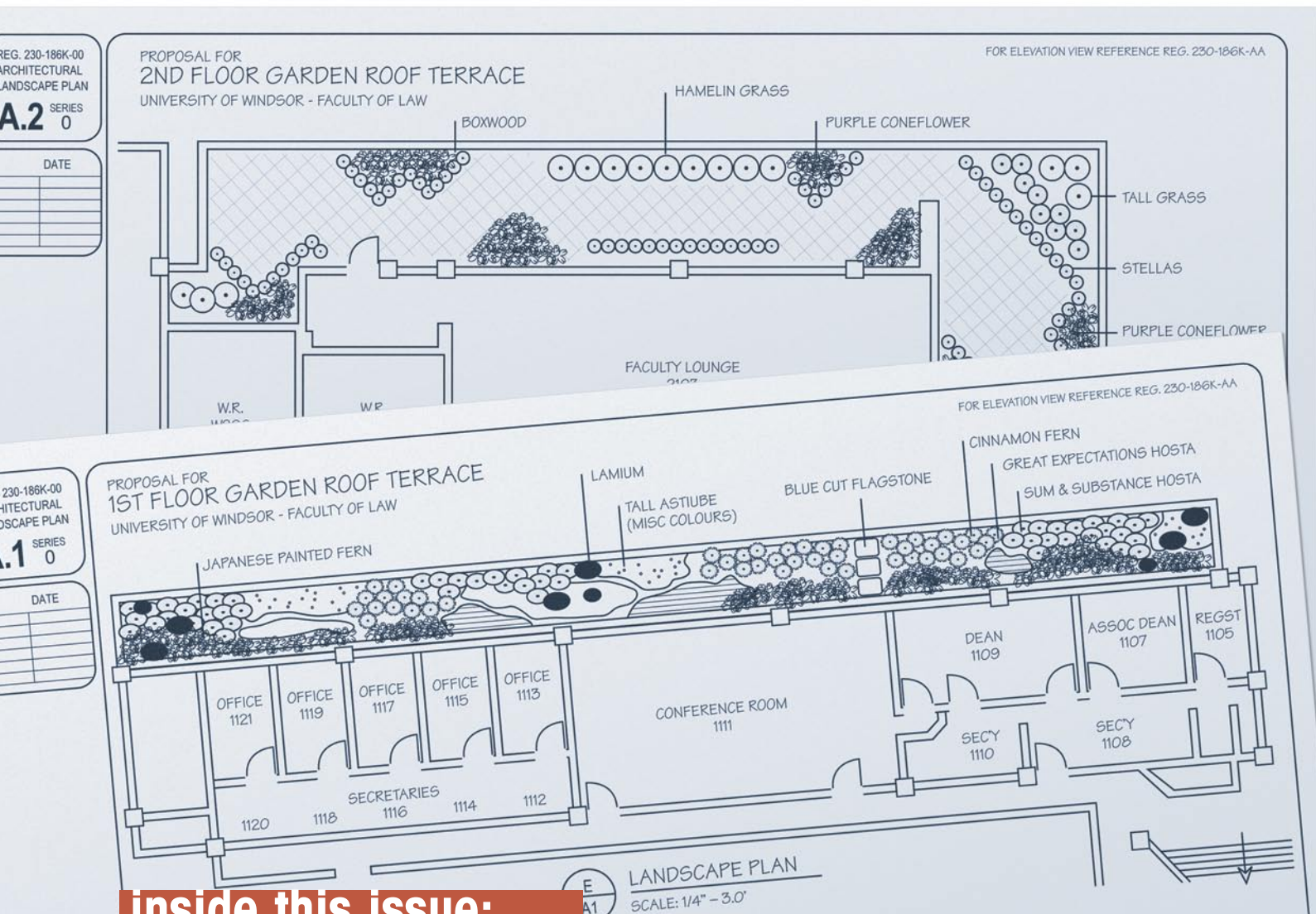
All told, the improvements are projected to result in energy savings of more than \$155,000 a year, while reducing annual carbon dioxide emissions by over a million kilograms. The equivalent of saving over 250,000 trees!

Garden roof

Terraces outside the offices on the south side of the first floor, as well as outside the second-floor Faculty lounge, will be converted to garden roofs. A total of 2,600 square feet of what is now conventional roofing will be replaced with this attractive and energy-efficient state-of-the-art green alternative.

Layers of high-quality water proofing and insulation will be topped with a lightweight growing medium, allowing for planting of a

convocation photos
on page 8

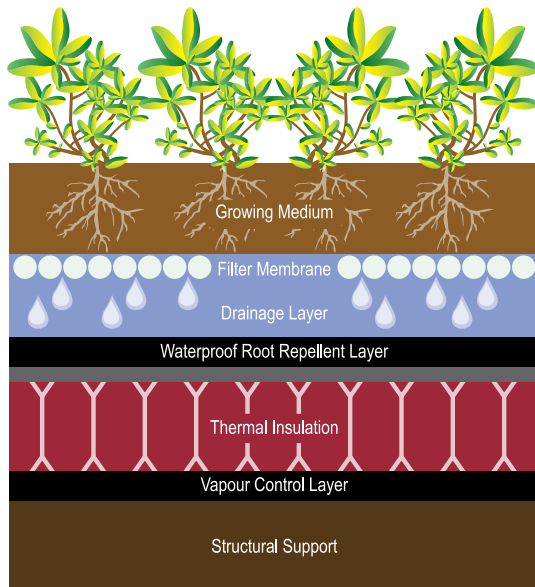


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conservation renovation continued

variety of perennial plants native to the region—everything from ferns and grasses to wildflowers like purple coneflower (*Echinacea*) and black-eyed susans (*Rudbeckia*).



Green roof construction technique.

Besides the obvious esthetic improvement, and providing habitat and forage for insects and birds, this type of roofing has several advantages over conventional methods:

- the garden roof will last up to twice as long, lowering maintenance and replacement costs;
- the plants absorb up to three-quarters of the rainfall, reducing drainage of contaminants in run-off into natural waterways;
- green roofs improve sound insulation, absorbing or deflecting noise from machinery, traffic, and aircraft;
- natural cooling properties of vegetation, coupled with the replacement of heat-absorbing black tar, keeps the interior cooler in summer heat, reducing the demand for air conditioning; and
- like any garden, roof gardens improve air quality by filtering pollutants and converting carbon dioxide into oxygen.

"These green roofs really make the university a leader in this area," says engineer Dan Castellan.

High-efficiency lighting fixtures

New lighting fixtures have already made an impact on the building, brightening public spaces, classrooms, the library and offices. The new lamps are high-quality extruded aluminum, employing both direct and indirect light to provide exceptional light – bright but warm. In classrooms, offices, and seminar rooms, the lighting is now controlled by occupancy sensors – turning off

automatically when no one is using the space. The combination of high-efficiency lamps and special sensors saves over \$52,000 a year in electricity.

The Windsor Law Commons

The Commons, which most alumni will remember as the Pit and Gavel, particularly benefited from the new lighting. The Law School was able to co-ordinate the installation of the new fixtures with the extensive renovation of the area made possible by the generous donations of the WB Family Foundation, the Students' Law Society, and the Class of 1980. The area now boasts new and stylish furniture and carpets as well as a new food counter; the ambience is sophisticated and comfortable. The area has found new life as an attractive lounge in which students can study, socialize, or grab a snack.



New high-tech equipment in G101.

"It's definitely a nicer space to work in," third-year law student Simmi Sidhu said at a reception this September celebrating the official opening of the Commons. "There's enough light to read, so now it's a place where I can get work done."

Upgraded Classrooms

Three of the Law School's ground floor classrooms were also updated. Room G104 was completely renovated a year ago and equipped with state-of-the-art instructional technology that gives professors the capability to project, via plasma

screen televisions, computer generated graphics, websites and DVDs. Because the room is also equipped for video conferencing, the ability to extend the classroom beyond the four walls of the Law School is now a reality. The success of this room prompted the upgrading of both G102 (the Mini-moot) and G104 with similar technology.

The renovations to G102 were even more extensive. The room was stripped to its bare walls and, after new ceilings, lighting and instructional technology were installed, it was equipped with new desks with plug-ins at every seat. Students are thrilled with the results and find the atmosphere in the new rooms much more conducive to learning.

All of these changes focus on the needs and well-being of those who work, learn and study in the Faculty of Law.

LtoR: Alison Rehner, Simmi Sidhu and Rita Yeung enjoy the renovated atmosphere of the student commons area.



former dean awarded law society medal



Provost and Former Dean Neil Gold and Associate Dean Mary Gold at Medal Ceremony.

Professor Neil Gold, former Dean of Law and currently University of Windsor Provost and Vice-President Academic, was recognized with one of the Law Society of Upper Canada's top honours, the *Law Society Medal*. Professor Gold was one of only eight lawyers this year to receive the award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to the legal profession.

"I am honoured to have been nominated for the *Law Society Medal* by Jacinth Herbert, one of the founders of the **Black Law Students Association of Canada**. It was my pleasure to work with them as they established this outstanding organization," said Professor Gold.

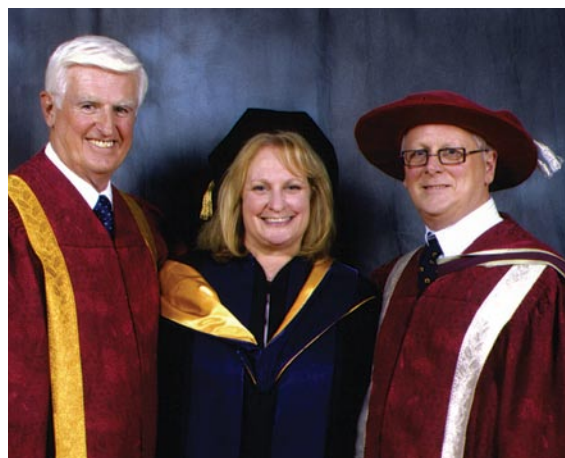
Professor Gold was called to the Bar in 1972 and has served in a number of capacities in the areas of community legal service and education. He was founding director of *Legal Assistance of Windsor* and has been involved with the Law

Centre in Victoria, B.C., the Canadian Law Teaching Clinic, the Commonwealth Institute for Legal Education and Training and the Advocates' Society Institute. Professor Gold served as dean of the Faculty of Law from 1985 to 1990, and returned to the university in 1993 after serving as Founding Head and Professor of Professional Legal Education at the City University of Hong Kong.

"Professor Gold is recognized internationally as one of the leading thinkers on legal education in our time. He has been in the forefront of innovation and change in legal education and has influenced a generation of legal educators and law school administrators," said Dean Bruce Elman.

Fewer than 100 Canadian lawyers have received the *Law Society Medal* since it was struck in 1985.

donna eansor wins alumni teaching award



Professor Eansor with university Chancellor Ed Lumley, left, and President Ross Paul, right.

Professor Donna Eansor '80 was named a recipient of the **2006 Alumni Award for Distinguished Contributions to University Teaching**. Professor Eansor becomes only the second law professor to win the award.

Professor Leigh West was a recipient in 1990.

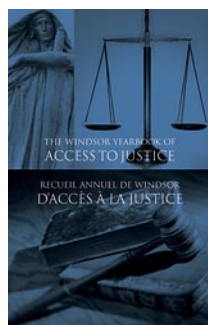
Professor Eansor was appointed to the Faculty in 1989 and served as the Associate Dean from 1990 to 1993. She teaches Property and Income Taxation – believed to be two of the most difficult courses to teach. Nonetheless, students and alumni consider her to be a superior teacher, communicator, and mentor. She receives high praise for her availability to students, her responsiveness to questions, and her ability to stimulate student interest.

Professor Eansor believes that trust and honesty are the centrepieces of the student/teacher partnership. She believes it is her responsibility to provide each student with the opportunity to develop professionally and personally. It is clear why she was recognized in *Maclean's* as one of the university's most popular professors. Professor Eansor has also been the recipient of a **Teaching Excellence Award** awarded by the Students' Law Society.

Dean Elman noted: "I am so pleased that the alumni have seen fit to bestow this award on Professor Eansor. She is an excellent teacher and mentor. Her deep sense of commitment to her students is evident in her constant concern for them – both professionally and personally."

windsor yearbook recognized

The *Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice* has been recognized as one of the top 10 human rights law reviews in North America, together with the *Columbia Human Rights Law Review*, the *Harvard Human Rights Journal* and the *Yale Human Rights and Development Law Journal*. The *Windsor Yearbook* is the only non-American law review to appear in ExpressO's 2006 ranking of 85 top law reviews sorted into nine subject-specific categories. According to ExpressO Manager



Chris Laughrun, the *Windsor Yearbook* enjoys "high standing among our community of thousands of legal scholars." ExpressO, a service of Berkeley Electronic Press, facilitates electronic submission of scholarly articles to more than 500 law reviews.

Created in 1979, the *Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice* is independently refereed, publishes French and English essays and book reviews, is faculty-run and is supported by a distinguished Advisory Board. The *Windsor Yearbook* is supported by a grant from the Law Foundation of Ontario. The *Yearbook*

encourages a wide diversity of essays from a broad range of disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, philosophy, psychology, history and comparative literature as well as law.

In its current issue, the *Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice* explores the legal exclusion of Aboriginal interraciality, abilities testing for physically demanding jobs, gendered justifications for the Ontario *Safe Streets Act*, the rights of amputees to funding for prosthetics, comparator groups in equality jurisprudence, and the history of the Detroit Legal Aid Bureau.

Q&A

faculty focus: emily carasco

a strong voice in the
protection and advancement
of human rights



education:

LLB 1971, Makerere University
LLM 1974, Harvard Law School,
Harvard University
SJD 1979, Harvard Law School,
Harvard University

appointments:

Assistant Professor, 1980
Associate Professor, 1984
Professor, 1999

teaching (2005-2006):

International Law
Family Law
Immigration Law

The protection and advancement of human rights, particularly among women and children have defined the career of **Professor Emily Carasco**, who marks 25 years at the Faculty of Law. Dr. Carasco recently added another milestone to her distinguished career when she became the recipient of an honorary doctorate from the Law Society of Upper Canada. Dr. Carasco reflected on the last quarter century in a conversation with **Grace Macaluso**.

So, does it feel like 25 years?

The first thing that goes through my mind is that it doesn't feel like 25 years since I did not spend the entire time in the classroom; there were the sabbaticals, my time as president of Faculty Association as well as my presidency of the Ontario Faculty Association. I also took a couple of years to be the university's human rights commissioner. I set up the office and developed the University's Human Rights Policy.

What were the reasons behind the creation of the Human Rights Office?

Like most universities in the 1990s, we had a heightened awareness of human rights issues on campus. We had already had an office dealing with sexual harassment, but we knew there were other issues that were gender-related issues and race-relations issues that needed a quick response and a fair response to all concerned. But we didn't have one person who was able to respond to all of those, so Dr. (Ron) Ianni, who was the president at the time, asked me if I would set up an office and develop procedures and policies to respond to all of these human rights issues. Our goal was to educate all segments of the university as to what might be expected in the workplace.

publications:

Immigration and Refugee Law: Cases, Materials, and Commentary
(with S. Aitkin, D. Galloway, and A. Macklin).

"Canada-United States Safe Third Country Agreement to What Purpose?" (2003),
XLI **Canadian Yearbook of International Law**
at 305-41.

"What's in a Name? Whose Name is it Anyway? A Comment on *Trociuk v. B.C.*"
(2004) 37 **U.B.C. Law Review** at 259-270.

"The Content and Focus of Ethics of the World's Largest Corporations" (2003),
108 **Business and Society Review** at 71-94
(with Jang B. Singh).

What are the major changes that have taken place since you joined the Faculty of Law?

I think the Law School's positive reputation has become more firmly established. We were a fairly young law school when I first came here. We have a lot more credibility. We have tremendous diversity among students now, much more so than when I started and I think that's a positive thing. You also see students going into a wide variety of careers where they utilize their legal education. Maybe the majority of students still want to head toward Bay Street, but now there are more careers students are going into. Our students today are working in clinics, law firms, and non-governmental organizations, abroad as well as here.

What should the Law School do to continue to build upon its current status?

I think we need to be working harder at living up to our commitment on access to justice. We attract students who see in writing someplace that we have this commitment to justice, but we need to work harder at living up to that both in our curriculum and in supporting students who choose to go into non-traditional forms of practice because of their commitment to access to justice.

What have been the highlights of your career?

For me, they're probably not regarded as traditional achievements; when I think back for example, to when I was president of the Faculty Association, I was thrilled when we were able to divest our funds from South Africa, which was under apartheid at the time. We were the first Canadian university to do that. When I was president of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations, we developed employment and academic equity policies which we encouraged universities across Ontario to utilize. As a professor, I think the fact I was able to highlight issues of culture and race in the context of children's rights and child custody. It seems such an obvious thing today that we should look at the child in his or her entirety, but the system had not yet begun to look at children that way when I first wrote about it. And with Aboriginal children for instance, when we're making decisions about where to place Aboriginal children in child custody issues, it becomes critical to acknowledge their unique culture, and so that is an area that interested me and I stayed with it.

What is the most gratifying aspect of your job?

The students. Every year, when you see students, you have this renewed sense of hope for the future because you see, in each graduating class, students who you know are going to make a very positive difference in our society. I never planned to be a role model for anybody, but over the years, students have expressed their appreciation for having someone who may be a little different from the traditional law professor. I think all the professors at Windsor teach law in a

social, economic, political context. But the fact that I am different and being both female and female of colour, I think that in itself makes a difference to students. It allows me to bring a perspective based, not just on the law and writing, but my own experiences as well as an intuitive understanding of issues relating to race and gender.

What is the focus of your current research project?

Right now I am working on the rights of non-citizens. While globalization has increased the movement of people around the world, states and particularly Western states, have begun to erect more barriers to entry into these states. But probably more disturbing, they have begun to apply different standards of human rights protection to citizens as opposed to non-citizens. The application of Charter rights in Canada for instance – we have not applied the same standards of Charter protection to non-citizens. It's a mammoth project that will elaborate on groups, such as refugees and temporary workers.

Have your concerns over human rights grown in the wake of the September 11th attacks?

I think since September 11th, there is more of a willingness on the part of some people to consider applying different standards than they might have prior to September 11th. Their sense of insecurity, fear of the unknown and fear of the foreigner, of the "other", can sometimes lead us to decisions that we might not have made in times when we're feeling more secure.

What does it mean to you personally and professionally to receive an honorary doctorate from the Law Society of Upper Canada?

It came as a huge surprise. I didn't know I'd been nominated so when I got the call, it was a surprise. It is something like a lifetime achievement award and, I'm obviously honoured and touched by what I think is the overly generous assessment of whomever it was who nominated me and those who made this decision.

Who has been the biggest influence on your career, and why?

My family certainly has played a very important role in my life. In fact, when I think about the LLD, I think whatever modest achievements I have made in my life, they were only possible because of encouragement from my family, my feminist friends, my community. The LLD really belongs to them; nothing I did was done on my own.

Who is your role model?

I don't know that I had a particular role model but there have been people that I have admired greatly and who have undoubtedly had some influence in my life. Mahatma Ghandi because his entire life was devoted to enhancing the status of the people around him. He was a lawyer, but he used his knowledge and skills outside of the

25 years of teaching: bill bogart and maureen irish



Dr. Bill Bogart



Dr. Maureen Irish

Over the last 25 years, the Faculty of Law has been enriched by the contributions of professors Maureen Irish and Bill Bogart. Both mark their silver anniversaries with the Law School this year.

Dr. Bogart's area of teaching revolves around civil procedure, judicial review of administrative action and access to justice. A prolific writer, in his fifth book *In Good Government? Good Citizens? Courts, Politics, and Markets in a Changing Canada*, Dr. Bogart examines Canadians' declining confidence in their government.

Dr. Irish, who teaches international economic law, international business transactions, Canada-United States legal Issues and private international law, has been involved in mediating trade disputes between Canada and the United States. She also is a prolific writer, and her current research focuses on World Trade Organization law on exports from developing countries. Her next area of research will look at customs tariff

law and border security controls on trade.

Dr. Irish cites technology as a major source of change shaping the Law School.

"In my view, the most significant changes in the law school in the last 25 years relate to technology and to the enhanced place for international and cross-border initiatives. Computers and the internet have had a major effect on legal education," she said. "In 1980, it could take weeks to locate copies of GATT documents, even when they were publicly available. Now, everything is on the computer screen in a few seconds, open for comment by interested parties around the world. We at the smaller schools can now offer our students specialized seminars that could only be taught in the past at larger schools that had access to more extensive university library collections."

Dr. Irish is pleased to notice "the increased interest among students in all the international courses, which I think reflects changes in the profession and the needs of clients."

traditional context. He had the courage to take action that in his time was very, very brave. I've always admired lawyers who used their influence in the public sector; who have spoken up to promote and protect human rights. I admire people like Louise Arbour and Stephen Lewis.

How would you rate Canada's record when it comes to protecting and advancing human rights domestically and abroad?

On the whole, I think it's very positive. I chose to become a Canadian – it was no accident of birth. I came here consciously choosing Canada

because I saw it as a country where it was possible to dream about the attainment of human rights for all Canadians. So, I think Canada not only has a good record, but the potential for even further achievements in terms of the protection of fundamental human rights for all. Having said that, there are areas in which we could do a lot of work, and Aboriginal people come to mind as a community which has been let down by the system. Outside our borders, I believe our government tries wherever possible to do that

Continued on page 6.

carasco continued

and again obviously there's more that can be done when negotiating economic treaties with countries that want to have relations with us. We can use that as a way to promote the protection of human rights in those countries but there are also indirect ways in which we can assist. We can provide more aid directly to people in communities that need it.

What are the biggest threats to human rights today?

Complacency, taking that attitude that what is happening out there doesn't affect us. That's something we have to be very careful about because the most important thing about human rights is that they are both universal and fundamental, and that means every human being, wherever they are, is entitled to be treated as a person with respect and dignity.



Dr. Carasco with LSUC Treasurer Gavin MacKenzie, left, and CEO Malcolm Heins, right.

What are your plans for the next 25 years?

I would like to do more grassroots kinds of work. To write about things is all very well ... and as someone who comes from a developing country and has ties with more than one developing country, I would like to be able to do more in that context.

What type of grassroots work interests you?

I've always been interested in vulnerable segments of society, children and women in particular. And I have this strong belief that if more was invested in women and children all over the world, it would raise universal standards of education and health for communities everywhere. And I think that's where we need to be putting a lot of our efforts in terms of providing aid to developing countries.

faculty opinion: sukanya pillay

starving the right to food?
the need to mainstream the
international right to food
into trade talks.



In a rich world, global hunger is increasing. Indeed in 2006, 852 million people are starving or malnourished. Yet there is enough food on the planet to feed 12 billion people per day.

I write from New Delhi. Shiny chauffeur-driven cars whisk past hordes of beggars – people – starving on the roadside. This is not the image of India the wealthy classes like to export (no pun intended). They prefer descriptions of India's growing GDP, world-class services industry, and exotic cool. That is of course, one reality. But the 700 million Indians who live in the countryside are being left behind. Tens of thousands of farmers have killed themselves in the past five years. Hunger and malnutrition is worse than in sub-Saharan Africa. Human rights lawyers here tell me that people are starving in villages while huge warehouses of grains meant for export are stored, spoiling in this incessant heat, or being eaten by rats. Why?

One possible explanation is global trade and its effect on food.

Although the Doha talks are currently suspended for controversy over agriculture, other trade rules and conditionalities of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) operate to force developing countries to open their markets to foreign imports. But the foreign imported foods from countries in the EU and the US are heavily subsidized, more than US\$300 billion each year. Even US small-scale farmers are worried, complaining their livelihoods are disappearing because the majority of US subsidies are going to corporate agribusiness, and squeezing out family farms.

While speaking out publicly against these subsidies India continues to pursue "free trade" as the ticket to prosperity. It has altered domestic policies to comply with World Trade Organization and IMF rules,

employed macroeconomic reforms that shift crucial resources away from agriculture, and entered into bilateral investment agreements threatening the agrarian sector. The concern is not only for biodiversity and food security, but also for the wages and food agriculture provides for the 700 million rural people. Similar threats are being faced by farmers in developing countries across the planet. Unfair trade rules are condemning poor countries to poverty and hunger. Global trade in food could work to benefit everyone, but only if it is a trade that is truly "fair" and "free".

There are legal reasons to rethink structural adjustment programs and trade rules. States bound themselves in international law to protect the human right to food. This obligates States to protect their own nationals, and to consider the extraterritorial effects (i.e. the impact on foreign countries) of their policies, and multilateral trade and lending rules. It is incumbent upon States to ensure that the food security and production capacity of countries are not eroded. Justiciability of the right to food is also required in international human rights law – on a positive note, human rights lawyers brought the warehouse case mentioned above to the Supreme Court of India which has ordered that food must be distributed to the starving and not allocated, like empty ideas, for export...or the rats.

Sukanya Pillay researches globalization's impact on peace, security, and poverty. Using legal scholarship and film, she works to protect rights guaranteed by international law. Sukanya joined academia after 12 years as a corporate commercial lawyer in Toronto, Mumbai and Hong Kong, and as an international human rights lawyer based in New York and operating in conflict zones.

grant success for law faculty

Five members of the Windsor Law Faculty have been awarded research grants for 2006–07.

Dr. Julie Macfarlane was awarded a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Dr. Macfarlane will collect data on the experience of *shari'a* – a dispute resolution processes for family matters conducted by Imams and other community mediators and arbitrators in three Toronto mosques. The project has been fully funded for \$80,325 over three years, 2006-2009. Dr. Macfarlane noted: “My research will examine a sample of informal dispute resolution cases conducted on the basis of *shari'a* as seen through the eyes of the participants and the presiding Imam. The study will ultimately assess the validity of public fears about the process.”

Professor Bill Bogart has received a grant of \$41,000 from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (OPGRC) for a project



Dr. Julie Macfarlane



Professor Richard Moon

entitled *What Are the Odds? Social Norms and the Regulation of Problem Gambling*. The project will analyze the effectiveness of law and norms in controlling impulsive, harmful personal behaviour, particularly with regard to gambling. This project continues his work on the effects of regulation developed in his books, most recently in *Good Government? Good Citizens? Courts, Politics, and Markets in a Changing Canada* (2005).



Professor Aaron Dhir

Professor Richard Moon received a grant of \$17,000 over the next three years from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) to support his writing a book, tentatively entitled *The Secularization of Religious Freedom*, which examines the Canadian courts' approaches to freedom of religion and conscience. As the title suggests, the book will consider the shift from a religious to a secular justification for religious freedom.

Dr. Leonard Rotman and **Professor Aaron Dhir** have been awarded 2006 Research Grants from the Foundation for Legal Research. Dr. Rotman received his grant for his project on *Fiduciary Law, Contracts, and Unjust Enrichment: Drawing the Line*, which he recently presented at the Canadian High Commission in London, England.

Professor Dhir's research project focuses on the 2004 proposed friendly takeover of Toronto-based Noranda Inc. by China Minmetals Corp., a state-owned Chinese corporation. Thus far, the proposed takeover bid has not been the subject of scholarly inquiry. Professor Dhir will situate the transaction within the context of directors' duties which are owed to the corporation

Congratulations to all the recipients!

faculty publications in 2006

Members of the Faculty of Law have been very active in book publishing so far in 2006. The year began with the publication of **David Tanovich's** *The Colour of Justice: Policing Race in Canada*. *The Colour of Justice* was launched in both Ottawa and Windsor and Professor Tanovich delivered a lecture on Racial Profiling, which was carried on CPAC, preceding the Ottawa launch. The book has been favourably reviewed in the *Literary Review of Canada* by Royson James and by Michael Enright on the *Sunday Edition CBC Radio*. Professor Tanovich was interviewed by radio and TV outlets and major newspapers across the country. *The Colour of Justice* is available from Irwin Law.

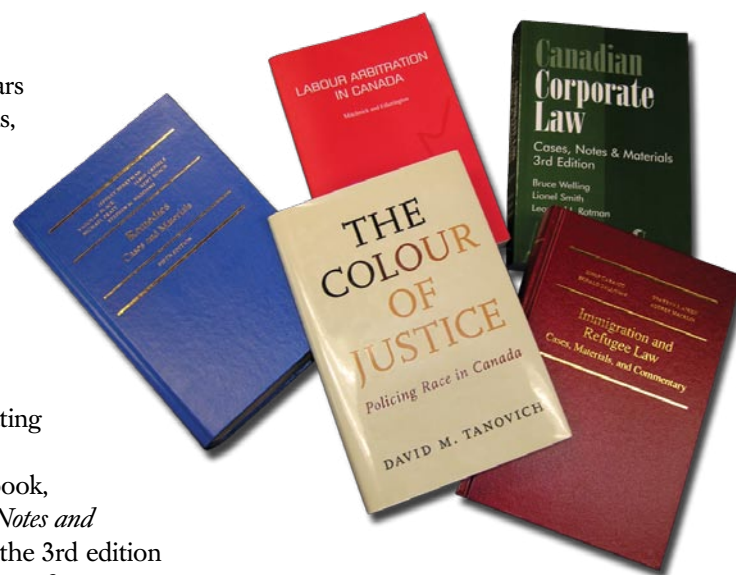
Brian Etherington and his co-author, Mort Mitchnick, recently published *Labour Arbitration in Canada*. The material is drawn from the authors' popular service, *Leading Cases in Labour Arbitration*. It provides labour relations practitioners with a compact, authoritative resource on significant arbitration decisions. *Labour Arbitration* fills a long standing need. *Labour Arbitration in Canada* is published by Lancaster House Publications.

In 2006, Emond Montgomery published the 5th edition of the popular national casebook *Remedies: Cases and Materials* under the general editorship of **Jeff Berryman**. Also on the editorial

team are highly respected scholars Jamie Cassels, Stephen Waddams, Vaughan Black, Michael Pratt, and Kent Roach. The 5th edition of *Remedies* is evolutionary, rather than revolutionary, in its accommodation of new jurisprudence. However, readers will note considerable additions to the notes and legislative updating throughout the text.

Another nationally used casebook, *Canadian Corporate Law: Cases, Notes and Materials* had the publication of the 3rd edition in 2006. **Len Rotman** joins with Professors Bruce Welling and Lionel D. Smith to edit this highly regarded casebook published by LexisNexis Canada. This text provides a comprehensive review of Canadian Corporate Law. It includes notes, questions, and commentary throughout.

Most recently, **Emily Carasco** joined with Professors Sharryn Aiken, Donald Galloway and Audrey Macklin, to produce *Immigration and Refugee Law: Cases, Materials, and Commentary*, published by Emond Montgomery Publications. This is the 1st edition and fills a real need for Immigration Law and Refugee Law



courses. This much anticipated and ambitious text surveys the historical origins of contemporary immigration and refugee law. Using carefully selected excerpts from writings of legal scholars as well as commentary from the editorial team, this casebook offers students various perspectives in an cohesive and comprehensible manner. We are sure that it will become a staple resource in Canadian law schools.

Windsor Law congratulates Professors Tanovich, Etherington, Berryman, Rotman, and Carasco on their achievements!

newly minted law grads

One hundred and seventy-three graduates received their law degrees at the 36th Law Convocation this past June. **Christopher Sunstrum** won the *Board of Governors Medal* as the “graduating student who has achieved the highest academic standing” the LLB Program while **Alexandra Vazquez** was the recipient of the *Board of Governors Medal* in the JD/LLB Program.



Christopher Sunstrum



Alexandra Vazquez

In all, 145 students graduated with the LLB, 27 with the JD/LLB, and one – **Geoffrey White** – received the MBA/LLB.

Dean M. Jacobs, Chief of Walpole Island, was awarded a Doctor of Laws, *Honoris Causa*. Chief Jacobs was presented by **Dr. Len Rotman**, an internationally recognized scholar in Aboriginal Law. **Justice Mary Jo Nolan '81** brought greetings to the graduates on behalf of the 25th Anniversary Class and all other Windsor Law

alums. **Professor Donna-Marie Eansor '80**, herself an alum, was presented with the *Alumni Teaching Award*. She received a standing ovation from the graduates and her Faculty colleagues. A wonderful cocktail party was held in the Ron W. Ianni Law Building prior to Convocation.

Sunstrum was the recipient of a number of awards including the new *Ron Fritz Scholarship in Law*. This award, endowed by **Ron Fritz '71** and **Linda Fritz**, is given to the graduating student with the highest cumulative average, with a minimum of two years at Windsor Law. Ron and Linda endowed the scholarship in honour of the 35th anniversary of Ron's graduation from Windsor Law. Professor Fritz was the *Gold Medalist* in that first graduating class. Sunstrum also received the *Bartlet & Richardes Centennial Award for Academic Excellence*, the *McAuliffe Memorial Award*, and a share of the *Robert H. Wilson Memorial Award*. **Maria Capulong** won the *Legal Aid Ontario Award* for her work at *Legal Assistance of Windsor (LAW)* while **Craig Stehr** won the Award for his work at *Community Legal Aid (CLA)*.

You can view the 36th Law Convocation and review the photo album at the Faculty of Law web site (www.uwindsor.ca/law).

merit awards to graduating students

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEDAL
LLB PROGRAM

Christopher Sunstrum

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEDAL
JD/LLB PROGRAM

Alexandra Vazquez

RON FRITZ SCHOLARSHIP IN LAW

Christopher Sunstrum

BARTLET & RICHARDES CENTENNIAL
AWARD FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Christopher Sunstrum

MCAULIFFE MEMORIAL AWARD

Christopher Sunstrum

ROBERT H. WILSON
MEMORIAL AWARD

Melissa Phillips & Christopher Sunstrum

MICHAEL STEINMETZ
MEMORIAL AWARD

Michael Dow

CASELS BROCK & BLACKWELL
CENTENNIAL PRIZE IN
PRACTICE SKILLS

Maria Capulong

FACULTY OF LAW COMMUNITY
SERVICE AWARD IN MEMORY OF
REINHART LEHMAN

Pamela Sweeney

FACULTY OF LAW PRIZE IN
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
AND CONDUCT

Maria Capulong

LEGAL AID ONTARIO AWARDS

Legal Assistance of Windsor – Maria Capulong
Community Legal Aid – Craig Stehr

This list does not include course prizes. A complete list of major award winners among graduating students can be found at the Faculty of Law web site: www.uwindsor.ca/law



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