

The GARGOYLE

Autumn — Vol. 1, No. 1

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Alumni Bulletin of The University of Wisconsin Law School

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The Gargoyle

Law School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Application for Second Class

Permit pending at Waterloo, Wis. 53594

Spring Program, April 26



25th and 40th anniversary classes. Frank Coyne, Dean Kimball, Lowell Thronson.



Awards to Harlan Rogers and "Herbie" Page. Bruce Rogers, Mrs. Philip Homes, Harlan Rogers, Judge Gollmar, and Mrs. Mark Shorer.



NOTE TO ALL ALUMNI:
Each issue of the Gargoyle will include items of interest to Alumni about Alumni. Keep us informed!
Editor



Greetings

From the Dean

To Alumni and Friends of the University of Wisconsin Law School:

With this issue the Law School begins a new publishing venture.

One of the defects which I sensed early in my career as Dean in the relationship of the Law School to its many alumni and other friends was a massive failure of communication. With relatively few exceptions, our alumni have simply lost contact with what we do in the Law School. This is often true even in those instances where you maintain close friendships with members of the law faculty. For some alumni, lack of communication leads to an assumption that we have not been innovative and imaginative in coming to grips with the new problems of legal education. For others, it leads to precisely the opposite assumption, for the isolated things they have heard about the school have overemphasized novelties, and led them to fear that the old skills and values were being lost in the effort to achieve modernity.

The truth, as is so often the case, lies between. In fact, at least from the days of Lloyd Garrison, if not before, this school has been a leader in experimenting with new and better ways to teach law. That does not mean, of course, that all our experiments have been successful, nor that all innovations will be retained. But we consistently try new things. The Faculty has tried hard to meet the needs of an increasingly complex society without losing sight of the great traditional values. We believe that if all of you knew more about what we were trying to do, why we were trying to do it, and how we were going about the task, your wisdom and experience could help us do it better.

Moreover, we believe you might have more sympathy for the Faculty, as we struggle valiantly to impart to an increasingly skeptical generation the values inherited from its fathers. Our goal is to give the young generation not only the skills and knowledge it needs to become wise and useful, but also the help it needs to solve the problems its fathers have left unsolved.



Our inadequacies are only too apparent to us. The means to correct and eliminate them are less obvious. But surely one of the means is to open a channel for better communication between the school and its alumni.

Primarily, this publication will serve as a means for us to communicate to you. We hope that it will also serve as a stimulus for you to communicate to us, giving us freely and frankly and without reservation your thoughts about the strengths and weaknesses of the school and the means you see to improve it. We welcome the criticism, and we will not quail even if it is sharp, though we do also hope that it will be constructive—that it will suggest solutions as well as problems. If you suggest only problems, you will add to a multitude of which we are already aware and have not yet been able to solve.

The publication can also serve to some extent as a device for you to communicate with each other. We plan to provide, regularly, news of alumni, as well as of the school, so far as it is supplied to us and is of general interest.

One of the ways in which we hope to further communication, and this time mainly from you to us, is to convert the Board of Visitors from a body that is mainly honorary to one that has an important job to do. Plans are under way for an annual visitation of the school by the Board of Visitors. We hope all members of the Board will be able to spend as much as two days with us, attending some classes, hearing reports from various

committee chairmen and other faculty members, and then sitting down in sessions of their own to reflect on what they have seen and heard. We expect that a thoughtful report from the Board will follow and will be of help to the Faculty in its deliberations on curriculum and other school problems.

There is much more that I could say to you, but the rest of this issue and the future issues of the Gargoyle will say it better by dealing more concretely with the things in which you are interested. I want only to add that this first year as the Dean of your Law School has been a challenging and interesting one. I am proud to serve in that capacity. This is a first-rate school, and we on the Faculty all hope to make it even better. To do so, we need your loyal support.

Spencer L. Kimball
Dean

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Ruth B. Doyle, editor

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Gullickson Directs General Practice Course

During the summer of 1969, 45 senior law students spent ten weeks of intensive study of the practice of law, learning how to do the work they will encounter during their first years of private practice in Wisconsin.

Under the direction of Professor Stuart Gullickson, the General Practice Course was offered for the first time in the summer of 1968. An honor graduate of the Law School, Professor Gullickson joined the staff in late 1967 after 18 years of successful practice in Merrill and Wausau. The course represents a substantial revision of the traditional Summer Problems Course, which was offered in the Law School for 20 years. The conception of the course grew from an extensive study by a joint committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association, on **Meeting the Educational Needs of the Newly Admitted Lawyer**. Professor August Eckhardt, of the Law Faculty, served as reporter for the Committee. Its report was published in November, 1967.

Because it is still the only course of its kind in the United States, its success and progress are being studied closely by other law schools.

The Faculty of the course is composed of 40 successful practicing lawyers. Each comes to the campus as one of a team of 4 for one week of teaching. The high ratio of teachers to students permits close association between the lawyer-teachers and the students.

Subjects chosen include:

- Preparing the defense of a criminal case.
- Probating estates.
- Debtor-Creditor proceedings.
- Organizing corporations.
- Real estate transactions.
- Preparing a civil case for trial.
- Divorce and administrative proceedings.
- Law office management.

The method of teaching includes lectures, demonstrations, small group instruction, and practice,



**Gene Drake interrogates Prof. Gullickson,
in "Judge" Irv Charne's Court**

with much of the emphasis placed upon practice. Each week of instruction is planned and executed by a team of four faculty members under the supervision of Professor Gullickson. Classes are held in the mornings, five days a week, so that the afternoons can be devoted to practice by individual students.

Practice provides students with an opportunity to "do it themselves." During the ten weeks they are required to probate an estate, prepare a civil case for trial, process the purchase of a home, draft a will, prepare a wage earner plan for presentation in court, organize a corporation, process a divorce, etc. Daily work is graded and unsatisfactory work must be repeated.

Evaluation of the course reveals that it has several advantages over the traditional summer clerkship served by many law school graduates to satisfy the Law School's requirements for admission to the Wisconsin Bar upon the motion of the Dean. Its offerings are more varied than many months of experience as a clerk in a law firm would provide. There is discussion and close supervision of the work of each student. Faculty members are chosen for their expertise in particular aspects of the practice of law, so students meet lawyers who are among the most skillful practitioners of their profession.

Professor Gullickson points out that the course through its various

offerings takes notice of the fact that there are certain elements common to most items of law business. These common elements include ethical concerns, negotiation, recognition of tax consequences, keeping the client informed, and processing the fee. Traditional legal education prevents consideration of these common factors by dividing the law practice into separate subjects for teaching purposes. One result of the General Practice Course is the development of a sense of completeness and continuity, according to Mr. Gullickson. It also provides an opportunity for members of the practicing Bar to become well acquainted with the needs and interests of the newly graduated students.

"We have found," Professor Gullickson reported, "that on the one hand we could give the students an understanding of the senior partner's point of view, and on the other hand have them see that most lawyers are sensitive people with a real concern for their clients, and that money is only one part of their total motivation."

An additional benefit is that of providing beginning lawyers an early start in continuing legal education.

Student reactions to the course are almost all favorable. "I wish I'd known some of these things earlier," said one. "I would definitely have decided to go into private practice."

From . . .

Chairman Lord

July, 21, 1969

Dear Alumni, Friends and Colleagues:

You share with me, I hope, pride in Wisconsin's Law School. The Gargoyle is being instituted with the hope that regular communication with you will renew and confirm your loyalty, and will give you constant assurance of the continued high quality of Wisconsin's students, faculty and program.

To maintain that quality, the School needs financial help and has instituted a National Fund Drive for annual alumni giving. I am honored to be its first National Chairman.

The Law School is particularly deserving of help from lawyers. Our profession needs its graduates; their quality can be enhanced by scholarship assistance. The University needs the strength and influence supplied by a devoted Law Faculty. Your gifts may help assure their retention. Our world needs men and women, such as Wisconsin trains, ready to serve the small as well as the large needs of all people. Wisconsin has a reputation for excellence, but critically needs our help now.

I ask you, therefore, to give as generously as you are able when you are solicited, or to help in the drive if you are asked, and thereby offer testament of your concurrence with the worthy goals of the Wisconsin Law School Fund.

Yours sincerely,
John S. Lord



The Law School Fund Seeks Alumni Support

The University of Wisconsin Law School Fund begins its formal operations on October 1, 1969, with the opening of its first annual fund drive. A new activity of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, the Fund was chartered in January, 1969, to carry on annual fund raising efforts. Mr. John S. Lord, seni-

or partner of the Chicago firm of Lord, Bissell & Brook is Chairman of the National Committee. Carroll R. Heft of Racine is Vice-chairman; George E. Cleary of New York is Scholarship Vice-chairman; and Robert L. Curry of Madison is Class Agent Vice-Chairman.

The Law School Fund operates under the supervision of the Law Alumni Association, a charitable corporation, gifts to which are tax deductible. For some years the Law Alumni Association has received gifts for scholarships, loans and other special purposes, but the Law School Fund expects to enlarge the degree of alumni participation, and substantially increase the funds available to the Law School.

The Law School Fund follows a pattern found successful at other state law schools such as Michigan, Minnesota and Virginia. In its tenth year, the Michigan Law School fund raised \$225,000. In its first year, the Minnesota Law School received \$140,000 from its alumni and friends. The Wisconsin Law School Fund has set a modest initial goal of \$100,000 to be raised in its first annual drive.

Wherever possible, each of the Law School's several thousand living alumni will receive a personal call from a solicitor (also an alumnus) authorized by the National Committee. Every effort will be made to make this an annual commitment by the alumni.

Approved by the University's Central Administration, the Fund will have the cooperation of the Wisconsin Foundation in the receipt and management of the proceeds.

The Fund, the Charter states, "will help build the School's general resources and support special activities." It is clearly understood that the money raised will supplement, not replace, legislative appropriations. The money will be appropriated by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, on recommendation of the Dean of the Law School.

Specifically, the Fund will provide badly needed scholarship and loan funds. Special programs such as moot court, legal aid, and worthwhile student and faculty research will benefit from the Fund. The Fund will provide some flexibility to the Law School by its support of new and unbudgeted activities.

Associate Dean Gordon B. Baldwin has been designated as Fund Director of the Law School Fund.

The following are Committee members:

BARSTOW, Barney B.
Superior
BECKWITH, David E.
Milwaukee
BIXBY, Frank L.
Evanston, Illinois
BJORK, Walter M.
Madison
BRUEMMER, John L.
Madison
BRUMMOND, Walter H.
Appleton
CHARNE, Irvin B.
Milwaukee
CALLAHAN, Carroll B.
Columbus
CLEARY, George E.
New York
COTTER, Patrick W.
Milwaukee
CROWNHART, Charles H.
Madison
CURRY, Robert L.
Madison
FEDERER, Jacob
Sheboygan
FETZNER, John W.
Hudson
FIELDMAN, Leon
Highland Park, Illinois
FINK, Sheldon I.
Wilmette, Illinois
FOX, Henry J.
Washington, D.C.
FRANK, John P.
Phoenix, Arizona
FROEHLKE, The Hon. Robert F.
Washington, D.C.
FROELICH, The Hon. Harold V.
Speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly
Appleton
HEFT, Carroll R.
Racine
JOHNS, Robert D.
La Crosse
LORD, John S.
Hinsdale, Illinois
McKICHAN, M. A.
Platteville
MANN, Bruce A.
Burlingame, California
METT, William D.
Honolulu, Hawaii
NEFF, W. Perry
New York
NELSON, The Hon. Gaylord
U.S. Senator
Washington, D.C.
NESTINGEN, Ivan A.
Washington, D.C.
REGEZ, Rudolph P.
Monroe
SCHARF, Leslie D.
Tampa, Florida
SHANNON, John E. Jr.
Stevens Point
VON BRIESEN, Ralph
Milwaukee
WHITNEY, John C.
Green Bay
WILCOX, Francis J.
Eau Claire
ZARKY, Hilbert
Los Angeles, Calif.

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REGEZ, Rudolph P.
Monroe
SCHARF, Leslie D.
Tampa, Florida
SHANNON, John E. Jr.
Stevens Point
VON BRIESEN, Ralph
Milwaukee
WHITNEY, John C.
Green Bay
WILCOX, Francis J.
Eau Claire
ZARKY, Hilbert
Los Angeles, Calif.

Faculty

Notes

"Riots," "Crashes," "Boats," and "Farms"—these are among the pithy descriptions students give to courses in Legal Aspects of Civil Disorder, Automobile Accidents, Admiralty and Land Use Controls. The teaching of these and such varied subjects as Securities Regulation, Business Planning, Regulated Industries, Creditors Rights, and the traditional subjects including Torts and Contracts, are the underlying duty of the Faculty. At the annual spring program several faculty were honored for their teaching prowess; Professor Hetherington by a close vote of the Student Bar Association received the first award.

Like lawyers everywhere, however, the activity of the faculty is broad and diverse. A few of these are reported here.

Stewart Macaulay's book on Law and Behavioral Sciences which he wrote with Lawrence Friedman (now on the Stanford law faculty) will be published this fall by Bobbs-Merrill. Last spring Professor Macaulay was invited to testify before the Judiciary Committee of the Hawaiian Senate on problems involved in applying the Wisconsin manufacturer-dealer licensing act.

Professor Robert Seidman is teaching at the University of East Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, during the fall semester 1969-70. His book, *Law, Order and Power* will be published later this year.

Professor Stuart Gullickson operated the University "Rumor Center" during the student disorders of February, 1969. Together with several law students, and other members of the University community, this center gathered and distributed, from quarters offered by the University News Service, accurate up-to-date information on the various

campus activities during that troubled time.

Arlen Christenson returned to the Law Faculty this spring after serving two and a half years as Deputy Attorney General of Wisconsin. He is writing a book on the role of the Attorney General as legal counsel, law maker, and law enforcer, while teaching courses in contracts and administrative law.

Professor Richard Bilder was elected a member of the Shorewood Hills Village Board. That Board has had several law faculty members over the years, including John Conway and the late Howard Hall. As an expert on the international protection of human rights, Professor Bilder has published several important articles in French and American legal periodicals. He recently served as senior rapporteur at the United Nations sponsored assembly on human rights at Montreal.

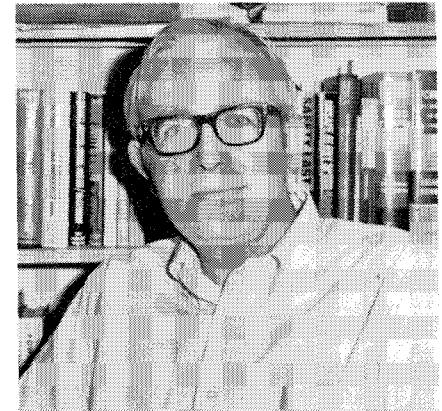
Professor Joel Handler serves as Assistant Director of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty. Among his responsibilities is a study of the administration of aid for dependent children, and of the administrative problems in implementing various negative income tax schemes. He is also supervising pilot studies in the field of health law in Milwaukee. Working under him are three law students, one medical student, and two graduate students in sociology. During 1969-70 he will be Visiting Professor of Law at Stanford.

Also involved in the development of the negative income tax proposals are Professors William Klein and Shirley Abrahamson. Professor Klein is largely responsible for the drafting of statutes and rules which might be necessary. Mrs. Abrahamson is working on problems of defining income for such proposals. Professor Klein will be Visiting Professor of Law at U.C.L.A. in 1969-70.

Gordon Baldwin speaks frequently about the Middle East and Egypt where he taught in an Egyptian law school before the June War crisis induced him to leave



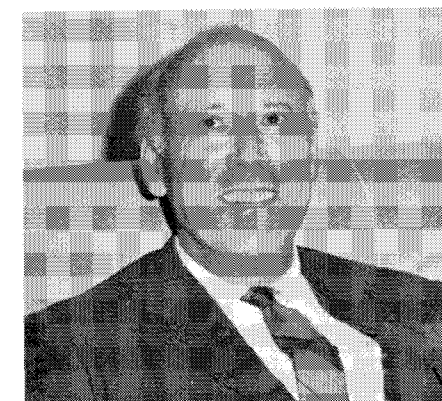
Gus Eckhardt



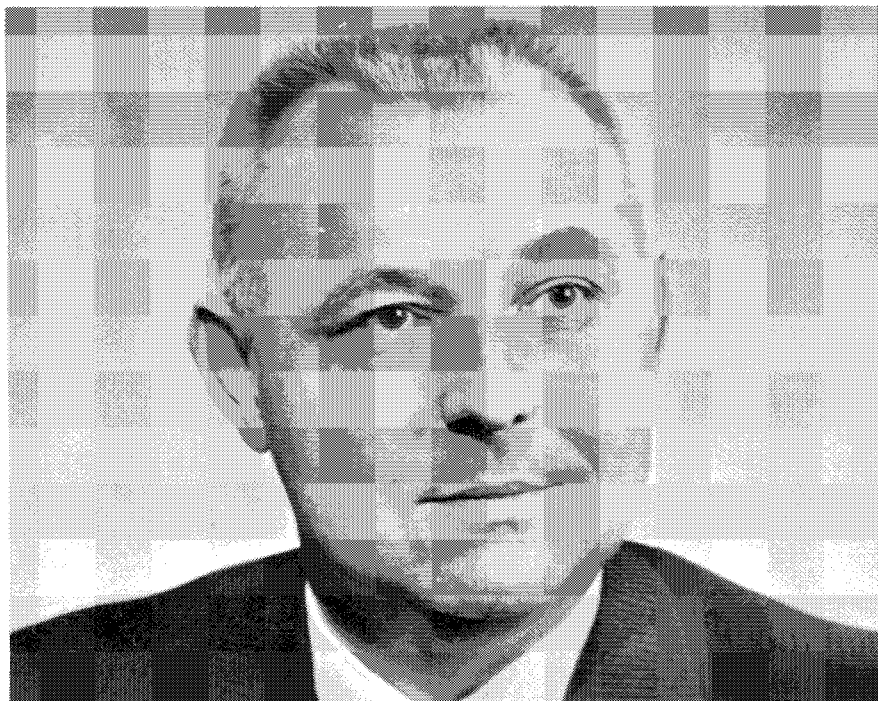
Stewart Macaulay



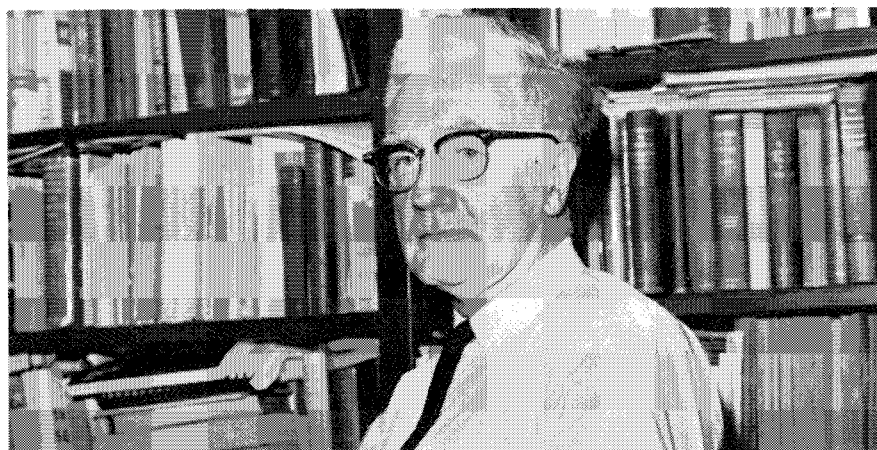
Dick Bilder



Nate Feinsinger



GEORGE H. YOUNG



WILLARD HURST



WILBER KATZ

just before hostilities began. He is now serving the Law School as Associate Dean.

Professor Herman Goldstein was elected to the Executive Committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and served as a resource person in a series of seminars sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. His numerous speeches on police problems included appearances at the University of Chicago, the Chicago Bar Association, and at numerous Wisconsin seminars and meetings.

Willard Hurst continues to deliver important and influential lectures. In April, 1969, he gave the "Page-Barbour" lectures at the University of Virginia—his topic, "The Development of Public Policy Toward the Business Corporation." He was a member of a conference convened by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on "Student Unrest" held in Boston in November.

In the field of criminal justice administration the law school continues to make a national mark. Frank Remington, Herman Goldstein, Marygold S. Melli and Edward L. Kimball are co-authors (with Don Newman of Albany) of **Criminal Justice Administration**, published in 1969 by Bobbs-Merrill. Professor Remington is also the author of a new casebook on criminal law published by Callaghan.

Professor Walter Raushenbush continues as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Law School Admission Test Council. He is carrying on research on the real estate transfer process under the American Bar Foundation, and gave speeches on this subject before the Real Property section of the ABA at the 1968 annual meeting in Philadelphia, and at the annual convention of the American Land Title Association in Portland, Oregon.

Professors George Young and Wilber Katz have finished a project that culminated in a new Wisconsin securities law. Governor Knowles commended their efforts publicly when he signed the new law in the spring.

Teaching Law in Tanzania

By William Whitford

Lynn (my wife) and I first set foot in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on July 2, 1967. At the time we thought that we were arriving to spend one year teaching at the Faculty of Law, The University College, Dar es Salaam, then the only established institution of legal education in East Africa (a term generally used to describe the former British colonies of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania—which itself was created in 1964 by a merger between the independent countries of Tanganyika and Zanzibar). In the end we remained two years, and just recently returned to Madison to resume my duties at Wisconsin Law School.

Our adjustment problems in arriving in Tanzania, somewhat contrary to our expectations, were mainly in adapting to British ways of life. Tanzania, like all former European colonies, contains two societies: one, consisting mostly of persons with higher education, is well paid and leads basically a western way of life, while the other is poor and leads the traditional African peasant life. Like all generalizations, this one, although basically correct, needs extensive qualification. There are a significant number of Africans, most of them with elementary or secondary school educations, working as middle or lower level civil servants or in industry, who lead something between a western and traditional African life style. And mention must be made of the Indians and Pakistanis in East Africa. These people, called Asians in East Africa, were originally brought to the area by the British to work as skilled laborers, and today they dominate most aspects of commercial life, particularly the retail business.

Tanzania has already embarked on a number of programs in an effort to reduce the class inequalities that already exist. For example, the salaries of educated Africans working for government or government owned enterprises are not being increased, and in some instances have been reduced, and all political leaders and high civil servants are prohibited from receiving more than one salary or investing in private enterprise. The period since independence has been too

short, however, for Tanzania to amalgamate the two societies it inherited from colonialism. With my position as a University teacher, we joined—almost without choice—the western society, which, although racially mixed, was largely English in its ways. Our principal adjustment difficulties, therefore, were learning the English language (we now understand the truth behind the quip that England and America are the only two countries separated by a common language), realizing that the knock on the hotel door at 7 a.m. was only somebody bringing morning tea, and so forth.



Professor Whitford

The Faculty of Law, at which I taught, was formed in 1961 at about the time of Tanzania's independence. At that time there were almost no African lawyers in East Africa and the Faculty was charged with filling this void. From its inception the Faculty has been part of the University of East Africa, a cooperative endeavor in higher education between the three countries of East Africa. Under the agreement establishing the University of East Africa, each country has its own faculties of science, social science, and humanities; but there is only one professional school of each type (law, medicine, engineering, commerce and agriculture) in the region. Since at the time the University was formed, there were already professional schools in everything except law established in Uganda and Kenya, it was decided to locate the Law Faculty in Dar es Salaam. My students, therefore, were drawn from all three East African countries. (Also, there were always a few students from elsewhere, including some refugees from the countries of southern Africa which are, sadly, still white ruled.) The first class in 1961 numbered only 12, but today the enrollment at the Faculty of Law exceeds 200.

In the beginning, the staff was necessarily entirely expatriate for the simple reason that there were almost no African lawyers, let alone law teachers. (One of the founding members of the staff, Patrick McAuslan, has been a visiting professor at Wisconsin Law School this past spring semester and summer.) There are obvious difficulties in having the staff of a new institution—that is, at a time at which many basic decisions must be made—consist entirely of non-citizens of the country in which the institution is located. Because of these difficulties, it has been the policy of the Faculty to “africanize” the teaching staff as soon as possible. This policy has been implemented largely by sending top graduates from the Faculty overseas for further study (ordinarily to America) and then offering them teaching positions when they return. For the first time, during the coming year a majority of the teaching staff will be citizens of East African countries. In the interim period before substantial africanization, there has been an attempt to recruit faculty from many different areas of the world in order to insure diversity and to take advantage of differing experiences.

Following the English pattern the students at the Faculty of Law come directly from secondary school (which in the English system lasts six years) without the B.A. degree customarily held by American law students. Although English is for most of them a third language, their secondary education is conducted in English, and they do not have a serious language problem. On the other hand, because higher education was largely unavailable to Africans during colonial times, most students are the first members of their family to receive even a secondary education. Usually they grow up in peasant villages and then go to boarding schools, often in small towns. As a result, I found that in teaching Contracts many of my students lacked the practical knowledge of everyday affairs that I had come to expect of students at Wisconsin.

As one might expect in a lawyer-starved society, graduates of the Faculty do not have difficulty in finding good jobs. In Tanzania (the situation is a little different in Kenya and Uganda, but there are substantial similarities) the government requires each graduate to work for it

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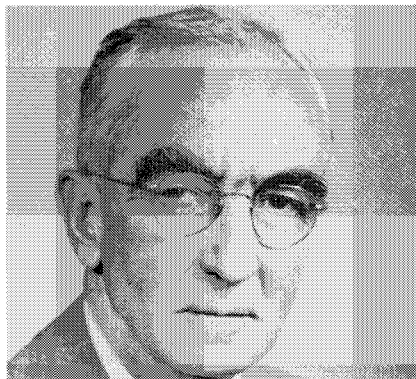
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Law Faculty Adds Ambassador Bunn

When George Bunn joined the Law Faculty in February, 1969, he re-established ties between the Bunn family and the Law School which span four generations, beginning with Romanzo Bunn, lecturer in the late 19th century.



Bob Bunn

Romanzo Bunn was born September 24, 1829. He moved to Wisconsin in 1854, settled in Sparta, and was twice district attorney, elected to the Legislature in 1859, and judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin. On October 30, 1877, President Hayes appointed him United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin, a post from which he retired in 1905. He lectured at the University of Wisconsin for seven years.

Romanzo's son, Charles Wilson Bunn, who received both his bachelor's and law degrees from the University of Wisconsin, and was General Counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad, is the father of Charles (Bob) Bunn, who served as a member of the faculty from 1934 to 1962. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, July 23, 1893, Bob Bunn earned his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1914 and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1917, where he was president of the Harvard Law Review.

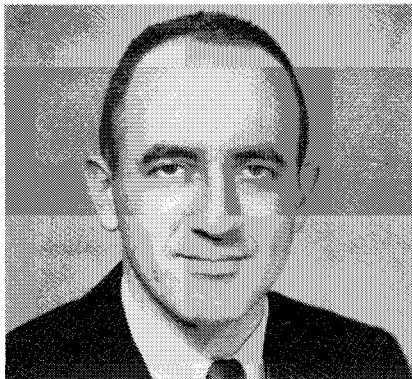
Resigning his appointment as future law clerk to Mr. Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, Bob served in World War I as a First Lieutenant in the Field Artillery attached to the Air Service. From 1920 to 1933, he practiced law in St. Paul as a partner in the law firm of Mitchell, Doherty, Rumble, Bunn & Butler.

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Bob Bunn, during his teaching years, was one of the most admired and beloved members of the Faculty.



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George Bunn is now at the University Law School in the capacity of a visiting professor and legal advisor to both the President of the University and the Chancellor of the Madison Campus on matters affecting students. Among his teaching duties, he conducted a seminar on "Law of the University and the Student" during the second semester, 1968-69.

A 1950 graduate of the Columbia Law School, George Bunn earned his bachelor's degree in engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He and his wife, Bonnie, have three children, Peter, Peggy, and Matthew.

Professor Bunn brings to the Law School a broad background in private practice, having been an associate in the Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter from 1951-61.

His government experiences, from 1961-69, include service as counsel to John J. McCloy, advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson on disarmament policy. He served as General Counsel to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency after its establishment. In this capacity he was delegate, with the rank of Ambassador, to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, at which agreement was reached on the Non-Proliferation Treaty. This milestone treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate in the spring of 1969.

A New Look at Police Responsibility

Under the direction of Professor Herman Goldstein, three seminars exploring the **Social and Political Responsibilities of the Police** were conducted at the Law School during the month of July. The seminars were financed by the Ford Foundation.

The first session, from July 15-17, brought together individuals and representatives of organizations, such as the Vera Institute of Justice and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, who have been concerned with the development of innovative programs which have their impetus outside the police agencies. Attendant at the second session, July 22-24, were police chiefs and commissioners. During the third seminar, a group of mayors and city managers was present.

Participating, in addition to Professor Goldstein, were Professors Frank Remington and Edward Kimball of the Law School, and Professor Hervey Juris of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

"There is currently a great deal of uncertainty as to what police responsibility is and as to which agencies of government the police should look for guidance in the making of important social and political policy decisions," says Professor Goldstein. "These include, for example, the important decisions which must be made in developing a law enforcement response to demonstrations, civil disorder, the chronic alcoholic, the husband-wife disturbance, and other important social, political and behavioral problems with which the police must deal."

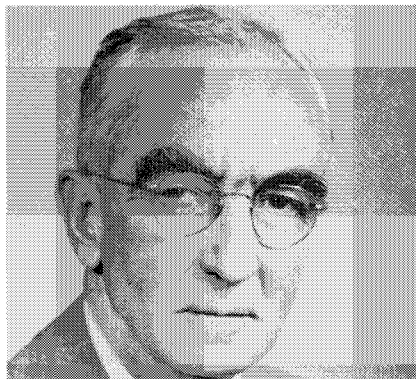
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The questions of the sources of power, and the limitations of the power of the police as well as of the mayors and other elected officials, were also discussed.

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"If, as has been said, police are the single most important governmental administrative agency," said Professor Goldstein, "and if they do in fact make crucially important public policy decisions, both as individuals on the job and as administrators outside the traditional criminal justice system, then it would seem apparent that the public policy-making responsibility of police is worthy of much greater attention than it has been given in the past."

These seminars marked the beginning of such attention.



Professor Raushenbush

Law Students Spend \$3,000,000

Wisconsin law students will spend a total of about \$3,000,000 to finance themselves during the academic year 1969-70, Professor Walter Raushenbush, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Scholarships and Loans, stated recently. Average costs for single non-resident students will probably rise to \$3,600 when the new tuition rates are established. Single residents of Wisconsin will spend approximately \$2,200 apiece for educational and living expenses.

On July 25, 1969, the Board of Regents approved a new schedule of tuition and fees, to be effective in September, 1969.

	<u>Res.</u>	<u>Non-Res.</u>
1968-69	\$410 (\$205 Sem.)	\$1300 (\$650 Sem.)
1969-70	\$536 (\$263 Sem.)	\$2126 (\$1063 Sem.)

These increases are not reflected in the interviews with Prof. Raushenbush.

It should be noted, however, Professor Raushenbush warns, that a large number of law students are married, and many of them have families to support while they are in law school. Many of these students carry heavy financial responsibilities.

Most of this cost is met by the resources of the students themselves: parental help, part-time earnings, savings, and particularly the working wife, who makes an enormous contribution to law student support each year. An increasing amount must come each year from loan and scholarship funds, however, even if the proportion does not rise.

This year, for the first time, the financial aid awards to law students are being made in a coordi-

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Only the relatively high ranking students who are also needy have been granted scholarships from the Law School's modest scholarship funds, according to Professor Raushenbush. The amounts awarded to students vary greatly according to individual needs, but most of them are under \$500 per year. The amount of scholarship money awarded is subtracted from a student's computed need, and thus serves only to reduce the amount of loan money a particular student may require.

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The University of East Africa will break up in July, 1970, and each country is in the process of establishing its own full fledged university, complete with graduate and professional schools. Already Uganda has formed its own law school and admitted its first class of students in 1968. Kenya is scheduled to begin its law school next year. As a result of these changes, in a few years the Faculty at Dar es Salaam will have an almost exclusively Tanzanian student body, and it is reasonable to expect that some of the Kenyan and Ugandan staff will leave to join the staff of their national law schools. The staff at Dar es Salaam is now determining how to respond to these developments. I hope, and believe, that the decisions that are made will enable Dar es Salaam to preserve its current reputation as the best law school in sub-saharan Africa.

William Whitford

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funds amount to less than 4 per cent of the total expense."

"We are seriously underfinanced," he said, emphasizing the need for greater scholarship funds. "We badly need money with which to make more and larger grants to students who have heavy burdens and high expense, and, in many cases, large debts."

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Applications Rise in Numbers and Quality

As of June 30, 1969, the number of applications for admission to the Law School was 40 per cent greater than the number received a year ago. Since there continues to be about 285 places in the new class, the Admissions Committee has had to be more highly selective than ever before.

The average student in the first year class will have an undergraduate grade point average of about 3. (on a 4. scale) and an average score on the Law School Admission Test of about 600.

"We have been swamped," commented Professor G. W. Foster, Jr., chairman of the Committee.



Professor Foster

PLACEMENT HELPS ALUMNI & GRADS

The University of Wisconsin Law School maintains a placement office which is continually expanding its facilities to meet the needs of students and employers. It is the aim of the placement office to assist graduating law students to find employment upon graduation, to help first and second year students find part-time and summer employment, and to help alumni in relocating.

The placement office actively communicates with prospective employers, and plays host to interviewers from law firms, government agencies, insurance companies, banks, accounting firms, and corporations.

Approximately two thirds of each law school class obtains permanent employment upon graduation through the placement office. During the next several months some two hundred 1970 graduates, and approximately the same number of second year students, will be looking to the legal profession and to the business world for employment opportunities. Because graduates now commit themselves relatively early in the school year, the placement office suggests that employers contact the office as soon as employment plans for 1969-70 have been formulated.

The School welcomes employers to its placement facilities and hopes that its services will be helpful.

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