

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.

He wrote many articles in law re-

views and had other publications, most notably *Jurisdiction and Practice of United States Courts*.

During World War II he served in the Department of State in various positions. An active participant in American Law Institute projects, he was also a significant contributor to the compilation of "A Uniform Commercial Code."

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



George Bunn

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."

How, for example, do the police maintain the peace and minimize conflict, which is also their responsibility along with enforcing the law by the apprehension and prosecution of offenders?

Some of the questions to which the seminars sought answers were these: (1) Should the police be involved in the handling of the alcoholic, the domestic disturbance, etc. What should be the relation of the police to community agencies which provide professional social services? (2) Who determines

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Professor Goldstein

whether or not police should be involved (police themselves, local officials, state legislatures)? (3) Who determines the policies of the police in these essentially non-criminal activities?

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.

The effects on public policy of the growing professionalism of police, and of collective bargaining by militant organizations of police officers, were also considered by the seminars.

"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-

nated effort with the University of Wisconsin Office of Financial Aids. All law students who need financial aid have submitted budgets and reported their resources. In each case, needs have been determined by computing the difference between the student's own resources and his reasonable projected expenses. The new criteria used in the granting of loans under the National Defense Education Act, and part-time employment under the federally-financed Work-Study Program, have made it possible for most students to meet their needs through long-term low interest loans and part-time employment related to their developing professional competence.

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.

Long-term NDEA loans and Work-Study funds allocated to law students for 1969-70 total over \$150,000. Loans under NDEA are limited to \$1,500 for single students and married students without children. Married students with children are limited to \$2,500 in NDEA funds. Students with larger need, and students who do not qualify under the federal programs, borrow, in addition to these loans, from the state guaranteed loan funds (awarded through local banks), from the American Bar Association Student Loan funds, and other sources. The Law School, of course, continues to make both long-term and short-term loans as it has for many years in the past.

Scholarship funds awarded by the law school on the basis of academic achievement and need will total more than \$50,000 for 1969-70.

"It is important not to be deceived by these figures," Professor Raushenbush says. "The total of financial assistance available from all sources, in all forms and for all purposes, will not exceed 10 per cent of the total amount spent by law students. The Law School's resources in loan and scholarship

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