

POLICE RESPONSIBILITY

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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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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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for five years as repayment for the scholarship he received to permit him to obtain a university education. Perhaps the largest group of Tanzanian graduates go straight to the bench upon receiving their degrees (although not to the highest court) where they replace expatriates who are leaving the country and Tanzanians who, although they have no formal legal training, have been serving as judges. Another large group go to work in the Attorney General's chambers. Most of the remaining graduates work for other government departments doing law-related work or for one of the nationalized industries or businesses.

The fact that our students get such good jobs immediately upon graduation puts special responsibility upon the Faculty. It is much more clearly true in Tanzania than in America that today's law student will be tomorrow's lawmaker. Moreover, there is great need for change in Tanzania's laws.

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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