

## DEAN EXPLAINS THE BUDGET

My last piece in these pages boasted about the increased teaching of practice skills and the improved students-to-faculty ratio in the School. I must now eat crow.

1) The Executive Budget denied *all* of the new funds approved for the School by the Regents: \$217,500 to be added to the School's annual base budget, enough for about 9 new teachers.

2) The budget contains almost no funds to pay for supervision of the clinical programs in which students receive credit during the school year for serving as legal interns in prosecutors and defenders offices, in prisons and mental institutions, in state government offices or in agencies providing legal services for the poor or for public interest groups. (Many of these programs have been funded until now by the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice or by other outside sources. However, the federal funds allocated by WCCJ expire at the end of a three-year period and are then no longer available to the Law School. The other outside sources are also drying up.)

3) The Executive Budget will require the University to use money previously allocated to positions in order to pay for the inflationary increases in supplies, tele-

phones, etc. We must plan on a 10 percent per year shrinkage in the buying power of this part of our budget.

4) The Executive Budget imposes budget cuts on the University. We have been told to plan next year for a *reduction* in the Law School's annual base budget for this reason.

The net result, when added to an "enrollment funding" cut already anticipated because we have reduced our total enrollment to 880 (in a building built for 750), will be that we will lose the equivalent of about 6 positions rather than gaining 9.

You are all aware of the State's difficult economic circumstances and the cost being imposed on all state agencies. The decisions as to the Law School, however, appear to have been based in part at least upon two misunderstandings:

1. The budget analysts were unaware that outside funding for our clinical programs was drying up.

*continued—page 3*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dean Explains Budget . . .	2	MacDonald Heads DNR Investigation . . . . .	12
'Twas Ever Thus . . . . .	4	Alumnus Questions . . . . .	14
Fund Drive Report . . . . .	5	Report of Board of Visitors	17
Garrison Fund Established	8		
Faculty Notes . . . . .	9		
Trubek, Bilder, Tuerkheimer, Goldstein, Raushenbush, Handler, Kabaker, Schneyer, Komesar, Bunn, Beuscher, Hurst, Brodie, Gordon, Zile			
Search for New Dean . . . .	10		
Pre-Law Advisor . . . . .	11		

### THE GARGOYLE

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School, published quarterly.

Vol. 6, No. 3 Spring, 1975

Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Publication office, 213 W. Madison St., Waterloo, Wis. Second class postage paid at Waterloo, Wis.

Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to "Gargoyle", University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.

Subscription Price: 50¢ per year for members, \$1.00 per year for non-members.

2. The budget analysts compared a Wisconsin Law School students-to-faculty ratio of about 22-to-one with ratios of some other schools which are higher. Harvard is an example, but Harvard's ratio is computed on a different basis. It counts only the Harvard *professors*. It does not include the sixteen teaching fellows or the ten lecturers who teach law students in Harvard Law School classes and supervise students in its clinical programs. In addition to Wisconsin's regular professors, our figures include one legal writing lecturer (comparable to Harvard's sixteen teaching fellows) and a number of practitioner-lecturers who teach part-time and are counted as a fraction of a full-time teacher to produce a total equivalent teaching faculty of over 39.

Counting only Wisconsin's regular faculty (i.e., professors), we have the equivalent of a little more than 32 full-time teachers and a students-to-faculty ratio of more than 26-to-one this year. This compares with the 28-to-1 ratio so roundly criticized by the American Bar Association-Association of American Law Schools accreditation team in 1972. On this basis, the improvement is only from 28-to-1 to 26-to-1, not to the 22-to-1 I have been boasting about. (See the Law School Board of Visitors Report printed elsewhere in these pages).

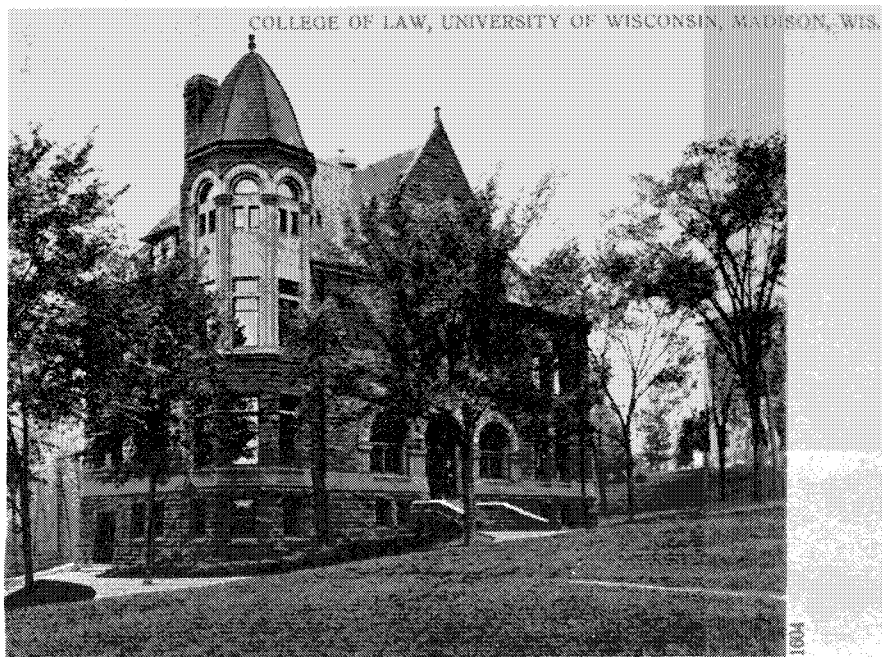
The result of the Executive Budget will be to decimate our practice-skills training: to end most faculty-supervised clinical placements for credit, to cut the General Practice Course in half (so that only 80 of 270 graduating students can take it), to cut out the practitioner-lecturers who taught mock trial and other practice-skills courses, and to eliminate our legal writing lecturer and most of our teaching assistants in the legal writing program.

You may ask why a dean who emphasized the teaching of practice skills proposes to cut these programs first. It is first of all because they have been largely taught by people who do not have tenure or long-term contracts with the School. In any institution, those with seniority, tenure or long-term contracts are the last to be reduced in force no matter what the merits are. Secondly, looking at the merits, traditional classroom teaching of legal analysis, legal principles, legal institutions and legal history is what law schools do best. I feel strongly that when we can do traditional teaching well, we should add practice skills so that the neophyte lawyer does not learn them entirely at the expense of his or her first clients. But we must give priority to teaching the traditional courses well. Your Law School's regular faculty will continue to do that.

George Bunn  
Dean



Dean Bunn



Old Law School