

To the President the Regents and the Faculty
of the

University of Wisconsin, .

on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the conferring
of degrees for the first time,

The President the Trustees and the Faculty of the University of Chicago send greeting.

In participating in your celebration through our appointed delegates we recall with peculiar pleasure the intimate relations which have existed between our Universities during the period of our common activity in adjacent territory. We would call to mind that your honored President is one whom for a space of ten years we were privileged to name as colleague and that others of your faculty have at different times come to our aid in the conduct of the most advanced university instruction and research. In the formative period of our own University we remember that the liberal and scholarly influence of men whose ideals had been shaped in the atmosphere of your University was an important factor in giving direction and homogeneity to our beginnings.

We congratulate you on the illustrious past of the University of Wisconsin and on the splendid future which is clearly marked out for her. Founded in a commonwealth of heterogeneous elements in which were represented the educational ideals of the New England college and those of the German

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The Institution which you represent has
University ~~you have~~ been able with the loyal support of the
people of your state to weld these two elements into a
harmonious unity.

We have designated

William Rainey Harper Ph.D. LL.D.

President

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin Ph.D. LL.D.

Professor and Head of the
Department of Geology

Charles Reid Barnes Ph.D.

Professor of Plant Physiology

Rollin D. Salisbury A.M.

Professor of Geographic
Geology and Head of the
Department of Geography

George Lincoln Hendrickson A.B. L.H.D.

Professor of Latin

as our official representatives. They will convey to you our
wish that for the future as in the past the University of
Wisconsin may hold that position of wise leadership sustained
by the sympathetic support of a united community which shall
enable her to adapt herself to the needs of her environment
and to shape that environment to noble purposes.

The University of Chicago

June the sixth, 1904.

University Recorder

Secretary of the Board
of Trustees

Secretary of the Board
of Trustees

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The University of Chicago

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The University of Wisconsin
University Extension Division

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Foreword

Tentative Outline of

The plan of the committee is to provide a program which shall be, with the exception of the first public session at which President Vincent makes the address and President Van Hise presides, in the nature of round table conferences; that is, it hopes by prepared papers upon specific topics and prepared discussions thereon by a few invited persons, followed by voluntary general discussion on the part of any member of the conference to make the programs as informal and profitable as possible.

March 10, 11, 12, 13, 1915

The committee has endeavored in working out this plan to meet the difficult problem of giving representation as far as possible to those institutions that have manifested a real interest in this conference, as well as to secure those for speakers on the program which, in the opinion of the committee, can speak authoritatively both out of experience and out of original thinking on the chosen topics. The committee has furthermore sought to secure for the conference sessions chairman leadership which out of experience and thought can give each session that turn and interpretation which will result in maximum clarification.

Although the committee has had many meetings and has given very careful thought and deliberation to every step, it does not presume to have anticipated every difficulty or included every valuable suggestion upon this tentative program; therefore, the committee will welcome additional suggestions which are believed by any member of the conference could still be used to advantage in the final form of the program. The committee, however, feels that the program should rather be shortened than lengthened.

2/9/15

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2/9/15

Tentative Outline of Proposed Program
Tentative Outline of Proposed Program

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First Session

General Public Meeting

Tentative Outline of

Wednesday Evening - 8 o'clock Proposed Program for

Opening First National University Extension Conference

Presiding Officer

at

President Charles Madison, Wisconsin, (Accepted)

The University March 10, 11, 12, 13, 1915

Modern University -----

A

Address Wednesday noon - 1 o'clock

President George Informal get-together luncheon of delegates

The University at University Club and its present
opportunities and possibilities

B

Wednesday afternoon -

Reception or break to delegates

Inspection of University Extension Building and

informal conferences with extension officers

and faculty members as desired.

First National University Extension Conference
Proposed Program for
Tentative Outline of
March 10, 11, 12, 13, 1915
Madison, Wisconsin

at University Club
Informal get-together luncheon of delegates
Wednesday noon - 1 o'clock

Wednesday afternoon
Inspection of University Extension Building and
informal conferences with extension officers
and faculty members as desired.

Tentative Outline of Proposed Program
Tentative Outline of Proposed Program

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Second Session

First Session

General Round Table Conference

Thursday Morning - 9 o'clock

General Public Meeting

Presiding Officer

Wednesday Evening - 8 o'clock

Dean Louis E. Reber (Wisconsin)

Opening Exercises

Presiding Officer

The scope of University Extension and
President Charles R. Van Hise (Wisconsin) (Accepted)

The University Extension Function in the
Modern University (Accepted)

Discussion and Questions

E. Conference Papers

Address

President George E. Vincent (Minnesota) Extension (Accepted)

The University Extension Movement and its present
opportunities and possibilities (Accepted)

J. H. Miller (Kansas) Agricultural Education in Extension (Accepted)

Reception or smoker to delegates (Accepted)

Commercial Education in Extension

A. H. Melville (Wisconsin) The Field Work in Extension (Accepted)

General Discussion and Questions led by

C. H. Tuck (Cornell)
and others

First Session

General Public Meeting

Wednesday Evening - 8 o'clock

Opening Exercises

Presiding Officer

President Charles R. Van Hise (Wisconsin) (Accepted)

The University Extension Function in the

Modern University

Address

President George E. Vincent (Minnesota) (Accepted)

The University Extension Movement and its present

opportunities and possibilities

Reception or smoker to delegates

Tentative Outline of Proposed Program

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General Round Table Conference

Thursday Afternoon - 2 o'clock Second Session

General Round Table Conference

Thursday Morning - 9 o'clock

(Accepted)

Presiding Officer

Dean Louis E. Reber (Wisconsin)

A. Address

The scope of University Extension and

(Accepted)

its organizations and sub-divisions

Dr. Louis E. Reber

(Accepted)

C. Discussion and Questions

(Accepted)

B. Conference Papers

W. D. Henderson (Michigan)
General Education through Extension

(Accepted)

(Accepted)

K. G. Smith (Iowa)
Engineering Education in Extension

(Accepted)

J. H. Miller (Kansas)
Agricultural Education in Extension

(Accepted)

P. H. Neystrom (Minnesota)
Commercial Education in Extension

(Accepted)

A. H. Melville (Wisconsin)
The Field Work in Extension

(Accepted)

(Invited)

General Discussion and Questions led by

C. H. Tuck (Cornell)
and others

(Accepted)

(Accepted)

(Invited)

(Invited)

Second Session

General Round Table Conference

Thursday Morning - 9 o'clock

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Discussion and Questions

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Agricultural Education in Extension

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Commercial Education in Extension

A. H. Melville (Wisconsin) (Accepted)

The Field Work in Extension

General Discussion and Questions led by

C. H. Tuck (Cornell)

and others

Tentative Outline of Proposed Third Session

Fourth Session

General Round Table Conference

Thursday Afternoon - 2 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director H. D. Mallory (Chicago)

(Accepted)

Director I. W. Howarth (California)

(Accepted)

Part I

The Functions and Problems of Extension Teaching

A. Correspondence Study Teaching

W. H. Lighty (Wisconsin)

(Accepted)

B. Class Lecture Instruction

J. C. Egbert (Columbia)

(Accepted)

C. Keeping Professional and Business Men and

Women Abreast

James E. Lough (New York University)

(Accepted)

General Discussions and Questions

L. D. Osborne (Colorado)
and others

Part II

Vocational Training through University Extension

A. The Need and the Opportunity

Magnus Alexander

(General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass.)

(Invited)

General Discussion led by

E. B. Norris (Wisconsin)
(The Industrial Subjects)

(Accepted)

W. H. Henderson (Milwaukee)
(The Training Courses)

(Accepted)

C. E. Ferris (Tennessee)

(Invited)

J. A. Moyer (Pennsylvania)

(Invited)

General Round Table Conference

Thursday Afternoon - 2 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director: H. D. Meljory (Chicago)

(Accepted)

Part I

(Accepted)

The Functions and Problems of Extension Teaching

A. Correspondence Study Teaching

(Accepted)

W. H. Lippitt (Wisconsin)

B. Class Lecture Instruction

(Accepted)

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J. C. Ebert (Columbia)

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(The Industrial Subjects)

(Accepted)

W. H. Henderson (Illinois)
(The Training Course)

(Invited)

C. E. Ferris (Tennessee)
J. A. Meyer (Tennessee)

(Invited)

J. E. Morris (Tennessee)
J. A. Meyer (Tennessee)

(Invited)

Tentative Outline of Proposed Program
Fourth Session

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General Round Table Conference

Thursday Evening - 8 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director I. W. Howerth (California) (Accepted)

University Extension Service in the Civic Life

A. Debating, Discussion and Literary
Organizations

Professor R. L. Lyman (Accepted)

B. Municipal Reference, Legislative Guidance
and Civic Advancement

C. H. Talbot (Kansas) (Accepted)

C. Social Center Promotion, Organization
and Administration

R. V. Phelan (Minnesota) (Accepted)

D. Answering general inquiries, directing
discussion upon profitable topics, travel-
ing package libraries and the promotion of
open mindedness

Miss Almere Scott (Wisconsin) (Accepted)

General Discussion led by

G. A. Gesell (Minnesota) (Invited)

Herman James (Texas) (Invited)

Don C. Sowers (Oregon) (Invited)

L. R. Wilson (North Carolina) (Invited)

and others

General Round Table Conference
Thursday Evening - 8 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director J. W. Hower (California) (Accepted)

University Extension Service in the Ohio State

A. DeBorja, Discussion and Literary

Organization

Professor R. A. Lyman (Accepted)

B. Marshall reference, Legislative Committee

and Civic Advancement

C. H. Talbot (Kansas) (Accepted)

C. H. Talbot Center Promotion, Organization

and Administration

R. W. Phipps (Minnesota) (Accepted)

D. Answering General Inquiry, Reporting

Association upon possible topics, travel

ing package libraries and the protection of

open meetings

Miss Anne Scott (Minnesota) (Accepted)

General Discussion and by

O. A. Gessell (Minnesota) (Invited)
Norman James (Texas) (Invited)
O. Gessell (Oregon) (Invited)
J. R. Wilson (North Carolina) (Invited)

Tentative Outline of Proposed Program

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Fifth Session

General Round Table Conference Day Afternoon

Friday Morning - 9 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director Edwin A. Start (Washington) (Accepted)

University Extension Services in Social Welfare

A. Work in Communities

Samuel Quigley (Minnesota) (Invited)

B. Health Instruction

Dr. H. E. Dearholt (Milwaukee) (Accepted)

C. A Phase of Social Medicine

Miss Edna Henry (Indiana) (Accepted)

D. Landscape Art Extension

Wilhelm Miller (Illinois) (Invited)

E. University Extension Service in its

General Discussion Relation to Local, Intellectual and

Spiritual Leadership

C. W. Votaw (Chicago) (Invited)

F. Continuance and Permanency in Results

J. L. Gillin (Accepted)

General Discussion led by

C. L. Martzoff (Ohio) (Invited)
and others

General Discussion led by
C. L. Montague (Ohio)
and others

J. L. Gillin
F. Continuance and Permanency in Respite
(Accepted)

C. W. Votaw (Chicago)
Spiritual Leadership
(Invited)

B. University Extension Service in its
Relation to Local Intellectual and

Wilhelm Miller (Illinois)
D. Landscape Art Extension
(Invited)

Miss Bessie Henry (Indiana)
O. A Phase of Social Medicine
(Accepted)

Dr. H. E. Dearholt (Milwaukee)
B. Health Instruction
(Accepted)

Samuel Givley (Minnesota)
A. Work in Communities
(Invited)

University Extension Service in Social Welfare
Director Edwin A. Starr (Washington)
(Accepted)

Friday Morning - 9 o'clock

General Round Table Conference

Fifth Session

Sixth Session

Friday Evening - 6 o'clock

Friday Afternoon

General Round Table Conference

Friday Afternoon - 2 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director R. R. Price

(Accepted)

Part I

University Extension Service in Lectures and Entertainment Programs

A. As a Community Lyceum Service

J. J. Pettijohn (Indiana)

(Accepted)

B. As a Chautauqua Service

P. F. Voelker (Wisconsin)

(Accepted)

C. The Extension Lecturer

W. A. Payne (Chicago)

(Invited)

General Discussion

Percy Hughes (Lehigh)

(Invited)

W. J. Parry (Iowa)

(Invited)

F. C. English (North Dakota)

(Invited)

Part II

The Humanities in University Extension

A. Address

R. G. Moulton (Chicago)

(Invited)

Sixth Session

Friday Afternoon

General Round Table Conference

Friday Afternoon - 2 o'clock

Presiding Officer

Director R. R. Price

(Accepted)

Part I

University Extension Service in Lectures and Entertainment

Programs

A. As a Community Service

(Accepted)

J. J. Pettigrew (Indiana)

B. As a Chautauque Service

(Accepted)

P. F. Voelker (Wisconsin)

C. The Extension Lecturer

(Invited)

W. A. Payne (Chicago)

General Discussion

(Invited)

Percy Hughes (Delaware)

(Invited)

W. J. Perry (Iowa)

(Invited)

F. C. English (North Dakota)

Part II

The Humanities in University Extension

A. Address

(Invited)

R. G. Moulton (Chicago)

Friday Evening - 6 o'clock

Extension Dinner

With the present arrangement, the program lends itself for a dinner to the delegates in which members of the several resident faculties, alumni, and legislators may participate. Several speeches may be provided for.

It also leaves the possibility for smaller group conferences that may be arranged for by delegates, either before or after the conference convenes, and thus take up specific problems which the limit of time has crowded from the present set program.

Suggestions as to these proposed small group conferences could be presented to the chairman of the program committee at any time in advance and briefly discussed at a general conference to determine the amount of interest and the probable attendance for such proposed small group conferences.

C. Cooperation in Visual Instruction

W. H. Dudley (Wisconsin)

(Accepted)

General Discussion

J. W. Scroggs (Oklahoma)
T. B. Cooper (North Dakota)
E. M. Lenhardt (Minnesota)

Friday Evening - 8 o'clock

Extension Dinner

With the present arrangement; the program lends itself for a dinner to the delegates in which members of the several resident societies; alumni, and legislators may participate. Several speeches may be provided for.

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Tentative Outline of Proposed Program

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Seventh Session

General Round Table Conference

Saturday Morning - 9 o'clock

Presiding Officer

C. B. Robertson (Pittsburg) (Invited)

Cooperation Problems

A. Cooperation in Lectures and

Entertainment Programs

F.R. Hamilton (Accepted)

B. Cooperation with Public Agencies--

Educational Authorities, Health

Authorities, etc.

F. M. Bralley (Texas) (Invited)

Dr. C. A. Harper

(Secretary Wisconsin
State Board of Health) (Invited)

Dr. Rock Slyster

(Secretary Wisconsin
Medical Society) (Invited)

C. Cooperation in Visual Instruction

W. H. Dudley (Wisconsin) (Accepted)

General Discussion

J. W. Scroggs (Oklahoma)

T. B. Cooper (North Dakota)

E. M. Lenherts (Minnesota)

B. V.

Tentative Outline of Proposed Program

-10-

Seventh Session

General Round Table Conference

Saturday Morning - 9 o'clock

Presiding Officer

C. B. Robertson (Pittsburg) (Invited)

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Cooperation in Lectures and

Entertainment Programs

J. R. Hamilton (Accepted)

Cooperation with Public Agencies

Educational Authorities, Health

Authorities, etc. (Invited)

Dr. C. A. Harper (Invited)

Secretary Wisconsin State Board of Health (Invited)

Dr. Rock Blyler (Invited)

Secretary Wisconsin Medical Society (Invited)

C. Cooperation in Visual Instruction

W. H. Dudley (Wisconsin) (Accepted)

General Discussion

J. W. Scroggs (Oklahoma)
T. B. Cooper (North Dakota)
E. M. Lamberth (Minnesota)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 27, 1915.

My dear President Judson:

In response to your letter of September 3rd asking about legislation affecting the University of Wisconsin, I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the report which I made to the regents upon the subject at the close of the legislative session.

Of course, the part relating to the Governor is confidential.

The particular resolution you mention, 82a, was adopted by the assembly without a roll call, but was non concurred in by the senate by a close vote, 14 to 12.

Considering the unfriendly attitude of a considerable number of the legislators at the outset of the session, it seems to me that the outcome is a great triumph for state-supported higher education. Many members of the legislature who had very limited experience and who had erroneous conceptions regarding the University of Wisconsin when they came here, after they became acquainted with the situation were our cordial supporters. Indeed the situation at the beginning of the session was ominous. Notwithstanding this, nothing was done which in any way cripples us, and there was no interference by the legislature in any point which should remain under the control of the regents and faculty.

It is much to ask of a democracy that it give large sums of money each year for collegiate and graduate instruction and research, and at the same time leave the institution free to control the

September 27, 1915.

My dear President Johnson:

In response to your letter of September 2nd

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take pleasure in sending you a copy of the report which I made to
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sion.

Of course, the part relating to the Governor is confidential.
The particular resolution you mention, S.R., was adopted by the
assembly without a roll call, but was non-committal in its
sense by a close vote, 14 to 12.

Considering the friendly attitude of a considerable number
of the legislators at the outset of the session, it seems to me
that the outcome is a great triumph for state-supported higher
education. Many members of the legislature who had very limited
experience and who had erroneous conceptions regarding the
University of Wisconsin when they came here, after they had
conferred with the situation were now able to see the situation
the situation at the beginning of the session was different. Not-
withstanding this, nothing was done which in any way interfered
and there was no interference by the legislature in any point which
should remain under the control of the regents and faculty.
It is much to say of a democracy that it does large sums of
money each year for colleges, and graduate instruction and research,
and at the same time leaves the legislature free to control the

2-

funds. I do not doubt that sooner or later some state universities will have hard raps in this matter. For Wisconsin I feel that we are around the corner for some years to come, if not for the indefinit future.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas R. Nathan

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

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sities will have hard raps in this matter. For Wisconsin I feel
that we are around the corner for some years to come, if not for
the indefinite future.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Johnson

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago.

REPORT
OF PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE TO THE REGENTS UPON LEGISLATION
AFFECTING THE UNIVERSITY FOR 1915.

Thursday, August 19, 1915

Appended hereto is a list of the bills relating to the University introduced into the legislature during the session of 1915. The accompanying memoranda indicate their more important features, some of the events which occurred in connection with them during their consideration by the legislature, and the results of the legislative action in each case.

In this appendix details may be found. This report will consider some of the more important features of the legislative actions.

Thirteen bills relating to the University were introduced into the senate and twenty into the assembly. Five joint resolutions or resolutions were introduced into the senate, and four in the assembly. This gives a total of thirty-three bills and nine resolutions or forty-two measures in all. Of these bills eight senate and thirteen assembly were indefinitely postponed or non-concurred in. One was vetoed by the Governor because of its defective form. One was withdrawn by its author. Of the bills passed three senate and three assembly were in a form in no way objectionable to the University.

One senate and three assembly bills were passed in unsatisfactory forms. However, of these two are financial - one repealing the appropriation for dormitories, commons and union, and the other relating to the general university appropriation. Thus only two

REPORT

OF PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE TO THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

APPROXIMATE THE UNIVERSITY FOR 1913

Thursday, August 15, 1913

Appended hereto as a list of the bills relating to the University of Wisconsin during the session of 1913. The accompanying memoranda indicate their more important features, some of the events which occurred in connection with their passage, their consideration by the legislature, and the results of the legislative action in each case.

In this appendix details are given of the bills which

concern some of the more important features of the University.

Thirteen bills relating to the University were introduced into the senate and twenty into the assembly. Five bills relating to resolutions or resolutions were introduced into the senate, and four into the assembly. This gives a total of thirty-three bills and five resolutions or forty-two measures in all. Of these bills eight were introduced and thirteen resolutions were introduced or passed by the senate and three by the assembly. One was vetoed by the Governor because of its expense. One was withdrawn by its author. Of the bills passed three senate and three assembly were in a form in no way objectionable to the University.

One senate and three assembly bills were passed in session. However, of these two are financial - one relating to the appropriation for the University, and the other relating to the general university appropriation. Thus only two

bills involving doubtful educational policies became laws. These two bills, 47 a and 262 a, are further considered below.

Of the resolutions three senate and two assembly were indefinitely postponed or non-concurred in, and two senate and two assembly passed in unsatisfactory form.

In several cases in which bills were indefinitely postponed, this was done by a very close margin. This is illustrated by 200 S which abolishes the language requirements of the University either before entering or while in the University for the B.A. degree. This bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 16 to 13, and a motion for reconsideration was lost by only a vote of 14 to 15, the deciding vote being cast by the lieutenant governor. Similarly one of the very important bills that secured passage by a very close vote was that relating to non-resident tuition. The substitute amendment of Senator Barwig to Mr. Hambrecht's 47 a, was accepted in the senate by a vote of 14 to 11, and the amendment to this amendment introduced by Senator Bray, raising the tuition, was first rejected by a vote of 10 to 12, but later upon reconsideration was adopted by a vote of 13 to 11.

NON-RESIDENT TUITION

47 A. This bill as introduced into the assembly by Mr. Hambrecht provides a non-resident tuition of \$150 per annum, in addition to the incidental fee, making a total of \$174. After many vicissitudes this bill passed the assembly and went to the senate. It there remained a long time in the Committee of Education and Public Welfare, and finally was reported to the senate by a vote of 3 to 3 for concurrence and non-concurrence. When the bill came up on the floor,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

a substitute amendment was introduced by Senator Barwig, the effect of which is to compel a student who pays non-resident tuition when he enters the University to continue to pay such tuition for four years, whether or not he himself or his parents or guardian become residents of the state in the meantime. This substitute amendment makes no change in the tuition. Later an amendment to the amendment was presented by Senator Bray increasing the non-resident tuition to \$124, and this was adopted. An amendment was further adopted giving the power to the regents to remit the non-resident tuition to the extent of five percent of the non-residents, and another amendment was accepted making the bill take effect the autumn of 1916. While from my point of view, the provision that one who pays tuition the first year must pay tuition throughout his course is very unjust and the percentage of cases in which the fees may be remitted is too small, the law will not be disastrous during the coming two years; and doubtless at the next session of the legislature, the defects of the law can be remedied.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

262 A. The history of this bill creating a Board of Education is given in the appendix herewith. The original bill was introduced by Mr. Van Gorden in the Assembly. It creates a central Board of Education, and abolishes the immediate governing boards of the University and the normal schools. The bill that became a law, introduced by Senator Staudenmeyer, provides for a board of five, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a representative of the University to be elected by the regents of the University, and a representative of

a substitute amendment was introduced by Senator B... the effect of which is to compel a student who pays non-resident tuition when he enters the University to continue to pay such tuition for four years, whether or not he himself or his parents or guardian become residents of the state in the meantime. This substitute amendment makes no change in the tuition. Later an amendment to the amendment was introduced by Senator Bray increasing the non-resident tuition to \$125, and this was adopted. An amendment was further adopted giving the power to the regents to remit the non-resident tuition to the extent of five percent of the non-resident, and another amendment was introduced making the bill take effect the autumn of 1916. While from my point of view the provision that one who pays tuition the first year must pay tuition throughout his course is very unjust and the percentage of cases in which the fees may be remitted is too small, the law will not be disastrous during the coming two years, and doubtless at the next session of the legislature, the defects of the law can be remedied.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

202 A. The history of this bill creating a Board of Education is given in the appendix herewith. The original bill was introduced by Mr. Van Gordon in the Assembly. It created a central Board of Education, and abolished the numerous governing boards of the University and the normal schools. The bill had become a law, introduced by Senator Brandegee, providing for a board of five, consisting of the Governor, the Governor of State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a representative of the University to be elected by the regents of the University, and a representative of the people to be elected by the people. The bill was passed by the Assembly and the Senate, and became a law.

the normal schools to be elected by the regents of the normal schools. The substitute amendment as introduced in the senate made the functions of this Board those of a board of estimate and apportionment for the entire educational system of the state; but, before adoption, it was amended so as to give the Board complete control of the finances of the University, the normal schools, the Stout Institute, and the Mining Trade School; and also the construction of buildings and the purchase of land. Later in the session, after the passage of the bill, amendments were made to a number of the financial bills, making the appropriations to the Board of Education instead of to the immediate governing boards. The Board of Education, therefore, unquestionably has complete control of the University, the normal schools, the Stout School, and the Mining Trade School, not only for business ~~offers~~ ^{affairs} but for all educational affairs which involve financial aspects. The increase of the salary of an instructor by \$100 is a financial matter. All appointments of the staff are financial matters. The only points at which the immediate governing boards are independent of the superior board are concerning those educational policies which do not involve any financial considerations.

This bill contains features in conflict with those of 93 S. As noted, the bill gives full authority to the Board of Education for the construction of buildings and the purchase of lands. However 93 S creates a state engineer and gives him control of the letting of contracts for buildings and of their construction, and also control to a certain extent of the management of the heating, lighting, and power plants. Since 93 S became a law later than 262 A, it is to be presumed that the authority given to the state engi-

the normal schools to be elected by the regents of the normal
schools. The substitute amendment as introduced in the Senate
made the functions of this Board those of a board of education and
apportionment for the entire educational system of the state; but
before adoption, it was amended so as to give the Board complete
control of the finances of the University, the normal schools, the
Scout Institute, and the Mining Trade School; and also the con-
struction of buildings and the purchase of land. Later in the ses-
sion, after the passage of the bill, amendments were made to a num-
ber of the original bill, making the appropriation to the Board
of Education instead of to the immediate governing boards. The
Board of Education, therefore, unquestionably has complete control
of the University, the normal schools, the Scout School, and the
Mining Trade School, not only for business matters but for all edu-
cational affairs which involve financial aspects. The increase
of the salary of an instructor by \$100 is a financial matter. All
appointments of the staff are financial matters. The only points
at which the immediate governing boards are independent of the
superior board are concerning those educational policies which do
not involve any financial considerations.

This bill contains features in conflict with those of S. B.
As noted, the bill gives full authority to the Board of Education
for the construction of buildings and the purchase of land. The
Board of Education also creates a state engineer and gives him control of the
issuing of contracts for buildings and of their construction, and
also appoints to a certain extent of the management of the hospital,
lighting, and power plants. Hence, S. B. became a law later than S. B.
A. It is to be presumed that the authority given to the state engi-

neer takes precedence.

While the authority of the Board of Education along the lines above given is supreme, it is my conviction that the Regents of the University should proceed with their business in precisely the same manner as they have heretofore, but in addition should send their actions and those of the executive committee to the upper Board, so placing upon that board the responsibility for any changes. Thus at this meeting it seems to me that the regents should consider the budget with the same care and adopt it exactly as if they were exclusively responsible not only for educational but financial affairs. Any changes made by the Board of Education will depart from the recommendation of the regents, and it will be the responsibility of this board to justify the changes.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

The more important financial bills are considered separately below.

Dormitories and Commons and Union

89 A Hoffman. This bill repeals the appropriation of \$350,000 for men's dormitories and commons and union, and \$50,000 for equipment of same made by the legislature in 1913. It is unnecessary for me to emphasize my deep regret at what seems to me was an extremely short-sighted policy in failing to retain provision for what I regard as one of the most pressing needs of the University, - the introduction of conditions such that the men may be properly housed, and the freshmen especially under proper supervision.

near takes precedence.

While the authority of the Board of Education along the lines above given is supreme, it is my conviction that the University should proceed with their business in precisely the same manner as they have heretofore, but in addition should send their motions and those of the executive committee to the Board, so placing upon that board the responsibility for any change. Thus at this meeting it seems to me that the regents should consider the budget with the same care and adopt it exactly as it they were exclusively responsible not only for educational but financial affairs. Any changes made by the Board of Education will depart from the recommendation of the regents, and it will be the responsibility of this board to justify the changes.

BUDGETARY REVISION

The more important financial bills are considered separately.

Below.

Hermitages and Commons and Water

ES A Bill repeals the appropriation of \$550,000 for the hermitages and commons and water, and \$50,000 for equipment of same made by the legislature in 1911. It is unnecessary for me to emphasize my deep regret at what seems to me was an extremely short-sighted policy in failing to retain provision for what I regard as one of the most pressing needs of the University - the introduction of conditions such that the way may be properly housed, and the freedom especially with proper supervision.

Branch Agricultural Experiment Stations-

534 A. The effect of 534 A is to provide for the support of the branch agricultural experiment stations by separate appropriations from the general fund of the state. This was done because the work is for the state as a whole, and should stand on the same footing as university extension.

Educational Buildings

857 A. This bill appropriates the unexpended residues of the appropriations for the educational buildings made by the legislature of 1913, and repeals the appropriations of \$150,000 for a Liberal Arts building and \$50,000 for a shop building. The re-affirmed items are as follows:

Medical or physics building.....	\$190,000
Wing to agricultural soils building.....	56,000
Equipment of buildings.....	82,000
Water softener and improvements of cen-	
tral heating station.....	10,000
Stone work for Lincoln statue.....	8,900
Bath house for girls and remodelling of	
boat house.....	<u>7,500</u>
Total	\$304,400

University Extension

670 S. This bill makes the appropriation for University extension. It reaffirms the continuing annual appropriation of \$206,110 put into force in 1914-15. It reduces the amount for capital account to \$3,000 each year of the biennium.

Branch Agricultural Experiment Stations

554 A. The effect of 554 A is to provide for the support of the branch agricultural experiment stations by separate appropriations from the general fund of the state. This was done because the work for the state as a whole, and should stand on the same footing as university extension.

Legislative Buildings

557 A. This bill appropriates the unexpended residue of the appropriations for the educational buildings made by the legislature of 1910, and repeals the appropriations of \$150,000 for a library building and \$50,000 for a shop building. The repealed items are as follows:

Medical or physics building.....	\$150,000
Wing to agricultural soils building.....	50,000
Equipment of buildings.....	52,000
Water system and improvements of cap- ital building station.....	10,000
Escape work for Illinois station.....	8,000
Path house for girls and remodeling of board house.....	7,500
Total	\$307,500

University Extension

570 A. This bill makes the appropriation for University extension is restricted to the amount appropriated of \$200,000 and in force in 1911. It reduces the amount for capital account to \$5,000 each year of the University.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY BILL

671 S. During the prolonged session of the legislature, I have had a number of conference s with Governor Phillip concerning financial matters. He has always said that he wished to take up the university estimates with me at the proper time. I have always told him that we were planning to run the University, exclusive of extension and capital account, from the university fund income, i.e., the mill tax and resources not from the state. A number of times the question has been raised in regard to professors' salaries; and I have informed him that we had included in the budget the normal increases under the plan of promotion in vogue at the University. To this the Governor has always assented. At one of these informal conferences, I had with me a copy of the budget in preliminary form and exhibited it to him as showing the detail with which we were going into the matter.

Concurrent with the above events, the University officers had prolonged hearings before the finance committee extending through several weeks. That committee made a unanimous report in regard to the University appropriations, cutting the estimates of the University authorities for the biennium by \$765,594; or more than \$650,000 below the reduced estimates of the University. The report of the finance committee was unanimous, and I supposed it was satisfactory to the Governor. When, however, the university bill first came before the senate on August 3, the question was raised in regard to the amount of increases proposed, and the bill was referred to the finance committee.

Upon August 6 when the University appropriations were before the finance committee for further consideration, the University was represented before the committee by the business manager and myself.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY BILL

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Upon August 6 when the University appropriations were before the Finance Committee for further consideration, the University was represented before the committee by the business manager and myself.

Dr. Allen gave statements which from his point of view required further reductions of appropriations.

Upon August 7th I learned that the finance committee had reaffirmed its original recommendations, with one dissenting vote by the assembly chairman of the finance committee. This dissenting vote alarmed me, and I therefore tried to get in conference with the Governor; but since the Governor was out of Madison over the week end, I was unable to secure an appointment until Monday evening, August 9. At this conference Speaker Whittet was also present.

I had asked for the evening in order that I might go over the budget deliberately with the Governor, and at the beginning of the conference I requested that I be allowed to do this. Scarcely had I begun my statement when, with perfect propriety, a series of questions were asked me by the Governor and the Speaker, the discussion of which occupied the entire evening; and the conference closed about 11 p.m., with the statement by the Governor that he and Mr. Whittet would consider the situation and that I would be called into further conference. I expected that this call would come for Tuesday, August 10, but none came.

It appears that late in the evening of Tuesday, August 10, a conference of several of the administration leaders, Dr. W.H. Aller and perhaps others, was called by the Governor in his office, at which conference an agreement was reached concerning reductions in the estimates of the finance committee to be embodied in a substitute amendment to the general university appropriation bill. Having heard rumors of this conference, on Wednesday morning, August 11, I called up the Governor's office by telephone, and tried to

Mr. Allen gave statements which from his point of view represented

further reductions of appropriations.

Upon August 7th I learned that the Finance Committee had

reaffirmed its original recommendations, with one dissenting vote

by the majority chairman of the Finance Committee. This dissent

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with the Governor, but since the Governor was out of Madison over

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and perhaps others, was called by the Governor in his office, at

which conference an agreement was reached concerning reductions in

the salaries of the Finance Committee to be embodied in a sub-

stitute amendment to the General Appropriation Bill.

Having heard rumors of this conference, on Wednesday morning, August

11th, I called up the Governor's office by telephone, and tried to

arrange a further conference. I found the Governor was absent from Madison. Not being able to get into communication with him, by special messenger I dispatched shortly after noon the following letter:

August 11, 1915.

My dear Governor:

Twice this morning I have called your office by telephone in regard to the conference concerning university appropriations to which at the close of our Monday evening conference you said you would call Mr. Thorkelson and me, but was informed that you were in the country.

During the legislative session we have frequently discussed university approproations. At different times you have urged that I should co-operate in presenting economical estimates to the legislature. To this I have always replied that I was ready so to co-operate.

In order that there should be no misunderstanding between us, I have kept you informed concerning the principles under which we were making up our budget for the coming year. Each time I have said we were asking the University fund income for operation and maintenance and that capital account and extension be placed on an independent basis from the general funds. Recently I have given you various details of the curtailments that had been made. At each conference I have stated that the small increase of salaries with continued services, which under the practice of the regents go to the teaching staff, were included in the proposed budget. I explained that a man starting with a salary of \$1,000 at 25 years of age, under the system of promotions in force, would

arrange a further conference. I found the Governor was absent from Madison. Not being able to get into communication with him by special messenger I telegraphed shortly after noon the following letter:

August 11, 1913.

My dear Governor:

Twice this morning I have called your office by telephone in regard to the conference concerning university appropriations to which at the close of our Monday evening conference you said you would call Mr. Thompson and me, but was informed that you were in the country.

During the legislative session we have frequently discussed university appropriations. At different times you have urged that I should co-operate in presenting economical witnesses to the legislature. To this I have always replied that I was ready so to co-operate.

In order that there should be no misunderstanding between us, I have kept you informed concerning the principles upon which

we were making up our budget for the coming year. Each time I have said we were asking the University fund income for operation and maintenance and that capital account and extension be placed on an independent basis from the general funds. Recently I have given you various details of the arrangements that had been made. At each conference I have stated that the small interested parties with continued service, which under the practice of the present go to the teaching staff, were included in the proposed budget. I explained that a man starting with a salary of \$1,000

at 25 years of age, under the system of promotions in force, would

be 42 years of age before he got his professorship. You have always said that you wished that such salary increases should be included in the budget. Also the business manager has consulted you from time to time regarding the budget, and with him you have taken the same position.

When our bills were again before the finance committee on re-reference, Friday, August 6th, I informed you by telephone that I had heard Dr. Allen intended to propose to the committee further reductions amounting to \$300,000 or \$400,000 for operation of the University the coming biennium; and that if he did so, considering his relations to your office, this would be interpreted as expressing your views. To this you replied that no such plan was contemplated.

In our conference Monday evening, August 9th, at which you and Speaker Whittet were present, you suggested the elimination of the proposed land purchases, amounting to \$27,500, and the permanent stands at Camp Randall, amounting to \$40,000. The only suggestion you made in regard to reductions in operation expenses was in the printing item of \$15,000 each year for the agricultural college. Again you agreed that you did not wish to have eliminated from the budget normal salary advances of the staff.

At the close of the conference you said that you and Mr. Whittet would take under advisement the figures that we had discussed, and after so doing that you would call Mr. Thorkelson and me into further conference.

In the meantime I have heard rumors that one of the senators is planning to introduce amendments upon the floor of the senate to

...years of age before he got his professorship. You have
always said that you wished that such salary increases should be
included in the budget. Also the business manager has consulted
you from time to time regarding the budget, and when you have
taken the same position.

When our bills were again before the finance committee on
re-estimates, Friday, August 6th, I informed you by telephone that
I had heard Dr. Allen intended to propose to the committee further
reductions amounting to \$200,000 or \$250,000 for operation of the
University the coming biennium; and that if he did so, considering
his relations to your office, this would be interpreted as express-
ing your views. To this you replied that no such plan was con-
sidered.

In our conference Monday evening, August 9th, at which you
and Speaker Whitford were present, you suggested the elimination of
the proposed land purchases, amounting to \$250,000, and the permanent
stands at Camp Randall, amounting to \$100,000. The only suggestion
you made in regard to reductions in operation expenses was in the
printing item of \$10,000 each year for the agricultural college.
Again you agreed that you did not wish to have eliminated from the
budget normal salary increases of the staff.

At the close of the conference you said that you and Mr.
Whitford would have under advisement the proposition that we had dis-
cussed, and after consulting with you, would call Mr. Jackson and
me into further conference.
In the meantime I have heard reports that one of the senators
is planning to introduce amendments upon the floor of the senate to

make additional cuts in the university appropriations for operation of \$300,000 or \$400,000.

I write this letter with the earnest request that you make your position clear in this matter and indicate that this action has not your authority or sanction.

I am relying with confidence on your statements to me.

Very truly yours,

(signed) C. R. Van Hise

Honorable Emanuel L. Philipp

Governor of Wisconsin

In reply to this letter I received . . . at 6 p.m., from the Governor the following letter:

August 11, 1915.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise,
President of the University,
Madison, Wisconsin.

My dear Dr. Van Hise:

I received your note this afternoon. I have not been able to give the matter of University appropriations much attention since I saw you. I was busy with other matters until today and in the forenoon of today I was out of the city.

I had a brief session with some members of the legislature, including a number of the senators, last evening, in which some changes in your appropriations were discussed. All changes, however, were made upon the basis of your own figures, not upon the basis of figures furnished by Mr. Allen or any one else. I have insisted that a sum of money go into this appropriation for the purpose of increasing the salaries of teachers, and it was agreed that it should be at least \$20,000--to be used for that specific purpose, or as much of it as is required.

The appropriation bill, as I understand it, is not yet up for consideration, but I am sending for Senator Whitman, and I shall endeavor to arrange for a conference for you with the senators so that you will have an opportunity to plead your own case. I shall want you to have as much opportunity as you require to present your own facts to the members of the legislature before

make additional cuts in the university appropriations for opera-
tion of \$200,000 or \$400,000.

I write this letter with the warmest request that you make
your position clear in this matter and indicate that this action
has not your authority or sanction.

I am relying with confidence on your statements to me.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. R. Van Hise

Honorable Emanuel J. Philipp
Governor of Wisconsin

In reply to this letter I received at 8 p.m., from the
Governor the following letter:

August 11, 1915.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise,
President of the University,
Madison, Wisconsin.

My dear Dr. Van Hise:

I received your note this afternoon. I have
not been able to give the matter of University appropriations
much attention since I saw you. I was busy with other matters
until today and in the forenoon of today I was out of the city.

I had a brief session with some members of
the legislature, including a number of the senators last evening,
in which some changes in your appropriations were discussed. All
changes, however, were upon the basis of your own figures, not
upon the basis of figures furnished by Mr. Allan or any one else.
I have stated that a sum of money for the appropriation for
the purpose of increasing the salaries of teachers, and it was
agreed that it should be at least \$200,000--to be used for that
specific purpose, or as much of it as is required.

The appropriation bill, as I understand it, is
not yet up for consideration, but I am looking for Senator Whitman
and I shall endeavor to arrange for a conference for you with the
senators so that you will have an opportunity to place your own
case. I shall want you to have as much opportunity as you require
to present your case to the members of the legislature before

the subject is finally disposed of. In other words, I want the question of University appropriation thoroughly understood in all its phases so that the members will act intelligently.

As to my own position, I shall insist, so far as my authority goes, upon a policy that is in keeping with the general policy of this administration with reference to expenditures, without in any manner injuring the institutions.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. L. Philipp

To this letter the morning of August 12 I sent a reply to the Governor which was delivered at about 10 a.m. The letter is as follows:

August 12, 1915.

My dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter of the 11th inst., containing an assurance that you are not in favor of cutting the operating expenses of the university so as to cripple the institution, and are in favor of having the amount of not less than \$20,000 additional each year for the increase of the salaries of teachers. This assurance on your part greatly relieved my mind.

You state that some of the proposed amendments are to be based upon figures which I presented to you on Monday evening, August 9th. You will remember that on that evening I at the outset asked for some time to go thru the entire matter of the university appropriations with deliberation, and that you assented to this; that shortly after I began to make my statement you and Mr. Whittet, with perfect propriety, began a series of questions, the discussion of and answers to which occupied the entire evening; and that I had no opportunity to do anything more than to begin my statement.

It was my great desire to get the facts before you that led

the subject as finally disposed of. In other words, I want there
question of University appropriation thoroughly understood in all
its phases so that the members will act intelligently.

As to my own position, I shall endeavor to get away as soon
as possible, upon a policy that is in keeping with the general policy
of this administration with reference to expenditures, without in
any manner injuring the institutions.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. A. Phillips

To this letter the morning of August 12 I sent a reply to
the Governor which was delivered at about 10 A. M. The letter is
as follows:

August 12, 1915.

My dear Governor:

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an assurance that you are not in favor of cutting the operating
expenses of the university so as to cripple the institution, and
are in favor of having the amount of not less than \$20,000 addi-
tional each year for the increase of the salaries of teachers.

This assurance on your part greatly relieved my mind.

You state that some of the proposed amendments are to be
based upon figures which I presented to you on Monday evening, Aug-
ust 9th. You will remember that on that evening I at the outset
asked for some time to go into the entire matter of the university
appropriations with deliberation, and that you assented to this.
That shortly after I began to make my statement you and Mr. Winter
with perfect propriety, began a series of questions; the discussion
of and answers to which occupied the entire evening and that I had
no opportunity to do anything more than to begin my statement.
It was my great desire to get through before you that day

me to be so persistent in regard to the postponed conference mentioned in my letter of yesterday.

I very greatly regret that it has been impossible to present the facts regarding the university appropriations to you in accordance with your frequently expressed desire. I had counted upon an opportunity for so doing before our bills came before the legislature, in order that you might at that time have the situation regarding the university fully in your mind.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles R. Van Hise

Honorable E. L. Philipp

In the meantime the university ~~bill~~ upon August 6 had been reported by the finance committee to the senate for passage. It was on the calendar for Tuesday, August 11th; but when it was reached it was put over until Wednesday and went to the foot of the calendar. It was not taken up on Wednesday until late in the evening. At about 10 p.m., a substitute amendment was introduced by Senator Whitman, acting chairman of the finance committee, who had voted for the report of the finance committee and its reaffirmation. The substitute amendment reduced the appropriations below the recommendation of the finance committee by the following amounts:

Operation,	1915-16: \$173,871	1916-17: \$144,181
Maintenance,	6,000	5,000
Capital	<u>107,650</u>	<u>61,050</u>
Totals:	\$287,521	\$210,231

me to be so persistent in regard to the postponed conference mentioned in my letter of yesterday.

I very greatly regret that it has been impossible to present the facts regarding the university appropriations to you in accordance with your frequently expressed desire. I had counted upon an opportunity for so doing before our bills came before the legislature, in order that you might at that time have the situation regarding the university fully in your mind.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles R. Van Hise

Honorable E. L. Phillips

In the meantime the university upon August 6 had been reported by the finance committee to the senate for passage. It was on the calendar for Tuesday, August 11th; but when it was reached it was put over until Wednesday and went to the foot of the calendar. It was not taken up on Wednesday until late in the evening. At about 10 p.m., a substitute amendment was introduced by Senator Whisman, acting chairman of the finance committee, who had voted for the report of the finance committee and its recommendation. The substitute amendment reduced the appropriations below the recommendation of the finance committee by the following amounts:

Operation, 1913-14: \$173,671	1913-14: \$144,181
Maintenance, 6,000	5,000
Capital, 107,850	107,000
Total: \$287,521	\$256,181

The reductions for the biennium therefore are:

Operation	\$318,052
Maintenance	11,000
Capital	<u>168,700</u>
	\$497,822

In short the amount for operation was reduced by the amendment substantially in accordance with the rumors which I had heard. However, Governor Philipp in the conference of Thursday evening, which I shall later mention, informed me that he understood the substitute bill was to reduce the appropriation for operation during the biennium by only \$150,000.

After the substitute amendment was introduced, I was informed by telephone that the university appropriations had been made a special order for 10 a.m., Thursday, August 12th, and that probably I would be given an opportunity to be heard in the committee of the whole.

Since I was unable to see a copy of the substitute amendment until the morning of the 12th, I had about two hours to prepare for such a hearing. When the senate took up the university appropriations, it was voted to go into committee of the whole, and the university was allowed a half hour to present its case. The complications of the budget and of our finances are such that it is wholly impossible for anyone to make even an approximately satisfactory statement of the situation in the time allotted. However, I did as well as I was able under the circumstances; although I was very much dissatisfied with my statement of the case, because of the extremely limited time and the consequent necessity of speak-

The reductions for the following items are:

Operation	\$318,750
Maintenance	14,000
Capital	128,750
	<hr/> \$461,500

The short amount for operation was reduced by the amount
ment substantially in accordance with the figures which I had heard.
However, Governor Phillips in the conference of Thursday evening,
which I shall later mention, informed me that he understood the
substitute bill was to reduce the appropriation for operation dur-
ing the biennium by only \$150,000.

After the substitute amendment was introduced, I was in-
formed by telephone that the university appropriations had been
made a special order for 10 a.m., Thursday, August 12th, and that
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appropriations, it was voted to go into committee of the whole, and
the university was allowed a half hour to present its case. The
complexities of the budget and of our finances are such that it is
wholly impossible for anyone to make even an approximately entire
factory statement of the situation in the time allotted. However,
I did as well as I was able under the circumstances, although I was
very much dissatisfied with my statement of the case, because of
the extremely limited time and the opportunity necessary to speak.

ing rapidly and discussing only general points. A complex budget can only be justified by a detailed consideration of its make up; and any such treatment was out of the question. At the close of the half hour, a considerable amount of time was occupied in replying to questions of the senators; but this gave little opportunity for systematic presentation.

Following my statement Dr. Allen made an argument for the substitute bill after which I was allowed fifteen minutes for rebuttal.

The foregoing facts, presented in detail, show that neither before the Governor nor before the legislature were the university authorities ever given an adequate opportunity to present their case. The only opportunity they have ever had for so doing was before the finance committee of the legislature; and it is to be said that this Committee gave a full and satisfactory hearing to the University officers.

In the afternoon of Thursday the Senate took up the general university appropriations. Minor amendments were made to the substitute bill as follows:- There were included from the general fund for operation a professorship on Semitic languages and Hellenistic Greek, \$5,250 annually; and for capital account \$20,000 for grand stands; \$5,000 for a women's field house, and \$15,000 for minor agricultural buildings.

These make the net reductions of the substitute bill as passed below the recommendations of the finance committee as follows:

For operation,	\$307, 552
For maintenance,	11,000
For capital account,	128,700
Total	<hr/> \$447,252

With these changes, made after a discussion lasting about an hour and a half, the time being mainly occupied with the amendments to the substitute bill rather than to the central features, the substitute amendment was adopted in place of the report of the finance committee by a vote of 16 to 9, as follows:- Ayes - Senators Ackley, Albers, Barwig, Baxter, Bennett, Bray, Burke, Cunningham, Everett, Fairchild, Hanson, Jennings, Martin, Perry, Stevens, and Whitman - 16. Noes - Senators Bichler, Bosshard, Huber, Monk, Mulberger, Potts, Rollman, Skogmo, and Staudenmeyer - 9. Absent or not voting - Senators Arnold Culbertson, Glenn, Kellogg, Richards, Scott, Tomkins, and Weissleder - 8.

For capital account, 183,700
For maintenance, 11,000
For operation, 330,700

The amendment as adopted embodies the following points:

(1) While the appropriation for operation is cut each year of the biennium by more than \$150,000 as compared with the recommendation of the finance committee, the feature is introduced that each year \$10,000 of the residue may be used only in increasing salaries!

(2) The proper salary in the eyes of the legislature for the leading professors was indicated by the amendment which provides: \$5,250 per annum for a head of a department of Semitic languages and Hellenistic Greek. To have this standard fixed by the legislature is extremely desirable, and gives a proper basis toward which to look. However, this legislative action is in marked contrast to the part of the bill which reduces the amount available by \$150,000 for operation, the chief item of which is the salaries of the academic staff. This cut if unchanged would have involved the discharge of a large number of instructors, or a reduction of the present meagre salaries somewhere between five and ten per cent. Moreover, the action was taken about a month and a half before the opening of the autumn semester, whereas if any men were to be dismissed, this should have been done as early as April.

(3) Notwithstanding my earnest representations to the senate that if cuts must be made below the recommendations of the finance committee, this should be done from capital account, the legislature added to the appropriation from the general fund for capital account \$40,000, but gave no increase for operation over the proposal of the the substitute bill except for the professorship just mentioned.

(4) The substitute amendment as compared with the original

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(3) Notwithstanding my earnest representations to the Senate that it must be made below the recommendations of the Finance Committee, that should be done from capital account, the Legislature added to the appropriation for the general fund for capital account \$40,000 and gave no increase for operation over the proposal for the academic staff except for the professorship just mentioned.

(4) The substitution amendment as compared with the original

bill makes large reductions in appropriations from the University fund income. The bill of the finance committee had provided for the appropriation of the entire University fund income, the residue not being needed for operation and maintenance being applied to capital account. The substitute amendment, in reducing the amount of appropriations from the University fund income, did not take into consideration this residue. The result is that there will be available unappropriated in the University fund income something like \$200,000 each year of the biennium.

All of the above points illustrate the unbusinesslike procedure of bringing in from any source a substitute amendment for university finances in place of the carefully considered bill of the finance committee of the legislature, - and this less than three days before the close of the session. Undoubtedly the finances of the University are the most complicated of any part of the state system; yet a new bill was introduced at ten o'clock at night, was not printed until in the morning, was acted on by four o'clock in the afternoon, and by the assembly early in the evening of the same day - all in less than twenty-four hours - and all the careful work of the finance committee wholly ignored. Was there ever a better illustration of financial leaping into the dark?

Upon receiving the news that the substitute amendment had been adopted, I asked the business manager to confer with the Governor and explain to him the seriousness of the situation from a financial point of view. The business manager had such conference late in the afternoon of Thursday the twelfth inst. I

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Upon receiving the news that the substitute amendment had been adopted, I asked the business manager to confer with the Governor and explain to him the seriousness of the situation from a financial point of view. The business manager had such conference late in the afternoon of Thursday the twelfth inst. I secured an appointment for 8:30 p.m. the same day. At

that time I recalled to the Governor the facts in the situation; showed him the budget which had been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the finance committee; explained that only about a month remained before the teachers began their work; that they should have been discharged in April if they were to be discharged; and that cutting out all contingent items the proposed budget for the year 1915-16 was \$150,000 in excess of the allowances of the legislature.

It was explained that what was to be done with the budget was the problem of the new Board of Education to which board the university appropriation had been made.

The Governor said he would at once consider what could be done to correct the matter. At the same time I left ^{his office,} he went to confer with the administration leaders.

In the morning of Friday, the 13th of August, by telephone the Governor asked me to get into conference with Senator Whitman in regard to a proposed amendment to the curative bill, 864a~~f~~. This I did by telephone. Senator Whitman read to me the proposed amendment. It provided only for administrative expenses and only for appropriations from the general fund. I suggested that the amendment should be changed so as to apply to all the regular expenses of the University, and to authorize appropriations from available funds other than the general fund. Senator Whitman had the amendment so modified, and as thus changed it was again read to me over the telephone. Thus perfected the curative amendment reads as follows:

that time I recalled to the Governor the facts in the situation, showed him the budget which had been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the finance committee, explained that only about a month remained before the teachers began their work, that they should have been discharged in April if they were to be discharged, and that cutting out all contingent items the proposed budget for the year 1915-16 was \$150,000 in excess of the allowances of the legislature.

It was explained that what was to be done with the budget was the problem of the new Board of Education to which board the university appropriation had been made.

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the Governor asked me to get into conference with Senator Whitman in regard to a proposed amendment to the narrative bill, Senate Bill 100. This I did by telephone. Senator Whitman read to me the proposed amendment. It provided only for administrative expenses and only for appropriations from the general fund. I suggested that the amendment should be changed so as to apply to all the regular expenses of the University, and to authorize appropriations from available funds other than the general fund. Senator Whitman had the amendment as modified, and it was changed at once again read to me over the telephone. This presented the tentative amendment as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1, S., To BILL NO. 864, A.

August 13, 1915 - Offered by Senator Whitman.

Insert at the end of Section 24, the following:

"Section 24a. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 172a. There is annually appropriated such sums as may be necessary, payable from any moneys in the general fund or other available funds not otherwise appropriated, as an emergency appropriation to meet operating expenses of any state institution, department, board, commission or other body for which sufficient money has not been appropriated to properly carry on the ordinary regular work. No moneys shall be paid out under this appropriation except upon the certification of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer that such moneys are needed to carry on the ordinary regular work of the institution, department, board, commission or other body for which the moneys are to be used and that no other appropriation is available for that purpose. Any moneys so required beyond the regular appropriation shall appear on the books of the secretary of state as an additional cost of operating the institution, department, board, commission, or other body as the case may be."

This amendment was introduced into the senate by Senator Whitman Friday evening, August 13. It was accepted by the senate by a vote of 13 to 8, as follows: Ayes - Senators Ackley, Albers, Bosshard, Bray, Fairchild, Huber, Monk, Potts, Rollman, Skogmo, Staudenmeyer, Stevens, and Whitman - 13. Noes - Senators Barwig, Bennett, Burke, Cunningham, Everett, Jennings, Martin, and Perry - 8. Absent or not voting - Senators Arnold, Baxter, Bichler, Culbertson, Glenn, Hanson, Kellogg, Mulberger, Richards, Scott, Tomkins, and

AMENDMENT NO. 1, S. 1, TO BILL NO. 784, A.

August 13, 1910 - Offered by Senator Whittier.

Insert at the end of Section 24, the following:

"Section 24. There is added to the Statutes a new section to read: Section 1724. There is annually appropriated such sum as may be necessary, payable from any moneys in the general fund or other available funds not otherwise appropriated, as an appropriation to meet operating expenses of any state institution, department, board, commission or other body for which authorized money has not been appropriated to properly carry on the public regular work. No moneys shall be paid out under this appropriation except upon the certification of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer that such moneys are needed to carry on the ordinary regular work of the institution, department, board, commission or other body for which the moneys are to be used and that no other appropriation is available for that purpose. Any moneys so required beyond the regular appropriation shall appear on the books of the secretary of state as an additional cost of operating the institution, department, board, commission or other body as the case may be."

This amendment was introduced into the Senate by Senator Whittier Friday evening, August 13, 1910, and reported by the Senate by a vote of 13 to 8, as follows: Ayes - Senators McKelvey, Adams, Roseman, Gray, Agnew, Henry, Cook, Davis, Hollins, Kellogg, Beckenmeyer, Stevens, and Whitely. Nays - Senators Harvey, Foster, Burke, Cunningham, Westfall, Martin, and Terry. Absent or not voting - Senators Arnold, Barker, Wheeler, Gibson, Clark, Hanson, Kellogg, Whitely, Richardson, and Thompson.

Weissleder -12.

Shortly after adoption a motion for reconsideration was made by Senator Bosshard. This came before the Senate Saturday morning, August 14. The senate refused to reconsider their previous action by a vote of 9 to 14 as follows: Ayes - Senators Barwig, Bichler, Bosshard, Everett, Huber, Jennings, Monk, Skogmo and Staudenmeyer - 9. Noes - Senators Ackley, Baxter, Bennett, Bray, Burke, Cunningham, Fairchild, Hanson, Kellogg, Martin, Mulberger, Perry, Potts, Rollman, Stevens, and Whitman - 16. Absent or not voting - Senators Albers, Arnold, Culbertson, Glenn, Richards, Scott, Tomkins and Weissleder - 8.

The financial curative bill, 864 A, having the Whitman amendment attached was passed by the Senate at about noon of the fourteenth of August, was immediately messaged to the assembly, and a few minutes later was passed by that body.

Already it has been pointed out that the substitute amendment, as adopted, leaves a residue in the University fund income for each year of the biennium of approximately \$200,000. This situation is due to the continuance of the three-eighths of the mill tax for the support of the University. Since there will be in the University fund income an adequate amount to provide for the University during the coming biennium so as to operate the institution efficiently, it can scarcely be doubted that the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer will make proper appropriations from the University fund income to continue the work of the University on a high plane. However, in order to secure such action, it is advis-

Weisfelder - 12

Specialist's motion for reconsideration was made by Senator Ross. This came before the Senate Saturday morning August 14. The Senate refused to reconsider their previous action by a vote of 9 to 1 as follows: Ayes - Senators Barwick, Richter, Ross, Eversett, Huber, Jennings, McKelvey and Stansbury; Nays - Senators McKelvey, Richter, Bennett, Britt, Taylor, Cunningham, McArthur, Hanson, Kellogg, Martin, Mulder, Perry, Porter, Robinson, Stevens, and Whitman - 15. Absent or not voting - Senators Albright, Arnold, Culbertson, Glenn, Richards, Scott, Tomlinson and Weisfelder - 8.

The financial committee bill, 1884 A, having the Whitman amendment attached was passed by the Senate at a session of the Senate of August, was immediately passed to the assembly, and a few minutes later was passed by that body. Already it has been pointed out that the substitute amendment, as adopted, leaves a residue in the University fund income for each year of the plan of approximately \$200,000. This situation is due to the continuation of the three-eighths of the mill tax for the support of the University. Since there will be in the University fund income an adequate amount to provide for the University during the coming biennium so as to operate the institution efficiently, it can scarcely be doubted that the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer will make proper appropriations from the University fund income to continue the work of the University on a high plane. However, in order to secure such action, it is advised

able that the utmost economy in business affairs be exercised by the regents.

Very respectfully submitted,

Charles R. Van Hise

President.

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President

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
TO THE REGENTS AUGUST 19, 1915

SUMMARY OF FACTS RELATING TO BILLS AFFECTING THE UNIVERSITY
INTRODUCED INTO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1915

SENATE BILLS

9s. Culbertson. This bill makes a very severe definition of hazing, including as hazing anything which tends "to humiliate any person or persons in any way whatsoever", and imposes heavy penalties for participators in hazing, and makes it the duty of members of the faculty to become active informers in all cases of hazing or suspicions of hazing. This bill after a number of vicissitudes passed the senate, May 21, by a vote of 16 to 12. In the assembly it was nonconcurrent in June 7th without a roll call.

22s. Bray. This bill proposes to repeal section 381 of the statutes of 1913 requiring the university to pay salaries to janitors equivalent to those at the state capitol. It was indefinitely postponed, April 20.

93s. Hanson. This bill creates a state department of architecture and engineering. It provides for the appointment of a state engineer who in turn appoints all state architects. All constructional and repair work of the state is under the general

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93a. Gray. This bill proposes to repeal section 381 of the statutes of 1913 requiring the university to pay salaries to faculty equivalent to those at the state capital. It was introduced, April 20.

93a. Hannon. This bill created a department of architecture and engineering. It provides for the appointment of a state engineer who in turn appoints all state architects. All constructional and repair work of the state is under the general

supervision of the state engineer; also the operation of heat, light, and power stations, however, with more or less cooperation with the boards in charge of particular works. This bill passed the senate July 22 by a vote of 17 to 5, and the assembly July 29 by a vote of 51 to 30. The act is Chapter _____ of the Laws of 1915.

111s. Staudenmayer. This bill provides that any person who temporarily residing in any town, village or city, may not vote at any election where he has such temporary residence. This bill was indefinitely postponed June 8.

143s. Ackley. This bill ~~eliminates~~ the latter half of section 387 of the statutes which provides for the granting of state teachers certificates to graduates of the university. Since this right is given more specifically under section 458b-2, 1, and 458b-2, 3, the bill is curative. It passed the senate May 18; was concurred in by the assembly June 4; and is Chapter 229.

172s. Hanson. This bill provides that the graduates of any accredited high school in Wisconsin should be entitled to enter any of the colleges or departments of the university; it was indefinitely postponed April 30.

200s. Hanson. This bill requires the regents to establish a course in the college of letters and science to which there shall be no language requirements for admission or language requirements in the course itself, and for which course the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be given. The bill was indefinitely postponed May 13 by a vote of 16 to 13. A motion made for reconsideration was lost May 21 by a vote of 14 to 15.

222s. Bennett. This bill prohibits the service and the facilities of the medical school of the university to students beyond first aid, and prohibits these altogether for any other than students. The bill in an amended form, allowing continued service to students and allowing service to others only as recommended by physicians or surgeons, was passed by the senate April 20 by a vote of 17 to 9. It was non-concurred in by the assembly June 18 by a vote of 43 to 28.

346s. Kellogg. This bill proposes an appropriation of \$3,000 for the prevention of injuries to agricultural crops by white grub and grasshopper pests. It was withdrawn by the author with the consent of the senate July 9.

416s. Bennett. This bill amends section 378 of the statutes so as to remove the president of the university from the board of regents and from its standing committees. It was indefinitely postponed July 29 without a roll call.

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2010. Kallala. This bill proposes an appropriation of \$2,000 for the prevention of injuries to agricultural crops by white grub and grasshopper pests. It was withdrawn by the author with the consent of the senate July 2.

2011. Bennett. This bill amends section 576 of the statutes so as to remove the president of the university from the board of regents and from the standing committee. It was indefinitely postponed July 29 without a roll call.

669s. Committee of Finance. This bill provides for an appropriation for county agricultural representatives, making the number 18 for 1915-16 and 20 for 1916-17. It further provides for cooperation with the county authorities. It was passed by the senate August 5 by a vote of 21 to 3. It was not concurred in by the assembly August 10. The effect of the non concurrence is to leave standing under section 172-53.25, an unlimited continuing appropriation sufficient to carry out the provisions of the agricultural representative system.

670s. Committee on Finance. This bill makes appropriations for university extension. It leaves the continuing annual appropriation for operation of \$209,110 of last year unchanged, and makes an appropriation of \$6,000 for apparatus, furniture and equipment for the biennium as compared with the appropriation of \$15,200 for the past biennium. This bill passed the senate on August 10, by a vote of 18 to 6, was concurred in by the assembly on August 11 by a vote of 60 to 10. An amendment to reduce the annual appropriation for operation to \$185,000, having been rejected by a vote of 46 to 25. The act is chapter _____

671s. Committee on Finance. This bill provides for the operation, maintenance, and capital account of the university other than for purposes provided for by special bills. The bill, supplemented by continuing appropriations appropriates for operation,

for maintenance, and a certain amount of capital account from the university fund income, as follows: 1915-16, \$2,168,995; 1916-17, \$2,318,875. The capital account included in the above is books and apparatus account for the biennium, as follows: 1915-16, \$27,060; 1916-17, \$85,760; total, \$85,760.

From the general fund the following appropriations are made:

Books, apparatus, furniture, equipment, etc., 1915-16, \$65,150; 1916-17, \$30,070. Land, 1915-16, \$27,500, New Construction, 1915-16, \$57,650; 1916-17, \$64,050. Total from general fund, 1915-16, \$150,300; 1916-17, \$94,120.

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the University fund income, as follows: 1913-16, \$2,168,993;
1916-17, \$2,318,875. The capital account included in the
above is books and apparatus account for the biennium, as fol-
lows: 1913-16, \$27,000; 1916-17, \$33,760; total, \$60,760.
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1913-16, \$27,650; 1916-17, \$64,050. Total from General fund,
1913-16, \$150,300; 1916-17, \$94,120.

A substitute amendment was introduced by Senator Whitman which was amended, and which as passed reduced the appropriation for operation as follows: 1915-16, \$168,621; 1916-17, \$138,931, and at the same time introduces the provision that each year "10,000 shall be available only for necessary increases of salary for members of the instructional staff." As compared with the original bill the reductions for maintenance were: 1915-16, \$6,000; 1916-17, \$5,000; total, \$11,000.

The reductions for capital account were: 1915-16, \$67,650; 1916-17, \$61,050; total, \$128,700. On August 12 the substitute amendment by a vote of 16 to 9 was accepted in place of the original bill, and was then passed by a vote of 23 to 1 by the senate. On the same day the assembly passed the bill by a vote of 41 to 25, all or nearly all of those who voted in opposition being in favor of the adoption of the original bill reported by the Finance Committee.

A substitute amendment was introduced by Senator Whitman which was amended, and which as passed reduced the appropriation for operation as follows: 1915-16, \$128,951; 1916-17, \$138,951, and at the same time introduced the provision that each year "10,000 shall be available only for necessary increases of salary for members of the instructional staff." As compared with the original bill the reductions for maintenance were: 1915-16, \$6,000; 1916-17, \$5,000; total, \$11,000. The reductions for capital account were: 1915-16, \$67,650; 1916-17, \$61,050; total, \$128,700. On August 12 the substitute amendment by a vote of 16 to 9 was accepted in place of the original bill, and was then passed by a vote of 25 to 1 by the senate. On the same day the assembly passed the bill by a vote of 41 to 25, all or nearly all of those who voted in opposition being in favor of the adoption of the original bill reported by the Finance Committee.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

36a. Heim. This bill creates paragraph 15 of section 69 of the statutes so as to make the residence of any one who receives support in whole or in part from a parent or guardian the same as that of the parent or guardian. The bill was indefinitely postponed on March 3rd.

37a. Heim. This bill creates section 9761 of the statutes. It makes any one who is connected with an educational institution, or an officer or employe of the state ineligible to hold any city office which is filled by appointment by the mayor or common council. This bill was indefinitely postponed March 1st.

47a. Hambrecht. This bill increases the non-resident tuition at the University from \$100 a year to \$150, which with the incidental fee makes a total of \$174 for non-resident students. After a series of protracted contests and various attempts for indefinite postponement, the bill was passed by the assembly, May 12th, by a vote of 45 to 32. It went to the committee on education and public welfare of the senate where it was reported by an even vote, 3 to 3 for concurrence and non concurrence. Finally, a substitute amendment was introduced and further ~~was~~ amended, the effect

ASSEMBLY BILL

36. Helm. This bill creates paragraph 15 of section 99 of the statutes so as to make the residence of any one who receives support in whole or in part from a parent or guardian the same as that of the parent or guardian. The bill was indefinitely postponed on March 3rd.

37. Helm. This bill creates section 9761 of the statutes. It makes any one who is connected with an educational institution, or an officer or employee of the state ineligible to hold any city office which is filled by appointment by the mayor or common council. This bill was indefinitely postponed March 1st.

47. Hanchett. This bill increases the non-resident tuition at the University from \$100 a year to \$125, which with the incidental fee makes a total of \$124 for non-resident students. After a series of protracted debates and various attempts for indefinite postponement, the bill was passed by the assembly, May 12th, by a vote of 45 to 32. It went to the committee on education and public welfare of the senate where it was reported by an even vote, 5 to 5 for concurrence and non-concurrence. Finally, a substitute amendment was introduced and further was amended, the effect

of which is to require tuition to be paid by non-resident students at the rate of \$124 for four years, if such tuition is paid the first year, with the provision that the regents may remit tuition in five per cent of the cases of non-resident students, and the further provision that the change takes effect the autumn of 1916. The substitute amendment as amended passed the senate by a vote of 14 to 11 on August 4th, and was concurred in by the assembly on August 6th. It is Chapter _____.

89a. Hoffman. This bill repeals sub sections 12 and 13 of section 172-53 of the statutes, the sub sections which in 1913 made an appropriation of \$300,000 for men's dormitories, and commons, and union, and \$50,000 for the equipment of the same. The bill passed the assembly by a vote of 62 to 16 on March 17th. In the senate an amendment was presented reducing the amount repealed to \$200,000. This amendment was refused adoption by a vote of 11 to 20; after which bill was concurred in June 16th, by a vote of 25 to 3. This is Chapter 330.

144a. McGowan. This bill prohibits smoking of cigarets by students, teachers, instructors, or professors in any state educational institution, with the forfeiture of public money in case of violation. It was amended so as

of which is to require tuition to be paid by non-resident students at the rate of \$125 for four years. If such tuition is paid the first year, with the provision that the student may remain tuition in five per cent of the case of non-resident students, and the further provision that the change takes effect the autumn of 1916. The substitute amendment as amended passed the senate by a vote of 14 to 11 on August 4th, and was concurred in by the assembly on August 6th. It is Chapter _____.

Gov. McGowan. This bill repeals and sections 12 and 13 of section 123-75 of the statutes, the sub-sections which in 1913 made an appropriation of \$500,000 for men's dormitories, and commons, and which, and \$50,000 for the equipment of the same. The bill passed the assembly by a vote of 62 to 16 on March 17th. In the senate an amendment was presented reducing the amount repealed to \$200,000. This amendment was refused adoption by a vote of 11 to 20; after which bill was concurred in June 18th, by a vote of 25 to 5. This is Chapter 550.

Mr. McGowan. This bill prohibits smoking of cigarettes by students, teachers, librarians, or professors in any state educational institution, with the forfeiture of public money in case of violation. It was amended so as

to apply to smoking of cigarets in school buildings or on school premises, or in the presence of students. Thus amended on May 21st it was recommended by the committee on education for passage; but on May 28th the bill was indefinitely postponed.

184a. Whitcomb. This bill proposes to amend section 388 relating to the government of the university in such a manner as to prohibit the regents or faculty from delegating the government to any student organization. The effect of the bill is to abolish student self-government in the university. On April 19th the bill was indefinitely postponed.

209a. Cretney. This bill directs the university to admit to the freshman class all graduates of four year high schools in Wisconsin, and prohibits the regents of the university from inspecting high schools and maintaining an accredited list of schools. The bill was indefinitely postponed on March 26th. On March 31st this vote was reconsidered and the bill was sent back to the committee on education. The committee amended the bill so as to make it apply only to the admission of free high school students, allowing the university to continue the inspection of high schools and the maintaining of an accredited list. Thus amended the bill passed the Assembly on June 30 by a vote of 45 to 23. On

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school premises, or in the presence of students. This
amended on May 21st it was recommended by the committee
on education for passage; but on May 25th the bill was
indefinitely postponed.

1932. Wisconsin. This bill proposes to amend section 388 re-
lating to the government of the university in such a manner
as to prohibit the regents or faculty from delegating the
government to any student organization. The effect of the
bill is to abolish student self-government in the univer-
sity. On April 19th the bill was indefinitely postponed.

1934. Oregon. This bill directs the university to admit to
the freshman class all graduates of four-year high schools
in Wisconsin, and prohibits the regents of the university
from inspecting high schools and maintaining an accredited
list of schools. The bill was indefinitely postponed on
March 28th. On March 21st this vote was reconsidered and
the bill was sent back to the committee on education. The
committee amended the bill so as to make it apply only to the
admission of free high school students, allowing the univer-
sity to continue the inspection of high schools and the
maintenance of an accredited list. This amended the bill
passed the Assembly on June 20 by a vote of 27 to 23. On

July 13 it was non concurred in by the senate by a vote of 16 to 15, the presiding officer casting the deciding vote. Motion for reconsideration was made, which however was refused on July 13th by a vote of 7 to 14.

219a. Frederick. This bill makes an appropriation to the Memorial Park Commission for the care and maintenance of the memorial park at Camp Randall. It was indefinitely postponed March 23rd.

238a. Ellingson. This bill repeals section 390 of the statutes, which levies a three-eighths of a mill tax for the university. This bill after a prolonged contest was passed in the assembly on June 24th by a vote of 62 to 25. In the senate a third reading was refused July 29th by a vote of 6 to 19. Thus the mill tax, which is the state contribution for the operation and maintenance of the University, continues in force.

July 15 it was not considered in by the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15. The President's office stating the deciding vote. Motion for reconsideration was made, which however was refused on July 15th by a vote of 7 to 14.

238a. Frederick. This bill makes an appropriation to the Memorial Park Commission for the care and maintenance of the memorial park at Camp Randall. It was indefinitely postponed March 5th.

238a. Ellingson. This bill repeals section 500 of the statutes which levies a three-eighths of a mill tax for the university. This bill after a prolonged contest was passed in the assembly on June 24th by a vote of 62 to 25. In the Senate a third reading was refused July 29th by a vote of 6 to 19. Thus the bill tax, which is the state contribution for the operation and maintenance of the University, continues in force.

262. A. Van Gorden. This bill abolishes the boards of regents of the university and the normal schools and the Mining Trade School Board, and creates a Central Board of Education. This board is to consist of thirteen members, of which the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University are ex officio, and eleven others of whom three shall be presidents of normal schools, two county superintendents, and three persons having a general understanding of educational matters, at least two of whom shall be women, and three competent business men who shall devote all their time to the duties of the office and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$4,000 per annum.

The board is given all the powers of the regents of the University, the regents of the normal schools, and is given control of the Stout Training School and the Mining Trade School at Platteville; but the three members who receive compensation and who give their entire time to the work of the board have the right to act upon all business and financial matters.

After public hearing extending over several days before the Committee on Education, upon May 28th a substitute was recommended for passage.

This substitute amendment provides for a non-paid board of thirteen members of which the state superintendent is an ex officio member, and one or more members of which shall be chosen from the present regents of the University, and one or more from the present board of regents of the normal schools, -- all of said members, other than the State

Sec. A. Van Gordon. This bill amends the charter of the
regents of the university and the normal schools and the
Mining Trade School Board, and creates a General Board
of Education. This board is to consist of thirteen members,
of which the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and
the President of the University are ex officio, and eleven
others of whom three shall be presidents of normal schools,
two county superintendents, and three persons having a general
understanding of educational matters, at least two of
whom shall be women, and three competent business men who
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shall receive compensation at the rate of \$4,000 per annum.
The board is given all the powers of the regents of the Univer-
sity, the regents of the normal schools, and is given control
of the Mining Trade School and the Mining Trade School at
Placerville; but the three members who receive compensation
and who give their entire time to the work of the board have
the right to act upon all business and financial matters.
After public hearing extending over several days before the Com-
mittee on Education, upon May 26th a substitute was recom-
mended for passage.
This substitute amendment provides for a new board of
thirteen members of which the State Superintendent is an
ex officio member, and two or more members of which shall
be chosen from the present members of the University, and
one or more from the present board of regents of the normal
schools, -- all of said members, other than the State

Superintendent, to be nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

The substitute bill has the same scope as the original one, and in addition it gives certain powers of recommendation in regard to the other schools of the state than those named. One of the fundamental features of the bill is that it gives the faculties of the respective institutions by statute the powers and duties that the faculty of the University now possesses under regents' law, including initiative in educational matters, placing with the president the power of nomination and recommendation for promotions of the educational staff, and granting to the members of the staff the right to be heard before dismissal, etc.

The substitute amendment after various amendments was adopted by the assembly June 17 by a vote of 53 to 33.

In the Senate a substitute amendment No. 1S was introduced in place of the bill which came before the assembly. This bill creates a Board of Education which consists of five members - the governor, the Secretary of State, the State Superintendent of Schools, and two other members, one of whom is appointed by the regents of the University and the other by the regents of the normal schools. The existing boards are retained. The powers and duties of the Board of Education are essentially those of a board of estimate and apportionment to the legislature.

Amendments to this bill in the Senate gives the Board full control in all financial matters, and thus the Board has very large authority, - indeed, ultimately through control of financial policies can control educational policies. The substitute

superintendent, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The substitute bill has the same scope as the original one, and in addition it gives certain powers of recommendation in regard to the other schools of the state than those named. One of the fundamental features of the bill is that it gives the faculty of the respective institutions by statute the power and duties that the faculty of the University now possesses under present law, including initiative in educational matters, placing with the president the power of nomination and recommendation for promotions of the educational staff, and granting to the members of the staff the right to be heard before dismissal, etc. The substitute amendment after various amendments was adopted by

the assembly June 17 by a vote of 55 to 25.

In the Senate a substitute amendment No. 12 was introduced in place of the bill which came before the assembly. This bill creates a Board of Education which consists of five members - the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Superintendent of Schools, and two other members, one of whom is appointed by the Senate of the University and the other by the Senate of the normal schools. The existing boards are retained. The Senate and House of the Board of Education are respectively those of a Board of estimate and apportionment to the Legislature.

Amendment to the bill in the Senate gives the Board full control in all financial matters, and thus the Board has very large authority, - indeed, ultimately through control of financial policies can control educational policies. The substitute

amendment as thus amended was adopted by the senate on July 16 by a vote of 16 to 5 with 8 paired; it was concurred in by the assembly July 21 by a vote of 62 to 5. The act constitutes Chapter 497.

282. A. Engebretson. This bill makes an appropriation for each of the two years of the current biennium for the preparation and distribution of hog cholera serum. The bill was passed by both houses. The act is Chapter 305.

346. A. Waldron. This bill proposes the repeal of subdivision (1) of section 2586 of the statutes, and introduces a new section as a substitute which shall require all who practice law in the state of Wisconsin to take the examination given by the Board of Law Examiners. The bill thus takes away the right of the practice of law without such examination by graduates of the School of Law of the University. The bill was indefinitely postponed April 29 by a vote of 52 to 33.

471. A. Nelson This bill provides that hog cholera serum shall not be administered by any person who is not a regularly

amendment as then amended was adopted by the Senate on July 15 by a vote of 15 to 5 with 3 absent; it was concurred in by the Assembly July 21 by a vote of 22 to 5. The act constitutes Chapter 497.

342. A. Reorganization. This bill makes an appropriation for each of the two years of the current biennium for the preparation and distribution of new chapter forms. The bill was passed by both houses. The act is Chapter 308.

343. A. Weidner. This bill proposes the repeal of subdivision (1) of section 2586 of the statutes, and introduces a new section as a substitute which shall require all who practice law in the state of Wisconsin to take the examination given by the Board of Law Examiners. The bill thus takes away the right of the practice of law without such examination by graduates of the School of Law of the University. The bill was indefinitely postponed April 29 by a vote of 22 to 20.

344. A. Nelson. This bill provides that not chapter forms shall not be administered by any person who is not a regularly

qualified veterinarian. A substitute amendment was passed by the assembly on June 14. It was non concurred in by the Senate on June 25.

534, A. Duffy. This bill provides for separate appropriations for the operation of branch agricultural stations of \$18,500 annually for such stations and \$7,000 for permanent improvements during the biennium. The bill passed the assembly on August 4 by a vote of 63 to 13. It passed the Senate on August 10 by a vote of 16 to 4. The act is Chapter _____.

542, A. Grell. This bill provides for the discontinuance of the Wisconsin High School, directs that the high school building be used for other purposes than a high school, and repeals the appropriation of \$200,000 for a medical or physics building. It was amended so as to eliminate the discontinuance of the Wisconsin High School, and by substituting for the physics the liberal arts building and shop buildings. Thus amended the bill passed the assembly on June 15 by a vote of 59 to 9, and was concurred in by the Senate by a vote of 21 to 5. The bill was returned to the assembly by the governor without approval and the governor's veto sustained by a vote of 73 to 0.

569, A. Heim. This bill proposes to amend section 381m of the statutes so as to require the University to pay the night watchmen at the University the same salary as such men are

qualified veterinarian. A substitute amendment was passed by the assembly on June 14. It was not considered in the Senate on June 25.

SEN. A. DUFFY. This bill provides for separate appropriations for the operation of branch agricultural stations of \$18,000 annually for such stations and \$7,000 for permanent improvements during the biennium. The bill passed the assembly on August 4 by a vote of 63 to 13. It passed the Senate on August 10 by a vote of 15 to 4. The act is Chapter _____.

SEN. A. GRELL. This bill provides for the discontinuance of the Wisconsin High School, directs that the high school building be used for other purposes than a high school, and repeals the appropriation of \$200,000 for a medical or physics building. It was amended so as to eliminate the discontinuance of the Wisconsin High School, and by substituting for the physics the liberal arts building and shop buildings. This amended bill passed the assembly on June 15 by a vote of 59 to 9, and was considered in the Senate by a vote of 11 to 5. The bill was returned to the assembly by the Governor without approval and the Governor's veto sustained by a vote of 78 to 0.

SEN. A. HENRY. This bill provides to amend section 2319 of the Statutes so as to require the University to pay the night watchmen at the University the same salary as such men are

paid at the capitol. This bill was indefinitely postponed April 26.

649, A. Pieper. This bill abolishes many governing boards in the state and places their powers and duties in the hands of the executive officers for these fields. Among other boards it abolishes the regents of the University, the regents of the normal schools, and other educational boards, and places all the powers of such boards with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bill was indefinitely postponed on May 18 by a vote of 54 to 19.

708, A. Heim. This bill amends^s section 388a of the statutes so as to require the governing boards of the state institutions to arrange the Easter vacation so that no classes will be held on the first Tuesday of April or on the day preceding or following that day. This bill was indefinitely postponed April 30.

783, A. Committee on Public Welfare. This bill creates a board of education of five members of which the State Superintendent shall be an ex officio member, and four others to be elected by a joint session of the legislature. Each member aside from the State Superintendent is to receive a salary of \$5,000 annually. This bill was indefinitely postponed July 16.

held at the capital. This bill was indefinitely postponed.

April 28.

649. A. Proctor. This bill abolishes many governing boards in the

state and places their powers and duties in the hands of the

executive officers for these fields. Among other boards it

abolishes the regents of the University, the regents of the

normal schools, and other educational boards, and places all

the powers of such boards with the State Superintendent of

Public Instruction. The bill was indefinitely postponed on

May 18 by a vote of 54 to 19.

708. A. Hahn. This bill amends section 388a of the statutes so

as to require the governing board of the state institutions

to arrange the Easter vacation so that no classes will be held

on the first Tuesday of April or on the day preceding or fol-

lowing that day. This bill was indefinitely postponed April 30.

783. A. Committee on Public Welfare. This bill creates a board

of education of five members of which the State Superintendent

shall be an ex officio member, and four others to be elected

by a joint session of the legislature. Each member shall from

the State Superintendent is to receive a salary of \$5,000

annually. This bill was indefinitely postponed July 18.

857, A. Joint Committee on Finance. This bill repeals appropriations for educational buildings and for a boat and bath house made by the legislature in 1913, and makes appropriation for the same structures with the exception of the liberal arts and the shop building. The amounts appropriated are for 1915-16, \$129,400 and 1916-17, \$225,000. The effect of the bill is to repeal about \$200,000. The bill passed the assembly on August 4 by a vote of 66 to 9. It was concurred in by the Senate on August 11, by a vote of 18 to 3. The act is Chapter _____.

864 A. This bill is the general curative measure of the legislature. When in the senate, after passing the assembly, upon August 13, Senator Whitman offered an amendment under which emergency appropriations may be made by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, for any institution, department, board or commission which has not had a sufficient amount of money appropriated to properly carry on the ordinary and regular work. This bill is therefore of great importance in connection with the reduced appropriations provided for by 871S, and especially so, since, as pointed out under that bill, there will be available unappropriated each year of the current biennium about \$200,000 from the University fund income. The amendment passed the senate on August 13 by a vote of 13 to 8, and the assembly on August 14 by a vote of 46 to 15.

667. A. Joint Committee on Finance. This bill repeals appropriations for educational buildings and for a debt and debt house made by the Legislature in 1913, and makes appropriation for the same elsewhere with the exception of the liberal arts and the shop building. The amounts appropriated are for 1913-14, \$122,400 and 1914-15, \$225,000. The effect of the bill is to repeal about \$200,000. The bill passed the assembly on August 4 by a vote of 65 to 2. It was concurred in by the Senate on August 11, by a vote of 18 to 2. The bill is Chapter _____.

664. A. This bill is the general curative measure of the Legislature. When in the Senate, after passing the assembly, upon August 13, Senator Whitman offered an amendment under which emergency appropriations may be made by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, for any institution, department, board or commission which has not had a sufficient amount of money appropriated to properly carry on the ordinary and regular work. This bill is therefore of great importance in connection with the reduced appropriations provided for by 6712, and especially so, since, as pointed out under that bill, there will be available unappropriated each year of the current biennium about \$200,000 from the University land income. The amendment passed the Senate on August 13 by a vote of 13 to 0, and the assembly on August 14 by a vote of 45 to 15.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Res. 9 S. Perry. This resolution provides for the appointment of a special committee to report on the advisability of erecting new University buildings. It was indefinitely postponed April 16.

Res. 12 S. Culbertson. This resolution provides for the investigation of the Wisconsin Efficiency Bureau and a publication called "Everybody's Business " which has contained much criticism of the University. The resolution was passed, and the committee made a report upon June 18 which was printed in the Senate Journal of that date, pages 939-948.

Jt. Res. 26 S. Barwig. This resolution proposed to investigate the non-resident tuition fee problem at the University of Wisconsin; it was indefinitely postponed April 21.

Jt. Res. 34 S. Bray. This resolution proposes to invite Professor E.A. Gilmore of the University of Wisconsin to appear before committees and give advice, information, and help to members of the legislature on the subject of water power. The resolution was indefinitely postponed March 19.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Res. 9 S. Berry. This resolution provides for the appointment of a special committee to report on the expediency of creating the new University building. It was indefinitely postponed April 12.

Res. 10 S. Gilbertson. This resolution provides for the investigation of the Wisconsin Educational Bureau and a publication called "Everybody's Business", which has contained much criticism of the University. The resolution was passed, and the committee made a report upon June 10 which was printed in the Senate Journal of that date, pages 932-933.

Res. 20 S. Berry. This resolution proposed to investigate the non-resident citizens who reside at the University of Wisconsin; it was indefinitely postponed April 21.

Res. 24 S. Berry. This resolution proposes to invite Professor E.A. Gilmore of the University of Wisconsin to appear before the Senate and give advice, information, and help to members of the Legislature on the subject of water power. The resolution was indefinitely postponed March 19.

Jt. Res. 35 S. This resolution recites that persons connected with the University have been criticized by many citizens of the state for giving advice, information and help to members of the legislature, and therefore resolves: "That it be the sense of the legislature that members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, when called upon by any member of the legislature to appear before the legislature or any committee thereof for the purpose of giving special information upon any subject under consideration, should feel free at any time to respond to such request." The resolution passed the senate March 3 by a vote of 20 to 10, and was concurred in by the assembly without roll call March 5.

U. Res. 35 B. This resolution recites that persons connected with the University have been hindered by many citizens of the state for giving advice, information and help to members of the Legislature, and therefore resolves: "That it be the sense of the Legislature that members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, when called upon by any member of the Legislature to appear before the Legislature or any committee thereof for the purpose of giving special information upon any subject under consideration, should feel free at any time to respond to such request." The resolution passed the Senate March 2 by a vote of 30 to 10, and was concurred in by the assembly without roll call March 5.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

Jt. Res. 44 A. Hansen. This resolution provides for the investigation of the purchase of lands by the University. It passed the Assembly on March 12 and was concurred in by the Senate March 19. The special committee's report is found in the Senate Journal pages 1176-1182 and in the assembly Journal July 2, pages 1638-1644. Is No. _____ of enrolled Joint Resolutions.

Jt. Res. 46. Committee on Agriculture. This resolution provides the necessary law to secure from United States the funds appropriated under the Smith-Lever Extension act. It passed the Assembly May 28 and was concurred in by the Senate June 29. Is No. _____ of enrolled Joint Resolutions.

Jt. Res. 52 A. McGowan. This resolution expresses disapproval of the employment by the regents of the University or by the regents of the normal schools of men who have been in the employ of the Survey and directs the discharge of an expert thus employed by the normal school regents. It passed the Assembly March 22, but was non-concurred in by the Senate June 25.

Jt. Res. 57 A. Budlong. This resolution directs that hereafter no employee of a state department or any institution shall attempt to influence any member of the legislature or appear before the committees of the legislature in regard to any proposed financial legislation or appropriation. It passed the Assembly March 25 without roll call and was non-concurred in by the Senate April 30 without roll call.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

11. Res. 22 A. Warren. This resolution provides for the convening

tion of the conference of leaders by the University. It passed

the Assembly on March 12 and was concurred in by the Senate

March 19. The special committee's report is found in the Senate

Journal pages 156-158 and in the Assembly Journal July 2.

pages 153-154. Is No. _____ of enrolled Joint Resolutions.

12. Res. 23. Committee on Agriculture. This resolution provides

the necessary law to secure from United States the lands ap-

propriated under the Smith-Lever Extension Act. It passed the

Assembly May 28 and was concurred in by the Senate June 22.

Is No. _____ of enrolled Joint Resolutions.

13. Res. 24 A. McGowan. This resolution expresses disapproval of

the employment by the Regents of the University or by the

Regents of the normal schools of men who have been in the em-

ploy of the Survey and directs the discharge of an expert from

employment by the normal school Regents. It passed the Assembly

March 22, but was non-concurred in by the Senate June 22.

14. Res. 25 A. Anderson. This resolution directs that provision

be made for a state department or any institution shall be

kept in reference and under of the Institution or report be-

fore the completion of the Institution in regard to any proposed

financial legislation or appropriation. It passed the Assembly

March 22 without roll call and was non-concurred in by the

Senate April 20 without roll call.