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THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS BULLETIN

The purpose of this Bulletin is to bring to the newspapers of Wisconsin and their readers—the people of the state—pertinent news and information concerning their State University. The University Press Bureau will gladly furnish any special news or feature stories to editors. Address letters to R. H. Foss, editor, Press Bureau, University of Wisconsin.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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Leaders in State Recreation Work Are Re-Assigned

Second Phase of Program For Community Enrichment Begins This Month

After a week of conferences, planning, and readjustments, at Madison, field workers in the University Extension project in recreation, a feature of the special program in adult education, have returned to their districts to begin the second phase of their community programs in music, drama, and social games and group dances. This is one of the federal cooperative enterprises in adult education, designed to use trained leadership to stimulate local activities in several fields of recreation.

Music festivals are now being promoted in Oshkosh, Racine, and Waupaca. Miss Helen Gormley and Miss Katherine Vea have been assigned to Oshkosh, Miss Marion Hering to Racine, and Miss Elizabeth Rothermel to Waupaca.

The Milwaukee workers, Henry Youngerman, Miss Charlotte Flint, and Miss Nell Sullivan, will remain in Milwaukee county to continue their projects as originally planned.

Miss Katharine Pratt formerly assigned to district 3 with headquarters at Marinette, is now stationed at Appleton, and will do organization work in the counties in which 4-H clubs are competing in the state drama contests for such clubs. She will visit the following counties: Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Lincoln, Langlade, Marathon, Shawano, Marinette, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Columbia, Dane, Rock, and Winnebago.

Frank Martindale, formerly stationed at Ladysmith, remains as assistant project supervisor at Madison. For the present, Parnell Nelson also remains in Madison. Edward Higbee is working in Vernon county, and will go from there to Trempealeau. Willard Austin has returned to Monroe and Juneau counties, Danial Vornholt to Marinette, and Joseph Wergin to Wautoma, Waushara county.

Phillips Outlines Economy Methods

U. W. Business Manager Tells of Physical Plant Savings

Ways in which various economies can be effected in the operation of the physical plant of a university or college, without curtailing or reducing essential research or teaching services of the educational institution, are described by J. D. Phillips, business manager of the University of Wisconsin, in an article in a recent issue of the National Journal of Higher Education.

The physical plant operation in an educational institution includes the furnishing of heat, light, power, ventilation, and water, janitorial services, trucking and hauling, and the maintenance of buildings and grounds, Mr. Phillips points out.

3 Ways to Save

True economies in physical plant operation are realized in three general ways, he declares. These are economies resulting from an effectively designed and efficiently constructed plant, economies realized by operating efficiency in providing the physical-plant services, and economies realized through the careful use of these services.

"To avoid false economies and to produce true economies in the operation of the physical plant requires whole-hearted cooperation between the staff that is responsible for the operation of the physical plant and the staff that is using the services produced by the plant," Mr. Phillips declares. "Without such cooperation the plant cannot be operated in the best interests of the departments it is created to serve."

Stand is Praised

The physical plant operates vital services that are rendered solely for the benefit of the teaching and research activities of the educational institution, he declares. The physical plant serves all the academic departments and is one of the important divisions in the modern educational institution.

This idea of service on the part of the physical plant to the various departments of the institution is given editorial praise by the Journal of Higher Education, which asserts that:

"It is refreshing to the disturbed faculty member to learn that to progressive business managers, plant operations are 'vital services rendered solely for the benefit of the teaching and research activities of the institution'. It is reassuring to know that this position is taken by some business officials because hundreds of cases may be cited in which the spirit of operative officials is dictatorial rather than sympathetic to instructional needs."

H. F. Janda, professor of highway engineering at the University of Wisconsin, was elected vice-president of the Engineering Society of Wisconsin at its annual meeting at the State University recently. Ray Owen, associate professor of topographic engineering, was reelected secretary.

Industrial Commission Meets Success in Administration of State Workmen's Compensation Law, U. W. Study Shows

Although administration of the Wisconsin workmen's compensation law may not have been perfect, the state industrial commission, which administers the law, has been "unusually successful in accomplishing the objects the state expected" of the law when it became effective in 1911.

Such is the contention made by Ray A. Brown, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, who has just completed a two-year investigation of the administration of the law by the commission. A complete report of the investigation has been published by the State University as one of its studies in the social sciences and history.

The Wisconsin workmen's compensation law was substituted for the common law doctrine under which the injured employee recovered from his employer only by showing some fault of negligence or willfulness, but even then the employer could escape liability through reliance on certain common law defenses, according to Prof. Brown.

Employer is Responsible

The compensation law settled absolute responsibility on the employer according to a definite scale of compensation for all injuries arising out of and in the course of the worker's employment, he explained.

Although he finds that most of those who have had experience with the administration of the workmen's compensation laws by the state industrial commission believe that its methods and results are far superior to those of the common law courts in similar types of litigation. Prof. Brown, however, insists that certain safeguards against the ever-present danger of ill-considered, arbitrary, or

even discriminatory treatment must be preserved.

Need 3 Safeguards

These are as follows:
1. The controversy for adjudication, and the rules to be applied to it should be such as to permit of a high degree of objective determination, from which the personal element is, as far as possible removed;
2. The personnel of the administration must be expert, experienced, removed from all improper extraneous influences, and with a scientific and professional attitude towards the problems presented before it; and
3. The administering tribunal should always act in the open, although many of the formalities of the courts of law may and should be dispensed with. It must not, from considerations of its own convenience or otherwise, be reluctant to fully disclose the reasons for all its actions.

Grant Legal Counsel

It is also recommended in the study that there be placed on the industrial commission staff an employee with legal qualifications, to act in the express role of adviser to those many applicants who are not represented by legal counsel. At the present time this function is performed indiscriminately by the commissioners and examiners.

The experience and integrity of the commissioners and examiners and their non-susceptibility to the sentimentalism and chicanery of the jury trial are universally recognized and appreciated, Prof. Brown explains.

The sole complaint against the commission, except in isolated cases, comes from the state Federation of Labor, and is directed against the influence which the insurance companies, their representatives and ex-

pert witnesses exercise," he asserts. "It is not suggested that any fraud or deliberate favoritism is shown. The charge is rather of an inevitable and unconscious pressure from the representatives of the insurers, who are constantly appearing in case after case before the commission."

Labor Has Criticism

"The formalities and traditions of the judiciary being lacking, considerable friendliness springs up between the insurance representatives and the commissioners and examiners. The extent of this unconscious influence upon the commission of the well-known and capable lawyers, adjusters, and medical witnesses of the insurers is difficult to gauge, but undoubtedly, as in a court of law, certain attorneys and witnesses, because of their proven learning and integrity, carry great weight with the commission."

"It should be pointed out, however, that those few attorneys who have established in behalf of claiming employees a considerable practice before the commission, as well as the expert witnesses called by them, have the same social acquaintance and professional prestige with the commission, as do the representatives of the insurance companies."

"The Wisconsin law, whereby the commission will advise with the claimant and even prosecute the case in his behalf, and where by at the request of the claimant it will call, at the expense of the insurer, expert medical witnesses to examine the claimant and report in his behalf, probably goes as far as is possible without an entire abandonment of the scheme of private insurance and open hearing, in securing parity between contestants of widely differing financial advantages," Prof. Brown maintains.

Green Bay Gives U. W. Delegation Cordial Welcome

Nine representatives of the University of Wisconsin faculty, administration, and student body were given a cordial reception by the citizens of Green Bay on their recent good-will trip to that city.

Pres. Glenn Frank, Mrs. Louise Troxell, dean of women; Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men; John Bergstresser, assistant dean of the college of letters and science; Frank O. Holt, registrar; and four student representatives, including Nancy Duggar, Jean Heitkamp, Bobby Schiller, and Willard Blaesser, made the trip to Green Bay, where a full program of public appearances rushed the delegation around the city from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Welcoming the delegation at a combined luncheon of men's and women's service clubs of the city, Judge Henry A. Grass asserted that "we of Green Bay welcome with enthusiasm this opportunity of meeting this fine representation from the State University, and of talking directly with them about our great University."

Speaking informally to a group of parents of present or prospective University students, Pres. Frank asserted that "I don't believe that any college anywhere, privately endowed or otherwise, has a finer faculty than we have here at your State University."

The University representatives met with Wisconsin alumni and parents at an informal dinner and reception in the evening, and personal conferences with prospective students and their parents were held.

Federal Food Adviser Former Instructor on Badger Home Ec Staff

A former member of the Home Economics staff of the Wisconsin college of agriculture, Miss Mary A. Mason, has been appointed advisor in food requirements for the Federal Surplus Relief corporation, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

While at the University of Wisconsin, Miss Mason assisted in the preparation of low cost food rations for the use of relief organizations. In her new position she will counsel with the relief administration on all matters concerning food rations and feeding programs for the unemployed.

Miss Mason, a graduate of the Kansas State College, has served as instructional staff member with the Iowa State College and the University of Nebraska. Since August she has been in charge of food analyses for relief diets in the F. E. R. A.

Her recent appointment gives her additional duties with the F. S. R. C., a corporation representing different governmental departments for the distribution of agricultural surpluses for relief purposes. Prior to her appointment with the federal government Miss Mason had taken advance studies at the University of Wisconsin.

Three-Day Radio Course On Milwaukee Extension Schedule This Month

The annual radio short course conducted by the University of Wisconsin Extension division will be offered on March 26, 27 and 28 at the Milwaukee Extension center, 623 W. State street, with the enrollment open to anyone in the state who is interested in the technical or other aspects of modern

Erect Plaque in Honor of Babcock

Famous Sculptor Designs Plaque as Memorial

Because of the depression and the consequent difficulty of collecting funds, plans for the erection of a memorial in memory of Prof. Stephen Moulton Babcock, famous University of Wisconsin scientist, have been changed.

Instead of the statue, whatever funds are collected will be used for a bronze plaque to be placed somewhere on the agricultural college campus, according to Prof. E. H. Farrington, secretary-treasurer of the group of Prof. Babcock's friends who are collecting the funds.

Taft is Sculptor

Lorado Taft, internationally famous sculptor, will be commissioned to design the plaque of Dr. Babcock, University scientist, who gave to the world his famous discovery, the Babcock milk test, which has saved for farmers and dairymen throughout the world uncounted millions by providing an accurate method of measuring the butterfat content of milk.

More than 200 contributions from individuals and firms in Wisconsin and throughout the nation have been made to the fund during the past two years, according to Dr. Farrington, who is professor emeritus of dairy husbandry at the State University. All expenses of printing and publicity on this project have been donated, and the dairy press of state and nation have been very cooperative in helping along this good cause, he asserted.

Pleas for Funds

In order to bring the erection of the Babcock memorial nearer to realization, Prof. Farrington today issued a final appeal to those who desire to contribute to the fund, to send in their donations immediately. He emphasized that the contributions must be sent in voluntarily, since no high-pressure campaigning of the personal solicitation sort will be used.

"I want to give a final opportunity to the people of the University community and of the state to aid this project," Prof. Farrington said. "The campaign will come to a close within the next month or so, and those who want to aid should send in their contributions now."

Individuals in all walks of life have contributed donations ranging in size all the way from a few pennies to several hundred dollars to the fund thus far, Prof. Farrington announced. School children and their teachers in all parts of the state, farmers and dairymen and large dairy firms throughout the nation, 4H club boys and girls, former students of Dr. Babcock, and University faculty members are among those who have contributed.

radio.

This course, under the direction of Sam Snead, is designed to furnish a better understanding of the more important of the latest phases of radio development. Topics to be covered include new sets, new circuits, testing equipment and methods, public address systems, television, facsimile, iron-clad mercury arc rectifiers, radio applied to aviation, x-rays in industry, and photoelectric cells.

Trips will be made to some of the largest electrical plants in the world which are located in Milwaukee.

Land Use Has Ear of Nation

By George Wehrwein, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

"We have come a long way in half a century, from exploitation to conservation—which often was mere conversation—to policies and programs which are coming to grip with realities. Fifty years ago it was impossible to create public forests by reserving the public domain; today we are planning to spend \$50,000,000 to buy submarginal farm land. Twenty years ago, Charles R. Van Hise said, 'As rapidly as a sentiment can be developed for their enforcement, laws should be passed which will prevent the neglect of the land. The precautions necessary to prevent excessive erosion may be enforced by law, since they vitally concern the common welfare not only of this but of all succeeding generations.' At that time few people were willing to go as far as that, but today sentiment is rapidly being developed for a policy of encouragement, aid, and regulation to control erosion on private land. Fifty years ago American cities began planning their land uses, then the planning idea was expanded to include the metropolitan region; today we talk of county planning, state, and even national land planning . . ."

Scientists to Spray Trees in Fight on Grubs in Wisconsin

An experiment calling for the spraying of trees bordering upon grub infested fields will probably be run in southwestern Wisconsin this year.

It is hoped that this method may prove effective in the control of the white grub, a pest which has been causing enormous losses to farmers in southwestern counties. The project will be directed by C. L. Fluke of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Before they start egg laying, June beetles are known to feed extensively on the foliage of oak and other trees adjacent to fields from which they emerge. In the experiment, the trees near grub infested fields will be sprayed with lead arsenate or other insecticides and the extent of the beetle-kill, as well as the grub control obtained, will be studied.

The sprayer used will be one capable of producing several hundred pounds pressure and powerful enough to easily spray trees.

Rural Leaders to Meet at Madison on June 25

Rural clergymen and leaders of other rural groups throughout Wisconsin and other mid-west states will meet in Madison for their annual Rural Leadership conference, June 25 to July 6, announces J. H. Kolb of the department of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Many church organizations send leaders each year to this conference where problems in rural life and rural organization are brought up for consideration.

States represented at the conference last year were Idaho, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

Cooperatives Cut Cost of Living at State University

Church's Coop Eating Club, University's Houses Aid Students

Cooperative living as a means of beating the depression has been given another boost upwards by students at the University of Wisconsin.

Late last fall, 30 some students, taking their cue from the successful operation of the University's men's and women's cooperative houses, decided to establish a "Three Squares Club", which was designed to give at least three square meals a day to its members.

41 Cents Per Day

The idea for the club originated under the auspices of the Wesley Foundation, Methodist church student center at the University. Using the dining facilities of the Foundation, about 30 student-members of the club prepared all their own meals and dined royally at a total average cost per person per day of only 41 cents.

In order to get this cooperative eating arrangement established, however, the students had to go into debt to the tune of \$100 to buy the necessary facilities. And now, within the short space of four months, the club has not only paid back the entire original indebtedness but has also furnished its members three meals at an average cost of 41 cents per day, and has grown until the club has more than 50 members, with a large waiting list anxious to join as soon as facilities will permit.

U. W. Helps Students

The student-members of the club take turns at cooking and serving the meals, and at purchasing the food, under the careful supervision of the Rev. Ormal L. Miller, director, and Earl Page, associate director of the Foundation, which charges a nominal fee of \$5 weekly with which to defray cooking expenses and replace broken china.

The University itself has helped reduce living costs of its students considerably in the past few years by applying the principle of cooperative living to its own student homes.

Board and room rates in both men's and women's dormitories have been substantially reduced, cooperative houses for both men and women are operated, and meal costs in the Memorial Union have been reduced to aid deflated pocketbooks. As a result, the cost of obtaining higher education at the State University has been reduced to such low levels that no Wisconsin boy or girl need stay out of the University because of expenses.

Huber Will Aids Needy Students

Widow of Late Lieut.-Gov. Huber, Leaves \$35,000 to U. W.

A loan fund for the aid of worthy, needy students interested in the study of agriculture and farm management will be established at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture through provisions of the will of the late Mrs. Minnie P. Huber, widow of former Lieutenant-Governor Henry Huber.

The loan fund, to be known as the Henry A. and Minnie P. Huber scholarship fund, estimated to approximate \$35,000, is available to students from Dane county, according to the will.

Funds of this type are of inestimable value to students who are working their way through college, according to I. L. Baldwin, assistant dean at the agricultural college, who reports that during the past year as many as 175 students in agriculture and home economics found it necessary to borrow money from the limited amounts now available for that purpose. Such funds have been available only through contributions from individuals and groups interested in student welfare.

State's Rural Study Reissued in Germany

The report of a study in rural standards of living, conducted in several Wisconsin communities by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Evelyn G. Tough of the State University college of agriculture, was reproduced in a recent issue of *Sociologus*, a journal of sociology and social psychology published at the University of Berlin (Germany).

Data, gathered from 900 Wisconsin families of which four-fifths were classed as owners and one-fifth as tenants, revealed little if any difference in living costs between the tenant or owner families or between families of different incomes.

The study revealed that some families were more determined than others to hold on to the formal schooling and educational advantages. Others were more inclined to maintain the standards for clothing and other provisions of a personal nature. Housing accommodations were about the same for all families except that where income was greater there was more of a tendency to make needed repairs.

In these studies, clothing appeared to be the element that impinged most on all the other costs that made up the family expenditures.