

State of Wisconsin governor's office. 1971/2005

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1971/2005

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July 26, 2002

TO: Education, political reporters

FROM: UW-Madison University Communications, (608) 262-3571

RE: CHANCELLOR JOHN WILEY STATEMENT ON STATE BUDGET

University of Wisconsin-Madison Chancellor John Wiley issued the following statement Friday, July 26, following the signing of a budget adjustment bill that fixes the state's budget shortfall for the current biennium:

"I am pleased that Gov. Scott McCallum has approved several important provisions that were included in the state budget repair bill. The governor has left intact language linking funding levels for state financial aid programs with tuition increases. This allows us to continue providing access to this institution for many students who could not otherwise afford it. It will also assist us in recruiting a diverse student body.

"The governor has also approved the acceleration of the state's portion of funding for the BioStar program. I appreciate the fact that even in these difficult fiscal times the governor and legislature recognize the importance of continuing to invest in those areas that will help grow the state's economy. The research and technology transfer to the private sector that will come from the state's investment in BioStar is a critical part of future economic development.

"Of the approximately \$44 million in cuts to the UW System in the budget repair bill, about \$17 million will come from UW-Madison. Though these cuts require us to make some difficult decisions, we will be able to maintain the level of instruction and research that has made UW-Madison a preeminent institution of higher learning. This budget also allows us to accomplish some - but not all -- of the economic development goals contained in the Madison Initiative.

"I look forward to working with the governor and lawmakers when they begin the task of creating a balanced budget for the next biennium. It is my hope that they will continue to recognize the University of Wisconsin as a worthwhile investment in the state's future."

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Governor's Office



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NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4/21/98

CONTACT: John Wiley, (608) 262-1304

GOVERNOR PLEDGES \$1.5 MILLION FOR NEW UW BIOSCIENCES FACULTY

MADISON — Gov. Tommy Thompson on Tuesday announced a proposed \$1.5 million funding boost for the University of Wisconsin-Madison, dedicated to hiring new faculty in the biological sciences.

The governor's recommendation, part of his state budget adjustment bill, would fund eight new faculty positions and help UW-Madison capitalize on its national strengths in the biological sciences, from biotechnology to genetics. Budget adjustment legislation will be sent to the state Legislature for consideration.

Funding new faculty positions, according to Gov. Thompson, is the first step in a much larger initiative to help UW-Madison take advantage of the growing support for the biological sciences nationally. "We intend to follow that commitment with millions in additional funding for the remodeling of instructional and research laboratories," Thompson said.

"At the moment, Wisconsin enjoys a competitive advantage in the generation of basic research in biotechnology, genetics and biomedicine," he added. "But unless we make a commitment now, that advantage will be fleeting."

Thompson's announcement came during an annual dinner organized by the Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce.

UW-Madison Provost John Wiley said science is on the threshold of a new frontier. Biology will provide the core of economic and technological development in the world, especially in sequencing the genomes of humans, animals and plants.

"The university appreciates the governor's support and foresight in recognizing the benefits that these new faculty positions will bring," Wiley said.

UW-Madison is nationally prominent in nearly all of the biology fields, including genetics, plant sciences, animal sciences, bacteriology and biochemistry. Other related

-more-

Governor pledges support -- Add 1

departments such as chemistry, computer science, mathematics and engineering are contributing new technologies and computational tools to further genetics and biotechnology research, Wiley said.

"We're in a very good position to benefit from this new frontier," said Wiley. "If one would list all of the departments important to capitalizing on the federal research priorities in biology, we are strong across the board. This proposal will allow us to add key faculty to make sure Wisconsin stays strong."

As an illustration of UW-Madison's research strengths, every faculty member in the biological sciences currently generates an average of \$260,000 each year in outside funding grants. The eight new faculty would be projected to generate an estimated \$2 million per year.

Major advances in genetics have also come from UW-Madison labs. Last year, geneticist Frederick Blattner completed the genetic mapping of the bacterium *E. coli*, one of the most complex organisms to date to be fully sequenced.

Undergraduate student interest in biological science fields has been booming, Wiley said, adding that the governor's proposal will provide new teaching opportunities in the highest-demand areas. In attracting federal research funding, the new positions will help UW-Madison compete for literally hundreds of millions of dollars in new funding available for biological science research.

Wiley said the breadth of UW-Madison's strengths could help Wisconsin become a major economic player in this scientific revolution. Through technology transfer from the laboratory to local industry, UW-Madison innovations in biology have already led to the formation of more than a dozen businesses in the Madison area in the last decade, employing more than 200 people.

"The governor's proposal will allow us to attract cutting-edge faculty whose research will be a catalyst for new biological sciences companies based in the state," Wiley said.

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— Brian Mattmiller, (608) 262-9772

Gov's
Office



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NEWS TIPS

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May 11, 1998

TO: Editors, news directors
FROM: Jeff Iseminger, (608) 262-8287
RE: International Education

The Governor's Task Force on International Education is releasing its report today. To help you as you cover this story, a statement from Chancellor David Ward and a fact sheet on international education at UW-Madison follows.

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**STATEMENT BY CHANCELLOR DAVID WARD
REGARDING THE WITCO REPORT
MAY 11, 1998**

The Wisconsin International Trade Council (WITCO) has presented Governor Thompson with its recommendations on how the state of Wisconsin can ensure that its children are properly trained and prepared to become the first truly global generation.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison applauds the report and its recommendations which, if implemented, will go a long way toward placing a truly global education within the reach of Wisconsin students.

We are particularly pleased to provide scholarships to allow Wisconsin residents of average means to study abroad, to see proposals to reward state businesses that provide overseas internships, to preserve our unique strengths in foreign language training, and to support access to international resources through information technology. Our campus has seen increased demand in all of these areas during the last decade. The resources and partnerships embodied in the WITCO report will go a long way toward helping the UW-Madison to provide the state of the art international education that Wisconsin students deserve.

We also are pleased that the report recommends a UW System initiative to help campuses respond to the international education needs of businesses and organizations. We already collaborate with Milwaukee toward this end and look forward to extending that partnership to the entire UW System.

The WITCO report also presents an excellent opportunity to affirm the international education partnership between UW-Madison, the State of Wisconsin, and the state's private sector. The UW-Madison has been a center of international education in Wisconsin for more than a century. We have worked to protect our international resources, and have made it a priority to continuously develop our resources in response to new state needs.

Today the Madison campus's international faculty and programs rank among the best in the nation. They stand as a major resource to be shared with the state as we work together to prepare Wisconsin and its citizens for the global economy. I am looking forward to an even deeper partnership between our campus and the state as we move together toward the 21st century.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AT UW-MADISON

Fact sheet

STUDY ABROAD

More than 600 UW-Madison students study abroad each year on university sponsored programs offered in more than 40 countries. The number of business and professional students studying overseas has grown rapidly in recent years. These numbers and the diversity of participants are expected to increase across campus if scholarships or other external funds become available to help Wisconsin students defray costs.

LANGUAGE STUDY

UW-Madison faculty teach 60 world languages. The School of Education offers K-12 teacher certification programs in 11 languages. The UW-Madison offers classroom and distance education courses in business and technical Chinese and Japanese, and classroom courses in business French and German.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

UW-Madison faculty and staff are on the cutting edge of distance technology innovation. We have more than 40 instructional technology projects with international content. Several of these projects make less commonly taught languages accessible beyond the campus borders. Campus libraries have developed several specialized on-line information resources devoted to world regions and/or specific international topics. Many of these resources are available without charge to Wisconsin businesses and schools via the World Wide Web. Many important licensed materials could be made available to the business and education community if funding is made available for expanded license fees.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

The UW-Madison was recently awarded Wisconsin's only federally funded Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER). This center builds on the campus' strengths in international business, language, and related courses.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTREACH

Since 1995 the World Affairs and the Global Economy Initiative (WAGE) has helped Wisconsin business respond to the challenges of economic globalization. WAGE joins with the School of Business Management Institute, the campus' nine area studies programs, and other units to offer workshops, executive briefings, and other information resources for Wisconsin business.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION RESOURCES

The UW-Madison is home to nine programs for the study of world regions. These programs offer more than 400 non-language international courses each year. The campus also has several international programs organized around special topics or specialized professional education (business, law, agriculture, etc.). More than 500 campus faculty are engaged in international research, teaching, or other practice.

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The UW-Madison has or is developing special tracks and degree programs with international foci in business, law, agricultural and life sciences, education, and environmental studies. Most of these programs include such features as study abroad and/or internships. They offer a range of degrees, majors, and certificates.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS & ALUMNI

More than 4,000 international students study at the UW-Madison every year. The campus consistently ranks among the top five American institutions in international student enrollments. They are joined by around 700 visiting faculty and scholars. For generations UW-Madison's international alumni and friends have been an important source of contacts and assistance as Wisconsin businesses expand overseas.

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Gov's
Office

**Excerpts of Governor Thompson's 1998
State of the State Address
Delivered on Jan. 20, 1998**

(NOTE: The following excerpts are quoted directly from the
Governor's home page on the World Wide Web.)

**■ \$500,000 Grant to Aid Construction of the Chippewa Valley Technical
College Manufacturing and Technology Center**

The cutting-edge jobs of tomorrow are being spawned right here in Wisconsin, as high-technology jobs are the fastest growing in the state, up 7 percent last year. Nowhere is this growth more evident than in West Central Wisconsin, where high technology companies now dominate the local economy. Time Magazine recently profiled Chippewa Falls in a story on the revival of small cities in America. Time said it singled out this titanic little city because: "The city was once a lumber capital and now it's into microchips. What we liked about Chippewa Falls was its affordable housing, Leinenkugels beer, good winter sports and a mix of work and recreation."

Please welcome to the chambers Chippewa Falls Mayor Virginia Smith along with its economic development leaders Jim Schuh, Mike Jordan and John Regetz. To keep the momentum going in this region, we are investing tonight a \$500,000 grant from the Wisconsin Development Fund toward construction of the Chippewa Valley Technical College Manufacturing and Technology Center. The facility will provide space for employee training, product planning and distance education courses. A strong new tool for growing and attracting technology companies.

■ Tax Exemption: Business Computers

To further attract and grow high-tech companies, we must stop taxing the jobs of the future. We must stop taxing business computers as recommended by my Blue Ribbon Commission on Jobs for the 21st Century chaired by Katharine Lyall. This tax cut, which received overwhelming bipartisan support in this chamber, will literally translate into thousands of high-paying jobs in Wisconsin. And we will do it without shifting the tax burden to homeowners.

■ Education Tax Credit

I want to make sure a lack of money doesn't hinder the education plans our parents make for their sons and daughters. We pump more money into public schools than just about any state in the nation. It's time we pumped a little money into the family budget for education.

Tonight, we seek to enrich our economy by making it more affordable for parents to educate their children, whether the child is in kindergarten or a senior at the University of Wisconsin.

Our Family Education Tax Package gives parents \$100 million in tax breaks to spend on the educational expenses of their children. Families would be eligible for up to a \$1,500 tax break per child in kindergarten to 12th grade -- low-income families would get a refundable tax credit, while middle-income families would receive a tax deduction.

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If your struggling student needs a tutor, we're going to help pay for one. If your children need a home computer, it'll be more affordable. And if your son or daughter wants to be a Badger, money won't stand in the way.

Our plan will give families a \$3,000 per child tax deduction for tuition and expenses at any state university, technical college, private college or Minnesota reciprocity school -- a deduction equivalent to an entire year's tuition at most UW campuses.

Wisconsin has the 10th-lowest tuition in the Big Ten. We're pumping more money into financial aid. And now, this tax break will make a college education more affordable than ever in Wisconsin. This tax package is for our parents, who work so hard to give their children the very best. Keep our families moving forever forward toward a world-class education. Cut their taxes.

■ K-12 School Standards, Teacher Training

I propose requiring students to meet local standards on 4th- and 8th- grade tests in order to move on to the next grade. If they fail to meet these standards, we must give our students the necessary help until they succeed. But they won't be promoted until they do. The days of social promotion must end. From now on, we only promote success in Wisconsin.

As we work to prepare world-class students, we must make sure we're preparing world-class teachers as well. We all saw the recent national report giving the quality of our teaching a D-, the lowest in the nation. I think this grade is just plain absurd. We have some of the best teachers in the world.

Basing an entire grade for "quality of teaching" on a prescribed set of licensing standards would be like giving Mark Twain a D- on an English paper because he wrote it with the wrong color ink. Results must count for something. While we reject the simplicity of this criticism, we must take the call for higher standards to heart and do all we can to help prepare our teachers. Tonight, we give our teachers a chance to show the nation that they are indeed the best by helping them become certified by The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. Currently, only one teacher in our state is nationally certified.

To help develop the best and the brightest for our classrooms, I am proposing that the state help pay for the cost of taking the national certification test. And when they pass it, we'll give them a \$3,000 bonus. And we're asking teachers to help us raise the bar of excellence for our classrooms by participating in a peer review and mentoring program. If we have a struggling math teacher, let's pair her with the school's best math teacher so she can improve her skills. The state will provide grants for training assistance. Teachers helping teachers raise quality in the classroom. It just makes sense.

■ Milwaukee Public Schools

We can't talk about education in Wisconsin, however, without taking some time to focus on Milwaukee. Nowhere is change more desperately needed than in our largest city. In recent years, we've developed some innovative programs to help raise the quality of Milwaukee's schools. But change is not coming swift enough. Graduation rates are dropping, and the dropout rate soared to nearly 14 percent. We lost 3,400 kids last year in Milwaukee schools -- that's equivalent to the entire Stoughton School District.

When welfare threatened to consume a new generation of children, we pursued aggressive reforms but eventually scrapped the broken system and built a better one. We must be prepared to do the same for Milwaukee Public Schools. The state of Wisconsin pays for 85 percent of the cost to educate the children of Milwaukee and we will not tolerate failure any longer.

MPS recently hired Dr. Alan Brown as its new superintendent and he deserves a chance to reverse this downward spiral. But it must be very clear that more of the status quo is completely unacceptable.

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Tonight, we demand results from Milwaukee Public Schools. MPS must meet four standards of improvement by June 1, 2000. MPS must improve its graduation rate to 90 percent. It must raise its attendance rate to 91 percent. It must cut its dropout rate to 9 percent. And it must raise its third-grade reading performance to 90 percent of the statewide average.

If MPS fails to meet all four standards, it will be dissolved. Operation of the district will be turned over to a three-member commission appointed by the mayor of Milwaukee, the state superintendent of Public Instruction and me. The school district will be turned immediately into a full charter, giving the commission ultimate flexibility in rebuilding the schools of Milwaukee.

We also should immediately give MPS and Superintendent Brown some important tools to help them meet these standards. Restore the ability for MPS to close failing schools and allow the superintendent to reassign staff without regard to seniority. Restore permission for MPS to convert private schools to charter schools. Provide \$2.5 million for MPS to create after-school programs so our students remain engaged in their education and stay out of trouble.

And forgive the student loans of minority teachers who commit to educating the children of Milwaukee.

■ Crandon Mine

We have worked too hard together to build this record of environmental stewardship to allow anything to threaten what we've accomplished. Many people are concerned about the proposed Crandon mine. I am the first person in this room who does not want a mine that in any way is going to harm or damage our environment – especially our great rivers.

That is why we must move beyond the rhetoric to the cold, hard facts... In the spirit of the Wisconsin Idea, UW-Madison professor Anders W. Andren will chair an independent council of five scientists from his university, UW-Milwaukee and Marquette University. These scientists bring impeccable credentials to the project as well as a sense of duty to the people of Wisconsin.

They will review the proposed mine, inside and out; evaluate every worst-case scenario; and use the very best science to determine whether this mine can be operated without harming our environment. If this independent body determines that the mine is not safe; it will not be built – period.

■ Campaign Finance Reform

Professor Don Kettl, a national expert on campaign finances at the University of Wisconsin, developed this plan with equal input from Democrats and Republicans. Don is with us tonight. This is the only bipartisan campaign finance reform plan in the state -- the only one.

The package of 54 reforms limits special interest spending, imposes spending caps, requires greater public reporting by candidates, improves public access to campaign records, and bolsters the authority of the State Elections Board. I strongly urge the Legislature to promptly pass the Kettl Commission package so I can sign it into law before this important election season begins. The Kettl Report is the compromise.

CAMPUS NEWS

UW nixes invite for grade study

By Gwen Carleton

The Capital Times

UW officials have decided not to participate in a study of a new grading system designed by Duke University.

Late last summer, Duke invited the University of Wisconsin-Madison and 14 other universities to participate in a three-year study of its "Achievement Index," a system for calculating grades that considers students' relative performance and letter grades.

But a UW faculty committee found the study's minimum \$17,000 price tag too high and recommended that UW decline the invitation. On Monday, the University Committee — an advisory body to the UW Faculty Senate — accepted that recommendation.

"Seventeen thousand dollars seems like a small amount of money for something like this," said University Committee member Mary Anderson, a geology and geophysics professor. "But I don't see a good reason to go against the committee report."

Like Anderson, several UW faculty and administrators expressed interest in the new system, which Duke says combats grade inflation and rewards students for taking challenging courses.

"I don't disagree with any of the findings of the committee," Provost John Wiley said. "But if we're going to stick with the GPA, we should cease and desist from using it to rank students."

Others suggested UW will watch the study's progress with interest.

"Might we be able to find out more about this without having to pay for it?" committee chair Brent McCown, a horticulture professor, asked. "That would be great."

Capital Times 1-13-98

Office of Governor Patrick J. Lucey
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

PRESS RELEASE

For Release:

Thursday, June 29, 1972 a.m.

Governor's Office
Blake Kellogg, Press Secretary
Aleta Murray, Admin. Asst.
(608) 266-1212 - 266-7496

Governor Patrick J. Lucey has sent the attached policy letters to the various state agencies as a preparatory step to the biennial budget. The standard letter is attached along with the inserts to each agency head.

As Wisconsin's first four-year Governor, I have the opportunity to work with you--in advance of your 1973-75 budget requests--on important public policy issues that should be resolved in the 1973-75 state budget. This will help you examine more fully policy alternatives and prepare a budget consistent with statewide needs and fiscal limitations.

At the May 1 Cabinet meeting, I issued certain statewide fiscal policies that would apply to all 1973-75 budget requests. These included substantive productivity increases, the setting of priorities in existing programs, and others. I expect each state agency to fully comply with these policies because our state fiscal condition urgently requires it.

In addition to these fiscal policies, I am also asking each state agency to study and report on significant policy issues related to their specific programs and services. I ask that you thoroughly examine, and incorporate in your 1973-75 budget considerations, the following policy areas:

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See attached insert

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I ask that you make a tentative report to me by July 15 on each of the policy areas. This report should further define the policy issue and its ramifications, provide necessary background information, and evaluate alternative courses of action. After reviewing the reports, I can consult with you on the desirable budgetary or statutory implementation of necessary policy changes.

In the spirit of broad citizen participation in the formulation of public policy, I urge you to consult with affected citizens and groups, wherever appropriate, in making these policy studies.

Please feel free to propose additional policy issues and report your results and recommendations to me. My initial priorities are cited above, but I am quite ready to consider additional areas in my 1973-75 budget and policy recommendations.

This new system of identifying in advance and thoroughly studying the major policy issues will, I believe, substantially improve the quality of decisions in the 1973-75 budget process.

I N S E R T

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

1. Further Development of Educational Television. During the 1973-75 biennium the statewide radio and television facilities of the Educational Communications Board will be fully operational. With the crucial stage of capital development for the network completed, the ECB must concentrate on maximizing usage of existing hardware through appropriate development of programming and service systems. Local program origination responsive to the needs of the communities throughout the state is an appropriate direction for the state network. Of paramount concern for our future planning and development must be maximum use of radio and television facilities to extend the educational experience beyond the geographic constraints of our schools and campuses.

Specifically, the ECB should examine these areas:

a. Open Education. Should Wisconsin move in the direction of the open education proposal now being developed in some areas of the country? What are the possibilities for the coordinated development of this proposal with other educational agencies? I have asked the Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education to cooperate fully with you in this effort.

b. Local Program Origination. What is the proper mix between fixed sites and mobile units for affecting local origination throughout the state? Should all TV transmitting stations be capable of local origination or should the state operate a mobile unit capable of local origination, or both? Who should be responsible for determining the content of local programming and what purposes should it serve?

I N S E R T

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

1. Nonresident Tuition Policy for the University of Wisconsin. I have written to President Weaver of my concern about the questions of constitutionality being raised about nonresident tuition. Recently I signed into law the 18 year old age of majority bill which is certain to have an impact on court determinations of the legality of nonresident tuition statutes as they currently exist. I have asked President Weaver to work with your agency and with the Department of Administration to develop alternatives to our current statutes. I hope that the result of this cooperative study would be recommendations which would prevent Wisconsin's facing a financial crisis due to loss of nonresident tuition and which would protect the right of Wisconsin citizens to attend the University System which state tax dollars have built.

2. Geographic Distribution of Students. I have also expressed to President Weaver my concern that campuses be fully utilized in relation to their capacities. Some campuses, in particular Madison, seem to be operating at full capacity or beyond, while others have very high per student costs due to their small size. I have asked the University to consider broader means of influencing student decisions on which campus they attend in the hopes of finding a solution to this problem. As a specific suggestion, I mentioned that the state currently has several vacant dormitories which might be offered to students as a form of financial aid. I would appreciate your analysis of this idea and others you may have of methods which could be used to better utilize existing state facilities.

3. Educational Programs for Veterans. I am concerned about the considerable problems of adjustment faced by returning Vietnam veterans. One aspect of this problem is to ensure that the higher educational resources of the state are readily available to these citizens, and that educational opportunities are not denied them because of financial need. I would like your agency to evaluate existing programs to determine to what extent they are meeting this need and to make recommendations to me of any new programs or changes that are necessary to ensure that veterans have access to and use the educational resources of the state.

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I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1. School District Reorganization. Since the Serrano vs. Priest decision it has been clear that the states must reform their methods of financing elementary education. The California Supreme Court, as well as courts in other parts of the nation, have made it clear that the current reliance on the property tax does not provide our children the equal protections guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Preliminary indications from the Doyle Commission indicate that they will recommend that greater state support in some form begin to be made available to schools in the near future. The Doyle Commission recommendations are likely to be dramatic and far-reaching in their impact since extreme measures are necessary to reform our present reliance on the burdensome property tax.

The shift away from property taxation for support of the local schools will create several new challenges for the Department of Public Instruction. One major area where intensive effort is needed is in the guidance and encouragement of local district reorganization. Simple equity requires that if the state is to provide a major share of the financing for local schools that the schools operate as efficiently as possible. The current pattern of local school districts is not as efficient in all cases as it might be. Several small and high cost districts continue to operate in spite of the fact that consolidation with their neighbors might produce lower costs without sacrificing quality. What role and with what powers should the Department of Public Instruction pursue district reorganization?

2. Educational Assessment. Any increase in state support for local schools will tend to reduce the value of a distribution formula that is based on the property taxing ability of the local districts. A major shift away from the property tax will mean that local property values can no longer be used as the sole distribution criterion for state dollars. Therefore, some new set of criteria are necessary to determine the appropriate allocation pattern for state aid. Logically, state dollars should be allocated to districts on the basis of their individual need, or in other words, on the basis of the educational attainment levels of the students in the districts. Assessment is obviously the key to a rational allocation formula that considers the needs of students. What efforts is the department planning to prepare for the time when detailed and comprehensive assessment information will be needed?

3. Organization of Education Function at the State Level. Since you have announced your intention not to seek reelection to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and because of your extensive experience in education in Wisconsin, I would like your evaluation of several questions relating to the organization of the education function at the state level: Should we organize differently? Should we have an education board? Should it be policy-setting or advising? Should the superintendent be elected or appointed? What should be the relationship to the Vocational-Technical and UW systems?

4. Open Education. I have asked the Educational Communications Board to evaluate the "open education" proposal now being developed in some areas of the country. I would like your staff to cooperate fully with the ECB in this effort.

I N S E R T

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

1. Milwaukee Mission. The educational need study of the Milwaukee area done by a private consulting firm raised questions as to whether or not UWM is adequately meeting its mission of serving the urban population. If, in fact, UWM is not effectively serving "new market" students, i.e., minority students, working persons, housewives, etc., it is not fully performing its role as an urban university and a change should be reflected in the system's 1973-75 budget. Specifically, I would like your budget request to indicate numbers of "new market" students now being served, how many additional "new market" students will be served in the biennium, and what types of programs the campus has or plans to have to meet the needs of these students. Since the UWM campus is the logical location to handle such needs, these students should be given priority over others in the region who could more easily attend another institution.

2. Budget and Tuition Policy: As a matter of broad policy, I believe the state support behind a student in any unit in the system should be approximately the same as at any other unit for comparable levels and disciplines. Budget and tuition policies should move in this direction. Merger of the two university systems raises the problem of how the previously separate and unrelated tuition policies are going to be integrated. Alternatives such as a uniform tuition policy or a policy based on cost by campus will have significant ramifications such as influencing the geographic distribution of students and the growth of various campuses within the system. I am aware that the Board of Regents is now in the process of considering this question and may make a final decision within the next two months. While your budget request should reflect the policy adopted by the Board, I would like all the options for tuition policies, which central administration presented to the Board, to be analyzed according to the issue presentation guidelines provided in the Budget Manual.

The constitutionality of nonresident tuition charges has been under challenge in the courts for several years. Recently, I signed into law the 18 year old age of majority bill which is certain to have an impact on court determinations of the legality of nonresident tuition statutes as they currently exist. It would be my hope that the University, in cooperation with the Higher Educational Aids Board and the Department of Administration, could develop alternatives to our current statutes to insure that Wisconsin would not face a financial crisis due to the loss of nonresident tuition, and to protect the right of Wisconsin citizens to attend a University System built and primarily supported by state tax dollars.

3. Geographic Distribution of Students. This issue is related, in part, to the question of tuition policy. At the present time, campuses vary widely in terms of their utilization relative to their capacity. Some campuses, in particular Madison, seem to be operating at full capacity or beyond, while others have very high per student costs due to their small size. The present system does not encourage maximum utilization of state resources because there is no mechanism for influencing the distribution of students among the campuses.

I would like an analysis of this question from this system along with alternative means of dealing with it. The use of a tuition policy to influence student distribution should be considered as one alternative.

In addition, I hope that the University would give consideration to broader means of influencing student decisions regarding the campus they should attend. For example, the state currently has several vacant dormitories which might be offered to students as a form of financial aid. I am sure that other methods exist which could also be used to better utilize existing state facilities and I hope that the University would consider all of these.

4. Teacher Surplus. One of the important functions of the former state universities was to train elementary and secondary school teachers and support personnel. Recently, questions have been raised as to whether the continuation of such a policy will only result in larger and larger surpluses of such personnel who cannot then be absorbed into the economy. If this is the case, continued teacher training is a misallocation of state resources which should be corrected.

There have been recent indications of some reaction to the threatened oversupply, i.e., campuses discouraging entry into this field and a drop in student interest in this area. I would like a comprehensive analysis of supply and demand within Wisconsin for teachers and other school personnel. This should include, among other things, data on enrollments in schools of education, a discussion of the effect of official or unofficial policies governing admission to these schools, and information on oversupply or shortages in specific teaching specialties.

5. Manpower Needs. As a question separate from that of teacher training, I would like the University to consider the broad question of how well it is meeting the state's specialized manpower requirements through graduate and professional education. Specifically I am interested in the type of planning and evaluation process used by the University to determine the present and future demand for manpower and how effectively this demand can be met by shifting resources and priorities. I would also like an evaluation of how well the manpower produced by the University relates to the demand, and what changes are needed to make this process more effective and responsive.

6. Preventive Maintenance on Chapter 37 Campuses. In line with the restrictive policy on building that I have requested, I am concerned with the preservation and maximum utilization of the state's existing facilities. I have been advised that the maintenance of physical plant has not become a major problem because so many of the buildings have been constructed recently. Some system--including possibly a funding formula--should be developed to preserve the state's investment in these institutions. I would like the system's budget request to include specific recommendations for a program to ensure good maintenance on these campuses.

7. Coordination of Programs. The merger of higher education in Wisconsin provides a major opportunity for alleviating duplicative programs among our collegiate institutions. One of the main tenets of merger is the development of a rational organization for education administration and program development. Implicit in this is the goal of extending the concept of coordination to all of education throughout the state. However, a continuing problem is growing in the area of coordination between the UW system and Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Currently the center system of the UW operates fourteen two-year campuses serving 6,900 students. The thirty-seven VTAE schools served a record 52,000 students enrolled in post-secondary vocational education. An overall total of 259,000 people last year were enrolled in all areas of adult vocational education. In some instances the vocational schools are overcrowded and planning new building programs at the same time that the center system campuses are experiencing decreasing enrollment.

8. New Structure for University of Wisconsin Extension. Conflicts between campus activities designed to serve their regions and communities and similar efforts by University Extension have become apparent in recent years. The situation at Milwaukee, perhaps, is the most dramatic, but conflicts of a similar nature exist wherever a campus is making an active effort to serve the people of its area. Under merger the University has a new responsibility to closely examine the way in which extension services are provided and to reorganize to assure the most effective system for using the resources of the University to directly benefit the people of the state. I am concerned that in many instances the campuses have become isolated from their communities, and have relied solely on the activities of University Extension to bring the resources of the campus to the state. I hope that consideration would be given to a new organization of University Extension services placing primary responsibility on the individual campus and faculty member for bringing specialties to bear on the problems of the community. I feel that University Extension should be a function and not necessarily an organizational unit.

9. Minority and Disadvantaged Students. Recently, the Ad Hoc Committee on Programs to Assist Minority and Disadvantaged Students reported on the need to increase the number of minority students on University of Wisconsin campuses and to improve the programs available to them. I feel that it is important for the University to begin implementing the objectives of that report as soon as possible and I would expect an evaluation of the recommendations together with a positive program for implementation to be a part of the 1973-75 budget request.

10. Undergraduate Instruction. I have received indications that progress is being made to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction and to provide a greater involvement of faculty members in the classroom process. I still hold the concerns I expressed when I was first elected regarding the priority given to undergraduate instruction by the University. I expect that the trend towards improving undergraduate instruction will continue and will be expanded in the 1973-75 period. Your plans and programs for achieving higher quality in undergraduate instruction should be a major segment of your budget request.

I N S E R T

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1. Coordination of Programs. The merger of higher education in Wisconsin provides a major opportunity for alleviating duplicative programs among our collegiate institutions. One of the main tenets of merger is to develop and adhere to a rational organization for educational administration and program development. Implicit is the goal of extending the concept of coordination to the entire educational field throughout the state. Nevertheless, a continuing problem is growing in the area of coordination between the UW System and Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Currently the Center System of UW operates fourteen two-year campuses serving 6,900 students. The thirty-seven VTAE schools served a record 52,000 students enrolled in post-secondary vocational education comprising a total of 259,000 people last year enrolled in all areas of adult vocational education. In some instances the vocational schools are overcrowded and planning new building programs at the same time when the Center System campuses are experiencing decreasing enrollment.

It is with this in mind that I am asking the University of Wisconsin System and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education to determine how they are best able to cooperate in the planning and initiation of any new programs or majors, as well as in the termination of unneeded or duplicative programs and degrees throughout the state. I am asking both systems to submit as part of their budget preparation documents a list of those programs which, due to duplication or excessive costs, can be terminated during the 1973-75 biennium, as well as a plan to control and coordinate new program growth.

2. Program and Fiscal Control. During the 1971-73 biennium state support of VTAE's local districts increased to 55% of the statewide average cost for post-secondary education. This action was necessary to maintain the high quality of vocational education in Wisconsin in addition to assisting the localities in relieving the burden of the property tax. While the current level of state support for vocational education seems to be in equilibrium with local participation, there are emerging some problems with the state aid formula for vocational education in relation to the disparity it creates between districts. Districts vary widely in their full valuation of property, the number of students served, the number and type of schools located in each district, and the cost of providing a different array of high cost low cost programs. All of these issues merit a redirection of state aids measured relative to: 1) a district's ability to pay, and 2) a district's effort in providing needed educational opportunities.

While state aids have greatly increased a subsequent review of the legal and financial relationship between the state board and the various districts has not occurred. Recently this was brought to mind by the example of some vocational districts which had courses formerly designated as part-time adult, and consequently aidable at only half the full-time program aids, redesignating them as associate degree courses to make them aidable at a higher percent of state aid. I am asking that you examine what new expanded legal role is necessary for VTAE to exercise program and fiscal control over the districts.

3. Manpower Needs. I have asked the University System to consider the broad question of how well the system is meeting the state's specialized manpower requirements through graduate and professional education. I would also like you to consider this question as it relates to vocational and technical education. Specifically I am interested in what kind of planning and evaluation process you have to determine what the demand is, what it will be and how effectively the demand can be met by shifting resources and priorities. I would also like an evaluation of how well the manpower produced relates to the demand and what changes are needed to make this process more effective and responsive.

4. Open Education: I have asked the Educational Communications Board to evaluate the "open education" proposal now being developed in some areas of the country. I would like your staff to cooperate fully with the ECB in this effort.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

As your department proceeds with preparing its 1973-75 budget request I would like to outline to you the major issues I see confronting the Department of Health and Social Services. The issues appear to me to focus around two broad themes:

The expansion of community-based treatment programs and a reduction in institutional programs and costs;

and,

Improving the delivery of social services and aids by:

- 1) reorganizing program responsibilities at the state level,
- 2) redefining county responsibilities, and
- 3) simplifying administration.

1. Expansion of Community-Based Treatment Programs. Through my review of your department's 1971-73 budget and in visiting state institutional facilities, I conclude that the number of individuals in institutions and the consequent cost of these facilities should be reduced. Your department's internal study of the state and county mental hospital programs and the recommendations of the Offender Rehabilitation Task Force should result in new program directions that will lead to greater use of non-institutional types of treatment.

Some funds presently supporting state institutions should be transferred to finance new expanded community-based programs. Such a shift should be accomplished in two ways:

- a. A review of specific institutions; and
- b. Establishing funding and program arrangements that promote the development of community-based programs in lieu of institutional care.

Regarding the first approach, the department should review, as a minimum, how the following state institutions can be phased out:

- a. The Wisconsin Child Center at Sparta,
- b. Central State Hospital,
- c. The Wisconsin Home for Women, and
- d. Wisconsin State Reformatory at Green Bay.

Further, in light of my veto of Senate Bill 296, the future of need and use of the Youthful Offenders Institution in Adams County should be thoroughly reviewed. The money invested in the construction of that institution must not determine the direction of the correctional services program. The cost of operating an unneeded institution would result within four years in a greater financial drain on the tax dollar than leaving the institution closed. Any program offered at the Youthful Offenders Institution--should it open--must be directly related to the policy of expanding community-based treatment while reducing institutional programs and costs.

Programs at other state institutions should also be reviewed for reductions in staff or eventual closing to correspond with reductions in institutional populations.

Care provided to patients in county mental hospitals should be provided in such a manner that maximizes federal funds. In particular, if patient needs are identified as residential or nursing care rather than active mental health care, the steps necessary to qualify the patient and services rendered for federal medical or public assistance should be taken. To merely shift the present program from one state appropriation to another without any reduction in the state and local costs is not desirable.

Your department should explore the implications of placing all state funds for state and privately operated child caring institutions into one appropriation that would be available for expenditure at the community level (even though perhaps in a state administered program). Such funds would be available to purchase a broad range of community-based treatment services, such as group homes, specialized tutoring, work study, counseling, homemaker services, etc., as well as institutional treatment. A similar approach should be considered for the appropriations for state and county mental hospitals.

2. Improving the Delivery of Aids and Social Services. The 71 county social services departments, 35 county mental health clinics, a state administered network of vocational rehabilitation services, probation and parole services, and child welfare services constitute a complex organizational network. Over the past year significant changes in the delivery of services have been accomplished or proposed in legislation. The state has assumed responsibility for Milwaukee adult probation services, and the administration and funding of the Work Incentive Program including supportive services. Aids for outpatient mental health services, including day care services, were raised to 60% for comprehensive mental health boards. These steps were taken to better integrate and assure the availability of services. We must also be concerned in other social service areas as to the availability and responsibility for aid and services. Services to the developmentally disabled, to workshops, and the aged have been of legislative concern. Aids, services, and administrative practices in public assistance generally have been a major concern. While some of these problems stem from the nature of the programs themselves, others can be attributed to the delivery system for these services.

The present organization of the department and the present state-county program relationships do have certain weaknesses which result in:

- a. Some clients or families served by more than one division or county agency at the same time.
- b. Some services duplicated by more than one division or county agency.
- c. Inefficient administration of these services.
- d. Inadequate program planning and administrative control.
- e. Poor accountability for actual services rendered.

The following are some of the program areas where these situations are conspicuous and alternative forms of organization and/or administration should be explored:

- a. Public Assistance. If Congress does not enact a welfare reform program this spring, the department should develop a plan for the state administration of aids and social services and the separation of these functions at the state and field level. I recognize that the department is working on the matter of separating aids and services at the field level and I support this effort. A similar effort should be made at the state level, perhaps leading to separate divisions for aids and social services. Further, alternative systems of aid payments based on a flat grant should be developed. Lastly, alternative levels and timetables for the state assumption of a greater share, if not all, of the local costs of public and medical assistance should be developed.
- b. Child Welfare Services. Along with my recommendation to restructure the appropriations for child caring services, the department should develop alternative proposals to integrate all services for children and juveniles into one organizational unit which would be responsible for the purchase of all foster and institutional care and social services, and the operation of state institutional programs for children (including the correctional and state mental hospital services).
- c. Services to the Aged. Consideration should be given to integrate the social services provided by the Divisions of Family Services, Mental Hygiene and Aging into a unit that can specifically focus on the special needs of Wisconsin's senior citizens and assure the delivery of comprehensive services.
- d. Services to the Developmentally Disabled. Legislative and public interest in services to the developmentally disabled reflects the need for your department to include program plans and funding proposals that address the need for improved services to the developmentally disabled. Such program plans should specify the range of services that truly constitute a comprehensive program for the developmentally disabled and their families. Whether community developmental disability councils or unified boards are used as the administrative and funding structure, prime concern must be the adequacy and availability of services to the developmentally disabled.

It would appear that these major issues suggest a need to fundamentally reorganize the Department of Health and Social Services into divisions that encompass a broader range of services and are more flexible in meeting the needs of distinct clientele groups. Implementation of some of the recommendations and ideas set forth earlier in this letter could certainly lead to such a reorganization.

The model for such a new organization might be based around the neighborhood comprehensive social service center. Such a structure would facilitate maximum use of federal, state and local resources, provide a focal point for planning and delivering a comprehensive range of services as needed, and assure a single point of contact and accountability to those seeking services, as well as for the general public.

Your budget and program plans for the 1973-75 biennium should contain provisions for the development of such centers in selected communities throughout the state on an experimental basis. Such centers should be given the resources and responsibilities presently assigned to separate state division and county field offices. For instance, the staff resources and assignments of probation and parole agents, vocational rehabilitation counselors, social workers, mental health and public health specialists should be placed in these centers on an experimental basis. However, there should be a firm commitment to develop such centers as the future model for providing health and social services throughout the state.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

1. Reorganization. The department should continue its effort to improve delivery of services, operating efficiency, and management through reorganization. Specifically, I would like to see the department identify and/or study:

a. Reductions in departmental staffing or other savings due to reorganization.

b. Further consolidation or coordination of programs with similar or closely related functions (e.g., Apprenticeship and Training and the Employment Service; Industrial Safety and Workmen's Compensation) with the goal being more comprehensive or improved client services at no additional cost.

2. Occupational Safety. The department should be prepared to maximize the benefits of federal entry into the industrial safety field, whether through continuation of state occupational safety programs or federal preemption and pickup of safety responsibilities. This would include reducing the state GPR contribution to a level which would be consistent with maintaining a quality industrial safety program and meeting federal regulations.

3. User Charges. The department should make every effort to revamp its system of user charges for services provided to reflect: a) the cost of the service provided, b) the benefits gained by the user, and c) the ability-to-pay of the user.

I N S E R T

COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. LEAA Funding. During the course of the past three fiscal years substantial sums of federal LEAA funds have been invested in initiating, continuing and expanding law enforcement programs at the state level, particularly in the Department of Justice which will receive over \$1,427,500. this fiscal year. In order for the agencies and myself to engage in effective fiscal planning for 1973-75 biennium it is necessary that you report to me on:

- a. the prospects for continued and expanded LEAA funding for state government activities,
- b. the requirements and prospects for continuation of LEAA funding for those state programs which were initiated and continued in past fiscal years with LEAA funds,
- c. the effect of maintaining existing federally funded programs at a continuing level on the priorities established by the Council on Criminal Justice.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1. Staffing of Division of Criminal Investigation. The Department of Justice has experienced rapid growth in the last two biennia. The department's budget has more than doubled since fiscal 1969-70 and its authorized positions have grown from 203 to 330 in fiscal 1971-72. A significant portion of this growth has been in the Division of Criminal Investigation, which had a budget of \$1,040,000 in 1969-70 and estimated expenditures of \$2,012,000 in 1971-72.

In 1969 the division had 40 investigators where it now has 86. Much of the growth in investigating personnel is attributable to federal LEAA funding, and has been concentrated in the field of narcotics investigation. The drugs and narcotics program is now the largest in the division, followed closely by the liquor, gambling and prostitution program.

I feel that the rapid growth of the division requires a reexamination of priorities, particularly when the substantial federal funding of the division is not assured in future years. Specifically:

- a. What portion of its resources should the state devote to crimes against public morality? What are the implications of Chapter 219, Laws of 1971 and the recommendations of the Offender Rehabilitation Task Force on the priorities of the division?
- b. Has the growth of the state investigation force peaked and should state resources be devoted toward strengthening and training local police forces in this area?

2. Role of Department of Justice: The necessity of developing a strong state investigative function is twofold. One, certain crimes which are interstate in nature require investigation by state personnel. Two, local police agencies have varying degrees of sophistication, requiring state cooperation and assistance. These induce the state to develop a statewide police function, where crimes normally investigated at the local level are instead investigated at the state level. With this trend, there arises an important public policy issue: should the state police function reside under the direction of the state's attorney or should the state investigative and law enforcement services function be placed under the direction of an authority separate from the state's attorney?

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

1. Special Programs for the Returning Veteran. As you know, \$500,000 is provided in the 1971-73 budget for special grants for Vietnam era veterans. It is my intention that these funds be used to help alleviate the problems of transition for veterans returning from Vietnam, and to complement the existing programs under the Veterans Trust Fund. At that time, I asked your department to determine how this money could most profitably be invested. I am aware that this fund has not been used much during the present fiscal year and I do not know what forms of special assistance you have devised. I am interested in what plans you have for this biennium's budget allocation, and what steps the department recommends for the 1973-75 biennium to help the returning Vietnam era veteran adjust to civilian life.

2. Nursing Care. In concert with the state's emerging policies on community services, the Department of Veteran's Affairs should evaluate methods to implement community-based nursing care services for veterans. The Grand Army Home can obviously provide care for only a fraction of the state's veterans who need nursing care. Of particular concern to me is the extent to which the DVA and County Veteran's Service Officers can assist veterans in locating nursing homes close to home. In addition, what can be done to assist veterans after they are in local nursing homes? With the general emphasis on local care, the role of the Grand Army Home should be redefined in accordance with the state's community-based services policies.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. ORAP Revenue Gaps: In the next several years the ORAP recreation formula will not generate sufficient funds to finance all the activities now being supported by the formula. Peaking fixed obligations--debt service, parks operations and aids in lieu of taxes--will consume more and more of the revenues available. Consequently, if more funding is not provided many worthwhile ORAP programs--local park aids, scenic easements, youth camps, lake construction, etc.--will need to be terminated or scaled back.

In developing its 1973-75 budget, the Department of Natural Resources should plan on a continuation of the basic formula, but to be supplemented as necessary, by an approximate \$2 million supplement in 1973-75. The department should outline its program priorities if this supplement were provided.

More specifically, the department should evaluate whether:

- a. Some state agency programs funded by the ORAP formula should be modified or discontinued.
- b. State parks operations should continue to be financed on a 50/50 matching basis between park receipts and ORAP funds, or by an increased proportion of park receipts.
- c. Some of the ORAP programs should be funded to a larger extent by other revenue sources--segregated funds, federal aids or user charges.

In addition to evaluation of the ORAP programs, other state and federal programs should be examined in order to build a more complementary relationship among operating programs. They should cover all revenue sources--segregated funds, federal aids, and user charges. The resulting program priorities should indicate where budget cuts can be made, and/or where additional funds might be put to best use.

2. Air Pollution Control Program: Within the past year Wisconsin has adopted federal ambient air quality standards, established statewide air pollution control rules and received federal approval of the statewide implementation plan. While these actions are laudatory the one aspect of the statewide program which has caused the most concern is the issue of funding. The funding proposals in the Department of Natural Resource's implementation plan attempt to balance two conflicting program requirements, i.e., initial development of a general statewide program and significant upgrading of existing programs in the Southeast Wisconsin Air Quality Control Region, by maximizing local contributions.

Unfortunately, while these funding proposals were necessitated by limited state and federal funding, they do contain a built-in bias against those counties which have taken the lead in developing, and funding, air pollution control programs. Accordingly, the department should evaluate whether:

- a. The state should assume direct program responsibility over all air pollution control programs.
- b. The state should provide financial aids to those localities where programs already exist.
- c. The state should develop an aid program based on formula aids for general support and discretionary aids for areas where serious air quality problems exist.

3. Pollution Prevention versus Pollution Abatement: Over the past several years the Department of Natural Resources has been granted an impressive array of regulatory powers designed to improve the quality of our environment. Unfortunately, in too many cases our best efforts have only succeeded in stabilizing pollution levels or worse yet, merely slowing the rate of degradation. Against this background, it is obvious that equal or greater attention must be given to the causes of pollution than is given to the cures for pollution.

Accordingly, in developing its 1973-75 budget and legislative proposals, the department should emphasize creative approaches to controlling the causes of pollution. Specifically, the department should consider and comment on:

- a. Those statutory changes which the Department of Natural Resources specifically, or the state in general, need to more effectively control the causes of pollution.
- b. Those departmental or state policies which are inconsistent with the objective of preventing pollution.
- c. Those areas where inconsistencies between state and local interests or authority are hampering the pollution prevention and abatement effort.
- d. Those powers and authority which have been inadequately or ineffectively utilized, or not used at all.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Continuing Demands on the Highway Fund: Continuing financial demands on existing highway fund revenues have been increasing markedly. I request that you analyze the present formula demand and distribution, emphasizing the degree of equity of allocation and address the question of how to utilize present revenues to meet existing financial needs. Your budget request should reflect a better utilization of existing highway fund revenues. It is my feeling that any proposal for fee increases or gas tax increases should come only after we are sure that the administrative overhead is as lean as possible. I would also like you to include in your analysis of internal fund needs a discussion of the possibilities for generalizing the segregated highway fund.

2. New Demands on the Highway Fund. New financial demands on the highway fund are also a matter of great concern. My policy is that the social and environmental cost of the motor vehicle should be paid from the highway fund. I want you to analyze the impact of these new obligations (mass transit, air pollution abatement, emergency medical services, etc.) of the highway fund and discuss what you believe to be the state's role in these areas. The analysis should be specific with regard to program content and relative priorities.

3. Organizational Structure. Finally, I would like you to consider means for streamlining the ongoing Department of Transportation administrative organization and activities. I would like you to analyze the present organizational structure and staffing patterns of your department and present specific suggestions how we can achieve administrative improvements and cost savings. Of course, this analysis cannot be completely divorced from the two issue areas above: organizational and administrative improvements have definite ramifications for both freeing-up existing revenues and meeting new obligations.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Federal Share of Funding Meat Inspection Program: In the 1971-73 executive budget I recommended that the state transfer the administration and funding of the meat inspection program (now funded with 50% federal participation) unless the federal government funded the full cost of a state-administered program. In accordance with my budget policy for 1973-75, that federal funds be maximized, I request that your department support the bills in Congress that would increase the federal share for the program. If that legislation does not pass, the Board of Agriculture budget request for 1973-75 should consider whether or not the state should turn the program over to the federal government.
2. Agricultural Land Preservation: One of the major concerns of the Land Resources Committee is the conversion of prime agricultural lands to urban use, and the consequent threat to Wisconsin's food production capabilities. The committee has recommended that specific categories of significant statewide or regional land resource concerns, including prime agricultural lands, be formally defined in the statutes as the basis for state action, including the exercise of state land regulatory authority where appropriate. Your 1973-75 budget request should reflect what role the Department of Agriculture should play in the planning and regulation to preserve prime agricultural lands.
3. Duplication in the Grade A Milk Regulation Program: In an effort to streamline state operations in the area of Grade A Milk Regulation, I request that your department work closely with the Department of Administration in a study of the feasibility of merging such regulatory programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Social Services. I would expect that such a merger would lead to higher productivity in addition to eliminating duplication.
4. Backtagging Program: In order to shift the costs of state programs to the users and beneficiaries of programs, I request that the Department of Agriculture seriously consider discontinuing state payments to slaughterhouses and dealers for applying the tags on animals at slaughter and requiring that the industry absorb the cost of the backtagging program.
5. State Funding for Junior Livestock Shows: You will recall that in the recent annual budget review I recommended that the Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with its Board-appointed special committee on junior livestock shows, seriously consider increased private funding and/or integration of present assistance into the county and district fair aids appropriation in the 1973-75 budgets. I would like to repeat my request that this matter be handled in your budget request.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

1. State Payments for Local Services. Under the provisions of Assembly Bill 182, which I have approved with item veto, the policy of state payments for local services is established. The administrative machinery set by the bill, however, is unworkable--and I was forced to item veto the appropriation for 1971-73 and some of the administrative provisions.

I request that the Department of Administration be the negotiating coordinator for this program: setting negotiation guidelines, working with the affected state agencies, and conducting negotiations with local government units. The results of this negotiation process should provide an accurate and legitimate cost estimate for a reinstitution of the appropriation in 1973.

In addition, the department should propose legislative revisions that will provide effective administrative machinery for this program.

2. Decentralization. In the 1973-75 budget, certain personnel and construction design activities were decentralized, with a corresponding decrease of departmental staff. I would like your report on the results of this decentralization policy, and your appraisal of additional areas in which it might be applied.

3. Construction Staff Services. My 1973-75 budget and fiscal policies have called for a near moratorium of the construction of new state facilities. This policy will likely continue for some time, and will significantly lower the level of design and construction staff services required of the Department of Administration. Your 1973-75 budget request should reflect this decreasing staff requirement.

4. Fractionated Employee Compensation Programs. The state's largest cost--salaries and fringe benefits for employees--is developed in a too fragmented manner. A salary plan is considered at one time, and fringe benefits at several separate times. Changes in retirement and other fringe benefits are as much a part of compensation as are pay plan adjustments, and should be considered as compensation alternatives. Although the Department of Administration has taken a lead role in pay plan development, it has not done so with respect to fringe benefits, especially retirement. Your 1973-75 budget request should recommend positive measures to consider all compensation programs in a coordinated manner--at the staff level, executive level, and the legislative level.

I N S E R T

STATE INVESTMENT BOARD

1. State Economic Development. This administration has committed itself to improving the economic climate of the State of Wisconsin. Toward that end I have recently reconstituted and expanded the Wisconsin Council on Economic Development and a cabinet-level Department of Business Development will soon be operational. In March and April of 1971 your board and my office corresponded on the role of the Investment Board in state economic development. As a follow-up to that correspondence, I would like the board and its staff to submit prior to, or in concert with its 1973-75 budget request, a report on ways in which the investment impact of the board may be used to further Wisconsin's economic growth while still fulfilling the obligation to obtain maximum returns on the investment of public employee retirement funds.

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Planning Aids. State funds to assist regional planning have increased 250% in the 1971-73 biennium, from \$200,000 to \$486,000. Implications of this significant funding increase include:

- a. At what level of funding should aids to regional planning commissions stabilize?
- b. What is the projected level of all federal aids available to regional planning commissions as compared to previous biennia? How may Wisconsin expand its level of federal aid for planning?
- c. The Department of Administration and the Department of Local Affairs are jointly engaged in a revision of existing planning laws. What budgetary implications are foreseen as resulting from this study?

2. Community Problems. The department is statutorily charged with the responsibility of developing model programs and projects that encourage citizen participation and help solve community problems. It is expected that the department will concentrate its efforts on urban programs whose clients are the poor, the disadvantaged, the minorities and the elderly. Toward this end the Legislature approved a \$660,000 biennial community development fund.

- a. What have been the accomplishments of this fund and should it be continued?
- b. What changes in state programs or state-administered programs are necessary to improve urban communities?

I N S E R T

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

1. Assessment of Property: Assessment of property for tax purposes is presently done in over 1,800 assessing districts. Assessors are elected in 75 percent of the districts and are part-time in over 90 percent and communities assess property at different levels of its market value. These factors indicate a need for substantial upgrading to introduce more professionalism in assessment and greater uniformity to establish equity and to minimize the competitive aspects of assessment. I am asking your department to evaluate alternative ways to move toward state level assessment in 1973-75 and beyond.

2. Administration of the Inheritance Tax: I have recently signed into law an inheritance and gift tax reform bill which will reduce tax liabilities and simplify the administration of most estates. I feel that this law is a major step forward. However I am charging your department with the responsibility for monitoring collections under the new law to affirm the effects and to propose any changes which may be necessary to guarantee the desired effect.

I am concerned that the position of public administrator was not seriously affected by this measure and am asking your department to recommend alternative ways of solving this problem in the next legislative session.

3. Compatibility with Federal Income Tax: During the past several years several steps have been taken to bring state income tax laws and procedures into conformity with those of the federal government. Most recently, we have adopted the federal standard deduction to take effect in 1973. I feel that this is a desirable trend and am asking your department to recommend further actions in this direction, particularly in light of the income tax administration provisions contained in the pending federal revenue sharing bill.



State of Wisconsin \ OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

*Governor's
Office*

Martin J. Schreiber
Lieutenant Governor

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
July 6, 1972

Lieutenant Governor Martin J. Schreiber and University of Wisconsin-Madison Chancellor H. Edwin Young today jointly announced the establishment of a pilot scholarship program for high school Native Americans. Through the program five Wisconsin Indian students who have completed their sophomore or junior year in high school will be brought to the Madison campus for a two-week journalism workshop.

Lieutenant Governor Schreiber said the idea for the scholarship program developed out of meetings which his Office had with leaders of the Indian community. "The scholarship program is directed at improving the self-confidence and skills of Native American young people to enable them to be active participants in such school activities as student newspapers and yearbooks," Schreiber said. The Lt. Governor noted that a consistent concern of tribal leaders was the fact that their young people are not involved in such activities.

Chancellor Young indicated that following discussions with the Lt. Governor's Office about the availability of scholarship funds it was determined that the university could provide five Indian scholarships to cover the \$125.50 cost of tuition, room, and board. Young said that University of Wisconsin Extension Journalism has been conducting summer workshops for high school students providing instruction in newspaper reporting and editing and yearbook editing for several years.

Tribal leaders from the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council and the Lac Court Oreilles Tribal Council were asked to select students for participation in the workshops. The young people selected are:

Mr. William Barber - St. Croix Reservation

Ms. Mary Defoe - Red Cliff Reservation

Mr. Steven Boulley - Bad River Reservation

Ms. Muriel Taylor - Lac Court Oreilles Reservation

Ms. Barbara Miller - Lac Court Oreilles Reservation

Lt. Governor Schreiber noted that the University had been most cooperative in this effort and that the program which resulted was an example of how state government could be responsive when different segments of it worked together to solve common problems.

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Immediately

7/6/71 jb

Release:

MADISON--All members of the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus faculty are invited to hear Gov. Patrick J. Lucey discuss his proposals for higher education at a special meeting Thursday at 3:30 p.m. in B-10 Commerce.

The meeting was arranged at the chief executive's request. He is expected to speak for 20 minutes and be available for faculty questions for approximately 40 minutes following his presentation.

Gov. Lucey will be introduced by Chancellor Edwin Young. Prof. J. Ray Bowen, chairman of the faculty's University Committee, will preside.

A section of the 500-seat auditorium will be reserved for faculty members who show their white identification cards issued by the secretary of the faculty's office.

Overflow seating will be available in B-19 Commerce, where the program may be heard.

The program will be broadcast in its entirety by WHA, Madison, and the State FM radio network.

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(TV EDITORS NOTE: If you are covering with SOF, a series of audio output terminals near the camera locations will be available. These lugs will provide balanced 600 ohm audio from the various microphone locations around the room. Stations should provide a suitable cord for bridging from the lug to the input jack on the camera. For further information, call Peter Thomas at UW News and Publications Service, 262-3571.

(The room will be lit with quartz at 3200K at a level sufficient for exposing EFB at f2.8.

(RADIO EDITORS NOTE: You may record or rebroadcast some or all of meeting, which will be carried in its entirety by the State FM Network. Required FCC forms will be completed for you by Mary Macken at WHA in Madison. You may receive re-broadcast/recording permission by calling Miss Macken at (608) 262-2720. She will give you the particulars concerning broadcast starting time when you call.)

uw news

*Governor's
Office*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

6/29/71 jb

MADISON--A special meeting of the University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty, requested by Gov. Patrick J. Lucey to discuss proposals for higher education, will be held at 3:30 p.m. July 8 in B-10 Commerce Building.

Chancellor Edwin Young and Prof. J. Ray Bowen, chairman of the University Committee, stated in a letter to the chief executive:

"The faculty will be pleased to have this occasion to hear your views, to express its ideas concerning the impact of your proposals on higher education, and to affirm its continuing commitment, which we are certain that you share, to quality higher education for all the citizens of the state."

Chancellor Young and Prof. Bowen said it is expected that Gov. Lucey would speak for approximately 20 minutes and be available to respond to questions from the faculty for 40 minutes following his presentation.

Chancellor Young will open the meeting and Prof. Bowen, as chairman of the University Committee, will preside.

The meeting will be open to all members of the Madison campus faculty.

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UW news

*Governor's
Office*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

6/10/71 jb

MADISON--In response to several inquiries from Wisconsin news media concerning the statement attributed to a representative of the governor's office that "we had an agreement with the Central Administration (of the University of Wisconsin) that it would not work against merger," UW Pres. John C. Weaver said Thursday:

"The irresponsible claim that an agreement exists which would muzzle the University in discussions of the proposed merger of the University of Wisconsin with the Wisconsin State Universities system is absolutely false.

"The governor has never sought such an agreement nor would I have agreed to such an arrangement. The University's position on the merger proposal has been explored in depth by the regents and will be discussed further at the special meeting of the joint regent committee on merger scheduled for Friday."

#

STATEMENT BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESIDENT JOHN C. WEAVER
May 14, 1971

*Governor's
Office*

I am genuinely grateful that Governor Lucey has found it possible to revise his earlier assessments regarding the equity considerations underlying his initial budget recommendations and that he has indicated his willingness to recognize significant program and mission differences. This positive move is, to the University, as significant as the major restoration in undergraduate teaching funds he now proposes.

The Governor's concurrent plea for a reexamination of the basis for proposed reductions in existing graduate and professional teaching funds is a cause for renewed hope among our faculty and staff, especially since it is our view that the goals he intended in this area have already been achieved.

The Governor's renewed support for the 1971-73 faculty compensation package is particularly important at this critical juncture as is his strong plea for support of the remainder of his budget recommendations. His recognition of the need for development money for individual campuses such as Green Bay, Parkside and Milwaukee will hopefully influence the Joint Finance Committee to help us meet the needs and fulfill the expectations of the citizens in those regions.

I am pleased to be in a position to move with the Governor in addressing our top priority educational needs. As each of us has clarified goals and objectives in recent weeks, it is clear that we are moving in the best interests of the University and of the State. Committed as I am to the welfare and effectiveness of the University, surely the Governor will understand my need to urge the Joint Finance Committee to support not only his new recommendations but a restoration of the balance of the base cuts as well.

I do once again want to impress the real gratitude of the University for the Governor's understanding and much needed support.

fji
The University of Wisconsin

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Governor's Office
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

May 10, 1971

The Honorable Patrick J. Lucey
Governor of the State of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Governor Lucey:

Because of the special importance of full confidence and understanding at this stage of legislative budget considerations, I want to call emphasized attention to recent amplifications and endorsements of the first position among our institutional priorities for strengthening undergraduate teaching in the University. As the attached statement by the Madison Faculty Senate indicates, with faculty leadership we are clearly moving in the direction of your similar biennial budget policy goal.

Through our own initiative and now, at a pace accelerated by your special interest, our faculty are moving to increase their attention to undergraduate teaching. We will reduce our dependence on nonprofessorial faculty in general and teaching assistants in particular.

We are particularly pleased to report that increases in regular faculty teaching at the undergraduate level are already occurring, especially at Madison where undergraduate enrollments declined and, rather than decrease regular faculty participation proportionate to the drop in enrollment, it was increased by 13% over the previous year's level.

You have asked for an amplification of the biennial goals I presented to the Joint Finance Committee--goals endorsed by the Chancellors and supported by the faculty's elected representatives. Here is what we plan to accomplish in the next two years given adequate resources:

1. We shall seek to assure that the average full-time instructional faculty teaching assignment consists of at least twelve hours per week in actual face-to-face teaching, group and individual, with greater attention to undergraduate needs.

(This will be but a part of the 34 weekly hours they give to teaching duties. We hope that in the course of our testimony in recent weeks we have conveyed a better understanding of faculty teaching assignments within our varied programs and campuses and particularly of the necessary balance and differences between undergraduate and graduate teaching.)

2. It shall be our policy to reduce dependence on nonprofessorial staff, particularly teaching assistants, for undergraduate teaching and thus increase the involvement of regular professorial faculty in this area.
3. We will increase the opportunities for undergraduates' access to and informal dialog with regular faculty through increased use of mechanisms such as departmental seminars, tutorials, and faculty-directed independent study.

May 10, 1971

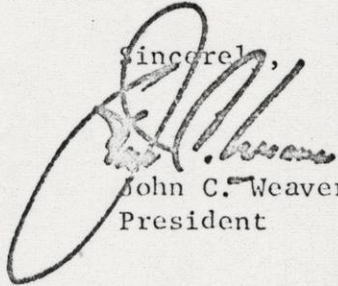
4. There will be a major effort to increase where appropriate the faculty's day-to-day availability to undergraduates seeking course counsel and curriculum assistance.
5. In an effort to assure the maximum utilization of regular faculty, we will redouble our efforts to phase out marginal course offerings not essential to degree or other program requirements.

(In the process, we must take care not to erode those offerings which genuinely enrich our curricula nor to stifle attempts at teaching innovation.)

6. We shall encourage, through the provision of small seed money grants (taken from funds I will accumulate through a reduction in our central staff), innovative efforts to improve undergraduate teaching through more personalized contact with regular faculty.
7. Where appropriate, we will increase student-faculty contact by decreasing class size and adjust faculty teaching assignments accordingly.
8. The administration and the faculty will work to assure that the faculty merit system take special account of effective teaching at the undergraduate level. (I have already specified this requirement for our 1971-72 merit recommendation process.)
9. The current revisions of the criteria for faculty promotion will provide the basis for more prominent recognition and documentation of teaching ability and accomplishment in 1971-73. This effort coupled with the faculty divisional committee efforts in the interest of teaching improvement will help strengthen our teaching efforts throughout the University.
10. The University's teaching effort is evaluated in many ways. Some departments use in-class visitation and observation, others solicit student evaluations, and the subsequent success of a graduate is a particularly good indicator. In 1971-73 all departments will be urged to "examine themselves," to evaluate their teaching efforts and to report the results of their evaluation along with an indication of the methods used to their dean and chancellor.

What is proposed for accomplishment in 1971-73 cannot be achieved without strong faculty and administrative support nor will it succeed without adequate financial resources. Without restoration of the proposed \$9.3 million cut in the teaching funds currently available to us, and without support for the balance of your 1971-73 budget recommendation, we have no realistic way of accomplishing the goals we share. Further we cannot accept the principle of equity of support for programs which are not comparable nor for new educational efforts which are not at stages of development comparable to established ones.

Sincerely,


John C. Weaver
President

Attach.

cc: Joint Finance Committee
Board of Regents
Chancellors and University Faculty Council

All departments using teaching assistants are now required to review annually the performance of each teaching assistant on the basis of faculty and student evaluations. Each teaching assistant who is judged not sufficiently competent will not be reappointed.

Changing patterns in enrollment and faculty workloads

In response to changing demands, the University has made a number of changes in the proportions of its resources devoted to various parts of its program. As graduate enrollments, particularly in the social studies and humanities, have declined, the percentages of faculty time devoted to undergraduate teaching have been increased. Correspondingly, the percentage of student contact hours taught by teaching assistants has been reduced. In many departments the faculty are teaching classes heretofore taught primarily by teaching assistants.

Recommendation

The University Committee recommends that the Faculty Senate adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Faculty Senate of the University of Wisconsin at Madison reaffirms the faculty's deep and continuing commitment to excellence in undergraduate education. The Senate endorses President Weaver's high priority for the further improvement of undergraduate instruction at the University of Wisconsin, and pledges the full cooperation of the Madison faculty in this effort.

STATEMENT BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESIDENT JOHN C. WEAVER
ON PART III OF GOVERNOR PATRICK LUCEY'S BIENNIAL BUDGET PROPOSAL
March 2, 1971

Governor's Office

The provision for more adequate faculty compensation is a particularly significant bright spot in Governor Lucey's budget recommendations for the next biennium. Certain other proposals, however, would go beyond practical austerity, which we continue to support, and would force the University of Wisconsin into an irreversible quality decline.

According to the preliminary calculations provided me, the Governor's proposal would cut undergraduate teaching funds for present students on all campuses far below current levels, and reduce funding in selected Graduate programs by 15 per cent--amounting in all to a \$9.3-million cut from the very heart of the University's teaching programs. Funding for additional students would be cut \$1.8 million below current per student support levels. This damaging \$11.1 million thrust would be felt by our present and future students more acutely than the other cuts the Governor seeks to make in other University operations--serious though they may be. It would make impossible the first priority of my administration, a priority with which the Governor expressed his agreement: the strengthening of undergraduate instruction. It would force levelling equality, reduce present standards of performance, and stifle innovation.

The Governor has proposed that the University reduce the present quality of its undergraduate teaching on all of its campuses to meld more agreeably with the State University system. We must warn that both systems ultimately would suffer by the loss of excellence, and the University's undergraduate students would be the first victims of instructional decline. After more than a century of searching out distinguished teacher-scholars, putting into their hands the best in teaching and research tools, assembling the best possible libraries and laboratories--the University has become one of the leading institutions of higher education in the world. Although the excellence of the University was not attained overnight, it could be irreparably damaged in one biennium.

It will take days to assess the full impact of the various reductions proposed for our campuses. It is immediately obvious, however, that years of dedicated efforts, and a great deal more than \$11 million could not regain what would be lost if the proposed reduction in educational quality is not reversed by the Legislature.

In view of the crippling potential of these proposals, I have asked the Regents to meet with their budget committee in special session Thursday, March 11, for a detailed review of the matter.

UW news

*Boerner's
Office*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

3/17/71 ca

MADISON--An informal, joint meeting of the regents of the University of Wisconsin and the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities will be held Saturday, March 27, in Milwaukee, the presidents of the two boards announced Thursday.

The 10 UW regents and the 13 WSU regents will discuss Gov. Patrick J. Lucey's proposal to merge the two university systems.

The meeting will start at 10 a.m. at Chapman Hall at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. It was arranged by Bernard C. Ziegler of West Bend, president of the UW board and W. Roy Kopp, Platteville, president of the WSU board.

The Wisconsin State University regents at their meeting in Madison March 5 voted to request that the governor appoint a joint committee of regents, administrators, faculty, and students from both systems to discuss the merger proposal.

The UW regents at their meeting in Madison March 12 agreed to suggest an informal, joint meeting of the two boards.

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uw news

*Journal's
Office*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

3/2/71 jb

MADISON--To review Gov. Patrick J. Lucey's biennium budget proposals as they relate to the University of Wisconsin, UW Pres. John C. Weaver Tuesday called a special session of the Wisconsin Board of Regents for Thursday, March 11.

Pres. Weaver stated:

"In view of the crippling potential of these proposals, I have asked the regents to meet with their budget committee in special session for a detailed review of the matter."

The meeting will be held in Room 1820 Van Hise Hall, Madison campus, starting at 2 p.m.

The regular monthly meeting of the regents will be held Friday, March 12, also in Room 1820 Van Hise Hall, starting at 9 a.m.

Other regent committee meetings:

Special committee on construction and development, Room 1633 Van Hise, at 12:30 p.m. and study committee on faculty tenure criteria, 1820 Van Hise, starting at 10 a.m., both on March 11.

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STATEMENT BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESIDENT JOHN C. WEAVER

February 25, 1971

Governor's Office

I have talked with Regents and Chancellors of the University concerning Part II of the Governor's budget message to the Legislature. Not having knowledge of the specific fiscal details, I am concerned about some of the implications.

I favor anything that furthers educational opportunities for the young people of this state. I favor anything that can accomplish this goal at the lowest cost consistent with quality education.

1. I am convinced that the proposal for the merger of the University of Wisconsin and State University systems must be tested first against those standards. This obviously will require careful study and evaluation by all concerned--legislators, citizens, educators, administrators, faculty, students, Regents and alumni.

A change of this magnitude, even if subsequently approved, involving over 25 distinct campuses, over 130,000 students, and a nationally recognized program of University public service, cannot be accomplished without a significant transitional period, and certainly should not risk the homogenization of higher education nor the levelling of the peaks of excellence that this State has built through sacrifice and its traditional faith in education.

2. The suggestion of significant reductions to come in support for the level and quality of instruction at the University of Wisconsin seems to contradict the concern of Wisconsin citizens, students, and faculty for instructional improvements.

Any move in the direction of lowering state support for teaching efforts at the undergraduate level on the basis of equalization of so-called "comparable" programs, will do irreparable damage to many of the broader, more extensive and unique programs of both Systems.

Reductions in the graduate program area are equally disturbing, especially when such reductions would serve to eliminate salary support for the very faculty members for whom greater undergraduate exposure is being urged.

3. The Governor has requested that, following adoption of a consolidated system, I construct a new budget for its central administration. I am pleased that he recognized our firm commitment to economy. While it is improper for me to advance any such proposal, unless consolidation becomes a fact, I will immediately designate a senior member of my staff to work with like members of the State Universities' central office and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education under the guidance of the Secretary of Administration in exploring in depth the many facets of the proposals advanced by Governor Lucey.

Office of Governor Patrick J. Lucey
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

FILE

PRESS RELEASE

Blake Kellogg, Press Secretary
Aleta Murray, Admin Asst.
(608) 266-1212 - 266-7596

For release: Sunday, January 31, 1971
Noon

The attached speech is to be delivered to the University of Wisconsin,
Milwaukee, commencement in Milwaukee, Sunday, January 31, 1971 by
Governor Patrick J. Lucey.

There can be no prouder task than for a Governor to be at a Wisconsin University's Commencement.

I greet you today at a time when you, as a University, are still young: at a time when you are in the process of developing for yourself, a vital educational role in the Milwaukee community.

Today our universities are struggling to keep up with the times, to maintain pace with urbanization, to gain their fair share from governmental allocations. While none of these tasks are impossible, the solutions will not come by accident.

I am eager to do all that I can to help you assume a role which will make this university indispensable to the Milwaukee Metropolitan area it serves. However, the support of the Governor alone is not sufficient. If this university is to grow and prosper, it needs a strong base of political support. I am suggesting the formation of a new political coalition composed of students, parents, faculty and urban residents. The time is ripe for such an alliance of common interest to be made.

For a century, the University of Wisconsin Madison campus, has received strong support from the agricultural community. It still does. The sons of Wisconsin farmers graduated from the short course, others attended the full four year program, and still others achieved advanced degrees in subjects such as plant pathology and soils and animal husbandry. Extension agents from the University of Wisconsin visited every farm in this state. On that type of activity, amplified a thousand times, is built the political base of support for the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Even with a substantially reduced rural population, that political support remains strong today.

Just as the Madison campus cultivated the support of the frontier agriculture community, by making vital contribution to its development, so must the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee demonstrate a comparable usefulness to the Milwaukee urban area.

It must respond directly to the urban needs. It must deal with the complex problems of urban health, transportation, recreation, public safety, government and environment. It must carry university know-how to the doorstep of city dwellings. It must offer advice on consumer affairs, warnings on installment payment rackets which plague the city poor, counseling on housing problems and other areas that affect the quality of life in our urban Milwaukee area.

To the disadvantaged family, the university must extend a generous hand of financial assistance. And to the family skeptical of the value of higher education, the university must demonstrate the advantages a higher education affords.

The problems of urban Wisconsin are no less urgent today than the problems of a frontier agriculture a century ago. What started then between the pioneering farming community and the University of Wisconsin must happen again, between Metropolitan Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, for this is the century of the city. If UWM is to reach the splended heights it is capable of achieving, it must cultivate and develop this vast urban area as its base of political support. If you do this, then perhaps a century from now, some future Governor of Wisconsin will tell some future audience the remarkable story of how the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, grew to greatness by responding to the needs of the urban community.

Office of Governor Patrick J. Lucey
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

FILE
Blake Kellogg, Press Secretary
Aleta Murray, Admin. Asst.
(608) 266-1212/266-7496

PRESS RELEASE

January 30, 1971

For release: 12:00 Noon

Attached are remarks which will be made today by Governor
Patrick J. Lucey at the University of Wisconsin Commencement, in
Madison.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

There is no prouder task I have to perform than to represent the people of Wisconsin at a convocation of their University.

The intimate and vital relationship between the state of Wisconsin and its University goes back to the beginnings of both. In 1848 -- the same year Wisconsin was admitted to statehood -- this University was established, and it is significant that the two events occurred together. The exceptional involvement of this institution with the state at-large has become virtually a defining characteristic of the University of Wisconsin, and one of its most honorable characteristics as well. The destinies of the state and of the University are fatefully linked. They are bound together by the role of this University in the state, and by the functions the University performs. I should like to say a bit about both.

First, concerning the role of the University in the state at-large: I believe that we in Wisconsin have had and ought to maintain a very important and original idea. That idea is to make the entire state of Wisconsin, in effect, the campus of the University, to knit together with the daily concerns of our people the spirit of free and scholarly inquiry that is the highest ideal of a University. The results of such a combination are, at their best, an enlightened population, on the one hand, and, on the other, a University with vital links to the living civilization.

Obviously, we have special locations for the University, here and elsewhere, but I hope we never come to regard these campuses as divorced from the whole state, as isolated from its concerns, or independent of its general welfare. The purpose of a campus is not to insulate learning, but to enable scholarship to be pursued with a special intensity. The work of the University must continue to occur throughout the state, for

the benefit of all our people.

Unlike the ancient Universities of Europe, unlike even some of the great Universities of this country, the University of Wisconsin has never been intended to serve an elite class. The University was born with the state; its roots are in the soil of the state; its clientele is the people of the state. Those conditions are ultimately this University's surest guarantee of freedom.

I shall not undertake to inventory the functions performed by the University. That would be an impossible task. The functions are too numerous and too diverse. But I would like to say a word about the two major kinds of functions performed here: teaching and research.

One can see stirring in Wisconsin and throughout the country a renewal of interest in the purely teaching function of Universities. Increasingly we are coming to believe that we have been too inattentive to undergraduate education -- that our Universities have to be more innovative, more dynamic in providing students with the sorts of educational challenges worthy of them.

I think we must welcome this growing emphasis on the improvement of teaching. Institutions, you know, acquire habits, sometimes bad habits. Routines can become engrained. It is necessary, sometimes, to question traditional practices, to freshen and revitalize our methods. This process of renewal is, I believe, behind the rededication to teaching that we are developing in the University, and we ought to welcome it as an invigorating renaissance.

In our concern with the improvement of teaching however, I hope we do not forget that research must remain a vital function of this institution.

Research, after all, is itself a kind of teaching. Its lessons are addressed to the world. To struggle on the frontier of knowledge is to be, truly, a teacher. It is to illumine darkness and tame savagery, and it is an indispensable duty of the University.

I spoke a few moments ago of the University's serving all the people of the state. I think we must acknowledge that the people of this state are best served by a University that teaches greatly and that researches greatly as well. The people are not well served by narrow or parochial conceptions of a University. The University of Wisconsin best serves the state by serving the whole civilization, by promulgating throughout this state the values of rational inquiry. We serve our people by serving truth.

Office of Governor Patrick J. Lucey
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

FILE

PRESS RELEASE

Blake Kellogg, Press Secretary
Aleta Murray, Admin. Asst.
(608) 266-1212 - 266-7496

For release: January 21, 1971
At will

The attached letter was sent by Governor Patrick J. Lucey to
President John C. Weaver of the University of Wisconsin.

 State of Wisconsin \ OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Patrick J. Lucey
Governor

January 20, 1971

President John C. Weaver
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

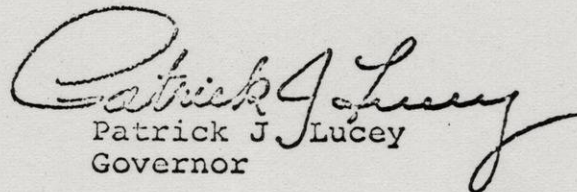
Dear President Weaver:

I would like to express to you my grave concern about the University's decision to hire two additional public relations staff members. I am concerned that this action is inconsistent with my appeal to all state agencies to freeze all hiring of nonessential personnel during this period of fiscal austerity.

Further, these particular appointments cast an unfortunate shadow upon the determination of this administration to effect austerity, by creating the misimpression that the political affiliations of the appointees were warrant for ignoring my job freeze requests.

The thing that disturbs me most is that I am deeply committed to providing the University of Wisconsin with the resources it needs to achieve high standards of excellence in teaching and research. The hiring of highly paid publicists at a time like this is most improvident. I would appreciate your giving this matter close review, so that you might determine if the addition of these persons is absolutely necessary to the commitments the University has to its students and the taxpayers of Wisconsin.

Sincerely,


Patrick J. Lucey
Governor

PJL;kuk

Office of Governor Patrick J. Lucey
State Capitol Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

FILE

BIOGRAPHY
January 12, 1971

Blake Kellogg, Press Secretary
Aleta Murray, Admin. Asst.
(608) 266-1212 - 266-7496

For Release: At will

(Personal)

Pat Lucey was born March 21, 1918, in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. He graduated from Champion High School at Prairie du Chien in 1935 and attended St. Thomas College, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He operated the family owned grocery store in Bloomington, Wisconsin for three years, before entering the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, in 1940.

In August of 1941, Lucey entered the U.S. Army as a Private. He served in the Caribbean Theatre until his discharge as a Captain in 1945.

After the war, he returned to the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy.

From 1945 to 1951 he managed 14 farms in Southwestern Wisconsin. In 1954, he started a real estate business in Madison, Wisconsin in a spare bedroom of his home. The firm grew to be one of Madison's largest. Lucey divested himself of his real estate firm in December of 1970, before assuming office as Governor.

In 1951 he married Jean Vlasits of Milwaukee. The couple has three children: Paul, Laurie and David.

(Political)

In 1948 Lucey was elected to the State Legislature. He represented Crawford County for one two year term in the Assembly.

-More-

Lucey was among the small group of Democrats who met in Green Bay in 1949 and planned the revitalization of the Democratic party of Wisconsin. He ran for Congress and lost in 1950.

Lucey managed Tom Fairchild's 1952 U.S. Senate campaign against the late Joseph McCarthy. In 1954 Lucey managed the campaign of James E. Doyle in his bid for Governor. In 1957 he was chairman of the state committee for Bill Proxmire's successful campaign for the United States Senate.

Lucey served as state chairman of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin from 1957 to 1963. During that period, the party experienced exceptional growth and success.

He was an early supporter of John F. Kennedy. He was active in the 1960 election. Later he served as a campaign aide to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. After the Kennedy assassination, Lucey became national campaign director for Senator Eugene McCarthy in his bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination. After the Democratic National Convention, he endorsed and campaigned for Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Lucey was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1964.

He ran for Governor in 1966 against incumbent Warren Knowles and was defeated. He ran again in 1970 against incumbent Lieutenant Governor Jack Olson and was elected.

Release: Immediately

1/29/71 ca

MADISON, Wis.--University of Wisconsin Pres. John C. Weaver Friday outlined a four-point austerity program for University operations in line with Gov. Patrick J. Lucey's call for reductions in controllable costs in all state departments.

Pres. Weaver, in a directive to University chancellors, set forth these interim policies pending clarification of the governor's program by the Department of Administration:

1. A freeze on all hiring of both academic and classified staff for the balance of this fiscal year, regardless of funding;
2. A freeze on all offers of employment for the next fiscal year which would require use of state funds;
3. A continuation of the restriction on state-funded out-of-state travel and consulting contracts through June 30, 1971;
4. A request for across-the-board cost reduction efforts in all state-funded activities.

The president told his chancellors that these policies should stand until such questions as the effect on programs supported by extramural funds and by the governor's final 1971-73 budget decisions were settled.

Add one--austerity program

"The University must demonstrate its cooperation with this extension" of the governor's cost reduction program, he said. "It is our hope that the clarifying directives from the Department of Administration will exempt extramural and auxiliary fee-funded activities from the freeze, since we are committed to a certain level of service by our acceptance of grants, contracts, and auxiliary agreements.

"Until we know what the governor will recommend for essential enrollment and other workload increases for 1971-72, we have no basis upon which to project new position money for next year," he warned.

He cited the governor's announcement that there may be some reduction in existing position authorizations, and added:

"I earnestly hope the latter will not occur, but even the prospect of reduced workload funding suggests a temporary hold on all offers for next year."

Pres. Weaver called for a record of all written offers outstanding as of today to serve as a basis for later exceptional requests, and asked for a report on them by Feb. 15.

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