



Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin: January 19, 1921. 1921

Madison, Wisconsin: Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, 1921

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/5FUCBGVJ27QQ38C>

Copyright 2008 Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Madison, Wisconsin

January 19, 1921, 10:00 a.m.

President Seaman, presiding.

PRESENT: Regents Birge, Butler, Cary, Limon, Hammond,
Kohler, Mahoney, Perkins, Seaman, Trottman.

ABSENT: Regents Buckstaff, Faast, Horlick, Jones, Miller.

The secretary presented the following communications
from absent regents:

1. Telegram from Regent Faast, stating that he regretted that he could not attend the meeting;
2. Letter from Regent Miller stating that, due to the fact that the circuit court was in session, he could not attend the meeting;
3. Letters from Regent Jones explaining that an important business meeting prevented his attendance at the meeting;
4. Letter from Regent Horlick's office stating that he could not return from the east in time to attend the meeting.

On motion of Regent Hammond, seconded by Regent Limon it was

VOTED, That the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the board be dispensed with and that they be approved as sent out to the regents.

President Birge presented the report of the faculty committee on retiring allowances (copy attached) but recommended that no action be taken at this time.

President Birge distributed copies of a brief historical sketch of the university which he prepared for the Wisconsin Blue Book. (Copy attached.)

President Birge reported the illness of Professor F. G. Hubbard and Dr. J. S. Evans.

President Birge made verbal report re equipment purchased from the U.S. Government for the new engineering shops.

The president filed reports of leaves of absence and discipline with the secretary.

On motion of Regent Hammond, it was
VOTED, That the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held December 28, 1920, as sent out to the regents be ratified, approved, and confirmed.

Regent Perkins reported for the Committee on Letters and Science, recommending the adoption of the following

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

-Letters and Science-

Budget
70 65 92 1. That Albert G. Hinman be appointed instructor in business administration for the second semester of the year 1920-21, at a salary of \$1100 for the semester; charge to unassigned instruction.

Adopted.

R
70 2. That the resignation of H. W. Shoenberger, instructor in English, be accepted, to take effect at the end of the first semester of 1920-21.

Adopted.

70 92 3. That the following arrangement be made for the work of W. E. Cederberg, instructor in mathematics, during his illness: One class assigned to Harriet G. Holt, extension division, at \$15 a week; one class to Duncan J. Stewart, E.E.4, at \$12.50 a week; the remainder of his work to be provided for without expense to the University; sums required to be charged to unassigned instruction.

Adopted.

79 R 4. That the resignation of G. F. Keyser, student assistant in pharmacy, be accepted, to take effect December 31, 1920.
Adopted.

70 5. That Ralph H. Heidebreder be appointed student assistant in pharmacy from January 1, 1921 to the close of the year 1920-21; salary at the rate of \$250 per annum; in place of G. F. Keyser, resigned.
Adopted.

6. That Ralph M. Hixon be appointed Fritzsche Brothers fellow in pharmacy, from the opening of the second semester of 1920-21 to the close of the first semester of 1921-22.
Adopted.

Frit.
Fell

81 7. That Philip F. Fox be appointed student assistant in philosophy for the second semester of 1920-21, at a salary of \$250 for the semester; also that he continue as reader at 50 cents an hour during the second semester with a maximum of \$50 for the semester; sums involved to be charged to unassigned instruction.
82 Adopted.

83 R 8. That the resignation of R. C. Siegel, student assistant in physics, be accepted to take effect at the close of the first semester of 1920-21.
Adopted.

83 9. That R. E. Hantzsch be promoted from student assistant to assistant in physics for the second semester of 1920-21, and his salary increased from \$300 to \$400 for the semester; increase to be charged to balance of salary of R. C. Siegel, resigned.
Adopted.

10. That Dr. Sophia H. Eckerson, University of Chicago, be appointed technical assistant in botany, (Dr. Kraus) during the months of April, May, and June, 1921; compensation \$750 for the period; charged to \$1,750 allotted from university research fund.
Adopted.

186 R 11. That the resignation of F. A. Leighton, part-time teacher of physical education, Wisconsin High School, be accepted, to take effect January 7, 1921.
Adopted.

186 12. That I. C. Davis, teacher of physics, Wisconsin High School, be assigned work in physical education during the months of January, February, and March, 1921, in place of F. A. Leighton, resigned; compensation \$150 for the service; charged to balance in appropriation for salary of Mr. Leighton.
Adopted.

185 ^R 13. That the resignation of Mrs. F. M. Crowley, assistant in English, Wisconsin High School, be accepted to take effect December 31, 1920.
Adopted.

185 14. That Blandford Jennings be appointed assistant in English, Wisconsin High School, for the month of January, 1921, at \$25 for the service; in place of Mrs. Crowley, resigned.
Adopted.

91 15. That George F. Forster be appointed research assistant in zoology for the year 1920-21, salary \$600 per annum; charged to university research fund.
37b Adopted.

921-22
Budget
73 16. That the regents approve the recommendation that the budget for 1921-22 include the name of M. Rostovtzeff as professor of history, salary \$6000 per annum.
Adopted.

On motion of Regent Perkins, seconded by Regent Hammond, recommendations 1-16 inclusive, Letters and Science, were adopted.

Regent Eimon reported for the College of Agriculture Committee, recommending the adoption of the following

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

-Agriculture-

108b 1. That the following readjustments be made in salaries of county agricultural representatives, beginning January 1, 1921:
W. W. Clark, Portage County, amount from County increased from \$500 to \$1300; no change in amount from university, \$1700.

A. W. Knott, St. Croix County, amount from County increased from \$300 to \$1300; no change in amount from university, \$1700.

Adopted.

108 c 2. That the services of Vera Spinney, home demonstration agent in Marinette County, be terminated as of December 31, 1920. (This is made necessary by the discontinuance of the appropriation for this work by the Marinette County Board.)
Adopted.

3. That H. M. Jones, county agricultural representative in Rusk County, be paid additional compensation from July 1, 1920, at the rate of \$550 per annum, for supervision of the Rusk County demonstration station; provided in the budget.
Adopted.

Honorary
Recognition

4. Confidential That Honorary Recognition be given the following men at the forthcoming Farmers' Course:

R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson
David Imrie, Roberts
Robert Hall, Lena
E. D. Funk, Bloomington, Ill.

Adopted.

5. That the following resignations be accepted:

108 R G. R. Ingalls, county agricultural representative, Eau Claire County, to take effect January 1, 1921;
108 a R J. E. Stallard, county agricultural representative, Waukesha County, to take effect January 1, 1921;
106 R E. A. Stokdyk, assistant state leader boys' and girls' clubs (agricultural extension), to take effect at the end of the fourth payment, 1920-21 (January 14).
Adopted.

6. That readjustment of salary be made in the case of each of the following county agricultural representatives, to take effect January 1, 1921: (Provided in the budget)

County	Name	Previous salary			New Salary		
		Univ.	County	Total	Univ.	County	Total
108 { Ashland	M. H. Wright	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$2,300	\$1,700	\$ 900	\$2,600
{ Bayfield	V. E. Brubaker	1,200	1,800	3,000	1,700	1,300	3,000
{ Douglas	J. M. Walz	1,200	1,800	3,000	1,700	1,500	3,200
{ Lincoln	A. H. Cole	1,100	1,600	2,700	1,700	1,200	2,900
{ Oneida	C. P. West	1,200	1,500	2,700	1,700	1,000	2,700
{ Ozaukee	G. Hales	1,200	1,400	2,600	1,700	900	2,600
108 a { Polk	J. S. Klinka	1,200	1,100	2,300	1,700	800	2,500
{ Rusk	H. M. Jones	1,200	1,150	2,350	1,700	650	2,350
{ Winnebago	G. A. Sell	1,100	1,200	2,300	1,700	1,000	2,700

Adopted.

105 7. That A. C. Fielder be appointed extension specialist in agricultural engineering (Land Clearing) at a salary of \$250 a month, beginning February 1, 1921, or as soon thereafter as arrangements can be perfected; charged to land clearing fund.
Adopted.

110 8. That H. W. Albertz be transferred from one-third time to full time instructor in agronomy, beginning with the second semester; that his salary be increased from the rate of \$850 (12 months) to the rate of \$1900 (10 months), one-half charged to Smith-Lever funds (balance Briggs' salary) and remainder charged to 1A.
Adopted.

119 9. That George F. Weber's resignation as part-time assistant in plant pathology be accepted to take effect January 11, 1921.
Adopted.

10. That \$150 of the amount received from the State Insurance Fund on account of the Hill Farm barn fire be credited to the Medical School to replace two experimental animals burned. (horses)
Adopted.

Hill Farm Barn
11. That the dean of the College of Agriculture and the business manager be authorized to secure plans for the Hill Farm barn to be either 36' x 106' or 40' x 106'; that they be authorized to receive bids or to purchase the lumber wholesale and build with university forces; the funds to be provided by amount received from the State Insurance Fund and residual balances in the "New Construction Fund": all subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.
Adopted.

On motion of Regent Mahoney, seconded by Regent Eimon, recommendations 1-11 inclusive, Agriculture, were adopted.

President Birge submitted the following

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE LAW SCHOOL

176 1. That Judge M. B. Rosenberry, be appointed lecturer in law for the second semester of 1920-21, compensation \$200 for the period; in place of Judge J. B. Winslow deceased.
Adopted.

On motion of Regent Butler, seconded by Regent Hammond, recommendation 1, Law School, was adopted.

Regent Eimon reported for the College of Engineering Committee, recommending the adoption of the following

RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT

-Engineering-

1. That Harvey R. Broker be appointed Wisconsin Gas Association fellow in chemical engineering, beginning February 1, 1921, salary \$500, provided by the Wisconsin Gas Association.
Adopted.

*Wis. Gas
assn.
Fellow.*

156 2. That George F. Barker be appointed instructor in mining engineering for the second semester of 1920-21, at a salary of ~~\$1100~~ for the semester; provided in the budget.
Adopted.

1100

151 3. That Alvin Meyers be appointed instructor in electrical engineering for the second semester of 1920-21, at a salary of \$1250 for the semester; provided in the budget.
Adopted.

151 4. That Fred J. Singer be appointed instructor in electrical engineering for the second semester of 1920-21, at a salary of \$875 for the semester; provided in the budget.
Adopted.

376
156
144 5. That Joseph Oesterle be appointed research assistant in metallurgy (rank of assistant professor) at the rate of \$3000 a year (twelve months' basis), services to begin February 1, 1921; amount necessary for balance of year 1920-21 to be charged to \$500 allotment from university research fund and \$750 from engineering research fund.
Adopted.

148
158 6. That F. P. Woy be appointed lecturer in engineering administration for the second semester of 1920-21, at a salary of \$1000 for the semester; charged to budget of steam and gas engineering department.
Adopted.

On motion of Regent Eimon, seconded by Regent Mahoney, recommendations 1-6 inclusive, Engineering, were adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

- Medicine -

172 1. That Fred Jenner Hodges be appointed instructor in psychiatry, beginning January 1, 1921, at a salary of \$125 a month; charged to U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board Fund.

Adopted.

of. 168 2. That the grant of \$3,000 annually to the University for work on tuberculosis by Dr. William Snow Miller be accepted by the regents, from the National Tuberculosis Association.

Adopted.

(These recommendations had been considered by the Medical School Committee and recommended to the regents for adoption.)

On motion of Regent Kohler, seconded by Regent Butler, it was VOTED, That recommendations 1 and 2, Medicine, be adopted, and that President Birge formulate a resolution expressing the appreciation of the regents of the gift of \$3,000 annually from the

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

for work by Dr. Miller.

The following resolution was prepared by President Birge:

WHEREAS, The American Tuberculosis Association proposes to furnish Doctor William Snow Miller of this University the sum of \$3,000 in support of his researches on the lung:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin expresses gratification in the support offered to the researches of Doctor Miller and cordially thanks the National Tuberculosis Association and the officers thereof for their generous help.

On motion of Regent Kohler, seconded by Regent Butler, it was VOTED, That the gift of Dr. J. A. Mack, of Madison, to the University, of his medical library be accepted, and that a vote of thanks be sent to Dr. Mack.

Gift
\$3000

Gift
Books

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

-Extension-

239 1. That the salary of N. A. Anderson, district representa-
240 tive of Eau Claire, be increased from \$3000 to the rate of \$3200,
to take effect January 1, 1921; additional \$100 necessary to be
charged to additional instruction.
Adopted.

234 2. That the salary of H. W. John, instructor in the
240 Milwaukee district, be increased from \$1900 to \$2100 per annum,
to begin with the second semester of 1920-21; increase (\$100)
to be charged to additional instruction.
Adopted.

237 3. That Anna M. Thompson be appointed to conduct a class in
home nursing at Washburn, to receive \$3 a meeting; total, not to
exceed \$24, to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

215 4. That James M. Hayden be continued as instructor in cost
finding for four months from January 26, 1921, at a salary of
\$235 a month; to be charged to item in budget (\$2000) for this
purpose and balance (\$350) to 2 AR.
Adopted.

234 5. That Clarence W. O'Connor be appointed assistant and
field organizer in the Milwaukee district for two months, begin-
ning January 10, 1921, at \$160 a month; charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

229 6. That George Oehrlein be appointed assistant in visual
instruction beginning January 15, 1921, at \$80 a month; charged
to budget item for Clara O'Brien, clerk, and balance to 2 AR.
Adopted.

234 7. That Julius C. Jacobson be appointed instructor to
conduct a class in federal income tax, Milwaukee, to receive
\$5 an evening, total, not to exceed \$30, to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

234 8. That R. J. Blair be appointed instructor in bookkeeping
for an evening class in Milwaukee, to receive \$5 a meeting; total
not to exceed \$90, to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

234 9. That ^{Harney} Henry E. Ihlenfeld be appointed instructor in accounting, Milwaukee, to receive \$5 a meeting, total, not to exceed \$90, to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

" 10. That W. D. Canan be appointed instructor to conduct a class in shop arithmetic and a class in shop mathematics in Milwaukee, to receive \$7.50 a meeting; total for each class not to exceed \$135 to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

" 11. That B. B. Burling be appointed instructor to conduct a class in elementary electricity and electrical mathematics in Milwaukee, to receive \$7.50 a meeting; total in each case not to exceed \$135 to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

" 12. That Harry B. Hotz be appointed instructor in salesmanship in Milwaukee, to receive \$10 a meeting beginning February 1, 1921; total, not to exceed \$180, to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

" 13. That Robert F. Ewer be appointed instructor in commercial law for an evening class in Milwaukee, to receive \$5 a meeting, total, not to exceed \$90, to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

" 14. That W. E. Wines be appointed instructor to conduct a class in mechanics and a class in strength of materials in Milwaukee, to receive \$7.50 a meeting; total not to exceed \$135 in each case to be charged to 2 AR.
Adopted.

(These recommendations had been considered by the Extension Committee and recommended to the regents for adoption.)

On motion of Regent Eimon, recommendations 1 - 6, Extension were adopted.

On motion of Regent Hammond, seconded by Regent Mahoney, recommendations 7-14, Extension, were adopted.

-General-

1. That on the certification of the registrar the following degrees be granted:

Doctor of Philosophy

James Geere Dickson
Don Divance Lescotier

Master of Science

Leon Kilby Jones
Garvin Daniel Williams

Master of Philosophy

Loron Darius Sparks

Bachelor of Laws

Carl Edwin Behnke
Lawrence John Brody
Emmet Joseph Conley
Lyel Newton Jenkins
Gilbert Frost Lappley
R. Curtis Laus
Glenn John McWilliams
Chester Dee Richardson, B.A.
Sylvester Lawrence Wheeler, B.A.
Eugene Ward Winton.

Bachelor of Arts

Rose Magdalene Durch (Conferred as of Class of
Irene Grace Conley 1920)
Rebecca von Grueningen.

Adopted.

-ees
at course
Econ

2. That the regents approve the offering of laboratory courses in economics and similar departments which involve the charging of moderate fees for books and attendance.
Adopted.

On motion of Regent Perkins, seconded by Regent Kohler, recommendations 1 and 2, General, were adopted; Regent Trottman voting "no" on recommendation 2.

-Physical Education-

1. That Mrs. Gilbert Smith be continued as part-time assistant for the second semester of 1920-21, at a salary of \$325 for semester.

Referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

2. That an appropriation of \$200 be made for additional clerical help in the office of the director of the women's gymnasium for the second semester of 1920-21.

Referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

3. That the regents approve the charge of a license fee of \$3 for each toboggan using the slide constructed by the university; the fees to go into the fund for the construction and maintenance of the slide.

Referred to the Business Manager with power to act.

On motion of Regent Perkins, it was VOTED, That recommendations 1 and 2, Physical Education, be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act, and that recommendation 3 be referred to the Business Manager with power to act.

On motion of Regent Butler, seconded by Regent Cary, it was VOTED, That the Summer Session Budget, as presented and approved by the Summer Session Committee, be adopted, subject to checking and approval of the Business Manager.

Called vote wasntaken, all regents present voting and voting "aye".

Regent Perkins recommended the adoption of the following recommendations of the Committee on

-Women's Affairs-

1. That the resignation of Miss Elsie Leonard, Head of Halls and Commons be accepted with regret, to take effect January 1, 1921.

Adopted.

2. That Miss Lelia White be appointed Acting Head of Halls and Commons at a salary rate of \$2,800, beginning January 1, 1921.

Adopted.

2uc.
Room rent in Halls
S.S. 1924

3. That room rent in the halls for the summer session be increased \$5 to cover the cost of providing and laundering linen.
Adopted.

On motion of Regent Perkins, recommendations 1 -3, inclusive, were adopted.

On motion of Regent Kohler, seconded by Regent Eimon, the regents adopted the following recommendations of the

TRUST FUNDS COMMITTEE

1. That the purchase from the First Bank of Grantsburg for the University Trust Funds of the E. A. Higgins mortgage, \$3,500, three years at 7% on his 80 acre farm in Burnett County, be approved.
Adopted.

2. That the purchase from the First Bank of Grantsburg, for the Tripp Estate, of the Iver C. Johnson mortgage, \$6,000, three years at 7% on his 80 acre farm in Burnett County, be approved.
Adopted.

Business Manager Thorkelson reported for the Committee on Constructional Development re plans for increasing the seating capacity of the Stadium and plans for enlarging the Service Building.

On motion of Regent Kohler, seconded by Regent Hammond, it was VOTED, That the regents authorize the state architect to proceed with the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Stadium and also for an addition to the Service Building.

Plans
Stadium
+
Add. to
Service
Bldg.

Regent Mahoney submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY
THE BOARD OF REGENTS ON REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

The Board of Regents agrees in the main with the various recommendations of the Board of Visitors, and especially appreciates its conservative attitude on the question of finances.

It is self-evident that large appropriations from the legislature are necessary if we are to relieve crowded classroom conditions and crowded living conditions. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will recognize these needs and make generous provisions for an extensive future building program and immediate relief for Main Hall and the Chemistry Building.

It has not seemed feasible or possible up to the present time to interest private capital in dormitory building, though the matter has been carefully considered. A third dormitory for women and the initial unit in the men's quadrangle are highly desirable, though they will only very slightly relieve congested living conditions, especially if there is the expected increase in enrollment this fall.

The matter of a shelter, pier and bathing-house for women has been referred to the Physical Education Department for consideration and recommendation. It is desirable that comprehensive plans be made to meet the needs of all outdoor activities before any building is undertaken for men and women.

Is it not possible that student sentiment has been sufficiently aroused by editorials in the Cardinal denouncing tea-dances and 'lounge lizards' so that this undesirable phase of social life will regulate itself? The same influence might well be stimulated toward working for a simplified Prom.

Crowded and unsatisfactory living conditions tend to aggravate the difficulties of regulating social conditions. It is best that the students themselves through the S. G. A. and Students' Senate regulate these conditions, and they can and will do it if the sentiment of the leaders is properly directed. Another year, it is to be hoped, will stabilize conditions to such an extent that social conditions will improve and outside distractions will decrease. Then, it is to be hoped, a more serious intellectual attitude will prevail.

D.O. Mahoney

Frances G. Perkins

Peter Eimon

January 19, 1921.

On motion of Regent Carey, seconded by Regent Hammond,
it was VOTED, That the report be received and placed on file.

Regent
Report

on

Visitors'
Report

1919-20

A report of the faculty committee on the
HOUSING AND RENT SITUATION

Housing
+
Rent
Situation

together with a supplementary report of Dean Nardin, was presented. (Copies attached.)

On motion of Regent Mahoney, seconded by Regent Eimon, VOTED, That the report be received and placed on file.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

34 1. That F. X. Ritger be appointed University Purchasing Agent at \$2,800, beginning January 1, 1921.
On motion of Regent Kohler, adopted.

2. That a payment of \$74.12 be made to the War Department covering the loss of 3 pistols, 2 revolvers and 1 holster, in accordance with the Survey Report submitted by Major John S. Wood.

On motion of Regent Mahoney, seconded by Regent Butler, adopted.

3. That the lease of the Milwaukee Extension Building be renewed for five years at \$1800 plus improvements, repairs and taxes, with provision for purchase if option satisfactory to the Executive Committee can be secured.

Present rental \$1800 plus improvements and repairs. Taxes last year about \$450; this year \$756.86.

On motion of Regent Butler, seconded by Regent Kohler, adopted.

361 4. That a transfer of \$2000 be made from Salaries and Wages, College of Engineering, to General Supplies, to cover moving into new shops.

On motion of Regent Mahoney, seconded by Regent Kohler, adopted.

The Business Manager presented a request from the

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

for the use of dormitories and some class rooms in university buildings for their annual conference to be held in August, 1921.

On motion of Regent Perkins it was
VOTED, That the request be granted for the use of
class rooms, but not for dormitories, if suitable arrangements
can be made as to dates; the details to be left to the business
manager.

Legislation
topics

The Business Manager discussed briefly the following
subjects upon which legislation is desired:

1. Tax increase from 3/8 mill to the equivalent of 5/8
mill.
2. Door County.
3. Receipts from house rents available for their upkeep.
4. Authority to transfer temporarily from Operation
to Revolving Funds and from one Revolving Fund
to another.
5. Increases in University Extension, County Agr.
Representatives, Soils and Branch Stations,
and transfer of Books and Apparatus from
University Fund to General Fund.

Regent Hammond was delegated to represent the regents
at a meeting of the Alumni Association of St. Louis on January 22,
1921.

Gift
Portrait
Dr. Vilas

The secretary read a letter from L. M. Hanks, president
of the Central Wisconsin Trust Company, written in behalf of the
heirs of Charles H. Vilas, offering a

PORTRAIT OF DR. VILAS

to the university.

On motion of Regent Kohler, seconded by Regent Hammond,
it was VOTED, That the gift be accepted and that the secretary
make suitable acknowledgment on behalf of the regents.

VOTED, That S. H. Goodnight be permitted to elect cash
for summer session service as follows:

1910	\$246.66
1911	\$246.66
	<u>\$493.32</u>

S. S.
Cash
✓

The secretary reported that the faculty members of the
REGENT-FACULTY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

had been appointed on December 6, 1920. The following is the
personnel of the committee:

The President of the University, ex officio;

Regents: Buckstaff, Cary, Hammond, Jones, Mahoney,
Miller, Perkins;

Faculty: (elected) Beatty, Bohannon, Cerf, Corp,
Gilmore, Guyer, Haake, Henmon, Maurer,
Mendenhall (ex officio), Nardin, Sellery,
Slaughter, Whitbeck.

President Birge presented the request of the Women's
Progressive League for the use of the University Gymnasium on
the night of February 3, for an address by O. G. Villard.

It was stated that a student organization desired the
use of the gymnasium on the same evening for the same speaker
and had been refused because the date fell within the period of
the semester examinations.

Regent Trotman moved that the request be granted.
His motion was seconded by Regent Mahoney.

Called vote was taken,

Regents voting "aye": Mahoney, Trotman.

Regents voting "no": Butler, Eimon, Hammond, Seaman

The motion was declared lost.

On motion of Regent Hammond, seconded by Regent Eimon,
the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

M. E. McCaffrey,

Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TO THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY:

The Committee on Retiring Allowances is today distributing copies of its preliminary report. It is hoped that this report may be taken up for discussion at the meeting of the Faculty to be held on January 10, 1920.

The committee hopes that you will give this important matter your serious attention. The chairman will be glad to receive suggestions and criticisms made in writing in advance of the faculty meeting.

C. I. CORP,	}	Committee
W. J. MEAD,		
F. B. MORRISON,		
O. S. RUNDELL,		
E. B. SKINNER, Chairman		

December 16, 1920.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

The Present Situation.

On June 4, 1909, the University of Wisconsin was placed upon the list of institutions associated with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Under the original retirement rules of the Foundation, teachers in the associated institutions were to be retired at age 65 on half pay plus \$400. All Colleges of Agriculture, whether parts of associated institutions or not, were excluded from the benefits of the Foundation.

Ten years of experience made it clear that the resources of the Foundation were inadequate to carry out the original plans, and after a prolonged discussion, in which University men all over the country took a prominent part, the plans of the Foundation were radically changed. The changes are embodied in a set of rules adopted by the Directors of the Foundation April 22, 1918, and published in the "Rules for the Admission of Institutions and for the Granting of Retiring Allowances."

The new rules leave unchanged the status of teachers who were in service in the associated institutions on November 17, 1915, and who will reach the age of 65 before July 1, 1923. For teachers who become 65 between July 1, 1923, and June 30, 1928, a sliding scale was adopted by which the maximum allowance, half pay plus \$400, will become available at various ages up to and including age 69. After June 30, 1928, the maximum allowance will be available at age 70 but the teacher may retire as early as age 65. If he should retire at an earlier age, his allowance will be

diminished by one-fifteenth for each year by which age 70 is anticipated. It is further provided that the allowance for a teacher reaching age 70 after June 30, 1923, who is unmarried, or whose wife or husband is not living, shall be two-thirds of what it would be otherwise.

For all teachers in service on November 17, 1915, a disability allowance computed by the formula, -

$$R = \frac{A}{100} (b+15) + 320 \quad \begin{array}{l} (A = \text{active pay} \\ b = \text{years of service.} \end{array}$$

is available after 25 years of service as professor or thirty years of service as instructor and professor. A widow's pension of one-half the allowance to which the husband was eligible at the time of his death, either for age or disability, is also available.

For teachers entering service after November 17, 1915, the free pension was withdrawn and a combined insurance-annuity plan was adopted. To carry out the new plan, the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America was organized under the laws of the State of New York. On November 20, 1918, the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation requested "that any institution now associated with the Foundation which desires to be admitted to the new privileges of the Foundation, including disability allowances, shall announce its acceptance of the contributory system and the specific plan under which the institution itself will participate, to become effective not later than January 1, 1920."

The New Plan.

Under the new plan the teacher and the institution employing him are each expected to contribute annually a fixed percentage of the teacher's salary toward the purchase of an annuity from the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association. The Foundation suggests five per cent from each. The Insurance and Annuity Association guarantees that all overhead expenses will be cared for and virtually promises that all accumulations shall be at the rate of four and one-half per cent. The Foundation will grant disability allowances to teachers who become totally disabled after having contributed for five years toward the purchase of an annuity, but reserves the right to withdraw this privilege from teachers who may enter the associated institutions after June 30, 1938.

The Annuity and Insurance Association offers insurance at cost and places strong emphasis upon term insurance and a special form of decreasing insurance as furnishing the maximum protection at minimum cost. These insurance policies are open to all teachers in higher institutions, whether on the associated list or not, who can pass the required physical examination. Full information may be obtained by addressing the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Cost of the New Plan.

The most important problem before your committee is that of suggesting some means whereby the teachers who have taken service in the University since November 17, 1915, may be assured of retiring allowances. When the committee began its work the new Carnegie plan seemed to be the only thing available. It now appears that there is a possibility that the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly on Teachers' Pension Funds may recommend the passage of a law which shall be comprehensive enough to include university and normal school teachers.

Whether the University shall elect to come under the new Carnegie plan or whether its members shall be provided for by State law, the cost is a matter of first consideration.

On October 1, 1920, there were in the University seventy-seven members of professorial rank who were not in service in any associated institution on November 17, 1915, with salaries by colleges and divisions as follows:

Letters and Science	\$94,300
Physical Education	6,750
College of Engineering	39,000
College of Law	10,000
School of Medicine	9,600
College of Agriculture	47,700
Extension Division	16,950
Total	224,300

On the same date there were 212 instructors who were not in any associated institution on November 17, 1915, with salaries by divisions as follows:

College of Letters and Science	\$200,330
Physical Education	14,400
College of Engineering	52,850
Medical School	27,750
College of Agriculture	32,602
Extension Division	39,990
Wisconsin High School	13,900
Total	381,822

It follows that if the University were to pay five per cent of the salaries, the immediate cost per annum would be

For Professors	\$11,215.00
For Instructors	19,091.10
Total	30,306.10

It is to be expected, however, that a large part, probably the greater part, of the second item would be eliminated by reason of the fact that many instructors might not care to contribute during the first years of service.

The total salary budget for the present year will give some idea of the ultimate cost to the state. For the year 1920-21 salaries will be paid approximately as follows:

For Professors	1,190,000
For Instructors	400,000
	<hr/>
	1,590,000

If the salary list should remain stationary, the cost per annum would increase in the course of 25 to 30 years to the following figures (approximately):

For Professors	59,000
For Instructors	20,000
	<hr/>
	79,000

Again the second item would probably be materially diminished but it is probable that increases in salary and in number of teachers would in time bring the total annual cost well above \$75,000.

The College of Agriculture.

The teachers in the College of Agriculture have never been under the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation, and there is at the present time no provision for retiring allowances for them. The University cannot, in justice, neglect the claims of these men, while teachers in other colleges are eligible to substantial retiring allowances. There are now sixty-two persons in the College who were in service on November 17, 1915. Of these, twenty are 45 years of age or more and have an average salary of \$4,277.50. The average salary of this older group is more nearly what it will be at the time of retirement than would be the average salary of a younger group. If these men are to be retired on half pay plus \$400 at age 70, the accrued liability on their account is somewhere between \$85,000 and \$95,000. The average salary at retirement will probably be above \$4,277.50, but this figure is used for statistical purposes since it is the only one available.

For the remaining 42 teachers who are under 45 years of age, the accrued liability would be in the neighborhood of \$60,000 provided they all remain in service and their average salary at the time of retirement on half pay plus \$400 is \$4,300.

It may be assumed, however, that at least one-fourth of these younger teachers will leave the service of the University before reaching the age of retirement.

Assuming an accrued liability of \$40,000 to \$50,000 for the younger group, we find a total accrued cash liability for the College that lies somewhere between \$125,000 and \$145,000.

The Age for Retirement.

Your committee desires to call your attention to the difference in the age for retirement under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation and the present rule of the Regents by which a teacher is retired at 65, unless asked to remain longer in service. For the teacher who was in service on November 17, 1915, and who reaches age 65 after June 30, 1928, the retiring allowance will be only two-thirds of the maximum allowance of half pay plus \$400. It seems scarcely just to require a teacher to retire at 65 on two-thirds of the allowance that he might have were he allowed to draw his full salary to age 70. Some idea of the cost of retiring teachers at ages 65 and 70 may be gained by noting that \$7,957.10 are required to purchase an annuity of one thousand dollars for a man aged 65, while only \$4,086.20 are required to purchase the same annuity for a man aged 70. In other words, the cost of retiring a body of teachers at age 65 is double the cost of retiring them at age 70. It would seem only just for the University to seek to make some arrangements whereby the difference can be paid to the teacher in case he is retired before reaching the age of 70.

Disability Allowances.

All members of the group of teachers who were in the University on November 17, 1915, will be eligible to disability allowance when they shall have completed 25 years of service with professorial rank, or 30 years of service as instructor and professor. For the group of teachers who have taken service since the date mentioned, no provision exists whereby disability allowances may be granted.

While no reliable data regarding total disability have ever been collected, it is known that the cost of providing disability allowances comparable to that of the new Carnegie plan would be relatively small, probably not more than \$10 to \$20 per year for each teacher.

There are now 377 teachers in the University, 287 professors and 90 instructors, who have been in service 5 years or longer. The cost of reasonably adequate disability allowances for 400 or 500 teachers would almost certainly be less than \$10,000 per year. If the State cannot assume this burden, it would be an easy matter for the teachers themselves to finance it.

It is clear, however, that the administration of such a fund would be almost or altogether impossible unless contributions were made compulsory.

Advantages of the Carnegie Plan.

1. It furnishes a sure method of securing a retiring allowance.
2. The mode of payment of contributions is the most convenient one.
3. The cost, together with the method of payment, brings it within reach of the individual and the institution employing him. A free pension system that would be adequate is hardly possible by reason of its enormous cost.
4. For the next eighteen years, at least, the Carnegie Foundation promises to the teacher who shall have contributed for not less than five years toward the purchase of an annuity, an allowance in case of disability,
5. A contributory system of which practically the whole cost is borne by the teacher and the University, should free both from possible charges of outside domination.
6. The plan will enable any teacher, who begins as early as age 30 or 35, to retire on an allowance which is practically equal to that originally planned by the Carnegie Foundation.

All these advantages with the possible exception of number four, apply to the Carnegie plan irrespective of the agency which administers it provided the agency be a competent one.

Recommendations.

Your committee makes the following recommendations, of which the first is not presented for faculty adoption.

I. Insurance.

1. Believing that insurance in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association is safe and is cheaper than any that can be purchased elsewhere, we recommend that members of the faculty investigate carefully the advantages offered by the Association. We would call attention to the cheaper forms of insurance such as term insurance and particularly to the special form of decreasing insurance, as furnishing maximum protection at minimum cost.

6. We recommend that, whenever teachers who would be eligible to the maximum retiring allowance at age 70, are retired at an earlier age, the University shall supplement the Foundation's allowance, to the extent that the full allowance, half pay plus \$400, shall be available at retirement.

III. Disability Allowances.

1. We recommend that the University make such arrangements as will enable any teacher who has contributed for not less than five years toward the purchase of an annuity, and has become totally disabled, to receive a disability allowance on substantially the same terms as those promised by the Carnegie Foundation in Rule 4, p. 8, of the Rules for the Granting of Retiring Allowances. We believe that the amount accruing from the forfeitures of the University's contribution on behalf of those teachers who may leave the service before they have made ten years' contributions, would go far toward meeting the cost of disability allowances under the plan proposed in this section.

Respectfully submitted,

C. I. CORP,	}	Committee
W. J. MEAD,		
F. B. MORRISON,		
O. S. RUNDELL,		
E. B. SKINNER,Chairman)		

November 14, 1920.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

I Historical Sketch.

In February, 1919, the University of Wisconsin commemorated the seventieth anniversary of its first recitation -- a preparatory class which met, with Professor John W. Sterling as teacher, in a building on the site of the present city high school. With the next college year Chancellor Lathrop assumed the duties of head of an organized college. North Hall, the first college building, was occupied in the fall of 1851, South Hall in 1855, University (now Bascom) Hall in 1860.

The early history of the University is that of a small institution struggling to meet pioneer conditions, political, social, and educational. The civil war took nearly all of its students and almost extinguished its little income, which had come wholly from the proceeds of federal grants and from student fees. In 1866 the legislature reorganized the University and its modern development begins with that date.

The first appropriation from the state was made in 1867 -- an annual grant of about \$7000 to replace income lost to the University by earlier acts of the legislature. The first building erected by the state was authorized in 1870, when a grant of \$50,000 was made to build a hall for women -- now called Chadbourne Hall, after the president who secured the appropriation.

In the half century since 1870 numerous buildings have been erected, whose present inventory value exceeds \$4,00,000. The first mill-tax for the support of the University -- 1/10 mill, then yielding about \$40,000 -- was granted in 1876. This has ever since been the chief source of income for the operation of

the University at Madison. The rate was raised to 1/8 mill in 1883 and reached by various additions 17/40 mill, at which rate it stood in 1900. It was raised to 2/7 mill in 1905, on a new valuation of property, and raised to 3/8 mill in 1911, where it remained until 1920. In 1919-20, the tax yielded about \$1,526,000. The University requested from the special session of 1920 an increase to an amount equal to 5/8 mill, corresponding to appropriations granted by that session. A bill was passed raising such a sum by a surtax on incomes, but the measure was vetoed.

The regents began the organization of the University in 1848 on the proceeds of the original university land grant of two townships from the federal government; this was the sole source of public support for the University until the state accepted the federal land grant of the Morrill act passed by Congress in 1862. These lands have all been sold and the income from the united fund amounts to only about \$25,000 annually. Direct grants of money from the United States began in 1887, with the Hatch fund of \$15,000 annually, for the agricultural experiment station. Additional grants have increased the funds designated for this purpose to \$55,000; and the University is also receiving nearly \$130,000 from the federal government for agricultural extension and vocational education. All of these direct grants of federal money, amounting to \$185,000, go for experimental work in agriculture and agricultural extension, etc; besides these the University receives \$25,000 from the second Morrill Act of 1890, which is available for teaching.

The receipts from students have increased from about \$7000

in 1870 to nearly \$956,000 in 1920. Of the latter sum about \$430,000 is for room-rent, board, and laboratory fees in repayment of cost of chemicals, etc. The income from farm sales, etc., - about \$400 in 1870 - was more than \$250,000 in 1919-20.

The number of students in regular college courses has increased at a singularly uniform rate. There were less than 150 in 1870, 324 in 1880, and the number has somewhat more than doubled every ten years since that time, reaching 7,294 in 1919-20 -- a rate of growth far exceeding that of the population of the state. In the same year there were also 3,749 summer session and short-course students and 13,124 students enrolled in correspondence courses.

The successive presidents since 1866 and a few of the notable features of their administrations are as follows:

Paul A. Chadbourne, 1867 - 1870; reorganization of University; courses in law, agriculture, and engineering started; building of Ladies (Chadbourne) Hall; grant of \$7000 annually for general expenses.

John H. Twombly, 1871 - 1874; grant of state tax of \$10,000 annually.

John Bascom, 1874 - 1887; great educational and financial advances; 1/10 mill grant, 1876; raised to 1/8 mill, 1883; appropriation for Science Hall, 1875; Assembly (now Music) Hall, built 1879; coeducation fully established; pharmacy course started 1883; short course in agriculture, 1885; first farmers' institute, 1885; summer school for teachers, 1887; preparatory work given up, 1881; college students in 1887, 505; Science Hall burned December, 1884, and replaced by group of buildings, not completed until

after 1887.

Thomas C. Chamberlin, 1887 - 1892; internal reorganization of University on present basis; regular graduate instruction begun; first Ph.D. granted, 1892; rapid growth in college students, reaching 1092 in 1892; university extension begun, 1890; completion and equipment of buildings replacing old Science Hall; grant of 1/10 mill for six years, 1891, to be used for buildings. Hiram Smith Hall, 1892.

Charles K. Adams, 1892 - 1902; development of the institution along university lines; organization of graduate study carried out; summer session of University begun, 1899; course in commerce, 1900; numerous buildings, chief among them the Library for Historical and University libraries, the finest building erected by the state 1893, except the new capitol; also Gymnasium, Law Building, 1894, Engineering Building, 1900; additions to income by various grants, reaching a total of 17/40 mill; regular college students, 2600 in 1902.

Charles R. Van Hise, 1903 - 1918; great growth and rapid development of University in all directions; university extension made important part of university work, beginning with special grant of \$20,000 annually in 1907, now over \$200,000 besides fees; agricultural extension greatly developed; branch agricultural station established; two years of medical school begun in 1907; graduate school organized with dean; organization of courses in journalism, chemistry, and training of teachers; mill tax of 2/7 mill in 1905, increased to 3/8 mill in 1911; many buildings erected, chief among these Agricultural Hall, 1904, followed by six other major buildings for agriculture; Chemistry Building, 1905.

Lathrop Hall, 1909; Barnard Hall, 1912; Biology Building, 1912; Wisconsin High School, 1914; Physics-Economics Building, 1918; regular college students over 5000 in 1916-17, decreasing in following years of war.

Edward A. Birge, since December 4, 1918; authorization of four-year medical course by legislature of 1919; establishment of Wisconsin General Hospital by special session of 1920 and appropriation for its erection; educational opportunities (soldier bonus) act of 1919, bringing over 1,300 students from former soldiers to the University and about 2,100 for correspondence and extension study; regular college students 7,294 in 1919-20.

II The Present University

The preceding sketch shows very partially and imperfectly how the University has developed in less than three quarters of a century from a small college, teaching to a few students the learning of the standard undergraduate course, into an institution so great and so complex that a mere enumeration of its activities would fill pages. It also appears that most of this development has come in the last half century and with increasing rapidity as the years have passed. It is not possible to give a picture of activities so numerous and so widely distributed; they can only receive a general classification and enumeration. Such a statement is necessarily misleading in some ways, for it implies that the various classes of activities are separated in fact as they are in the list, whereas they are all going on at the same time and are cooperating in a most intricate fashion.

The total cost of operating the University in 1919-20 was about \$3,481,000; only about one-half of this sum comes from

taxes, as will appear later in this account. The operation budget of the current year, 1920-21, is about twenty per cent larger, owing to necessary increases of salaries as well as to larger cost of labor and materials. This increase was made possible by the appropriations granted by the special session of the legislature in 1920.

1. Work for the state at large independent of students at Madison.

A. University extension, including correspondence study, in which more than 13,000 students are registered; the department of debating and public discussion; the department of group and community service, including lectures, visual instruction, municipal information and health; medical extension; the maintenance of local centers for organization and teaching, in Milwaukee, Oshkosh, LaCrosse, Superior, Eau Claire, and Wausau. The total cost of this work is over \$330,000.

B. Agricultural extension. Here belong boys' and girls' clubs; county agricultural representatives (now in fifty counties); farmers' institutes; land clearing, dairy tests; home demonstration agents; home economics extension. Besides the numerous persons wholly employed in these enterprises, many others give part time regularly to this type of work. Its total gross cost is estimated at \$341,000.

C. Specific investigations of direct economic importance. These include the agricultural experiment station; the branch experiment stations (Ashland, Marshfield, Spooner, Hancock, Coddington); demonstration stations (Douglas County, Rusk County); state laboratory of hygiene; pharmaceutical experiment station;

the forest products laboratory (chiefly maintained by the federal government); also experimental work in engineering and medicine. The total cost of this class of work may be estimated at about \$263,000, of which \$229,000 are for agriculture.

It appears therefore that gross expenditures aggregating about \$934,000 for annual operation in 1919-20 are of a kind which are in general independent of the number of students at Madison. If to this sum are added the fair proportion of cost of general administration and of operation of physical plant the sum would be nearly one third of the total annual expenditures for operation.

2. Work directly or indirectly for students at Madison.

A. Operation and maintenance of general administrative and business offices for president, regents, registrar, purchasing agent, bursar, accountant, editor, etc. The total cost of these in 1919-20 was about \$136,000.

B. Operation and maintenance of physical plant. This is the operation and upkeep of buildings and grounds at Madison; heat, light, janitors, ordinary repairs, care of roads, etc. The total cost in 1919-20 was about \$408,000, of which about \$100,000 was for maintenance. This sum includes this type of expenditure on all buildings at Madison whether used for teaching or for purposes listed under heading 1.

C. Care for students' welfare, including dormitories, and commons (\$216,000); student health - infirmary and clinic; athletic exercises, games, and sports; social affairs - dean of men and dean of women. Some of these activities, like athletics and clinic, grade into teaching, so that exact estimates of cost

are impossible. The total cost is not far from \$370,000, of which sum about \$316,000 come from receipts of dormitories, cafeteria, games, health insurance, etc.

D. Teaching, including research directly associated with departments whose main object is teaching. This is the great central function of the University, including graduate, undergraduate, short course, and summer instruction. Over 11,000 students registered for these courses in 1919-20, and nearly 1,200 students completed courses leading to degrees or certificates.

This work is administered in five great divisions, the colleges of letters and science, engineering, and agriculture, and the schools of law and medicine. The graduate school includes the graduate work of all these divisions, and the summer session has also its own organization for that part of the work of each college which is given in summer. The teaching in each of the larger main divisions of the University is organized into courses, like those in commerce or education or civil engineering, where the work leads to definite occupations or professions. It is everywhere organized into departments for purposes of administration and also for general education, so that a student who is not seeking a definite preparation for a specific profession may select a major study from some department.

There are ten definite courses associated with the college of letters and science, chemistry, commerce, journalism, pharmacy, teaching, library work, music, manual arts, physical education, and the course for normal school graduates. These special courses had about 2,250 students in 1919-20; while the general course leading to the B.A. degree contained about 2,650. In

engineering there are five courses, civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, and mining engineering. There were 1,119 students of engineering in 1919-20. In agriculture there are included the long course in agriculture (561 students) and home economics (273 students); and there are also the two-year course (108 students) and the short course in agriculture (536 students). The law school (179 students) and the medical school (142 students) are not further subdivided.

There are important activities associated with these divisions of teaching and research. Chief of these is the general library with its branches and the special libraries associated with various colleges and schools. These cost for operation about \$37,000 and for books about \$27,000.

Most of the research in these divisions of the University is done by teachers who give to classes the number of hours standard in universities, and this research can not be separated from teaching. There are also certain special provisions for research not of a directly economic and practical kind, and therefore not named before. Such is the Washburn Observatory, and such are the research professorships in physics and applied botany. Some of the special research work in agriculture is also of this type, like that on foods, in genetics, etc. The cost of these activities may be estimated at about \$39,000.

If we deduct from the gross operation budget of the University for 1919-20 (\$3,481,000) the sums here estimated as used for other purposes, we have left a sum approximating \$1,680,000 as the cost of departmental teaching for the 11,000 students registered in full year and shorter courses. In this teaching is included the cost of college administration, labor,

supplies, apparatus, laboratories, etc; there is also included the cost of research not specifically assigned but carried on coordinately with teaching.

It has already been stated that only part of this gross sum for operation - nearly \$3,500,000 - comes from taxes raised in the State of Wisconsin. In 1919-20 the total receipts of the University for all purposes, including receipts for operation and more than \$200,000 for maintenance and capital, were as follows: Approximately \$956,000 came from students, \$50,000 from interest, more than \$209,000 from the federal government, over \$80,000 from gifts, and \$485,000 from sales, lectures, games, etc. These items aggregate \$1,780,000, leaving as the State's contribution \$1,926,000 of the grand total of receipts approximating \$3,707,000, or somewhat over fifty per cent. The amount contributed by the state to the operation budget in 1919-20 would therefore be a little more than one-half of the total sum.

Two striking facts appear from this story: First, the steady and rapid growth of the University as a teaching institution at Madison. This development is shown by the increase both in the number of students and in the kinds of teaching. It is shown especially by the addition in recent years of numerous professional, technical and semi-technical courses called out by the needs of modern society. The second and even more significant fact is the enormous development of work done for the state at large, including extension teaching of persons not otherwise members of the University, often carried on in cities other than Madison; experimental work for the general advancement of the State, especially along the lines of health and agriculture; and

agencies for making the results of experiment and research effective in practical affairs.

These facts show the intimate relation which has grown up between the modern University and the modern State and the great extent and variety of the service which the University performs for society. It is clear that the demand of society for such service is rapidly increasing; but it is also true -- and the fact ought never to be overlooked -- that along with the evolution of these new functions there has been a parallel growth and advancement of those more general types of education which have always been the duty of a university.

Madison, Wisconsin,

January 12, 1921.

January 10, 1921.

President E.A. Birge.
The University of Wisconsin.

My dear President Birge:

In response to the request of the Regents for a report from this office on lodging house conditions, the chief item of interest being rentals paid by students, I take pleasure in submitting herewith the following data:

COST OF LODGING

The request having reached us only a few days before the beginning of the Christmas holidays, we had no time to make a complete survey of the situation as we did at the beginning of last year. Our procedure therefore was to get out a brief questionnaire (see copy attached) and to get from several large and representative classes what we believe to be a good average of replies from students. It is probable that a greater number of replies would not materially alter the averages given here. Thru the kindness of Mr. Manchester and his staff of freshman English teachers, we got replies from a large majority of the freshman class of the university, both sexes and all colleges. Thru Miss Marlatt's cooperation, we received replies from several advanced classes of home economics women. Professor Kiehofer very obligingly had replies made out in his large classes in economics 1a and 1b in which the students are chiefly L & S sophomores and juniors with a sprinkling of seniors. These seemed to us to be three representative groups which would not overlap. This work had to be very hurriedly done since midsemester examinations and the beginning of the holidays threatened to interfere with it.

After discarding from the replies received all those of students who live with their parents in the city, also defective answers which made classification very uncertain, we had 2081 replies for use. Of these, 1560 were from the men and 521 from the women. Of those received from the women, 138 have been omitted, which indicated that the writers lived in dormitories. There seemed to be

little point in attempting to compute what students in Barnard and Chadbourne Halls were paying when a simple schedule of the prices there is vastly more conclusive. The catalogue statement of these prices is as follows: "The price for the college year of a single room in either Chadbourne or Barnard is \$100; of a room accommodating two, \$75 per person; of two rooms in suite accommodating two, \$100 per person, and for rooms in Barnard Hall, fifth floor, \$75."

Only in the cases of women living in dormitories and sororities did we find replies which indicated that payment was made by the year or by the semester.

In sororities, the few replies of this kind were as follows:

Women Paying by the Semester.				
In Sorority Houses.				
Singles	1	woman	\$ 75.00	Average \$ 75.00
Doubles	18	women	\$1173.50	" \$ 65.20
Totals	19	women	\$1248.50	" \$ 65.71

In all other cases, prices were quoted by the month and by the week. For purposes of comparison, we have reduced all to the weekly basis. Here the averages run as follows:

Women Paying by the Week.				
Two or more in a room:				
Private houses	206	women	\$ 856.50	Average \$ 4.16
Sororities	54	"	\$ 225.75	" \$ 4.18
Apartments	20	"	\$ 82.75	" \$ 4.14
Two or more in a room	280	women	\$1165.00	Average \$ 4.16
Singles:				
Private houses	77	women	\$ 357.50	Average \$ 4.64
Sororities	5	"	\$ 19.50	" \$ 3.90
Apartments	2	"	\$ 13.26	" \$ 6.63
Singles	84	women	\$ 390.26	Average \$ 4.65
Men Paying by the Week.				
Two or more in a room:				
Dormitories	76	men	\$ 238.00	Average \$ 3.13
Private houses	871	"	\$2917.75	" \$ 3.35
Fraternities	152	"	\$ 593.75	" \$ 3.90
Apartments	123	"	\$ 483.25	" \$ 3.93
Two or more in a room	1222	"	\$4232.75	Average \$ 3.46

Men Paying by the Week. (Con'Td)

Singles.

Dormitories	17 men	\$ 65.00	Average	\$ 3.82
Private houses	266 "	\$1073.50	"	\$ 4.04
Fraternities	14 "	\$ 58.25	"	\$ 4.16
Apartments	41 "	\$ 260.25	"	\$ 6.35
Singles	338 men	\$1457.00	Average	\$ 4.31

SUMMARY

Totals, men,	1560	\$5689.75	Average	\$ 3.65
Totals, women,	364	\$1555.26	Average	\$ 4.27
Totals, men and women	1924	\$7245.01	Average	\$ 3.77

The fact which stands out most strikingly in the above tables is the cheapness of dormitory lodgings as compared with those of private houses, fraternities and apartments. Under dormitories for men, probably the Y.M.C.A. dormitory is the only one listed. Its prices, like those of Barnard and Chadbourne for women, are cheaper than any others. By apartments are meant the Mahoney Apartments, the Bachelor Apartments, the Pearson and possibly one or two others. In these cases, the highest prices prevail. It is thus clear that the policy of permitting the business of housing students to pass into the hands of apartment house promoters would place the heaviest financial burden on the students. University dormitories for men, on the other hand, would unquestionably house several hundred students at a rate much cheaper than they are now paying outside, even in private houses.

Notwithstanding the influence of Barnard and Chadbourne Halls, there is evidently considerable difference between the prices paid by men and those paid by women off the campus. For double rooms, the average of 280 women is \$4.16 per week, of 1222 men it is \$3.46 per week, or a difference of \$0.70 per week. For Singles, 84 women are averaging \$4.65, and 338 men are averaging \$4.31 per week, or a difference of \$.34 per week. Unquestionably, however, the inclusion of the inmates of Barnard and Chadbourne Halls would lower the women's average.

The prices are somewhat in advance of those given in the report made last year. At that time the average price being paid by 3300 men was \$3.05; the above figures show 1560 men paying an average price of \$3.65, an increase of \$0.60 per week.

In connection with the subject of the prices paid for lodgings, I take pleasure in submitting a consideration of the conditions under which students obtain board and the prices paid for same. This part of the report was prepared by Professor Hastings for our committee in November; hence the information is applicable to present conditions.

Report on Conditions Under Which University Students Obtain Board

In accordance with the request of the Committee on Student Life and Interests an attempt has been made to gain some information concerning the conditions under which the students secure their meals. Complaints which had come to the Committee on Student Life and Interests in regard to the time during which it was necessary to stand in line at the various cafeterias formed the basis for the request.

In order to secure information concerning this and other phases of the boarding problem of the university, cards were prepared which carried the following questions:

Place at which meals are obtained. Boarding House, Cafeteria, Fraternity, Home, Sorority, Working for Board.

If meals are secured at a cafeteria, the average time waiting in line for breakfast, lunch, supper.

The cost per week.

Professor Kiekhofer kindly permitted us to place cards in the blue books to be used in an examination given to his class in Economics 1a. The class consists of 2nd and 3rd year L & S students, largely. Approximately 600 cards were returned to us. The number is large enough so that the data reflect in a truthful manner the conditions under which the students of the College of Letters and Science are securing their food.

Similar information was also collected from the class of the undersigned in Agricultural Bacteriology 1, a group of approximately 200 students. The majority of the group are 2nd year students in the 4 and 2 year courses in agriculture. Less than 10% are women.

The data collected from the two groups will be presented in percentages rather than in actual numbers. It is believed that the number in each group is great

enough to be a fair picture of that entire group of students in the university.

Part I

Where Board is Obtained and the Cost per Week.

The following summary presents the data with reference to the proportion of students securing board at the various places.

Percentage of students reporting boarding at:	L & S %	Agricultural %
Boarding House	15.3	19.0
Cafeteria	38.7	53.2
Fraternity	16.2	21.6
Home	12.9	---
Sorority	9.0	
Working for board	7.2	6.

The data with reference to cost of board at various places are presented in the following table:

Percentage Distributed of Students with Reference to Cost of Board

Cost per Week		L & S Students						Agricultural Students	
		Boarding House	Sorority	Fraternity	Cafeteria	All			
5.00	6.00	7.2			3.5	4.3		6	
6.00	7.00	47.0	12.5	5.5	10.0	13.2		5	
7.00	8.00	37.0	81.0	74.6	32.0	43.1		49	
8.00	9.00	17.4	4	17.0	28.0	21.8		15	
9.00	10.00	1.4	2	2.8	13.0	7.2		13	
10.00	11.00				10.5	10.0		12	
11.00	12.00				2.0	0.25			
15.00					0.5	0.25			
Below	8.00	79.4	94.	81.2	45.9	60.5		60	
Above	8.00	20.6	6.	19.8	54.1	39.5		40	

The data show that approximately one-half the students boarding at cafeterias have to stand in line over 15 minutes at each of the two principal meals of the day. Since it is probable that about one-half of the entire student body boards at the cafeterias, it follows that one-fourth the students are subject to this experience each day. It certainly cannot be said to be a desirable or satisfactory condition when 2,000 students are standing in line for 30 minutes each day for lunch and supper. To this time should be added the much shorter time required to obtain breakfast which has not been considered in drafting this report.

A remedy for this condition is not clear, especially if the cafeteria plan is extended. A greater number of people will be served at lunch than at any other meal. If present facilities permitted, probably almost all would elect to lunch between 12 and 12:30. The actual time spent in serving would not be over 45 minutes and the dining rooms would be in use for the same period. Due to the congestion that now obtains, those who can, come early, others late. The results are that the serving staff is busy and the dining rooms occupied for a much longer period than would be the case if each could secure lunch without inconvenience at the particular moment most satisfactory to him.

It would seem that an extension of the cafeteria service of the university is desirable, not in its present location, but on the western portion of the campus. The development of the hospitals, the removal of the engineering college in part and in its entirety later, and the gradual movement westward makes such an extension desirable. Another factor is the location of rooms for students. The development of additional dining facilities at the eastern end of the campus possibly in connection with a Union Building, will not tend to make the students move westward for rooms. By providing dining facilities west of the new medical group, this group of buildings would be served, as would the College of Agriculture with its five or six hundred short course students, the College of Engineering, the

University High School with a place for lunch for its pupils, and one great factor which keeps the student from going westward for rooms would be removed.

The development of the Hospitals will bring many people to the western campus for short periods. These would be served by such a cafeteria. If private parties cannot be interested in such a development, the university should place such an item in its building program.

Respectfully,

E.G. HASTINGS

Chairman subcommittee on
Living Conditions and Hygiene

Opportunity is also taken at this time to present a report on fraternity and sorority house conditions. The inspection, which was undertaken in conformity with Regent action of last year, was made by Miss Hamilton, for the office of the Dean of Men, and by Mr. J.B. O'Connell, plumbing inspector for City Building Commissioner Dean. The two inspectors worked together and found the cooperation mutually advantageous.

Report on Conditions in Sorority and Fraternity Houses.

The inspection was made to ascertain following facts with regard to conditions in fraternity and sorority houses, (a) cleanliness, especially of kitchens and basements, (b) supply of toilet facilities, (c) conditions of plumbing, (d) lighting and ventilation of study and sleeping quarters, (e) means of exit, especially from third floor in case of fire. The following houses seemed to the inspectors to be in such good condition as to need no criticism on any of these points:

Sororities: Achoth, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Pi Beta Phi, Sigma Kappa.

Fraternities: Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Tau Omega, Chi Psi, Lambda Chi Alpha, Norwegian House, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Psi Upsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Xi.

Criticisms on Women's Houses.

The Alpha Delta Phi has a toilet in the basement which is not an entirely separate compartment. It is located within and ventilates into a vegetable room.

The Chi Omega house has two rooms which it is impossible to light properly.

The Kappa Alpha Theta house has a basement toilet entirely unventilated.

The Kappa Delta house has a toilet bowl in the basement which is loose and allows the escape of sewer gas.

The Kappa Kappa Gamma house has a bad leak from the kitchen sink which allows grease to accumulate on the walls and floor of laundry in basement. A number of toilet bowls are loose. The fire escape is only a ladder. Basement very disorderly.

Phi Mu house just recently taken. Second story floor loose and dusty. A basement toilet not ventilated to outside. Very poor kitchen sink. Two lavatories with enclosed plumbing.

Criticisms on Men's Houses.

Acacia house rooms large and well-lighted but the toilet on the third floor is bad and the stairway to the third floor is poor.

Alpha Chi Sigma house: the bath room dingy, as if poorly kept; the basement toilet is not a separate compartment and a toilet bowl on the second floor is loose.

Alpha Sigma Phi: Toilet in basement not a separate compartment; a loose toilet bowl on third floor. The house looked very well kept.

Beta Theta Pi: House good except that it seemed very dark. Possibly did not make enough allowance for the fact that it was a dark day.

Chi Phi: One toilet in basement entirely unventilated; others ventilated only by pipes--sanitary inspector said not well ventilated. No fire escape and only one poor stair from the third floor. It must be almost impossible to keep the floors in the third story clean as they are very open.

Delta Kappa Epsilon: Kitchen sink needs a new trap. The garbage retainer and the bench on which it sat were very dirty. The third floor rooms are small and crowded but I believe most of the men sleep in a dormitory. Stairways not firm. Only ladder fire escape.

Delta Sigma Phi: Third floor toilet room not ventilated. Rooms seem crowded and ill-ventilated.

Delta Tau Delta: Serving room sink not good. Sanitary inspector objected to location of grease trap and a basement toilet. With these exceptions, house is very good. Sleeping and study arrangements are almost perfect.

Delta Upsilon: Rooms small, crowded and not well arranged. Has a very attractive basement dining room.

Gamma Tau Beta: Rooms small and crowded; floors poor; kitchen not very good.
A made-over house and not very well done.

Kappa Sigma: Basement very disorderly. Basement toilet bad. Bathroom on second floor ventilates into dormitory.

Phi Alpha Delta: Basement toilet not a separate compartment.

Phi Beta Pi: Third floor toilet in poor condition. Rooms rather dark.

Phi Delta Phi: Kitchen poorly lighted and not very clean.

Phi Kapps Psi: No fire escape and only one very poor and narrow stairway from second to third. A fire trap.

Phi Kappa Sigma: Serving room sink bad. Kitchen dark and poor.

Pi Kappa Alpha: Kitchen sink bad, maids' toilet unventilated. Not enough toilet facilities.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon: Kitchen sink bad

Theta Chi: Vegetable room not properly isolated from toilet, a spring lock would remedy difficulty. One very narrow stairway only exit from dormitory where there are 25 beds.

Theta Delta Chi: Sanitary inspector objected to enclosed plumbing to kitchen sink.

Triangle house: Bath room ventilated into dormitories. Needs fire escape from the dormitory

Zeta Psi: Kitchen sink bad.

In general the basements are poorly kept, even where no special mention has been made of this fact. There were only three houses whose basements were as clean and orderly as they should be, the Alpha Phi, Alpha Omicron Pi and the Pi Beta Phi

Respectfully submitted,

S.E. GOODNIGHT

Dean of Men

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

on

PRICE CHANGES IN ROOM RENTS OF WOMEN STUDENTS

President E. A. Birge,
University of Wisconsin.

January 15, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit a supplement to the general report on housing, this supplement dealing with the movement of prices from May, 1920, when most prices were supposedly agreed upon between householders and this office, and the present date.

Proportion of Maximum Rents.

As prices of commercial lodgings stood at the beginning of this year, the percentage of rooms rented at maximum prices was high. Of 520 double rooms,

91 at \$10 a week (Semester of 20 weeks) 17.5%.

Of 340 single rooms,

31 at \$6 a week (Semester of 20 weeks) 9.1%.

Slightly below these maximum prices, but equally expensive when the values were compared were the following:

54 double rooms at \$9 a week 10.3%

77 single rooms at \$5 a week 22.8%

That is 28.8% of doubles were undesirably high, and 31.8% of single rooms.

To these numbers should be added also the rooms at Gath Inn

11 doubles at \$12.50 a week

18 single at \$6.25 a week

The prices in this house were not approved, but owing to the fact that the owner continued her efforts to sell so late that it was impossible for the housing committee to find other lodging for the students, the housing committee thought best not to recommend that the young women be removed from Gath Inn. These high prices the forty students paid during the first semester, making the total percentage of high double rooms 30.5 per cent, and of high singles 36.8 per cent.

These proportions were plainly alarming, but the situation contained one reassuring element - there was a margin of vacant rooms.

Prices Secretly Changed.

In our dealings with Gath Inn the owner had insinuated that some house-holders were really charging a price higher than the one they had named to the Dean of Women. At the time there was no way of investigating the truth of this rumor. In October,

when the lists of young women in all houses were on file in this office, we began investigating this recurring rumor. As new students were called in for their usual conferences each was asked what room-rent she was paying. These inquiries showed that some prices had been changed. The most flagrant offender was Mrs. Phyllis Frawley, 620 Langdon. Mrs. Frawley admitted that she had made the following increases:

<u>Price given May 20</u>	<u>Price Charged</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$3 (single)	\$4.50	50%
3.50 (single)	4.00	14%
10.00 (double)	10.00	
5.00 (single)	6.00	20%
5.00 (single)	8.00 (made double)	60%
8.00 (double)	9.00	12½%
6.00 (single)	6.00	
5.00 (single)	6.50	30%
5.00 (single)	6.00	20%
8.00 (double)	9.00	12½%
8.00 (Double)	9.00	12½%
8.00 (double)	12.75 (3 in room two paying \$4.50 each, the 3rd, \$3.75)	59%

Mrs. Frawley rented a room that had not been approved and could not be approved, in present condition, as a student room for \$9.00, for two students.

In one case, the increased rent was disguised as "gifts", one young woman bestowing a "gift" of \$40, another of \$20.

Although the intent was the same, the procedure varied. The owner of one house made various excuses for postponing inspection and the setting of prices. When her prices were finally given, all were high and two were above the maximum. These last she was induced to lower and the lower prices went into effect for the semester then current. Another woman whose prices were above limits when warned to reduce them, agreed rather to have the young women removed, and they were placed in rooms of reasonable price.

Reductions in Price.

Three house-owners lowered their prices for the semester then current when advised by the Dean of Women that their prices were too high. During the course of the semester eight houses, effecting ninety-eight students, agreed to reduce the second semester prices. After prolonged negotiations, the lawyer in charge of Gath Inn agreed to a considerable reduction in rates for the second semester, though prices in this house are still too high.

Throughout the first semester we have made continual and fairly successful efforts to educate the women students to buy more carefully for the second semester. Three whole house groups protested to the house-mother. One house-mother agreed to reduce prices, and the whole house-group will remain with her the second semester. Many women are leaving the high priced rooms. However, it is practically certain that there are still many students careless enough in their expenditures and reckless enough of the general interest, to fill many of these vacant rooms. But it is likely that some of the high priced rooms will remain vacant and will convince the reluctant owners that such prices cannot long be maintained.

In addition to educating the young women, the Dean of Women sent letters to the parents of students in the two most offending houses, Gath Inn and Mrs. Frawley's, stating that the Housing Committee considered the prices the daughter was paying too high, and urging the general injury which such prices caused. Parents have expressed their appreciation of the information. How many removals will result from these letters it is as yet impossible to say.

The stubborn resistance to the downward movement of prices seems to center in a small group of women in the Lake and Langdon Street region, most of whom own their houses. It seems likely that these women have agreed to stand together against any reduction. They trade on the traditional preference of some women for this particular locality. Individual women have said that they cannot reduce prices until "the others" (for this term we have been unable to get an exact meaning) lower their prices.

Probably, in order to break this combination, it may be necessary to recommend that all students be removed from one or more of the most offending houses.

F. LOUISE NARDIN,

Dean of Women,
Assistant Professor of English