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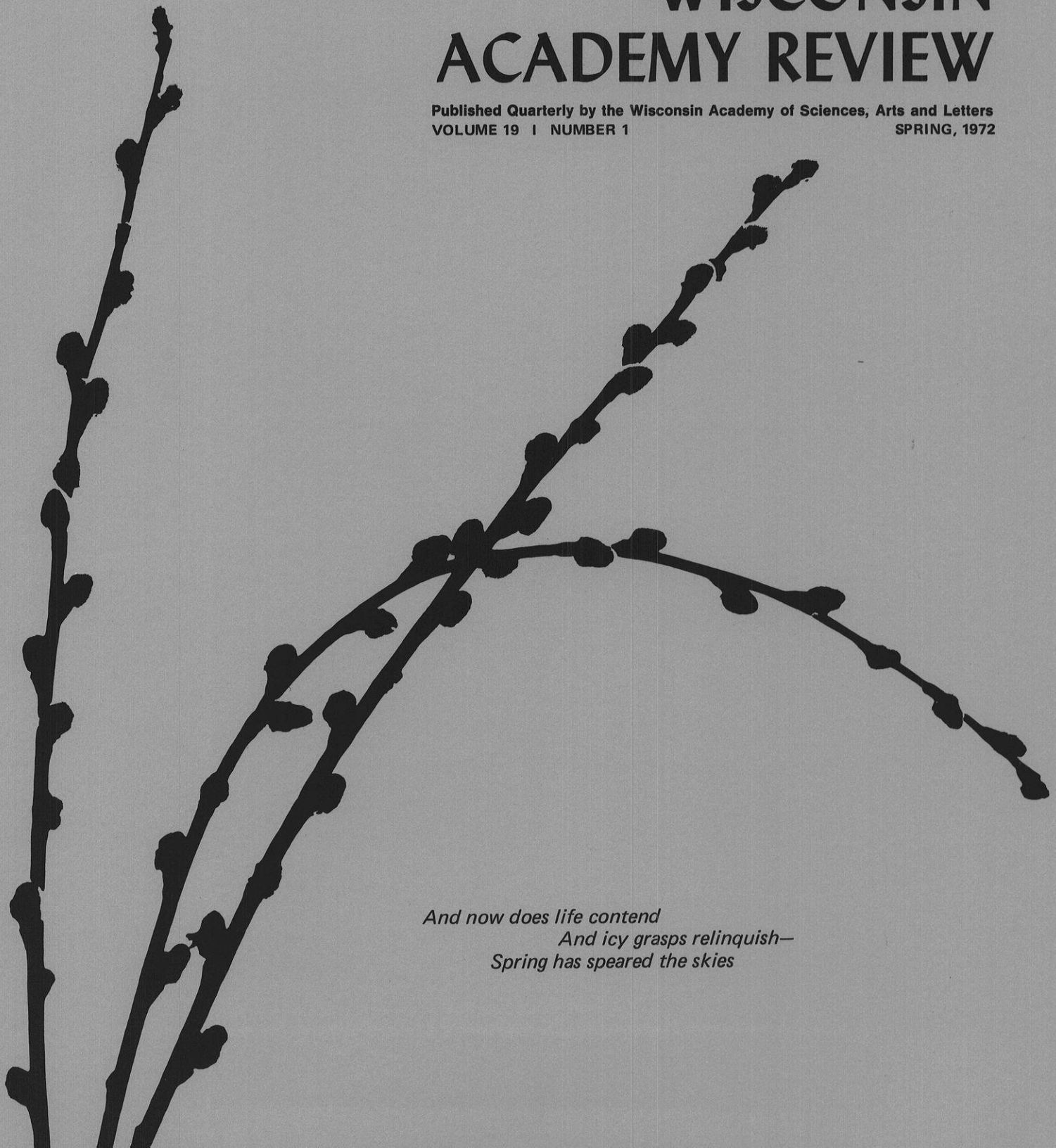

And now does life contend
And icy grasps relinquish—
Spring has speared the skies

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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

Volume 19 | Number 1 Spring, 1972

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A common sight—junked cars by the thousands litter the countryside.

Tired or Retired: American Automobiles

An Environmental Problem

By Norman R. Braton

Automobiles are close to the hearts of Americans, almost like part of the family. Sometimes, in fact, Americans become so attached to their automobiles, it is difficult for them to accept the fact that after a car has been driven for ten years, it no longer has a market value and in the eyes of the public is often an eyesore and a nuisance.

The time has arrived for us as car owners to face reality and accept the fact that the purchase of a car entails the responsibility of someday giving it a decent retirement.

In 1972 some one hundred million automobiles will be registered in the United States. Another ten or so million new cars will be manufactured and sold this year; less than nine million will be retired. An automobile population explosion!

It is predicted that in excess of ninety thousand automobiles will be abandoned on the streets of Chicago alone this year. An east side Madison auto salvage dealer reports that on an average Monday morning he has to move seven vehicles from his gate before he can begin work. These stripped and worthless vehicles are abandoned by their owners to avoid paying to get rid of them.

Recycling, the word which is so popular today, is not new to the automobile salvage dealers. They are the oldest recyclers in the nation with 60

or more years of experience. Used automobile parts is big business. In fact, the 1970 dollar sales for auto salvage exceeded that of the DuPont Corporation. The money, however, is not in old cars or in whole cars but in the sale of parts—panels, doors, engines and like units. Automobiles more than six years old are of little value to salvage dealers and more often are a liability.

Licensed auto salvage dealers are business-minded and generally well organized. For example, most businesses subscribe to what is known as a "hot-line" which is part of AT &T's telephone system. A "hot-line" consists of a membership usually numbering from 50 to 100 auto salvage dealers in eight to ten states. When an auto salvage dealer has a customer for a specific panel or part which he cannot supply, he simply steps up to the "hot-line" speaker and lets his needs be known to the other subscribers on his line. Often a part is located and a deal made within minutes and the part "air freighted" in from hundreds of miles the very same day. The cost of the part is generally 50 per cent that of a new part and helps in getting the vehicle back on the road in a fraction of the time.

But salvage operations take care of only a minute portion of America's old car population. Getting rid of the rest is a major problem chiefly because of transportation. Auto hulks are bulky and costly to ship to locations where they can be demolished.

The most practical solution is a portable compactor that can go where the car hulks are. Currently there are four such portable compactors and a number of stationary compactors in Wisconsin.

1


2

3

1) One of four portable crushers operating in Wisconsin, this machine compacts an auto to a thickness of eight inches.
2) Four automobiles compacted together measure only 32 inches high.
3) A specially modified railcar can carry 60 compacted hulks weighing about 108,000 pounds to shredder sites for total destruction and disposal.

A very visible ecological problem—215 million tires are worn out each year in this country, and there is no place to put them.

The more sophisticated of these machines calls for an investment of approximately $100,000. It can remove a car engine, wheels and gas tank, and compress what is left into a 16-foot by 6-foot by 8-inch package in less than eight minutes.

These hulks can then be loaded onto truck beds or rail gondolas for more economical shipping to shredders. Currently one railroad is loading sixty crushed automobiles averaging a weight of 108,000 pounds to each rail car.

Come spring of this year there will be four automobile shredders in the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, Milwaukee, Beloit and Fond du Lac. Each shredder will take one automobile, minus engine, gas tank and tires, every 45 seconds. The hungry machines not only reduce the vehicles to parts the size of one's fist but also clean and separate the ferrous, nonferrous and organic materials from each other.

The Wisconsin Automobile and Truck Salvage Organization as well as the metal processors are doing a terrific job in recycling and hulk cleanup. There remains, however, one other big problem in auto recycling, and that is disposal of the tires.

Ridding ourselves of used rubber tires must be added to the long list of ecological problems facing the world today. The average size automobile produces 400 pounds of waste, with scrap tires accounting for 25 per cent by material weight of all nonmetallic waste. Each year, in America alone, it is estimated that 215 million used tires are being discarded. If laid one on top of another in flat position, the backlog of used tires in this country (estimated to exceed two billion) would extend from earth to the moon.

Only a small percentage of this number is being recycled. The others create a problem since they cannot be successfully buried in landfill sites. Because of their resiliency, tires have a tendency to resurface as the packing tractors pass over them. Government regulations prohibit the burning of tires, and the quarries and swamps where they are being hidden are rapidly becoming filled.

There is evidence that the materials recovered from tires have value and are reusable. For example, the Bureau of Mines reports that from each ton of tires, 140 gallons of oil and the equivalent of 1500 cubic feet of natural gas can be extracted. The remaining hydrocarbons and other solids also are useful. Recycled rubber particles are utilized by Minnesota Mining Company in making a base for athletic fields and race tracks.

General Motors Research Center has found that by mixing 10 to 30 per cent rubber with proportionate amounts of coal, a desirable fuel is developed with a BTU of 13,500 per pound of mixture. The undesirable hydrocarbons usually associated with the burning of tires disappear. Other companies are using rubber particles in asphalt bases for roads, driveways and track fields.

There are two apparent problems associated with getting the tires into reusable condition:

1. The present "cracker mill" process used to reduce tires is massive, expensive and must be permanently installed. Once tires are reduced by this process the bead wire must be separated and the cord dissolved from the rubber by a "digestor process."
2. Tires must be shipped long distances to reach tire reducing plants, a costly process which discourages tire recycling.

Therefore, a need exists for a process that can effectively, economically and efficiently reduce tire bulk as well as separate it into component materials.

Currently, when tires are fed into hammermills, like the Gondard-Tollemache at the Madison solid waste site, they usually are rejected because of their resiliency.

At the University of Wisconsin, faculty and students are studying various techniques for shattering tires after subjecting them to cryogenic temperatures. After this treatment, the hammermill can reduce the original volume of the rubber by 82 per cent. Such volume reduction makes transportation of the reclaimed rubber both practical and more economical and stimulates further development of the recycling processes.

Experiments using liquid nitrogen (-319 degrees F) and mechanical refrigeration (-83 degrees F) to lower tire temperatures to -80 degrees F before subjecting them to impacts have resulted in both instantaneous fragmentation of rubber materials and almost complete and automatic separation of wire and cords from rubber materials.

The goal of the University of Wisconsin research team is to develop a portable mill which can be moved from city to city to fragment and separate 30 tires per minute. At this rate each mill could handle 43,000 tires in a 24-hour day. In a 5-day week a single mill could prepare 215,000 tires for recycling. In a year one mill's total would be 10,750,000 tires. At this rate, it would take 20 mills just to keep abreast of the current tire problem allowing no opportunity to begin work on the billions of backlogged tires.

The greatest obstacle to this operation is the need for a ready market for the end products. This would require making use of a half million pounds of rubber, 43,000 pounds of wire and 215,000 pounds of fabric produced every 24 hours by each mill.

The process is effective and efficient; a market for the separated materials can make it economical. With the priorities of our country put into proper perspective, wide use of the process can become a reality and the kind of environment American parents envision for their children and grandchildren can be achieved.

America can be beautiful! □

A Gondard-Tollemache hammermill located at the Madison landfill site has been used to fragment frozen tires in UW experiments.

Tires frozen before fragmenting are reduced to small particles that can be recycled to other uses. The process also causes automatic separation of wire and cords from rubber, making it even more efficient.

Norman R. Braton is a professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

A Retirement That "Didn't Take"

By Peg Schmeling

(Reprinted from *The Green Bay Gazette)*

Familiar faces keep turning up in Dr. Hazel Alberson's adult classes.

For instance, even though it's been five years since her last University of Wisconsin-Extension course in Green Bay, many former students remembered her and signed up to study with her again this fall.

An interesting topic, "Changing Concepts of Hell and Their Impact on Human Behavior," helped of course, but it was mostly Dr. Alberson's personal magnetism that attracted former students. They enjoy her classes.

The last session of the five-week series was held at the Union Congregational Church when it became too large for Extension facilities.

The petite, effervescent woman is the hub of dynamic thought in her classes. Her students capture her enthusiasm. Although she was granted status as professor emeritus from the University of Wisconsin in 1964, she is far from retired. Instead, she thrives on a busy schedule, driving her own car to her many engagements.

"My retirement doesn't take. I just keep coming back," Dr. Alberson explains. She taught comparative literature for 32 years at the University of Wisconsin.

"The one thing I have enjoyed since leaving the university is the freedom to choose. There is no use in this period of life in tying myself down to routine," she explains. "I do enjoy presenting a series of lectures better than giving just one talk on a subject.

"When you are teaching a semester course you often find yourself getting into a set pattern, but when you are forced to look at things in a new frame, one that you can outline yourself, it is more enjoyable."

Her lectures are also heard over station WHA School of the Air in Madison. The current series, "Old Stories and New Ideas," has been explaining mythology to grade school students for four years.

The titles of her many adult courses have only one thing in common: all are based on the humanities. The expert in comparative literature has been able to draw on her own large store of knowledge for them. She always rereads all literature pertaining to a subject before preparing a course.

For instance, she enjoyed the unusual challenge presented by "The Exploration of Outer Space, Fiction and Fact," but yet has striven to acquaint people with the wealth of literature from other cultures, including the Orient and India. In 1961, Dr. Alberson represented the UW at the International Literary Seminar at New Delhi honoring the 100th birthday anniversary of Tagore.

Contemporary literature is not her forte. She concentrates on the classics, "which are so beautiful, so well phrased. So many people don't know many of the books from other cultures, including for instance Bhagavad-Gita from India, one of my favorites."

"There is so much technical knowledge to be shared today that by the time the young people leave school much of what they have learned is passe. But literature doesn't die; great literature lives."

Comparative figures between teaching of scientific subjects and the humanities have very little meaning, she asserts. "There is no measure of the value of education of the inner self in subjects such as literature, art and music."

Dr. Alberson is a vibrant and attractive woman; her costume is accented by the fresh flower corsages that have become her personal trademark.

"To me there is a freshness and an eagerness to adult education. It means more to the adults," she explains. "Learning from this course depends much on a person's curiosity and desire to expand his background. There are many things I can share," she explains. "I am here to act as a bridge and not to act scholarly.

"Of course I wouldn't be teaching this subject (hell) if I couldn't introduce the students to great literature."

She has tried to keep the course as nondenominational as possible.

"As the authors present it, it is a vantage point from which to look at life. Each of the authors we are using has had a positive purpose in his writing. Emphasis is placed on the individual and his ability to make the best of his life."

Dr. Alberson is also practical: "One student told me she wished that we could spend all our time on Dante and I replied that 'If we were, you wouldn't be here.' You have to have a course that attracts the students."

Mrs. Alberson, who was widowed in 1927, lives in Madison. She considers herself lucky to be able to drive herself around the state.

"Driving is one of the easiest things I do. I love to drive; the whole process is automatic," she explains. While driving, she has a chance to reflect on her many interesting experiences and to plan for future activities. □

Mrs. Alberson is vice president for the Arts of the Wisconsin Academy.

A Wisconsin Sampler

BUSINESS and the ARTS

By Norman C. Olson

The earliest American artisans occasionally thrust aside their primary occupational drives of chipping out arrow points, spearheads and axes to fashion instead totemic animals, banner stones and objects aesthetic rather than utilitarian in purpose. These objects, formed in response to needs other than those strictly oriented to survival at an animal level, were nonetheless urgently—if not irresistibly—created. Thus, we have a tenuous precedent for businesses large and small to express, in a material manner, their concern for the cultural life of the community.

In interpreting the role of modern businesses in the cultural life of the community, we are faced with an immediate problem. It is that the major patrons of the arts in any area are, in a vast number of cases, connected via family ties, or directly, with those owning successful business enterprises in that community. So we have the age-old question, "Which came first—the chicken or the egg?" Did the financial success of the patron make him seek ways to enhance the cultural life of the community? Or did the personal aesthetic drive of the individual citizen, fortunately coinciding with success in a business enterprise, enable him (or her) to indulge a desire to participate in any of several ways in that cultural life?

I like to speculate that there is often —but not always—an intellectual kinship between success in business and an active interest in the arts. Lest such speculation bring a shower of stones upon my head from several directions at once, let me hasten to explain my hypothesis. It is that the hyper-abundance of talent which sometimes leads to the creation of a successful business enterprise, and the genius that separates an Austin Fraser from a "cute" Grandma Moses, are parallel in genesis.

There is significance in the fact that Winston Churchill and Lionell Barrymore were capable artists; that King James the First of England and Oliver Wendell Holmes were capable poets; and that Doctor Albert Schweitzer was an accomplished composer and musician. Aesthetic talents are not invariably bound to other proficiencies, but at least let us admit to a correlative in many outstanding cases in history.

We have ample evidence of a similar dichotomy of talents stemming from the Arts and Sciences. The meticulous drawings of Audubon, Vaselius and Youatt are prized today as works of art. The dioramas in the Milwaukee Public Museum, in addition to disseminating knowledge in the fields of anthropology, archeology, biology, geology, history, and all the rest, depend for their success upon faithful and pleasing portrayals by artist-craftsmen in multi-media.

All of these allusions to the wedding of aesthetics and the "practical" disciplines will hopefully give us a more comfortable feeling in accepting the fact that the arts in our own State of Wisconsin have materially benefited from the business community. The balance of this paper will be devoted to specific examples of some of these benefits. The list of necessity, will not be comprehensive, but hopefully will be representative of what has been done and what may be done in the future.

In the fall of 1965 John C. Geilfuss, president of the Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, made the following public announcement:

> A great economic and cultural renaissance is taking place in Wisconsin today. There is an exciting, stimulating atmosphere in our largest city, and it is reflected throughout our state. This will go down in our state's history as a decade of progress for Milwaukee and Wisconsin.

Mr. Geilfuss continued by describing the part that his company was taking in this cultural rebirth. It had created by purchase a collection of over 60 works of painting and sculpture representative of the state's leading professional artists. The Wisconsin Renaissance Collection, as it was called, was designed to capture the excitement of the resurgence taking place.

The collection was placed on exhibit in the bank's exciting new building—in itself an artistic triumph of modern architecture. Its gleaming glass and metal structure pierces the sky in dramatic superiority to a majority of the drab surrounding buildings. But the bank has done more. It is a rare occasion when a visitor to the ground floor does not encounter an exhibit of paintings by a Wisconsin artist. Thus does one Milwaukee corporation continue to support the cultural life of the community.

Others of the larger and smaller Milwaukee banks also participate in supporting the Arts. Almost any of the suburban banks accept exhibits of paintings for their usually high-walled interiors. The Marshall and Ilsley Bank highlights its decor in part with the magnificent bird paintings of Owen Gromme. Mr. Gromme, now a resident of Portage, saw the culmination of a distinguished career at the Milwaukee Public Museum in the publication in 1963 of his book, *Birds of Wisconsin.*

It is interesting to note that the book was sponsored, appropriately, by Friends of the Museum, Inc. In the foreword we find that financing aid came from many sources, including such corporate ones as Badger Meter, Inc., and the *Milwaukee Journal,* as well as foundations representing businesses and families prominent in Wisconsin industry. Among these are the First Wisconsin Foundation, Inc., the M. W. and A. C. Elser Foundation, the Blackhawk Foundation, and Vogel Foundation, Inc.

From the bird paintings of Owen Gromme it is a short step to the beautiful and historically significant pictures of birds "drawn from nature by J. J. Audubon, F.R.S., F.L.S." The original prints engraved, printed and colored by R. Havell in 1837 are collectors' items. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee has purchased many of the originals over the past thirty years and reproduced them in a series of calendars and separate prints. Significantly, the Northwestern Mutual has given its collection to the Milwaukee Public Library for present and future citizens of the community to enjoy.

Milwaukee has always been associated with the production of beer—that commodity inseparable from any community with a substantial German heritage. While the breweries have contributed to Milwaukee's economic well-being, they also are noticeable for their cultural impact on the life of the city. The Uihlein family, associated with the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, will be discovered as silent, or announced, partners of most major cultural projects of the Milwaukee community.

"Hermit Thrush", one of many original J. J. Audubon prints given to the Milwaukee Public Library by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

While a circus parade may sound like an event occurring at a lower level artistically speaking, the Fourth of July parade in Milwaukee sponsored by the Schlitz Brewery is a cultural triumph of world renown. The repository of the magnificent circus wagons and other parade vehicles is the Circus World Museum at Baraboo—a place well worth visiting for the student of this type of Americana.

The Blatz Brewing Company, founded by an old Milwaukee family still very much extant, has contributed substantially to the cultural life of its community. The Blatz "bandshell" in Washington Park has provided millions of man-hours of pleasure through the programs offered each summer. Concerts operatic, musical, and dramatic have been presented with a uniformly enthusiastic level of acceptance.

Before leaving our friends of the malt industries, mention must be made of the Miller Brewing Company. It was in honor and to the memory of a member of the family giving this brewery its name that the Milwaukee Repertory Theater owes its existence. Starting in the Miller Theater on North Oakland Avenue, the experience of "theater in the round" was offered to Milwaukee playgoers. Although the original site is still operative under the aegis of a successor group, the "Rep" is now housed in the Center for the Performing Arts—a showplace of the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

The Performing Arts Center was originally planned to be part of a Saarinen-designed cultural complex on the Lake Michigan shore at Juneau Park. For reasons unknown to this writer, the site was changed to a spot several blocks north of Wisconsin Avenue bounded on the east and west by North Water Street and the Milwaukee River. Here again we find financial and organizational backing by Milwaukee industry. Edmund Fitzgerald of the Northwestern Mutual Life, the Uihlein family connected with the Schlitz Brewery, Eliot Fitch of the Marine National Exchange Bank, and Irwin Maier of The Journal Company are a few of the substantial financial donors involved.

Each year, members of the Milwau-

kee community are asked to subsidize the operation of the several activities of the Center for the Performing Arts. And each year the many industrial members of the community sponsor and accomplish through the thoughtful generosity of their employees, the accumulation of sufficient monies to keep the cultural programs alive and well in Wisconsin's largest city.

Wherever one goes in our state today, there are monumental evidences of the cultural contributions of "big business." The Wingspread Conference Center at Racine stems from the Johnson Wax Company in that city. Oshkosh is blessed with the Payne Art Museum, offspring of the Payne Lumber Company family. The Milwaukee Art Center has just received an enormously valuable collection of 20th century art from Mrs. Harry Lynch Bradley—a member of the family connected with the Allen-Bradley Company. Previously, the same art center acquired beautiful Villa Terrace, originally the home of a member of the family that founded the A. O. Smith Corporation.

And so we could go on and on, recalling the close associations that exist between businesses, the men who run them, and the many achievements in the Arts as one method of repaying its debt of gratitude to the communities in which it successfully operates. And collaterally it has discovered that cultural sponsorships and endowments are good public relations—and that is "good for business."

In June, 1965, Arnold Gingrich, publisher of Esquire Magazine, gave an address at the New York Board of Trade's First Annual "Business in the Arts" Awards Luncheon. In his speech he refers to the reciprocal benefits arising from the discovery by business that cultural activities are a pleasant community obligation. He points out that, "Yesterday's blinding revelation (the discovery of the efficacy of beauty as a business tool) is soon transformed into tomorrow's bland cliche, and we know from the pattern of past progress that some of the things that we today still regard as outstanding evidences of social responsibility on the part of businessmen will be regarded tomorrow as standard operating procedure."

(Hube-Henry, Hendrick-Blessing Photo)

The Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, an outstanding example of architectural art, is often the site of Wisconsin art exhibits.

All of the foregoing observations do not necessarily mean that without the contributions of business our state would be a cultural desert. But it may serve as a catalyst to soften distasteful reactions to the presence of unattractive office buildings and factories on the land, and huge noisy trucks on the highways. The thought that from these objects of nonbeauty may stem benefits in the Arts for all members in their communities is well-founded.

As a concluding "aside," I would like to advise our readers—with or without corporate connections—that the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters is now in a position to accept outstanding and culturally significant items of artistic and historic value. The bequest of Dr. Harry Steenbock, and others now in process or contemplated, will certainly provide suitable housing for unique and valuable items currently owned by concerned members of the Academy. Can you think of a better way to serve and preserve the cultural heritage of our great state than by contributing cherished items to the Academy's emerging headquarters? Your gift may become part of Wisconsin's permanent history in the Academy's archives and displays—plan for it now. □

Norman C. Olson, immediate past president of the Wisconsin Academy, is an executive with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

EN ROUTE

A Report on University of Wisconsin Study Tours and International Seminars

By Robert Schacht

University sponsorship of foreign travel and study was first suggested in 1930 by William H. Lighty, director of the Department of Extension Teaching, in an address before the National University Extension Association. The idea was slow in catching on, however, even in his own institution. It was not until 1959 that the first study tours abroad were offered by University of Wisconsin-Extension.

One was a European Art Study Tour led by Professor Warrington W. Colescott; another a study tour to the Soviet Union and Communist East Europe directed by Professor Michael B. Petrovich; and the third, a British Isles Study Travel Program under the leadership of Professor Robert W. Finley. Qualified students could earn university credit in the programs by fulfilling special academic requirements.

For almost ten years distinguished faculty members led study tours relating to their areas of academic competence. Professor Menahem Mansoor escorted groups to the lands of the Bible; Professor Ronald E. Mitchell to drama and music festivals in Europe; Professors Dean J. Meeker, Helmut Summ, Laurence Rathsack and Helen W. Annen to the art centers of Western Europe; Professor Eugene P. Boardman to the Far East; Professors Michael B. Petrovich and Paul Lydolph to Eastern Europe; and Professors Earl M. Aldrich and Richard L. Cummings to Latin America.

Each study tour was preceded by some type of preparation for the participants. Professor Petrovich, for example, required a full semester's study which he personally directed in biweekly sessions in Madison and Milwaukee. Professor Mansoor conducted a two-day seminar for his travel group. Other leaders circulated tapes, provided reading lists and supplied basic books. Each participant received a series of bulletins containing information on the area and theme as well as hints for the traveler.

The seminars were greatly enriched by the professors who led them. Almost all of them had traveled in the areas before. Their graduate students and professional colleagues who lived in the countries visited were able to contribute much to the group experience. Their reputation and that of the University of Wisconsin opened many doors.

Physical arrangements for the tours were handled by competent travel agents, leaving the directors and professors free to function as educators. Tours were routed on regularly scheduled airlines and were lodged in Class A or B hotels.

In 1962 the study tour director participated in a number of adult residential programs offered in British short-term colleges. The programs were of a respectable, but not stuffy, nature and in many ways resembled University Extension seminars. For the next several years ways were explored to incorporate this kind of foreign study experience into the Extension study tour pattern.

Eventually arrangements were made to buy into these existing seminars, allowing American participants to mix with the other registrants who were mostly British but included other nationalities.

In 1968 Extension offered the first programs in Great Britain. Three one-week programs were organized by well-respected professional colleagues or institutions. Qualified lecturers from universities, government, and the private sector served as staff. The programs involved less travel but more lectures, excursions, plays, concerts and discussion. Participants went fewer places but came to know them better.

Encouraged by the reception of the Great Britain Seminar, associations were sought in the Netherlands, Denmark, and West Germany with colleagues who directed folk high schools and academies. Here, too, it was possible to buy into existing programs or to have programs designed especially for Extension. Governmental subsidy for this type of adult education encouraged high quality seminars at exceptionally reasonable prices. In 1969 it was possible to offer three one-week seminars in Western Europe.

An opportunity to hold a seminar in Thessaloniki, Greece in cooperation with the Institute for Balkan Studies led to a search for two other appropriate seminar sites for 1970. One was set up in Yugoslavia (Institute of International Politics and Economics) and another in Romania (Association for South East European Studies). These academic institutes of international reputation provided programs relatively free of political dogmatism and on a suitable intellectual level.

The emerging importance of the Middle East and general American lack of understanding of Arab and Turk drew attention to the Eastern Mediterranean. With some good luck, a 1971 seminar was arranged in Istanbul, Cairo and Beirut. In these places American-supported institutions of higher education (the American University in Cairo and Bierut College for Women) provided the academic base.

Themes were varied for each seminar. At Westham House in England, the program centered around the Stratford Festival; in Dublin, the charm and culture of the Irish; in Edinburgh, the festival named after that colorful Scottish city. In Denmark, the seminar focused on the welfare state; in the Netherlands, the Common Market; in

West Germany, the conflict of East and West. Greece produced a session on Byzantine art, architecture and archeology with some insights into internal affairs since the April 21, 1967 revolution.

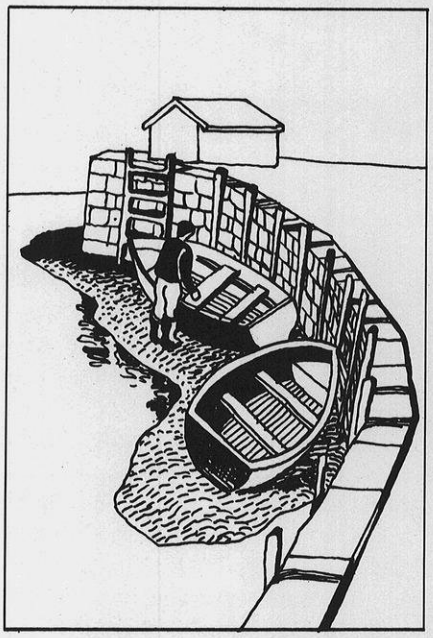
Romanian and Yugoslavian programs stressed contemporary foreign and domestic politics and policies under governments trying to achieve a minimum of autonomy within the Societ orbit. Consideration was given the antiquities of Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey, but programs in these countries emphasized the roots and manifestations of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the role, past and present, of Turkey in this historic geographic area.

Each international seminar was led by an Extension representative, including Professor Muriel L. Fuller, Grace P. Chatterton, Professor Robert E. Najem and Robert H. Schacht. Made up of three one-week programs, each seminar was limited to 30 persons and attracted a representative sample of middle class Americans. One enthusiastic participant called her seminar "the most unforgettable travel and cultural experience of my life." These programs held special appeal to those wishing to make their investment in foreign travel as meaningful as possible while avoiding the "Today is Tuesday so this must be Belgium" approach.

Speakers rarely available to the casual American tourist were featured in all seminars. These included the official spokesman for the U.A.R., a leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, the Irish Minister of Finance, university professors, public officials and senior members of American embassies.

Excursions and field trips that ranged from the Acropolis to collective farms enriched the experience. Home visits and contacts with local citizens sampled the character of each country visited. Free time was always left open to shop in bazaars, mingle with the people on the streets and in stores, for having a glass of ale at the nearby pub or visiting a beauty parlor.

Plans for the summer of 1972 include the fifth seminar in the British Isles, the third in Eastern Europe (substituting Poland for Greece), the second



in the Middle East and a new seminar in the Orient.

The last, four weeks in July, will include Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan. The programs will provide insights into the three principal cultures of the Far East—Chinese, Japanese and Korean. Lectures and excursions will present a balance between the historic and colorful past and the exciting present. This seminar will appeal equally to the person who has never visited the Orient and to those who wish to return for a deeper look or an up-to-date appraisal of the changes moving these ancient cultures into the technological and industrial world of today.

University Extension's international seminars are open to any interested person who wishes to push back the limits of his mind with significant adventures in international understanding. They are dramatic examples that the boundaries of the campus are, indeed, the boundaries of the world. □

Dr. Robert H. Schacht is director of University of Wisconsin-Extension International Seminars. He may be contacted for additional information by writing to 432 North Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, or calling (608) 263-2774.

Commission Predicts Rising Enrollments For Nation's Colleges

Enrollment in America's colleges and universities is expected to reach at least 16 million students in another thirty years. To accommodate them, the country will need between 175 and 235 new two-year community colleges and 80 to 105 new four-year comprehensive colleges, mainly in metropolitan areas.

These predictions are made in a report issued recently by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education entitled New Students and New Places: Policies for the Future Growth and Development of American Higher Education.

According to the report the most rapid enrollment growth will probably occur in the nation's two-year colleges, where the number of students is expected to increase by 70 percent. Public institutions will continue to increase their share of total enrollment from 75 percent in 1970 to 81 percent in the year 2000.

The Commission's report also gives considerable attention to the matter of optimum campus size. "With some qualifications," it says, "there is an optimum size range for each major type of institution of higher education. Colleges and universities which are too small cannot operate economically, while, beyond a given size, there may be minimal additional economies of scale and the institution may become too large to provide an intellectually challenging environment for many students." It recommends the following minimum and maximum enrollments:

Type of Institution	Minimum Enrollment	Maximum Enrollment
Doctoral-granting Institutions	5,000	20,000
Comprehensive Colleges	5,000	10,000
Liberal Arts Colleges	1,000	2,500
Community Colleges	2,000	5,000

□

The powerful, personal presence of August Derleth was something to be felt as much as seen. Death captured the Wisconsin writer last July 4, but his works and the sense of his presence remain.

The Wisconsin Academy recently had the privilege of welcoming back into membership another artisan of the written word, Edna Meudt of Dodgeville. Mrs. Meudt was a close friend of August Derleth and spent many hours with him in the weeks which preceded his sudden death. On this page, Mrs. Meudt pays a final poetic tribute to August Derleth in a poem published originally in the December 12, 1971 *Chicago Tribune Magazine* section, "Today's Poets."

The portrait of Mr. Derleth by Dale O'Brien of Spring Green is believed to be the last photograph ever made of the Wisconsin author. It was taken June 13, 1971 on the Meudt farm near Dodgeville at the time of a reception held in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Federation of State Poetry Societies. Mr. Derleth had been named Honorary Chancellor of the Federation, which met last summer at Edgewood College.

"For August Derleth: Summer 1971" is, in part, a response to the photograph by Mr. O'Brien. The last few lines of Mrs. Meudt's poem ("we might have seen in the backdrop of our fallow field . . .") are in reference to the phantom-like features formed by the pattern of leaves and branches directly above the fence post at the extreme left of the photograph.

The *Wisconsin Academy Review* will again feature the writing of Edna Meudt when her recollections of August Derleth, the man and the writer, appear in our June issue.

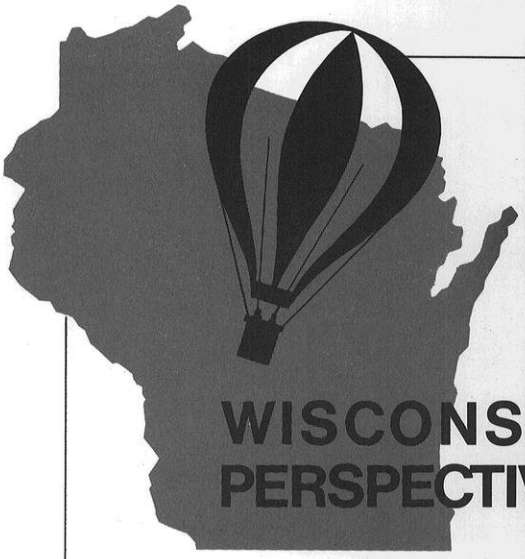
For August Derleth: Summer 1971

By Edna Meudt

A final time
for speeches, photos and feasts,
for breasting winds of matter and mind;
it was farewell for heightened senses,
to all your tenses of love.

Read it now! A sublimation finalized:
My Life in Poetry, see again, during ovation
(Preview of mourning over prairie and upland?)
that last testament to your love affair
with earth: the cupped hand against an urn
of roses, forget-me-nots and purple boneset.

The Tomorrow—the irreparable instant
with friends toasting heyday, camera-captured.
Had we intimations of unfathomable props
we might have seen in the backdrop
of our fallow field that Latin poet
chanting across his fifteen centuries:
"Death plucks my ear and says,
Live, I am coming."



Editor's Note: *History is bunk, said Henry Ford. And to the extent that man in his time has produced his share of bunk, so the father of the Tin Lizzie may have been partially right. But history is also triumph and folly and beauty and despair . . . and all that human flesh has been heir to. It is the catalyst of the ages, the mosaic of man and his happenings.*

And so we welcome to the pages of the Wisconsin Academy Review (as a regular feature), a new column. Wisconsin Perspective brings to focus, through photographs and commentary, the sciences, arts and letters of earlier days in Wisconsin. It is prepared specifically for Academy use by the staff of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, to whom we extend sincere appreciation. The author, Paul Vanderbilt, is curator of iconography.

A Progressive in Siberia

By Paul Vanderbilt

In the late summer and early fall of 1923, Congressman James A. Frear of Hudson, Wisconsin, was a member of an exploratory expedition to Russia. The trip was unofficial, in that it was sponsored not by any agency of Government, but by the Hearst newspapers. Mr. Frear undertook for his part to write, as he went along, a series of travel letters for the newspapers, reports which were published under his own by-line, identifying him as a "close political associate of U. S. Senator La Follette." The group as a whole submitted a "report of the now world famous unofficial American Congressional Commission, including Republican, Democratic and Progressive members of the Senate and House," which was published in the *Washington Herald* for January 13, 1924, a few days before the death of Lenin.

The members of the Commission itself were Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, Senator William H. King Utah, Representative Frear, and the leader, Albert A. Johnson, former director of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, on his fourth trip to Russia. They were accompanied by Frank Connes as interpreter, George Bowen, a medical student, as Russian-speaking secretary to record interviews and Don Levine of Kansas City, a Hearst foreign correspondent. A further report took the form of Mr. Frear's speech before the U. S. House of Representatives, printed in the *Congressional Record* December 13, 1923, and the trip is discussed in his strangely written autobiography, published in 1937. The most serious report is doubtless the two speeches of Senator King before the U. S. Senate, January 22 and April 24, 1924.

Some photographs were reproduced with Mr. Frear's published travel letters, chiefly portraits of Russian leaders and views of buildings, but with occasional scenes of daily life. The album of photographs which he assembled, from which our accompanying picture was derived, is in the State Historical Society's collection, along with his papers and the diary which he kept on his Russian trip. The photograph here reproduced shows Mr. Frear (left) and Senator Ladd visiting a 5000-acre demonstration farm near Cheliabinsk, just over the Ural mountains in western Siberia, almost the exact center of Russia and the easternmost point reached by the Commission. Senator Ladd, former head of two agricultural colleges, and Mr. Johnson were both professional agricultural management experts and the Commission paid especial attention to the Russian agricultural situation. They seem to have been particularly impressed by the amount of farm work performed by women. The stable floors, Mr. Frear reported in his speech to Congress, were as clean as those of many homes in America. And the threshing crew who posed with them, he said, belied the American cartoon image of Bolshevists, for not one of them wore whiskers.

Mr. Frear seems to have been surprised by the tame appearance of Russians. "The impression exists in the United States," he writes at one point, "that all the Bolsheviks and Soviets have bristling side whiskers, bushy eyebrows and protruding teeth . . . Commissar of Foreign Trade Krassin gives the impression of a normal Chicago businessman . . . at luncheon, he seemed one of the most normal of the party . . . I would place him, in his grey business suit, among a dozen or even three American businessmen and challenge the average onlooker to pick out Russia's powerful Commissar from among the number," and later, "If Tchicherin (Minister of Foreign Affairs) should drift down on Wall St. with his calm, composed business manner, little goatee and

(State Historical Society of Wisconsin Photo)

Looking much like a pair of "captured Capitalists", Wisconsin Congressman James A. Frear of Hudson and North Dakota Senator Edwin F. Ladd pose atop a pile of straw amid a throng of Russian farm workers during their 1923 Hearst-sponsored expedition to the Soviet Union.

quiet business dress, he would readily be mistaken for one of America's leading international financiers."

Mr. Frear often feels called upon, it seems, to make apologetic comparisons. "All I hope is that Mr. Trotsky (then Commissar of War and head of the Red Army) will answer and explain about Russia instead of asking me questions I cannot answer about our own country . . . If Mr. Kamenev asks what percentage of those who work farms in the United States own their own farms, I am afraid 50 per cent would be an outside figure . . . If he asks about the exploitation of American capital, present or proposed, in Haiti, Central America and some South American states, it may prove embarrassing . . . I trust Mr. Kalinin, the Soviet President, will not learn from our Government report of 1921 that in one year 6,480,000 American farmers on the average made $465. as the year's income . . . If the Soviet minister asks why we did not compensate the South when we liberated 4,000,000 slaves at a cost to the South of billions of dollars in 1863, what shall we say?"

The reports, taken together, have much that is favorable to say about Russian potential, but also express reservations about government control, sometimes expressed rather flippantly as references to "crazy theories." The one strong unanimous recommendation which they made was for the opening of trade relations with Russia. What is interesting to us now in these reports is not so much information about Russia, long since amplified, but the tentative nature and uncertainty of their approach, their understandable naivete and the eagerness for even petty detail. Mr. Frear pays 20,000,000 rubles (about 8 cents) for a shoe-shine, he observes Gisholt machinery from Madison used in Zlatoust, he says of his party's freedom of movement that "not one Soviet agent sought to or would have been permitted to guide us." He sits on a pile of straw, a curious visitor among the thresherwomen of Cheliabinsk, prepares to describe the government system of Russia to the U. S. Congress, points out that the Russian cooperative business concerns are seeking raw materials for machinery, shoes, clothes, food and other goods, all of which we have to sell, and concludes that "Russia promises to be one of the most powerful and progressive nations in Europe within a few years, and her friendship and good will are assets worth having." □

"... the lead mine country would be a more truthful example of lack of law."

The Early Days of Lead Mining in "Cousin Jack Country"

By William Meikle

To many people, Wisconsin is a land of lakes and forests with a lumberjack prowess of the sort symbolized in the tales of the mighty Paul Bunyon.

But there is a part of the Badger State entirely different from that pictured in such stories. It is an historic and exciting place with a past that deserves study. Few, however, have come forth to tell its story.

Bill Nye went west to tell about the lives of the gold miners. So did Mark Twain. But no famous author spent time or told tales of the lead mine country located in Grant, Iowa and Lafayette Counties. Consequently, little is known of the far southwestern corner of Wisconsin which lies just across the Mississippi River from the place where Julien Dubuque mined lead for the 20 years prior to his death in 1810.

Geographically, this area is part of the unglaciated area which lies along the southwestern edge of Wisconsin and which is one of the unsolved scientific mysteries of our country.

Although several continental ice sheets covered much of northern Europe and America for long intervals, there is no sign that this small island was ever submerged under the two or three miles of ice which changed the landscape, the soil and the geography of so much of North America. Along the northern and eastern side of the unglaciated part there are striking effects created by the water from the melting mass of ice—tall buttes or towers, flat basins and swamps—none of which are seen again a few miles into the unglaciated area.

In the lead ore region along the south edge of the Wisconsin unglaciated area, the scenery is different from that north of the Wisconsin River. Much of this area is gently rolling and its surface soil is very fertile, in part due to continual deposits of fine dust blown east from the western plain. Because there has been no surface erosion for untold ages, this dust, deposited in quantity, may be easily seen as a tan or light brown surface layer where the soil has not been disturbed, such as in parts of old cemeteries.

Another feature of the lead mine area is the lack of sand banks, gravel pits and boulders redeposited from a more distant place. There are no moraines, no glacial clay and no scratches on the bedrock surface such as may be seen at many roadsides in the north. The scratches, all parallel and slanting from northeast to southwest, are preserved there in the hardness of the granite and basalt on which they were etched by rocks in the glacial ice.

Today anyone interested in learning about the lead mine country from books and records will have a difficult time. Although it is said that there were thousands of men digging for lead, no one can say how many thousands. No one can tell how many came, how many went on west or returned to the east, how many died from disease or violence, or how many became settlers in this area.

Most of the men were young, and most came from England, Cornwall or Wales, or from English colonies in Ireland. Most were poor, their possessions often no more than a spade, a pick and a crowbar or axe. Few were skilled miners. The Cornishmen came from an area famed for mining from pre-Christian days. The Phoenicians had come there from Palestine to trade for tin long before the days of Herod and had taught the Cornish to use saffron in their cakes and bread. They probably had received the saffron from the natives in Spain with whom they bartered on their way up from the western European coast on their long trading voyages.

To many of the miners and local settlers, a Cornishman was a "Cousin Jack." A skilled miner was a "Hard Rock Man." Probably the Cousin Jacks were more successful in general

The legend on an 1829 map, drawn and published by R. W. Chandler of Galena, reads in part: "The United States have the **Fee Simple** in part and the right to occupy the whole country between the Wisconsin and the surveyed lands south of the Rock River and the line marked along sugar creek to the Mississippi. Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the whole in the course of the summer . . .

The mines are worked by private individuals, who pay the Government for such privilege a tenth of all the lead manufactured. The Superintendent has the power of prescribing such rules as will prevent disputes and secure the Government against waste and fraud in which all who engage in mining are bound to subscribe.

A lot of 200 years square is allowed to every two miners and one in addition for every two hands employed (to be located and staked off by the miners on any unoccupied ground) which may be abandoned at pleasure and another taken. The occupants have the exclusive benefit of their own discoveries but are restricted in the sale of their mineral to a licensed smelter who is obliged to give bond in a penalty of $10,000 to pay the Government a 10th of all the lead he manufactures. Leases of half a section for three years may be obtained on bonds of $5000 with a like condition.

Miners are entitled to the free use of timber for building and fuel. Smelters are allowed sufficient to carry on their works. Lessees can only use for smelting on their half sections, but if there should be no timber they must sell their mineral to a smelter.

The same person may either mine, lease or smelt or all together.

Farming is permitted free of rent where ever it can be done without interfering with the timber needed for mining purposes. Mining is as simple a process as the common method of digging wells.

Galena is the seat of Justice of Jo. Daviess Co. and principal depot of the mines. Contains about 250 houses and 800 inhabitants. The mail arrives weekly in Stages from St. Louis & private hacks run from Galena to every part of the mining district.

In 1828 there were 99 arrivals of Steamboats and 74 Keels at the port of Galena. **Macaubie** is the Indian name for the river on which Galena is situated and when translated into English means **Small Pox**, or more literally, a **Fever that Blisters** & was so named from the circumstance of several hundred of the natives dying there of that disease, and there being no characteristic to justify naming it **Fever river** or **Bean river**, as translated from the French, no reason is known why the original name should not have preference."

in finding and mining ore than were other groups, but finding lead is a gamble at best in the type of deposits found near the surface in this small part of Wisconsin.

It may be best to give a short account of the way the lead was accumulated in the cracks, cavities and caves of the thousands of feet of limestone which lay beneath the surface. It is interspaced with layers of sandstone but lead is not found in the sandstone itself. We are told by geologists that the present surface is perhaps one or two miles below the original surface and the rock which filled this space has been eroded away.

Since this sort of rock, as judged by the fossils it contains, was formed at the bottom of shallow warm seas (except for the sandstone whose origin is a mystery still), we reason that this area sank slowly below warm seas. As the small sea animals died, their shells settled on the bottom. The shells contained minute quantities of lead which the animals had assimilated from the sea water. This process continued for ages we cannot imagine until some 10,000 or more feet of rock had been formed in regular layers under a warm sea.

Perhaps this deposit remained there for eons more but eventually the area began to rise very slowly, especially that part we now call the lead mine region. After the rock rose above the surface, erosion began and rain water started to sink through the layers of rock, gathering lead in solution. The process may have been stimulated by the presence of acid from rotting surface vegetation or from matter containing sulphur being dissolved in the water through the action of volcanic forces. As the water seeped downward and the acid was neutralized by lime in the rock, the lead was deposited where the water moved most readily, as in cracks and openings.

Since limestone is not flexible and the domelike upward movement continued (and goes on now at the rate of some one inch each century or so), fissures in the rock layers grew larger and more numerous. As the limerock dissolved, it was replaced by lead almost pure. Where the downward movement of the water was slowed or almost stopped by a layer of rock which it could not easily penetrate, a horizontal lead deposit was often formed. The lead frequently contained very small amounts of silver and there were also much larger lodes of galena ore and zinc sulphate which the early miners discarded as worthless.

Lead is easy for amateur miners to recognize. It usually breaks into square-shaped pieces and has the luster and weight most people know as "leaden." It had the advantage in the early days of being high in price, easily smelted, and requiring small space to transport. A piece as large as a grapefruit could pay a day's wages then. Today, with the price per pound little changed, it would require a ton to pay a day's wages for a miner.

So the pits on the hillsides, where once—in a week or two of digging—two strong men might find enough lead to pay for food and even give some capital for their journey to the Black Hills or Colorado, now attract no miners. When a small bucket of lead ore was worth half a week's wages at least and when few miners paid any attention to the rights of the land owner, and when they paid no taxes, many men felt it was worth a summer's labor to try to find a rich lode which might make them well off for some time. Often, if a pit was begun and there was no lead to be seen, the effort was soon abandoned and the men moved to another which might have been abandoned by some other weary and discouraged miner. These pits, seldom larger now

(Left) "Badger Holes" of this sort riddled the countryside during lead mining days and many still lurk behind hillside clumps of brush.
(Right) The interior of a lead mine near Platteville shows makeshift shoring devised from timber cut in the nearby woods.

(All photos from State Historical Society of Wisconsin)

than the cellar of a small house and almost always located on a rocky slope, are still to be seen by the hundreds. In summer they quite often are disguished by the growth of trees and bushes, undisturbed because the farmers have little use for the land for pasture or crops. Should you travel by car through the lead mine area, you should always suspect the presence of these "badger holes" when you see a thicket on a hillside. Natural erosion is continually filling the pits and smoothing the surface.

It is reported that the miners did a great deal of quarreling and fighting among themselves. Violent deaths by pickaxe and shovel and crowbar blows were common although you will search in vain for any action by police or other local authorities to find and punish the evil doers. The miners fought and killed among their own kind and the established settlers left them to themselves as a rule.

Old people in the area remember that in later years when water was pumped out of one of the deeper mine pits or shafts, it was not unusual to find human bones with a crushed skull. Contemporary reports were published of a terrible epidemic of "plague" among the miners at one time. So many died or were weakened, the survivors could not bury the dead and cast many of the bodies into a small stream which is still called Fever River. Also by diligent search you still may find small cemeteries once reserved for the burial of "plague" victims.

It is not odd that such disease might spread like wild fire and be quickly fatal when we remember that water was taken from passing streams for cooking and drinking. Although the existence of germs was not known then, men who were ill might be left alone out of fear of the illness. There would be no way for the sick miner to appeal for help unless some compassionate person happened along. Physicians were almost unknown, so the ill and badly injured were often left to chance.

If a killer or a miner who had badly hurt another in a dispute feared that other miners might avenge his deed, it was very simple to throw a dead body into an abandoned pit close by, toss some rocks and brush over him and then leave for a location a few miles away or go west. It has been reported that when mining was very active around Mineral Point in Iowa County, there was at least one murder a week in the vicinity, for a year or more. Those who have looked into the matter say that only one murderer was tried and hung, and this unusual action was taken because he openly bragged of his deed and defied the judge to punish him.

Today many people regard the Old West as the most violent and murderous place in the early days of our country. Instead of looking to Kansas, the Cherokee Strip and such places as the scenes of murder and assault, it seems that the valley slopes of the lead mine country would be a more truthful example of the lack of law during the period from 1830 to the early 1900's.

It is known that the badger is a very fierce and determined fighter who refuses to back off from foes, no matter how large or how many. Perhaps this may have influenced those who in early days designed the coat of arms of the State of Wisconsin and who placed the figure of a badger along the lower part of it. But it seems more likely that it was the existence of thousands of pits, such as a gigantic badger might excavate, scattered along the slopes of valleys throughout southwestern Wisconsin which suggested our state animal and the name—Badger State. □

Mr. Meikle retired as assistant principal of the Berwyn, Illinois public schools in 1963. He now makes his home in Dodgeville where he is associated with Dun and Bradstreet.

ACADEMY NEWS

Annual Meeting to Focus on Environmental Intervention: Assessing the Consequences

A variety of attractions await Academy members who will attend the 1972 WASAL Annual Meeting to be held Friday through Sunday, May 5-7, at the UW-Stevens Point campus. Headquarters for the event will be the Student Center building.

A preliminary schedule, already mailed to Academy membership, highlights the Saturday morning program, which will be built around the theme, "Environmental Intervention: Assessing the Consequences." Speakers include:

Dr. David Train of Cremer and Warner Consulting Engineers, London, who will discuss the international perspective of environmental intervention, with emphasis given the case study of the rehabilitation of England's Thames River;

Mr. Thomas G. Frangos, administrator of the DNR Division of Environmental Protection, who will discuss water quality;

Professor H. S. Teague of the Ohio Agriculture Research and Development Center, whose topic will deal with intervention of man in food production; and

Dr. Edward E. Daub, associate professor of general engineering at the UW School of Engineering, who will bring to his discussion on environmental intervention and the quality of life a personal background as both an engineer and an ordained minister.

Sharing the spotlight for attention will be an important presentation by the WASAL Long-Range Planning Committee led by Professor Robert Hanson. The committee will outline and discuss with members the result of a year-long study on the future course of the Wisconsin Academy. The presentation will be held Friday at 7:30 p.m. and promises to usher in an exciting new chapter in the history of the Academy.

Backbone of the Annual Meeting, the presentation of papers in the sciences, arts and letters, has been given the 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. time slot on Saturday. WASAL affiliated organizations also will meet during this period.

Academy colleagues will confront several suggested By-Laws changes at the business meeting from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Saturday. The Academy banquet at 6:30 p.m. will feature introduction of new officers, citation of Honorary Life members and the presidential address.

A Sunday morning field trip, sponsored by the Wisconsin Botanical Club, will be open to all Academy members, details to be announced. See your schedule of events for further program information. □

Call for Papers Issued For Annual Meeting Presentation

Spring, having "sprung," and the 1972 Annual Meeting of the Academy just around the corner, the "Call for Papers" is heard, hopefully throughout the state.

Selection of papers for presentation will be made by Academy vice presidents for the sciences, arts and letters based on an evaluation of abstracts of the papers. Abstracts, which must be in the Academy offices no later than Friday, April 21, should be 250 to 500 words in length and should outline the purpose, methodology and conclusions of the study.

Abstracts should be typewritten on 8½ x 11 white paper and should include the title of the paper, name and affiliation or position of the author and the author's address. Persons submitting abstracts should also indicate what, if any, audio-visual equipment will be required in the presentation.

Although the Academy is especially interested in papers focusing on matters regarding the sciences, arts or letters in Wisconsin, this by no means is a prerequisite for consideration. Abstracts should be mailed to: Wisconsin Academy, 5001 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705. □

Gift Tape Recorder Presented to Academy

The Wisconsin Academy is the recipient of a new Sony TC 110-A tape recorder, thanks to the generous contribution of $100 from WASAL Vice President for the Letters, Professor Hazel S. Alberson.

A story on the remarkable Mrs. Alberson, who lives an unusually active life of "retirement," appears elsewhere in the *Review.*

The tape recorder will be used in transcribing minutes of various committee meetings. Being of broadcast quality, it may also be employed in the development of special Academy radio broadcasts. □

Wanted to Buy: Mollusca of Wisconsin

Interest in F. C. Baker's two-volume work *Mollusca of Wisconsin* (published by the Wisconsin Academy in 1928) continues to run high.

William Buehler, a graduate student at UW-Stevens Point, has written the Academy to request information regarding the availability of the study. Mr. Buehler observes, "I am a graduate student with my field of interest being mollusca. I find myself using these two volumes a considerable amount of the time. I consider Baker's work one of the best done and would like to purchase a set."

The Academy office has only two sets of the Baker study so is not in a position to meet Mr. Buehler's request. Should any WASAL member be willing to part with a set, they may reach Mr. William Buehler at 2019 A Lincoln Street, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54448. □

Series of NSF Programs To Be Held at UW-Madison

The College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus has been designated one of 12 institutions in the United States to serve as hosts for the National Science Foundation Chautauqua-Type Short Courses for College Teachers. Coordinator of the program is Richard S. Hosman, assistant to the dean of the UW College of Engineering.

The NSF Chautauqua programs, operated through the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are patterned after the "Chautauquas" of the early part of the century, in which lecture, musical, and other programs of cultural interest moved in succession from community to community through a "circuit." The program supplements but does not supplant the regular NSF program of Short Courses for College Teachers.

The Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago had previously been assigned the responsibilities now assumed by the Madison Campus. Other institutions participating in the program include: Hampshire College, Syracuse University, University of Maryland, and Clark College (Eastern Circuit); Miami University, University of Wisconsin, University of Missouri, and Louisiana State University (Central Circuit); and the Oregon Graduate Center, University of California-Berkeley, Harvey Mudd College, and University of Texas (Western Circuit).

The typical pattern for Chautauqua classes is for the participants to meet at the center for an initial two days of lectures, demonstrations, discussions and preparation for individual study or other activity to be carried out between that time and the second session—approximately three months. At the second two-day session, the participants meet for discussion of the work that has been done and for a general "wrap-up."

The first series of sessions of the Madison-based program will run from October 30, 1972 to December 8. The second series will be held from February 22, 1973 to March 30. The program will be held on the College of Engineering campus. Housing will be available in Union South and parking will be provided near the College of Engineering campus.

Selection of the course topics have yet to be determined, according to Mr. Hosman. He indicates, however, that this information should be available in time for publication in the June issue of the Wisconsin Academy Review. Topics covered at other centers last year include: thermodynamics; biology and human affairs; human genetics and societal problems; population; radiation and society; primate behavior and ecology; mathematical modeling and computing in the physical, biological, and social sciences; air polution; chemical ecology of animals; operations research; and society and culture.

Primary purpose of the program is to provide assistance to college teachers in the natural and social sciences, mathematics, and engineering in keeping their courses up-to-date, in introducing materials and models helpful in the development of new topics in their established courses, and in determining a basis for the preparation of new courses.

Applications will be accepted from undergraduate teachers in two and four-year institutions. Participants or their institutions pay for travel, meals, and other incidental expenses; however, support is available for cost of lodging. *Further information may be obtained by writing: Richard S. Hosman, College of Engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706.* □

Junior Academy Hosts Multi-Media Workshop

The Wisconsin Junior Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters turned its attention to "the other side of the desk" Saturday, February 19, when it presented a multi-media and film workshop for teachers.

The program, held at Madison's West High School, was designed to familiarize teachers with methods of multi-media and film production as well as approaches to encouraging student production of films and multi-media programs. Included were basic information, instructional techniques, and tips on student production of 8 mm films and tape-slide presentations.

The workshop was under the direction of Junior Academy Director LeRoy Lee and featured Willis J. Ehlert, West High audio-visual consultant. □

VIS-A-VIS

A column of contemporary commentary by James R. Batt, executive director of the Wisconsin Academy.

Lost amid the hubbub and the more dramatic activities of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) was a major development regarding the AAAS structure itself and the governing role of its affiliated societies and academies—including the Wisconsin Academy.

The AAAS Council has over 500 members, including a representative of WASAL. More than 25 pages of the AAAS handbook are devoted simply to a listing of Council members. It was perhaps to be expected that this situation might result in a call for amendment of the constitution, and such was the case at the late-December meeting of the AAAS in Philadelphia.

Under the provisions of the new constitution and the present draft of the bylaws, representatives of the affiliated societies will continue to serve as members of the AAAS section committees in which their societies are enrolled, but will not automatically be members of the Council. Each section committee will have the new responsibility of electing one of its members to the Council and of electing the secretary of its section.

Under current procedures, affiliates may appoint a maximum of two representatives and may enroll in a maximum of five sections. The present draft of the bylaws will permit them to enroll in as many sections as they wish (subject to the approval of the respective section committees) and to appoint a different representative to the section committee of each such section. It requires that affiliation be renewed at three-year intervals.

The provision concerning section enrollment will also apply to the affiliated academies of science, such as WASAL, which are not now enrolled in sections or represented on the section committees. In addition, the new constitution provides that at least two members of the new Council will be appointed by the Association of Academies of Science. All bylaw provisions referred to are subject to change by the Committee on Council Affairs and to amendment by the Council at the December, 1972 AAAS meetings.

The Association of Academies of Science is an affiliate of AAAS, as are the 45 individual member academies of which it is comprised. The Wisconsin Academy is, in terms of membership, sixth largest of the 45 academies and is one of only three (Michigan, Utah and Wisconsin) which include arts and letters in their institutional mission.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has a membership of over 130,000 persons, including representatives of 20 subject area sections and 292 affiliated societies and academies. Since its organization in 1848, AAAS has admitted to membership not only individual professional scientists and social scientists but anyone interested in the advancement of these fields. Current AAAS president is Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg. The WASAL executive director serves as Academy representative to the AAAS Council. —JB □

NEWS NOTES

The Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners and Committee Members Association coast their vote in early February for the support of legislation to create a new category of roads.

Purpose of the proposed legislation would be to preserve the state's dwindling number of rustic road, which a growing number of citizens would like to see maintained in their present condition or allowed to become even more rustic. A leader of the "rustic roads" movement is Earl Skagen, Racine County highway commissioner, who believes that a whole new classification of roads is needed so that towns are not "forced to improve roads when traffic increases."

Envisioned are roads of scenic, historic, or those uniquely rural in character which could be set aside for use by slow-moving traffic, hikers and bikers. Although there are no regulations preventing local governments from preserving roads they desire, once improvements are undertaken, state laws require that roads must conform to certain standards.

Mr. Skagen fears that the increase in automobile traffic could mean the end of the remaining rustic, undeveloped roads in Wisconsin. "There is a need for high speed highways," he says, "but there is also a need for preserving these beautiful roads where people can go to enjoy themselves."

As the number of cars using a road increases, so do the pressures to improve the roads—widening, straightening curves, and cutting through hills. Mr. Skagen concludes, "I would like to see the sides of these roads grow up wild. If it is a wooden area, I'd like to see the woods untouched, and if it is farmland, I'd like to see its character unchanged." □

Wisconsin's Poynette Game Farm was given a new formal name this fall when it was dedicated by Governor Patrick J. Lucey as the H. W. MacKenzie Environmental Center.

The Center was named in honor of Mr. Harley W. MacKenzie, who directed the State Conservation Department for a period of eight years, beginning in 1934. It was he who came up with the idea for the game farm and educational facility two miles east of Poynette and who spent considerable time and effort in the development of the project.

The Center is comprised of 550 acres of pheasant pens, arboretum, nature trails, museums and samples of Wisconsin wildlife, ranging from dainty sparrow hawks to lumbering bison. More than 350 species of trees may be found at the Center, Mr. MacKenzie having made a special point of introducing trees from all over the nation to plant on the grounds. □

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Louis W. Busse, WASAL, president-elect, is the new president of the Madison West Rotary Club. Dr. Busse, a professor of pharmacy at the UW-Madison Campus, recently served as general chairman for a "charter-night" program, at which time the newly-formed West Towne-Middleton Rotary Club was officially recognized. Featured speaker was Ernst G. Breitholtz of Kalmar, Sweden, current president of Rotary International—which is comprised of more than 15,000 clubs with a membership of 706,000 business and professional men in 149 countries. □

Past Academy President J. Martin Klotsche provides some interesting perspectives on the progress and future of the UW-Milwaukee Campus in his "Chancellor's Report," a review of UWM's first 15 years. Chancellor Klotsche has been at the helm of the Milwaukee institution since the time it was known as Milwaukee State College and has seen it through a merger with the UW System and, more recently, a merger of the UW and Wisconsin State Universities systems.

Chancellor Klotsche's report cites the growth of UWM from two colleges (Letters and Science and the School of Education) to the 10 colleges of today, an enrollment increase from 6,159 in 1956-57 to 22,277 in 1971-72, and a hike in gifts and grants received from $25,200 in 1957-58 to almost $10 million last year. During this same period, it should be noted, graduate and professional programs have evolved and the campus has made significant progress toward its goal of becoming a major urban university. For the period just ahead, Dr. Klotsche predicts a "building of greatness on the foundations that have been laid." □

Life member Farrington Daniels, UW-Madison campus professor emeritus of chemistry, was the subject of a feature article in the December 9, 1971 issue of the *Milwaukee Journal.*

A pioneer in the effort to more fully harness solar energy, Professor Daniels sees a future in which the electricity to run a technical, affluent society will come from a combination of atomic power plants to serve those large urban areas outside the sun belt and solar plants for rural areas and cities located in warmer climates. The sun belt is that area 30 degrees above and below the equator.

Professor Daniels is quoted as having observed: "A man who is five years ahead of his time is a hero. If he's 50 years ahead of his time, he's a crackpot. I figure I'm about 25 years ahead of my time."

Dr. Daniels, who "retired" in 1959, was director of the Chicago laboratories of the Manhattan Project in 1945-46. He continues to work full time on his solar energy projects while his wife of 54 years, Olive Bell Daniels, remains active as an historian and artist. Mrs. Daniels recently completed a two-year project involving the painting of six murals for the Richland Center City Library.

Clearly, Professor and Mrs. Daniels have effectively tapped some energy source of their own. □

WASAL member Miller Upton, president of Beloit College, has announced a first-of-its-kind graduated tuition plan for his campus. Tuition for Beloit College freshmen in the fall of 1972 will vary from $500 to $1,650 per semester, depending on the student's ability to pay. The plan is an attempt to "restore a student's freedom to choose his college on educational rather than financial grounds."

WASAL member Norman C. Anderson was elected this winter to the position of Speaker of the Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature. Mr. Anderson, who has provided extensive legal counsel for the Academy, has represented Madison's East Side in the Wisconsin Assembly since 1956, with the exception of the 1959 session. He served as assistant majority leader in the 1965 session and was elected as majority leader in January of last year. As Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Anderson has set as his goal the development of a procedure for "a more orderly flow of legislation." □

Robert DeZonia, executive director of the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, has distributed some 24,000 colorful and informative booklets titled, "Everything You Always Wanted To Know About WICU." The publication is a kind of fact book on Wisconsin's 18 independent colleges and universities. Copies are available by writing Dr. DeZonia at: WAICU, 110 E. Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

Dr. Ross L. Packard, a Sustaining member of the Wisconsin Academy, was appointed this past summer to the position of agricultural attaché on the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (now the Republic of Zaire). His responsibilities include reporting on the agriculture of the nation, supervising food aid agreements and activities, and promoting the commercial sale of U.S. agricultural products in the developing markets of the area.

Dr. Packard, who holds B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the UW-Madison campus, joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1951 and has served in several capacities, including terms as assistant agricultural attaché in New Delhi and agricultural officer in Bombay. His last previous assignment was as an agricultural economist with the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service in Washington, D.C. □

Richard W. E. Perin, WASAL vice-president for Arts in 1969-1970 and the retired director of the Milwaukee Department of City Development, has been featured recently in several newspaper reports.

Mr. Perrin has been credited with selling the Wisconsin State Historical Society on the idea of the "Old World in Wisconsin" museum. The museum, it is said, will be unique, not only in the U.S., but throughout the world.

The plan for the project involves the identification of historically important ethnic architecture around the state and the transporting and reassembling of these buildings at a site covering about 500 acres of Kettle Moraine land south of Eagle and north of East

Troy in Waukesha County. James Morton Smith, WASAL member and director of the Historical Society, reports the project will hopefully be completed during U.S. bicentennial in 1976.

Mr. Perrin has also been retained by the Madison City Council to advise on restoration of the Gates of Heaven Synagogue. He is charged with the responsibility for developing a plant to restore the building "as nearly as possible to what it was like in 1863," the year in which it was erected. □

WASAL member Reverend Alfred W. Swan and his wife left Madison February 1 for a three-week trip to Australia and New Zealand. The tour, featuring visits to various church-sponsored projects, was arranged by the United Church of Christ. Dr. Swan is the retired minister of the First Congregational Church of Madison, which he served for a number of years. □

Dr. Ronald S. Berman, well-known Shakespearean scholar and former professor of English at the University of California, San Diego, has been appointed chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Berman, 41, taught previously at Kenyon College and Columbia University. He is the author of a number of publications covering literary periods from the Renaissance to contemporary American literature. His most recent book, published in 1970, is *America in the Sixties: An Intellectual History.* Dr. Berman holds an A.B. degree from Harvard and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale.

NEH was established in 1965 by the federal government as part of the National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities to provide financial support to individuals and institutions engaged in the production and dissemination of humanistic knowledge.

Members of the Wisconsin Humanities Committee, the agency charged with coordinating certain NEH programs within the state, are: James Morton Smith (Chairman), Director of the State Historical Society; James R. Batt, WASAL Executive Director; Robert DeZonia, Executive Director of the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges; Mrs. Robert F. Duckert, member of the Governor's Council on Library Development; Kenneth Lindner, President of UW-LaCrosse; and Robert Najem, Chairman of the UW Extension Liberal Studies Unit. □

A photographic portrait of William B. Sarles, WASAL past president, is featured in the March issue of *ASM News,* a monthly publication of the American Society for Microbiology.

Dr. Sarles, a professor of bacteriology at UW-Madison, was selected recently at the 1972 recipient of the Carski Foundation Distinguished Teaching Award. The award consists of $1,000, a plaque, and expenses to the ASM Annual Meeting. Purpose of the award is to "provide recognition to a mature individual for distinguished teaching of microbiology to undergraduate students and for encouraging them to subsequent achievement."

Professor Sarles is completing his 40th year of service to the UW and his 39th year of WASAL membership. Nearly 9,000 undergraduates have taken his courses. *ASM News* observes, "The list of outstanding microbiologists who have come through his courses read like a *Who's Who in Microbiology.*" In addition to his work with undergraduates, Dr. Sarles has had 15 doctoral candidates complete dissertations under his direction. *ASM News* concludes, "Few, if any, microbiologists have contributed so much to so many as has Dr. Sarles."

Long-time Academy members know that Bill Sarles has generously shared his time and talents on behalf of the Wisconsin Academy as well. □

WASAL member Frederick I. Olson was recently elected as president of Milwaukee County Historical Society. Dr. Olson, who has served on the society's board of directors since 1947, was also the organizations' president from 1953 to 1957. He is a member of the history department at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and associate dean of the College of Letters and Science at UWM. □

RETIREMENT

D. John O'Donnell retired on November 31, 1971, after almost 34 years of service with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Prior to coming to Wisconsin, he was a zoologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey. An Illinois native, he secured a Master's Degree in Ecology from the University of Illinois and completed additional studies equal to Ph.D. requirements. His work with the department centered on fishery biology for about 14 years, after which he became supervisor of Watershed Management.

He acted as liaison between the department and other state and federal agencies on watershed and land use programs, working on almost 50 Public Law 566 projects. He served as state representative for the Wisconsin section of the National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation needs and contributed primarily in delineation and analysis of the 411 watersheds in Wisconsin.

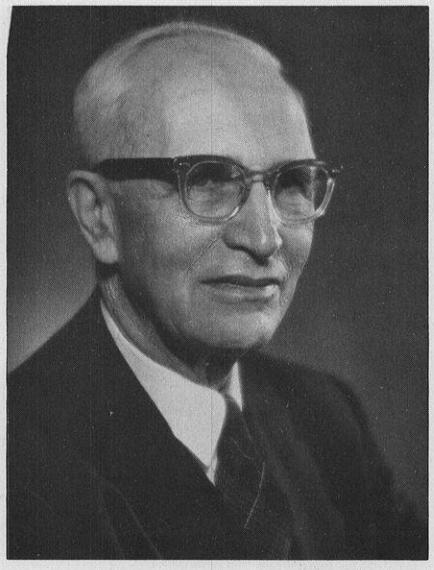
Mr. O'Donnell was author or co-author of 42 papers concerning natural resources, some of which are included in the Academy's Brule River Survey. He was a leader in the Soil Conservation Society of America Wisconsin Chapter for many years, and served as president and secretary.

The SCSA presented him with their National Merit Award in 1966 and the Wisconsin Association of Soil and Water Conservation Supervisors gave him their Outstanding Service Award in 1970. –GMS □

IN MEMORIAM

Lowell E. Noland, past president and member of the Wisconsin Academy Council for a quarter century, was born at Lee, Indiana on July 15, 1896 and died January 3, 1972 at Madison.

He earned a B.A. degree at De Pauw University and began his long teaching career at Mitchell, Indiana high school. Following service in World War I, Dr. Noland attended the University of Wisconsin, earning both M.A. and Ph.D.



Dr. Noland

He joined the university faculty as a member of the zoology department, becoming a full professor in 1935 and later serving for a decade as department chairman. His research interests focused on invertebrate zoology, especially protozoology.

A member of the committee which organized the UW International Liberal Studies program in 1948, Dr. Noland continued active in this project. He retired from the university in 1966 after 46 years of service.

Following retirement, Dr. Noland continued his interest in research and writing and participated actively as a member of the Madison Audubon Society and the Wisconsin Academy. He had been a member of the Academy since 1921, becoming a Life Member in 1947. During the Academy's Centennial in 1970, he was presented an Honorary membership in recognition of his contributions to Wisconsin scholarship and the Academy.

Dr. Noland's service to the Academy included terms as secretary-treasurer, *Transactions* editor and as president, 1946-1948. He also represented the Wisconsin Academy at the 1951 AAAS meeting.

While editor of *Transactions*, Dr. Noland produced and published the first subject and author index, covering the period from 1870 through 1932. As president, he was instrumental in establishing the Junior Academy and in initiating the Brule River survey. At the time of his death he was editing a difficult set of papers relating to Wisconsin's pine-Popple Wild Rivers for *Transactions.*

Dr. Noland was a former president of the American Microscopical Society and the Wisconsin Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Other memberships included the Entomological Society of America, the Society of Limnology and Oceanography, the Ecological Soceity, American Association for the Advancement of Science, University Heights Poetry Club and the Madison Art Association. –GMS □

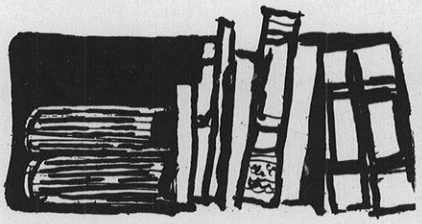
Professor George E. Klak, an Honorary Life member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, died in San Jose, California on December 21, 1971.

Professor Klak was born on a farm near Thorp, April 16, 1899, and attended the school district number 4 and the Thorp High School. After obtaining a B.A. degree at Ripon College, he was granted an M.A. by the University of Minnesota in 1932. He did further study toward the Ph.D. degree during summer sessions at Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

Professor Klak taught at New Richmond and Green Bay, Wisconsin before jioning the faculty of the College of William and Mary in 1948. He was professor of biology at San Jose State from 1958 until he became emeritus professor in 1969.

From 1937 to 1939, he was engaged in research work for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Professor Klak's career as a biologist was interrupted by service in the U.S. Navy during both world wars and in the Korean War as a Naval Reserve officer. During World War II, he served in the Pacific Theater on the aircraft carriers USS Petrof Bay and USS Yorktown. From 1953 to 1954, he served as United Nations observer in Kashmir, Pakistan, and India. He retired from the Navy with the rank of Commander after 24 years of service.

Survivors include his wife, the former Ethel Reppinger; two daughters; five grandchildren; five brothers and two sisters. –JB □



PORTRAIT OF THE PAST: A PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNEY THROUGH WISCONSIN, by Howard Mead, Jill Dean and Susan Smith, designed by William T. Pope, Wisconsin Tales and Trails, Inc. of Madison, 1971. $12.50.

For about the price of two tickets for splintery seats at a Big Ten football game you can purchase a passport to another era.

Conductor of the excursion is Howard Mead and the editors of *Wisconsin Trails* magazine. Conveyance is provided by *Portrait of the Past: A Photographic Journey Through Wisconsin*–a hauntingly affective volume of photographs of Wisconsin scenes between the Civil War and the Roaring Twenties.

The 210 striking and evocative photographs employed in creating this compelling link with the past were selected "from thousands of old tintypes, fragil glass plates, and treasured prints in archives and albums all around the state." The editors cannot be faulted in their assertion that extra pains were taken in the production of this book. High quality paper, remarkable reproduction, insightful and sensitive commentary, and a handsome binding have resulted in a pleasurable package of visual enchantment and enlightenment.

Howard Mead is not a man to compromise on quality. Readers of *Wisconsin Trails* have long known this to be true. If any further documentation is required, *Portrait of the Past* should provide it.

The book is divided into seven photographic themes: The Days of the Lumberjack, A Rural Remembrance, A Village Visit, Men in Motion, City Sidewalks, A Life of Leisure, and The Fabric of Life. Particularly uncanny (and pleasurably so) is the way in which the reader-viewer seems

to be drawn into the photographs, so sharp and rich are the black and white reproductions. The effect is nearly stereographic.

An 1895 photograph of the Michael Baltus family, posing before their log cabin and newly-constructed frame house just east of Auburndale Station in Wood County, elicits more than the sense of sight alone. It is as though the garden produce they so proudly display can be touched, the smooth-hulled melons hefted. And you don't have to be especially esthetic to feel the rough-hewn planks of the cellar door or the warmth of the patterned sunlight on the barefoot children captured by the camera in a golden moment of play at the turn-of-the-century.

In their foreword, the editors of *Portrait of the Past* comment, "We have worked with the photographs in this volume for so long that the faces in them have grown familiar. And in a way, they *are* kin, for their lives. recorded on the pages that follow and bound to us by the flow of history, make up our past. And so we hope this book will be for each reader what it has been for us—a journey home."

To page through this book is to join in that journey. To peruse it is to enter another time.—*J. R. Batt* □

THE MYTH OF THE BRITANNICA, by Harvey Einbinder, Johnson Reprint Corporation, London & New York. 390 pp. Cloth bound. $10.00.

Originally published in 1964, *The Myth of the Britannica* has been out of print in recent years but is now among the resurrected works of the Johnson Reprint Corporation.

The author, Dr. Harvey Einbinder, is a physicist who first began to question the infallibility of the *Britannica* when he discovered that the article on Galileo in the 1958 edition was perpetuating an error that had been corrected in the literature as early as 1935. Einbinder's reservations as to the encyclopedia's value range from the arts and letters to the sciences.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* has encouraged the belief that its record of more than 200 years of publication is based on unimpeachable and lofty scholarship. It has advertised that its 36 million words and 24 volumes are "the greatest treasure of knowledge ever published . . . It is truth. It is unquestionable fact." In his study, Dr. Einbinder not only details the errors he found in the *Britannica,* but also gives the historical and commercial reasons underlying these inadequacies. Eric Larrabee, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1964, noted, "Einbinder's charge against the *Britannica,* to put it briefly, is one of lazy, inept, whimsical, and uninformed editing—and he backs it to the hilt."

Still and all, it is a bit unsettling to learn of the thin veneer of those things so long considered pillars of certitude in our society. □

letters

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me your magazine?

If possible, start the subscription with your Winter Issue. Some of these lovely photos (Edgar L. Obma, "A Portfolio of Portraits: The Faces of Wisconsin") compare with those of Karsh. Thanking you, I am

Respectfully,

Eunice Williams Drew
Tomah, Wisconsin

(Note: Several Review subscriptions have been received recently. Non-member readers are invited to submit a request for Academy membership, active dues for which are only $3.50 more than the $4.00 Review subscription rate. Membership assures receipt of *Transactions,* other Academy mailings, and program participation opportunities.

Dear Editor:

Ever since Volume 18, No. 4 came out I have been intending to write this note of congratulation. Your choice of Mr. Obma's pictures, the pictures themselves, and the presentation are all excellent. The Review is always interesting, and one could not do this kind of thing very often, but I wanted you to know that this particular issue has pleased me and many other people to whom I have shown it.

Yours sincerely,

Frederic G. Cassidy
Professor of English
Director, Dictionary of American Regional English
American Dialect Society

Dear Sirs:

Now that I have read that membership in the Wisconsin Academy is not for academicians only, and that "...membership will encourage research, discussion and publication," I should like to continue with you. Therefore, I send herewith my check for membership renewal.

I have a layman's interest in all the fields and many times find *Academy Review* articles I enjoy reading. Of particular enjoyment was the article by Fannie Taylor ("The Arts: Their Jigsaw Condition," Vol. 18, No. 1).

Interested Reader
Madison, Wisconsin

NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

The newest and most popular of the Wisconsin Junior Academy programs begins its second year of operation this summer. The Junior Academy Environmental Institutes, designed for students in grades 9-12, provide guided study and unique small-group outdoor experiences on an "at cost" basis. All participants are selected according to self-interest and teacher recommendation. Application forms, and further information are available by writing:

LEROY LEE, DIRECTOR, WISCONSIN JUNIOR ACADEMY
5001 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705

The 1972 Junior Academy Environmental Institutes

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN WISCONSIN (JUNE 12-17)

Enrollment capacity: 24 students
Cost: $35.00 per student

This intensive 6-day institute will consist of lectures, discussion, daily field trips and one overnight campout. It is designed to develop a basic understanding of the geologic history and present land forms of Wisconsin. Field trips throughout southern Wisconsin will demonstrate geological concepts and provide participants with the opportunity to collect and identify rocks, minerals and common fossils. The geology and ecology as it has influenced the development of Southern Wisconsin will also be stressed. Housing is not available, so the institute will be limited to commuting students or those who have made parent-approved housing arrangements.

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN FIELD TRIP (JUNE 22-JULY 8)

Enrollment capacity: 17 students
Cost: $170.00 per student

Designed to provide a variety of field experiences, stress will be placed on glaciers and glaciation of the northern Rocky Mountains to provide the basis for interpretation of Wisconsin land forms. Areas to be visited and discussed include: Glacier National Park and Jasper and Banff National Park in Alberta, Canada to show geological features and alpine ecology; mining, smelting and logging areas of Montana to show areas of environmental use and disuse; Lewis and Clark Caverns and plant fossil collecting areas near Drummond, Montana; Yellowstone National Park to show geothermal and earthquake areas; the plains area of Wyoming to show coal and oil drilling; Black Hills National Forest to see broad domal structure of mountains; and the Badland National Monument to show erosional features.

WILDERNESS CANOE EXPERIENCE (JUNE 24-JULY 7, JULY 8-21, JULY 23-AUGUST 5)

Enrollment capacity: 10 students per session
Cost: $140.00 per student

This institute, offered in cooperation with UW-Superior, is designed to develop camping and canoeing skills and a positive attitude toward wilderness areas. In addition, the institute will attempt to achieve an understanding of geology, ecology and cultural history of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Area. The classroom phase of the program will be held at UW-Superior and the field portion will be in the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Area of Minnesota and Canada.

FIELD GEOLOGY AND ECOLOGY (JULY 16-29)

Enrollment capacity: 17 students
Cost: $145.00 per student

Participants will be introduced to ecological life zones not found in Wisconsin and the methods used to study them. Field work will be conducted in the Gallatin Mountains near Bozeman, Montana. Additional study areas include Yellowstone National Park, the Black Hills National Forest and Badlands National Monument. Students will have a background briefing in geology to help them interpret Wisconsin land forms.

WORDS AND WILDERNESS—AN INSTITUTE IN ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION (AUGUST 6-16)

Enrollment capacity: 15 students
Cost: $140.00 per student

Individual environmental perception will be fostered in this program in an effort to further develop the participants' ability to express and appreciate environmentally related communications. The stage will be set for this experience by backpacking into the Cloud Peak Primitive Area of the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming. Here, group discussions will touch on a variety of writers and writing, from Aldo Leopold to James Dickey, from outdoor life to the collected works of Robert Frost. Students will write, discuss writing and be introduced to sketching, photography and other forms of communication.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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ABOUT OUR COVER . . .

Early spring in Wisconsin is more an essence than a time or event. It is full of subtle intimations and promises of things to come . . . a fleeting birdsong, gone almost before we recognize it . . . a stem of snowdrop thrusting through the last of winter's snow. It is in this spirit our cover celebrates the advent of spring. The cover photo, sparing in detail, reminds us of how eagerly we welcome the sight of a few bare branches fluffing out with willow catkins. The brief lines of verse, in classic Haiku form, are meant to evoke a feeling, to convey an image, to suggest rather than describe. The verse is the work of Academy Director James R. Batt, who all too rarely finds time in his busy schedule to exercise his talents as a poet. Cover photographer is Howard R. Holmburg, a UW accounting major, for whom photography is an avid avocation. Mr. Holmburg also processes and prints his own film. —BHB