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# WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

FALL 1969





# The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

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# WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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## "MAN DOES NOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE"

I believe something goes wrong with man when he cuts himself off from the natural world. I think he knows it, and this is why he keeps gardens and window-boxes and house plants, and dogs and cats and budgerigars. Man does not live by bread alone. I believe he should take just as great pains to look after the natural treasures which inspire him as he does to preserve his man-made treasures in art galleries and museums. This is a responsibility we have to future generations, just as we are responsible for the safe-guarding of Westminster Abbey or the Mona Lisa.

It has been argued that if the human population of the world continues to increase at its present rate, there will soon be no room for either wildlife or wild places, so why waste time, effort and money trying to conserve them now? But I believe that sooner or later man will learn to limit his own overpopulation. Then he will become much more widely concerned with optimum rather than maximum, quality rather than quantity, and will rediscover the need within himself for contact with wilderness and wild nature.

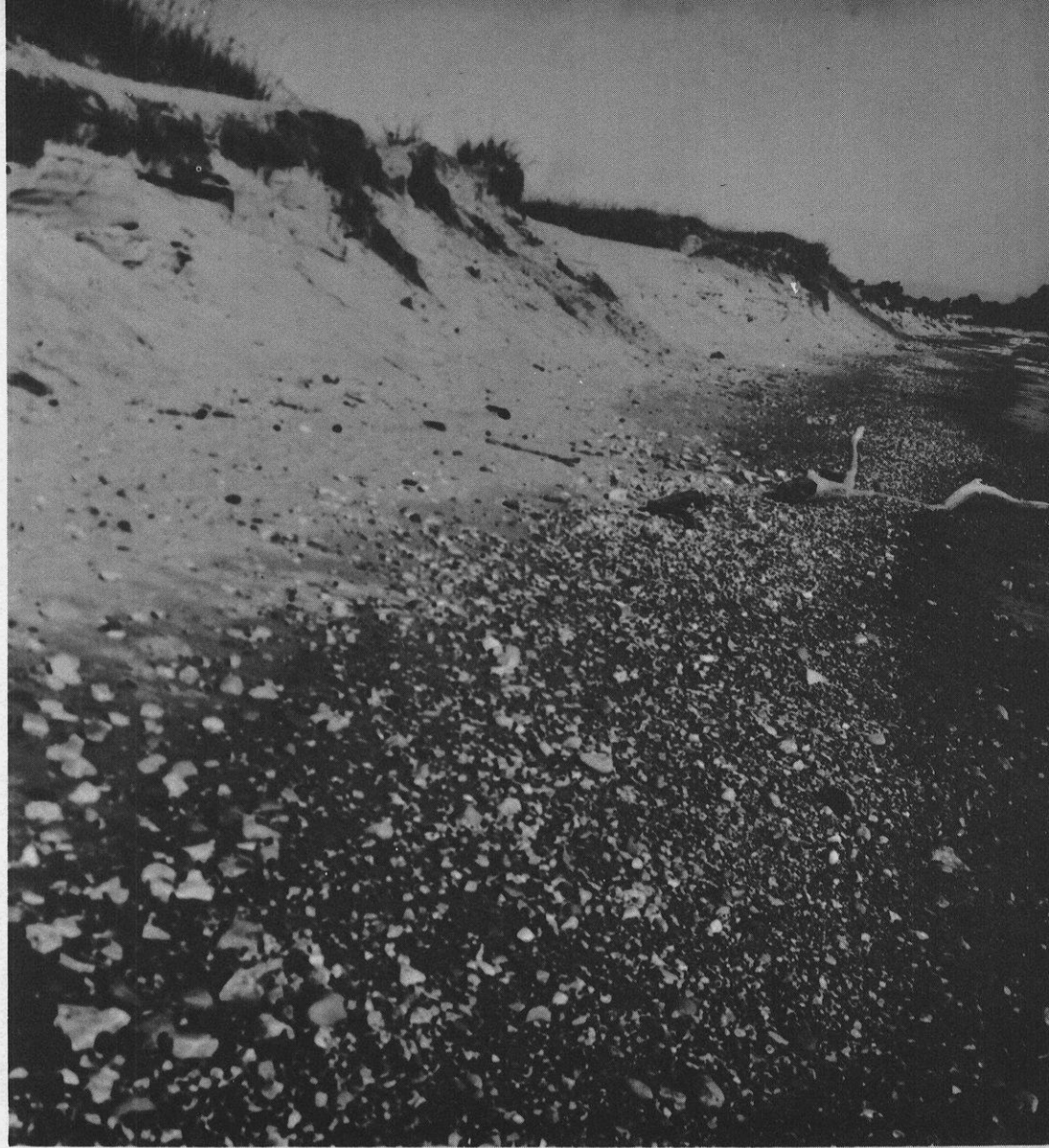
No one can tell when this will happen. I am concerned that when it does, breeding stocks of wild animals and plants should still exist, preserved perhaps mainly in nature reserves and national parks, even in zoos and botanical gardens, from which to repopulate the natural environment man will then wish to recreate and rehabilitate.

These are my reasons for believing passionately in the conservation of nature. All this calls for action of three kinds: more research in ecology, the setting aside of more land as effectively inviolate strongholds, and above all education. By calling attention to the plight of the world's wildlife, and by encouraging people to enrich their lives by the enjoyment of nature, it may be possible to accelerate both the change in outlook and the necessary action.

*Excerpts from the Conservation Creed of Peter Scott*



The storm beach  
and foredune—the  
edge of a unique  
area of sand  
dunes along the  
Lake Michigan  
shore.



## KENOSHA SAND DUNES

By  
Phil Sander

At the south edge of Kenosha's Southport Park, paralleling the west shoreline of Lake Michigan, lies a unique area of sand dunes which is generally overlooked by most people in this area and unknown to the majority of people in Wisconsin. These dunes, extending south from 80th Street to 86th Street and between 7th Avenue and Lake Michigan (T1N, R23E, Sec. 8), present an undulating topography with a variety of animal life and vegetation. This natural feature represents a segment in time which is rich in scientific information and should be preserved as a natural area. In fact, these dunes are an outdoor museum where nature seems to reflect its past and presents a story of its geology, plant and animal life to scientists, amateur naturalists, students and others who see beauty in natural settings.

### Geological History

The Kenosha dunes are the result of natural phenomena which began nearly two million years ago in the Pleistocene Epoch of Geological time. During this Epoch, the continental glaciers passed and retreated at least four times. As the last ice sheet melted (known as the Lake Michigan lobe of the Wisconsin Stage), it left behind the large body of water known as Lake Michigan and tremendous amounts of sand, gravel and finer particles which subsequently have been reworked by water and wind and deposited as dunes.

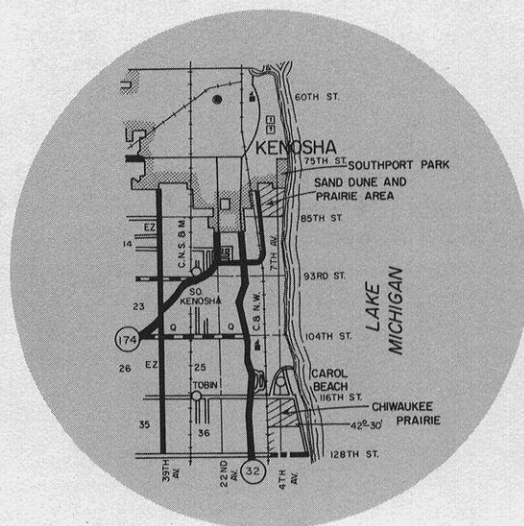
The early Lake Michigan (known as Glacial Lake Chicago) was about 55 feet higher than now, with its shoreline located just west of the present Woos Road (30th Avenue). During this stage (Glenwood Stage), about 15,000 years ago, the site of the city of Kenosha was inundated. As the lake receded, it left behind two other levels of shorelines, respectively at 38 feet and 23 feet above the present lake level. These ancient beaches have been designated by geologists as the Calumet and Toleston stages of Glacial Lake Chicago. The area between the Glenwood and Toles-

ton beaches has been stabilized for thousands of years and shows little dune topography. In contrast, from the Toleston beach, which was formed about 10,000 years ago and now lies west of and parallel to 7th Avenue, to the present shore of Lake Michigan is the area of the present day sand dunes. These have been variously modified by long-term climatic variations, although more or less stabilized by vegetation and in recent times altered by man.

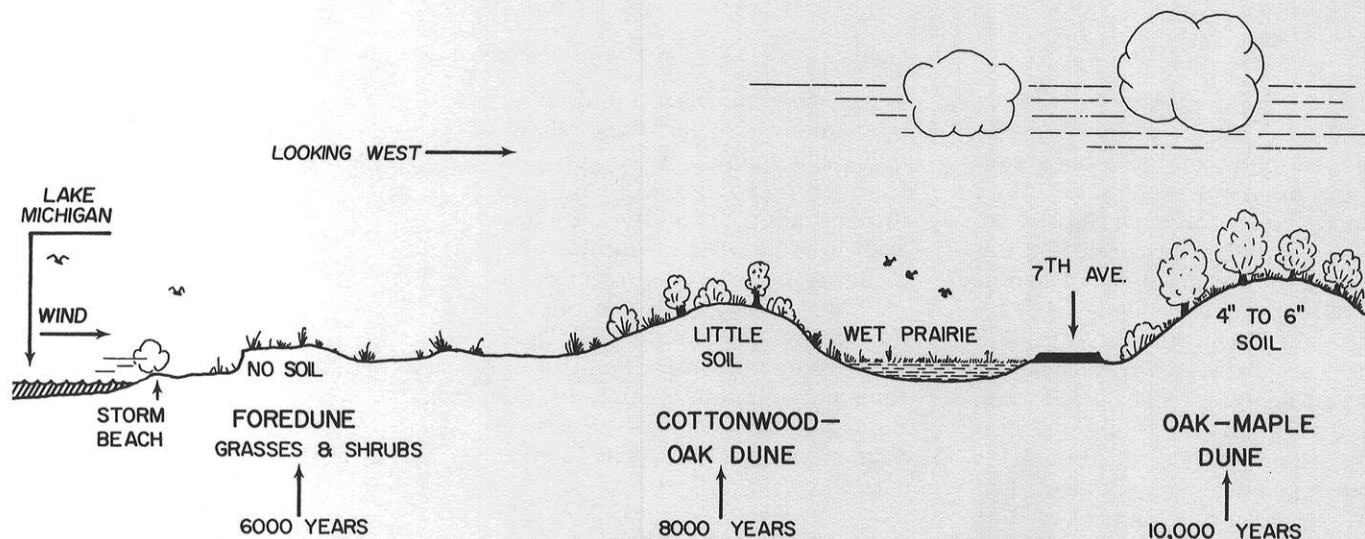
### How Dunes are Formed

A walk along the lake shore will disclose that each wave casts a new layer of sand on the beach—grist from the ancient mill of Lake Michigan—from material deposited as the last glacial stage retreated. A close examination of a few grains of this sand will show that each has been rounded by wave action. On a dry beach this sand may be blown about by the wind. In a 5 mile-per-hour breeze the sand grains are easily rolled along the beach; in a 10 mile wind they hop along; in stronger winds they literally fly. At times, in a strong steady wind, the sand actually seems to sing. This modulated humming is caused by millions of sand grains striking each other as they are carried aloft.

Wind movements as well as strong wave action in the immediate vicinity of the lake shore keep the sand in motion, and form an area known as the storm beach. Vegetation has little opportunity to become established and stabilize the area. Some sand is transported by the wind some distance inland. If the wind is checked by some obstruction, the sand may be deposited away from the immediate storm beach. Rocks or such plants as the sea rocket, bugseed, wormwood or sagebrush, Russian thistle, winged pigweed and cocklebur, which are able to grow in dry sandy areas, may serve as the obstructions or "nuclei" for sand deposition. The sand which accumulates about these obstructions takes on the appearance of roundish mounds; some may exceed 20 feet







**Sketch showing the formation of the sand dunes, from the unprotected dunes near the beach to increasingly vegetated ones farther inland, to eventually stabilized dunes farthest from the beach.**

in height. Changes in wind directions and velocities often modify these mounds into linear, oval and crescent shapes.

These mounds or young dunes are more or less stabilized by the invasion of such sand-binding grasses as the dune reed, beach grass, wild rye and wheat grass. These grasses are capable of regenerating roots higher on their stems and literally continue to grow above the dunes when covered by additional sand. Eventually they form a dense growth and stabilize the dunes. In time as plant growth continues, the decay of dead plant material contributes humus to the sand and a soil evolves which enables other plants to appear and compete with the grasses. Shrubs which invade these dunes include the dogwood, meadow rose, pin cherry and various willows. Later, cottonwood and black oak trees appear, followed by other trees of the deciduous forest. The final or forest stage may be reached in several centuries after the grasses have stabilized the dunes. Only when the tree stage is reached are the dunes secure from the wind.

While the dunes are undergoing this kind of development, the Lake may recede and expose additional sand which may begin forming another series of dunes nearer the beach. This process may be repeated several times resulting in a

series of dunes showing a sequence of development from unprotected dunes near the beach to increasingly vegetated ones farther inland, to eventually stabilized dunes farthest from the beach. This is the dune formation process which probably occurred in the area between the present Lake Michigan shore line and the Toleston beach.

Since their formation, the dunes have changed from time to time. Where some disturbance has altered or destroyed the vegetative cover, blow outs have occurred. In such instances, strong winds may cause dunes to again move. Sometimes a wandering dune may drift 50 to 60 feet in a year, engulfing trees, buildings and obliterating landmarks. A movement of this type may also uncover trees buried years or decades earlier and reveal their whitened skeletons. Such a tree graveyard may be seen at the south end of this area.

#### **Flora and Fauna of the Dunes**

The development and stabilization of dunes is accompanied by a sequence of development of animal and plant communities. We have already seen how closely the development of plant communities is interrelated with the stabilization of the dunes. Various species of animals also show preferences for the various dune stages. The sand dune habitat is characterized

by extreme fluctuations in physical conditions, generally resembling those of a desert. Temperatures, especially at the ground surface, are very high during bright sunny days and often reach 120° F. The relative humidity is very low. Evaporation is generally 2-3 times higher than in forest habitats at the same time of day. At night the ground surface temperature may be even lower than that of the air since there is little or no surface covering to prevent rapid heat radiation.

Under these environmental conditions animal activities are varied. The storm beach, lacking in any permanent vegetative cover, is a haven for predators and scavengers. Dead fish, insects and other drowned animals are washed upon the shore by wave action and are devoured by gulls, various mammals and many kinds of insect scavengers. These animals are generally considered transients, visiting the beach frequently but not living there permanently. The more nearly permanent dwellers of the beach area include such predators as the tiger beetle, burrowing spider and the digger wasp, as well as sandpipers, plovers and similar birds. The arthropods live in underground burrows where they retreat when the temperatures exceed their physiological tolerances.

The animal life of the foredune

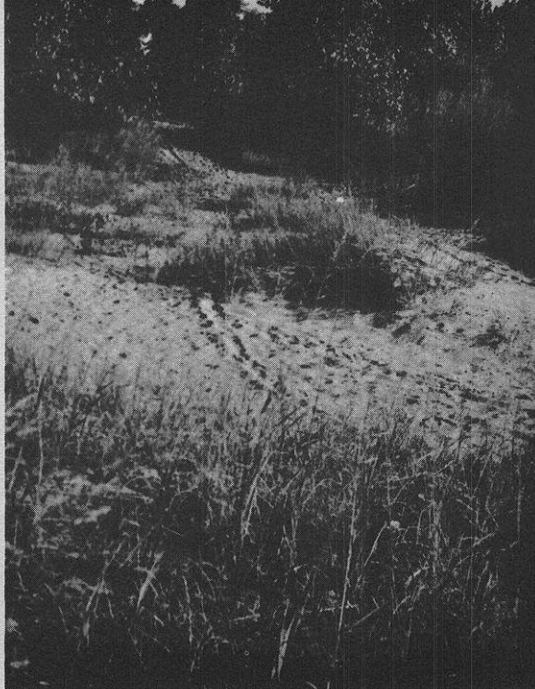


**An expanse of sand dune, from the cottonwood-oak dune to the lake—an area of sand more or less stabilized by sand-binding grasses.**

and the stabilized dunes is quite different from that of the open beach. In the grassy dunes and partially stabilized foredune, some of the same insects are found which occur on the beach. These come down to the beach for food. Other insects which remain in the grassy dunes include snout beetles, spittle bugs, various butterflies and several species of bees. Mammal species include the gopher or thirteen-lined ground squirrel, Franklin ground squirrel, red and grey squirrels, cottontail rabbit, red fox, opossum and raccoon. Most of these mammals range throughout the dune area and cannot be considered denizens of one particular dune community.

Other animal life includes a wide variety of birds. In the wooded areas occur chickadees, woodpeckers, bluebirds, orioles and thrushes, while in the grassy and marshy areas may be found the red winged blackbird, the Henslow, song, field and vesper sparrows, short-billed marsh wren, upland plover, woodcock, bronzed grackle and the pheasant.

One of the most interesting features of bird life which is regularly observed here by ornithologists is the fall and spring migration of hawks. These birds follow a well-defined sky-path which is over this dune area. Speculation is that the meeting of land and lake air

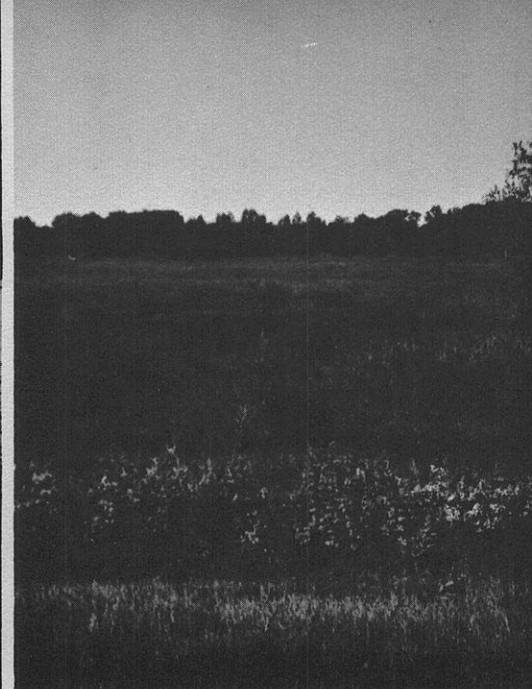


**The cottonwood-oak dune, characterized by an accumulation of some soil which has enabled shrubs and finally trees to appear.**

masses in this area create favorable thermal air currents for the flight of these birds. Some of the species observed during this migration are the broad-winged, sharp-shinned, sparrow, red-shouldered and Cooper's hawks and, more rarely, peregrine falcons, goshawks and eagles. This flyway is also used by other migrating species including the monarch butterfly, night-hawk, swallows and various insects.

Between the dune series are two types of somewhat lower areas known as inter-dunes. One type is composed of dry sand and is marked by potholes or blowouts. The vegetation and animal life in this habitat is similar to that of the foredune or the sparsely vegetated dunes farther back. The other inter-dune areas are low depressions or swales, and because they are underlain with calcareous clay they retain rainwater and spring runoff for considerable periods of time. These habitats are unsuitable for woody species and have developed into marshes and wet prairies. Those which contain water throughout most of the year have become marshes and contain cattails, bulrushes, sedges and other more aquatic species.

In those depressions which are seasonally dry, luxuriant wet prairies have developed. A fairly large marsh and a small prairie patch



**Across the wet prairie, one can see the more stable oak-maple dune in the distance.**

occur in this area below the Toleston beach and the central series of dunes. The best example of a wet prairie is the Chiwaukee Prairie located approximately 2 miles south of the dune area. A portion of this prairie, south of Tobin Road, has been preserved through the efforts of local citizens and the Nature Conservancy. Here may be seen a continual parade of showy plants from early spring to late autumn. Such species as the bird's-foot violet, puccoon, marsh marigold, shooting star, wild onion, ladies tresses and white fringed orchids appear in the spring and early summer; followed by the gayfeather, black-eyed susan, rattlesnake master, and coneflowers in mid-late summer; with the various grasses, gentians, goldenrods and asters appearing in the fall.

#### **Ancient Life**

Early Indians migrating along the west shore of Lake Michigan probably as early as 5,000 years ago used the dunes area as camp sites. Artifacts such as arrow points, fire rock, hammerstones and sinkers have been found in the central portion of this area. Evidence of broken rock, flakes of chert and stone refuse material indicates that some of these Indians used the area as a kind of workshop. The lake beach probably



was the source of waterworn igneous rocks which were used to fashion axes, spears, arrow points and other implements.

Along the shore, where some violent wave action has occurred, a buried forest has been uncovered in a clay bank. Wooden logs and roots of such species as Ash and Oak have been identified by the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, and the U.S. Geological Survey. An analysis of this wood by the C.14 method indicates this forest to be  $6,340 \pm 300$  years old. The trees of this forest probably grew during the last interglacial stage and were buried during a temporary readvance of the last ice sheet. Other buried forests in Wisconsin have been observed near Two Creeks and along the east shore of Green Bay; however, these consist primarily of spruce trees. Further study of the Kenosha buried forest will indicate something of the date of migration of deciduous trees into Wisconsin.

The Kenosha Dunes area, with its array of dunes, seashore, and variety of plant and animal life, is one of the few such remaining areas in Wisconsin and certainly is worthy of preservation. Its value as an educational resource is unquestionable as it has something for the scientist, and students in elementary schools, secondary schools and colleges. To the ordinary citizen it also has much to offer—peace of mind and release of tensions. With increased urbanization (and more areas being covered with asphalt and concrete), an increasing population and a rapidly developing technology, it is only in such areas where man can relax and renew his physical and spiritual needs. The people of the Kenosha area are extremely fortunate in having such a “natural” area in their vicinity. It is hoped they will cherish and maintain it for their generation and future generations.

Sincere appreciation is expressed to Dr. Peter J. Salamun and Dr. Charles M. Weise, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and to Mr. Kenneth Dearolf, Director of the Kenosha Museum for valuable help.



**Erosion of the dunes by the lake reveals a layer of clay (dark area). Here a buried forest was found.**



**A magnificent display of form and color may be seen in the prairie areas from spring to early summer—including big bluestem grass (right) and ladies tresses orchid (below).**



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## Ernest Swift

### Spokesman to Conservation

By James A. Schwartz

When Ernest Freemont Swift died of a heart attack in a hospital near his Rice Lake, Wisconsin, home, in 1968, the nation lost one of its most ardent and articulate conservationists. Swift, 71, had been linked with the outdoors all his life and his professional career had been shaped by firsthand experience with nature and the men who made their living from it.

As a professional, Swift had spent 28 years with the former Wisconsin Conservation Department (now the Department of Natural Resources). He rose from conservation warden, forest ranger and supervisor of fur farms to deputy director. From 1947 to 1954 he served as director.

Later Swift became an assistant director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, chairman of the National Waterfowl Council and a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. A former executive director of the National Wildlife Federation, he continued as a consultant until his death.

Resource professionals often felt Swift's sting when he took the floor at meetings and conventions. Nor did he hesitate to use the professional journals to admonish those he thought were taking the narrow view. Undoubtedly his verbal broadsides cost him the love of many colleagues, but seldom their respect. Writing in the October, 1968, *Journal of Forestry*, Hardy Glascock said. "Through the years Swift was a bridge between the practical and emotional conservationists. His barbs were for everyone in the broad field of conservation. Sooner or later one would feel them aimed at oneself and ask . . . 'Which side is this guy on, anyway?' Reflection furnished the answer: He was on the side of action supported by fact . . ."

While director of the Conservation Department, however, Swift had relatively little time for writing. Most of his energies were given to projects aimed at upgrading department efficiency—both in terms of manpower and resource programs. Later, with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Wildlife Federation, Swift would have an opportunity to reach the entire national with his conservation crusade.

In 42 years as a professional conservationist, Swift wrestled with scores of resource and administrative issues. Often he achieved his goals with cunning appli-

cations of PR and backroom politics—even "espionage." A former warden, describing how Director Swift's tentacles reached department employees in remote places, ruefully recalled that "he had his spies out—even in the field. This was a throwback to his early days with the department when it was the nature of wardens to be suspicious." Swift's training as a warden in northern Wisconsin was a life-long source of pride. He referred often to his early experiences afield during his fight for sound deer herd and forest management. Later, his penchant for fact-finding prompted him to enlarge the advisory role of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, spur the establishment of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies (NRCSA) and help cement state and federal cooperation.

As director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department (WCD), Swift had entry to numerous interstate organizations. From these vantage points he worked for increased federal aids for state conservation projects—even state representation on flyway councils.

He also moved to protect the prerogatives of the states to control their natural resources. In 1934, for example, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced it would invoke a regulation known as G-20-A to manage hunting, fishing and wildlife on National Forests which, in the opinion of USDA, were not being properly managed by the states.

"Ernie was very active in the midwest and international game associations at the time G-20-A was being discussed," said Walter Scott, administrative assistant to the DNR's deputy secretary. "He saw that if the federal government could manage game on national forests without consulting the states, a dangerous precedent would be set. What would stop the government from eventually setting seasons and issuing hunting and fishing licenses?"

By 1964, Swift's thoughts had turned to a specific national forest, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA) in northern Minnesota. A consultant-writer for the National Wildlife Federation then, Swift was among conservationists who worried that the U. S. Forest Service might ruin the BWCA portion of the Superior National Forest. And, typically, he wanted to get the facts firsthand.

"No doubt a man's background and that of his family condition his thinking," Swift once confided to



a friend. His own approach to people and conservation problems, at least, stemmed from philosophies rooted in a pioneer heritage and nurtured during his youthful days in the backwoods areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Swift's early experiences in the woods with Indians, trappers, settlers, poachers and gangsters were of an era completely foreign to most of the men he met when he transferred to the WCD's Madison headquarters in 1935 as game manager.

The first Swifts arrived in the colonies "shortly before the Mayflower" and Ernie's great-great grandfather helped fight the Revolutionary War. Swift's grandfather, born in Yates County, New York, met and was smitten by 18-year-old Caroline Huntley of Vermont.

"With an ox team and a covered wagon, they slipped into the western tide of migration bound for Wisconsin. They were on the road a year because they had no money and grandfather stopped to work. They stayed in Ohio during the winter months," Swift has written.

The family eventually reached Richland County and took up land near Cazenovia, Wisconsin. Swift's father was among the four children on the farm, described by his son as "a log cabin with a stone fireplace and a patch of stumps."

Grandfather Swift served in the Union Army and fought Little Crow's Indian band in 1862. He died in 1865 and his widow remarried several years later.

"She was quite a gal," Swift once revealed. "(She) had a heart as big as a house, was the community doctor and midwife. When anyone was sick, she grabbed the soup kettle off the fireplace and hightailed it to their cabin. A few years before my father died, he told me he was confident he had a remarkable constitution—otherwise he would not have been able to hold up under his mother's herb treatments."

Swift's father, a graduate of Ripon College, was teaching school near the Missouri River in the Dakotas 12 years after the Custer massacre. "The Eastern Dakota territory was beginning to fill up with homesteaders, but out where Dad was they were still bringing in longhorns from Texas," Swift has written. "My folks were in the big blizzard of 1888 when hundreds of people froze to death on the plains. Water was hauled to town from a river; everyone had a barrel on the back porch. It cost twenty-five cents to fill it. That was drinking, washing and cooking water. I guess my mother nearly went crazy from the wind."

In 1890, the family moved to less arid Tracy, Minn., where Swift was born. But in 1913, Mr. Swift resigned his job as superintendent of Tracy schools and moved his brood to an uncleared farm site near Hayward, Wisconsin. "He got the idea that northern Wisconsin was the coming farming country," Swift revealed. "I did most of the farming and a lot of the clearing because he continued to teach school until 1917. I cleared land, worked in the woods and violated the game laws, such as there was (sic)."

After two years in the army, Swift returned home and resumed farming. The depression of 1921 had left the family broke. His father was forced to trade

his equity in the farm for a little business at Prentice. "I walked off the farm with the clothes on my back, a few in a packsack and \$20," Swift has noted. "I went to guiding; that winter I worked in the woods. The next winter I bought furs, many of them illegal, and cleared \$1,000."

Swift toiled as a guide, stump dynamiter and at other odd jobs until 1925 when he "happened to see a notice for a warden exam and took it. My induction into State service had been extremely brief and devoid of fanfare. It had no resemblance to modern techniques of in-service training, where supposed judgment is funneled into the heads of young aspirants and every possible hazard and problem of dealing with people and resources is prejudged and weighed. No such indoctrination gave me a sense of self-importance. I received a badge, credentials, a pocket-sized book of game, fish and forest laws; and the sum total of my in-service training was an observation by my supervisor to whom I had reported.

"Now them Kentucks," he said (Swift was assigned to northeastern Wisconsin, a region thinly settled by migrants from Kentucky), "'when you meet them in the woods . . . don't let them get behind you with a rifle.'"

After helping organize fire protection in the area and serving a year as district ranger, Swift was transferred to Hayward where his colorful adventures as a warden would later be retold in numerous articles and on television.

He soon discovered that game laws which were easily enforceable in southern Wisconsin were scoffed at by upstanding citizens and lawbreakers alike. He was bent on winning the confidence of the people who knew him before he joined the conservation department.

"You have to concentrate on those (lawbreakers) who have a reputation of more or less lawlessness and total disregard," he once told an interviewer. "You see what I'm getting at? If you could catch those, the rest of those that didn't violate so much begin to have respect for you. On the other hand, if you just started to pick up kids putting a few traps in out-of-season and you never caught one of those recognized commercializers (beaver trappers who sold their pelts to big-city furriers), you just weren't going to get anywhere."

During the mid-1930's, Wisconsin's wardens were plagued with a spate of illegal beaver trapping. "We wardens were along (in) those days," he later reminisced. "It was mostly walking. The roads weren't plowed out and you didn't have a radio or anything, but it was a very fascinating type of operation because you were dealing with fellows that were doggone cunning." In those days, beaver poached in Wisconsin were fed into an illegal fur network reaching into Montana, Utah, Canada and northern Minnesota. Trappers, Swift's records show, received about \$20 to \$25 a pelt. Local fur buyers would sell the furs for about \$45 and "by the time that illegal hide got into New York or St. Louis, it would probably be worth \$75. Along with that, we had prohibition, and of



course the bootlegger had gotten pretty well organized with his lawyers and everything out of Chicago. It wasn't long before these gangsters were sending up embassaries (sic) and they'd bring up bootleg whiskey. They'd either sell or trade it for the beaver hides."

While in the Hayward area, Swift collided with some of the era's pistol-packing vacationers. Several times he arrested Chicago hoodlum Joe Saltus and his gang, who liked to spend quiet weekends fishing in wildlife refuges and machine gunning deer. Then in 1933, while helping to head off a bad fire season, Swift and a colleague stumbled onto the Elmer Dingham gang as they were digging in the woods. The wardens talked themselves out of a quick execution by promising not to tell anyone what they saw. Later they learned that the mob had robbed a South St. Paul express company of \$85,000. Through the local district attorney, Swift sped a description of the gangsters to the St. Paul police, who contacted the FBI.

For their protection, Swift, his companion and their families were temporarily quarantined in Madison by the WCD. Luckily they were still there when several well-armed men appeared in Hayward a month later and, at gunpoint, forced a bewildered Indian to point out Swift's house. Months later, when the gangsters had been killed or captured, Swift boasted that the description of Dingham he gave police had been near perfect.

In accounts of those warden days, Swift frequently credits his hard-won knowledge of men and ecology with shaping his conservation philosophy. The late George Ruegger, a trapper whose intelligence Swift greatly respected, is warmly recalled in one of Swift's unpublished manuscripts.

"One day he paid me one of my most cherished compliments," Swift has written. "He said, 'We've traveled together quite a spell and I used to think you weren't a very smart woodsman. I will see animal tracks before you do, but it's a funny thing that whenever we are in the woods together you will always see a man before I will.'"

"That's the difference in our occupations," I told him. "'You are a trapper. I am a man hunter.'"

Swift also "studied" woodsmanship under Oscar Johnson, another trapper, whose affinity for beaver often netted him \$3,000 a season in illegal pelts.

"His brothers were bootleggers and most good citizens," Swift paused, a smile crossing his features. "I mean the line of demarcation in a town (Hayward) like that is awful thin. Well, I could see that I had to get Oscar," Swift vowed.

The feisty warden spent a year on the case and finally brought Johnson to bay. The trapper, of course, thought Swift had just gotten lucky. "In that year, I learned how he operated," Swift later boasted. "In fact, if I saw traps up in Bayfield County, 50-60 miles from my Hayward, and they were set in a certain way, I could tell you Oscar Johnson set those traps. I knew him that well."

But Swift considered the late Aldo Leopold, famed University of Wisconsin professor of wildlife management, whom he met in 1928, his greatest teacher.

"I think I had some natural curiosity, but I honestly think that through my association with Aldo Leopold I became even more curious. It rubbed off just by being with that man," he said.

Curiosity prompted Swift to investigate the cause of deer starvation on their wintering grounds in 1930, file the first official report on northern range conditions and become versed on a conservation issue that would later embroil him in many heated battles. He also began to give more thought to the scientific and political aspects of conservation than his job called for. "I got some criticism from some of my fellow wardens because they thought our job was entirely that of being a brush cop. I don't mean to imply that I was any smarter than any of the rest of them," Swift once conceded. "Nevertheless, I had a curiosity about everything I saw in the woods and I was never satisfied until I could at least arrive at some conclusion."

During his more than 40 years as a professional conservationist, Swift carried on dozens of crusades, wrote thousands of words and made hundreds of speeches. His subject was always resources; his theme was an expansion of the Aldo Leopold dictum that "conservation is a state of harmony between a man and land."

As director of the Conservation Department, Swift became increasingly aware of the public's lack of understanding of the complexities of natural resource problems. His continued support of a strong department Information and Education program, for example, was based on the belief that education is vital in winning public understanding and support for the WCD's scientific approach to conservation.

"People's knowledge should not be overestimated," he told a group of conservationists. "But their intelligence to determine the proper course of action if all the facts are presented to them should never be underestimated."

Before Izaak Walton Leaguers he elaborated: "The widest possible dissemination of knowledge is especially necessary for the conservation of natural resources, since such conservation affects all the people, and the effectiveness of the conservation work depends in large part on the extent of the support received from the people."

Swift's memory of Wisconsin's 15-year deer management fight had taught him that publicity alone does not win public acceptance of new ideas.

"Leopold succinctly covers the case," he wrote. "*The problem then, is how to bring about a striving for harmony with land among a people many of whom have forgotten there is any such thing as land, among whom education and culture have become synonymous with landlessness. This is the problem of conservation education.*"

"Swift's strongest PR talents," said National Wildlife's Thomas Kimball, "revolved in his straight talk and his manner of laying the facts on the line without any equivocation or fear of political reprisal. His writings, of course, were a significant part of his public relations effort."



# S Y M B O L S

By Dennis J. Nikols

Symbols differ from images (metaphors and similes) in that the meaning (of the symbol) is transmitted from the reader to the literature and the images transmit a meaning or idea to the reader.

Sky blue—Sky of copper—Copper sky—Bronzed faced—Still as the night—etc. These are images not necessarily symbols. I do not mean that an image cannot also be a symbol; it can, but a symbol is not an image. We can easily see that images are self contained and that the reader need only visualize the description. Symbols are not usually visualized and are not self contained. They represent a concept or idea rather than yield a descriptive sense to the literature.

Symbols are of two major classes which are defined by the way the reader interprets any given symbol.

Class one symbols have their meaning defined by the reader. I assume here and throughout this paper that no symbol can have a meaning which is ridiculous or totally arbitrary and meaningless to the plot or syntax as a whole. One could not equate Melville's *Moby Dick* (*Moby Dick*) or Hawthorne's black veil (*Minister's Black Veil*) with apple pie. This is ridiculous. Nor could either symbol represent the virtue of the matador in Hemingway's *The Sun*

*Also Rises*, as this is beyond the support of either plot.

Class one symbols have a true universality. This means literally that it is a symbol which can have a meaning for any reader at any geographic or cultural location and at any point in time. These symbols fall outside the range, then, of those symbols which depend upon culture, religion, or syntax of a particular author.

Poe offers many "particular" symbols which gain meaning only from knowledge of Poe, i.e. context of a particular author's works.

Hawthorne offers symbols which are "standard" for our cultural and religious perspective. In general they are European and Christian, but they can and often do overlap into the realm of universality as story syntax can make the meaning understandable without a knowledge of a specific culture or religion. However, another view can also be taken. For instance, Ethan Brad's symbolic white lime heart has a universality which Poe's condor does not.

The best example of universality which comes to mind is that of *Moby Dick*. It is obvious that this whale has many possible meanings, several of which are suggested by Melville, yet many other interpretations are possible, all of which are equally correct

as long as the plot will support them.

Universal symbols are, then, independent of culture, religion, time, and place. They are bound to context only for support not definition. And some "standard and even particular" symbols can have universality.

Class two symbols are restricted symbols which lack true universality and call upon religion, culture, myth, legend, or context for meaning. These symbols are by nature not universal in the Class one sense. They have some transcending qualities in that readers are able to recognize them as meaningful. Hawthorne's writings offer a good example in the use of colors—black, red, white, etc.—to represent good and evil life, and purity. Here the religion and culture lend meaning which to the unfamiliar reader will only become apparent after some background with Hawthorne is obtained. To the unfamiliar reader these colors become particular symbols like the condor of Poe, rain and mountains in Hemingway and so on.

Class two symbols then have two sub-types, "standard" and "particular" which often becomes interchangeable, but which remain distinct (in most cases) from class one (universal) forms.



By Howard Young

It's Saturday and it is six in the morning. It is four below zero; the wind-chill index is nineteen below. Still when the horn blows outside you are ready, because you are going on a Christmas bird-count.

These bird censuses are surprisingly popular and are rapidly becoming even more so. They were initiated by Frank M. Chapman on a national basis in 1900 when 27 people took part in 25 different censuses. Since then the program has grown to such an extent that during 1966 there were over 13,000 participants and about 800 counts. This is an increase of 3200 percent in censuses and over 48,000 percent in counters; during this period the population of the U. S. increased only about 160 percent. In Wisconsin alone (1966) there were 631 observers who participated in the 71 counts.

Results are published in Audubon Field Notes and various state ornithological publications like Wisconsin's "Passenger Pigeon." As the program continued and expanded it became clear that a mass of information was accumulating which was of potential scientific value. Consequently regulations regarding the count were improved, and currently the following must be observed in order to qualify for publication:

1. All counts must be made within a 7½ mile radius of a specified point.
2. The counts must be taken between specified dates, must be completed within 1 calendar day and must run for a minimum of 8 hours.
3. Manhours on foot and by car must be separately listed.
4. Weather conditions must be noted.
5. Details of unusual records must be given.
6. Every effort must be made to record the number of individuals seen for each species.
7. The participants must be listed.

The Christmas censuses, therefore, are not simply organized winter romps for bird lovers, but represent a serious and planned attempt to gather scientific information over a period of time.

Various biologists have utilized these data to show winter distribution or to examine population changes, indicating their belief in the usefulness of this material (4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17).

Others have deprecated the scientific value, and have said that they serve only a recreational function (5, 10). The objections raised are numerous and quite valid:

1. Variable weather conditions will affect comparisons of one area with another and comparisons of the same area over a period of years.
2. The skill and zeal of the observers is variable.
3. Species vary in their conspicuousness, shyness, and loudness of call, so that comparisons of species abundance are difficult.
4. Some count areas will be much more affected than others by such things as clearing, construction, etc.

# CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

**scientific census  
or  
winter romp?**



5. Since the samples are small, they are particularly subject to the vagaries of chance. This has been demonstrated by running consecutive Christmas censuses within a few weeks of each other and comparing the results (2, 9).

These points make it clear that uncritical use of Christmas census data can lead one quickly into a quagmire (6, 7).

When Christmas counts are used as scientific data, however, the idea is implicit that these variables will average out over a long period of time, or over a large number of areas.

It would be desirable to have some independent method of evaluating Christmas census accuracy and the following are attempts in this direction.

The range of the Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) in Wisconsin has been the subject of study by the Hamerstoms (3) and by Petersen (8). Neither of these used Christmas census reports, relying rather on questionnaires. Therefore an analysis of Wisconsin Christmas census records for this species was made to see if the results were comparable to the studies cited.

Petersen described the Red-bellied Woodpecker as being a permanent resident southwest of a line drawn from Milwaukee County to Polk County. Winter records therefore should fall primarily within this region, and this is the pattern shown by the Christmas census records. Petersen further indicated that this species is most common along the bottom lands of the major rivers, and this point is also in agreement with the Christmas census data.

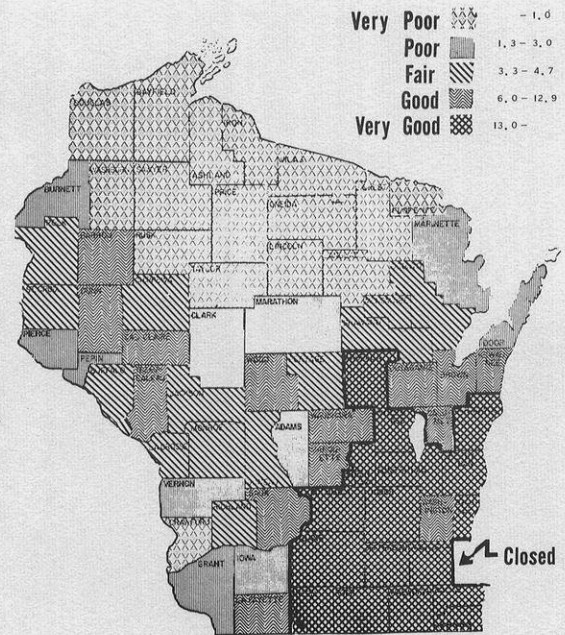
The paper by the Hamerstoms showed a breeding range very similar to that of Petersen's, and indicated a relative stability in numbers, which simplifies the comparison with yearly Christmas census information.

However, of 19 counties with no records for the Red-bellied Woodpecker on the Christmas count, there were 12 in which Petersen or the Hamerstoms (or both) listed the species present. These counties lie outside the area where this bird is most abundant. But 62 censuses for a total of 629½ man-hours of observation were made in them without finding a single individual. This points up one defect of the Christmas census—the high probability of completely missing a species only present in small numbers.

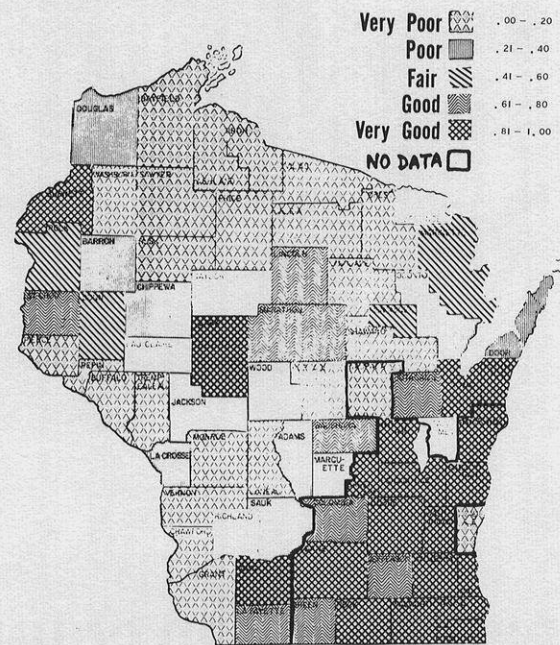
The Ring-necked Pheasant, as a valued game species, has received much attention from wildlife ecologists. An important report on its status in Wisconsin was made by Wagner, Besadny and Kabat (11). This provides another opportunity to check the accuracy of the Christmas censuses on distribution, density and changes in population over a period of time.

Considering first distribution and density, Wagner and his collaborators developed a map showing the estimated cock kill of Wisconsin pheasants per square mile. This is reproduced here in modified form. The heavy dark line encloses counties with an estimated kill of at least 10 cocks per square mile (see maps).

When Christmas census reports on pheasants are



Ring-necked pheasant harvest of cocks (after Wagner Besadny and Kabat).

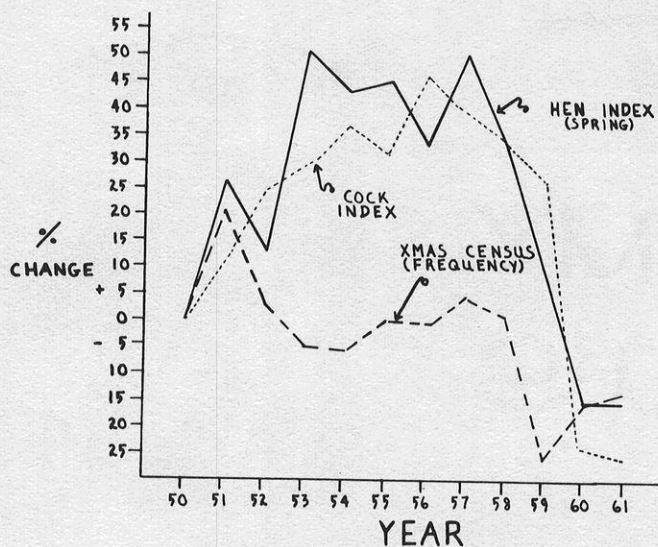


Distribution of pheasants indicated by Christmas Census information.

mapped, there is good general agreement on distribution. A measure of this can be obtained by assigning values of 5 (highest) to 0 (lowest) for the various densities shown in the keys to the maps. The values for the enclosed counties are 89 (Dept. Nat. Resources) and 77 (Xmas Census). Then 77/89 gives a .87 coincidence. However, a similar comparison of the adjacent 18 county block, excluding Richland (no census information) gives a coincidence of only .40.

This repeats the pattern found in the Red-bellied Woodpecker and suggests once more that Christmas censuses in general give the most accurate picture in regions where a given species is common.





Comparison of Christmas Census counts with changes in pheasant abundance.

Wagner and his collaborators plotted change in the spring abundance of pheasants for the years 1950 to 1960 by means of a hen index. This showed high correlation with the preceding fall cock kill, indicating that it was a good measure of actual population changes.

To compare this with Christmas census records, 1949 was used as the base year, and the other years were plotted to show percentage change in the hen and cock indices. Christmas census data (1949-1960) plotted in the same fashion allows a simultaneous com-

parison between the winter count, cock kill of the preceding autumn, and hen index of the succeeding spring.

When this is done it is apparent that the Christmas census curve shows very little agreement with the others. It appears that major changes in pheasant numbers may occur without being reflected in Christmas census records. A conspicuous feature of the graphs of pheasant abundance is that Christmas censuses indicated a decline in 1952 while the other indices suggested a considerable increase. Greater confidence would have to be placed in the latter because of the greater time period involved and the higher percentage of professional observers.

It would appear that Christmas censuses can provide general information about the winter distribution of birds, particularly of fairly abundant species. They seem however to be considerably less useful in indicating population trends.

There is every indication that this popular program will continue to expand. The counts certainly do serve a recreational function, and the enthusiasm of the participants rivals that of golfers, fishermen and lady bridge fiends. Their toes are cold and their noses may run, but the bird counters are indomitable.

The increasing tendency to use the same census area year after year, and to be specific and accurate in data collecting and recording, raises hopes that the information gathered may be of increasing scientific value in the future. Certainly continued efforts to maintain this trend are desirable.

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8. Petersen, A.J. 1951. *The red-bellied woodpecker in Wisconsin*, Pass. Pigeon 13(2):51-54.

9. Robbins, S. 1960. *Another February "Christmas count"*, Pass. Pigeon 22(3):142-146.

10. Stewart, P.A. 1954. *The value of the Christmas bird counts*, Wils. Bull. 66(3):184-195.

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12. Wing, L. 1941. *Size of bird flocks in winter*, Auk 58(2):188-194.

13. Wing, L. 1943. *Spread of the starling and English sparrow*, Auk 60(1):74-87.

14. Wing, L. 1943. *Relative distribution of mallard and black duck in winter*, Auk 60(3):438-439.

15. Young, H. 1961. *The downy and hairy woodpeckers in Wisconsin*, Pass. Pigeon 23(1):3-6.

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17. Young, H. 1967. *The tufted titmouse: an analysis of Christmas bird counts*, Pass. Pigeon 29(2):46-49.

This study was supported with funds provided by the Institutional Studies Committee, Wisconsin State Universities.

### Wild mallards—obligingly filing by to be censused.





# ACADEMY NEWS



## People and Places

**MARY ELLEN PAGEL** (A62, and former Vice President Arts) has been listed in Outstanding Young American Women for 1968; was recipient of the Marion G. Ogden prize for an article in the Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society; has been appointed to Milwaukee Mayer Henry Maier's Beautification Committee; and last (but not least) was married during the summer to David Wietzykowski.

**DORIS H. PLATT** (A61) is listed in the 1970-71 edition of Who's Who of American Women.

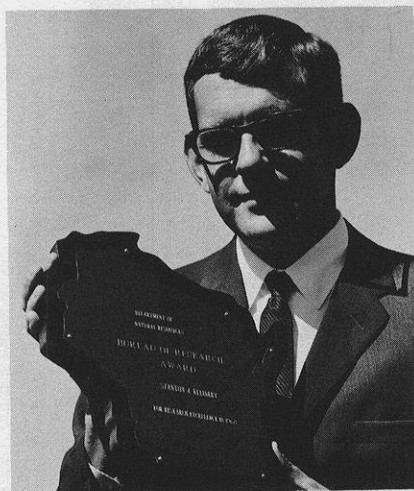
**PROF. J. C. WALKER** (L17) received the American Phytopathological Society's award of distinction, the group's highest award. It has been presented only once before. Prof. Walker is known for his work in curtailing diseases in vegetables and was the first man to work out and demonstrate the chemical nature of disease resistance in plants.

**STANTON J. KLEINERT** (A67), water resources research biologist at Delafield, received the first Department of Natural Resources Research Award.

The award, originated by the Department's Bureau of Research to recognize excellence in natural resources research, was given to Kleinert for his work on pesticide residues in Wisconsin fish. Kleinert was the principal instigator of this study, and the results were later published in various Department

technical reports.

Most important of the reports was "Occurrence and Significance of DDT and Dieldrin Residues in Wisconsin Fish", Technical Bulletin 41, which came out in 1968. It recommended a number of steps to reduce the degree of pesticide pollution in the environment, and helped to shape public attitudes which led to additional pesticide control legislation.



Five of the early planners and founders of the American Society of Mammalogists were Wisconsin people: Ludwig Kumlien (b. Sumner, 1850); Ned Hollister (b. Delavan, 1876); H. H. T. Jackson (b. Milton, 1881); Anna Jackson (b. Stevens Point, 1882); and Walter Taylor (b. Elkhorn, 1888).

Jackson (HL 10) is still an Academy member.

## In Memoriam

**HARVEY A. UBER** (A-61), retired UW-M professor of geography, died October 21, 1969 at Milwaukee. He was born there in 1893 and attended local schools, graduating from a two-year pre-law program at the old Milwaukee Normal School in 1914. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1916 and an M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1917. During World War I he was drafted and sent to Milwaukee Normal School to teach military mapping. He stayed at that institution through its various developments and was chairman of the geography department for 25 years. At the time of his retirement in 1963, a profile about him appeared in the Summer Wisconsin Academy Review. Later he helped form the UWM alumni association's Half Century club and was chairman for two terms. In 1969 he received the distinguished alumni award from that association. An article about the Denzer area in Sauk county by Prof. Uber appeared in the Spring 1965 Review. —G.M.S.

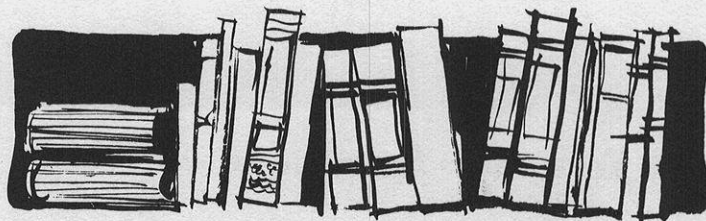
On September 26, 1969 a traffic accident in Milwaukee claimed the life of **STEPHAN F. DEBORHEGYI**, director of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Born in Hungary in 1922, he received his doctorate degree (summa cum laude) from the Peter Pazmany University in Budapest in 1946.

Dr. Borhegyi was an assistant curator of classical archeology at the Hungarian National Museum until 1949 when he came to the United States on a Viking Fund fellowship to study Central and South American ethnology and archeology at the University of Arizona. Upon completion of his studies at the university, he joined a Carnegie Institution expedition in Guatemala. With a Bollingen Foundation grant, he extended his stay to reorganize the Guatemalan National Museum. This was followed by a post-doctoral study at Yale University. From 1954 to 1959 he was director of the Stovall



museum at the University of Oklahoma and an assistant professor of anthropology. He had been director of the Milwaukee museum since 1959 and taught classes in anthropology and museology for the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Anthropological researches had taken him into the American southwest and mid-America and he had written numerous articles on Maya, Mexican and Southwestern archeology and ethnology and on various aspects of museum work. During his directorship at Milwaukee, he guided construction of the new \$6½ million building and an exhibit building program within the building. He was a member of many professional and civic organizations in which he participated actively on boards or committees and speaking at conferences. He had joined the Wisconsin Academy upon coming to the state in 1959. —Adapted from Milwaukee Public Museum.



**LUMBERJACK LINGO**, by L. G. Sorden. Wisconsin House, Inc., 149 pp. \$3.95.

The Wisconsin lumberjack spoke a foreign language. One Jack was asked by a hospital nurse how the accident happened. He replied, "You see, I was up in the woods aloading one cold morning, when I was sending a big burly school marm up on fourth tier, and I see she was going to cannon, so I glams into it to cut her back, when the bitch broke and she comes and caves in a couple of my slats."

Lumberjack Lingo provides the key not only to understanding the language but to a fascinating way of life for it is a social history as well. For one dollar a day, before the turn of the century, the lumberjack worked from dawn to dark in the isolated areas of northern Wisconsin. His life in the forest and on the river was rough and uncertain. Because his recreation was direct, earthy and vigorous, the phrase "Hayward, Hurley and Hell," is still known to most Wisconsinites.

L. G. Sorden, assistant professor in the Community Arts Development Program of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, has put together an interesting book. But he has worked so hard to clean up the profane lumberjack that it has an almost antiseptic quality. Nonetheless, it is an important contribution to Wisconsin lore. —Prof. Walter F. Peterson, Lawrence University

**THIS IS WISCONSIN**, by Robert E. Gard. Wisconsin House at Spring Green, 1969, 317 pp. \$6.50.

In 1945 Robert E. Gard came to Wisconsin to found the Wisconsin Idea Theatre at the University of Wisconsin. He fell in love with the state and came to know its people and its folklore far better than most. Gard devel-

oped a particular affection for rural Wisconsin and an interest in its past.

One January day, with tape recorder under his arm, he set out to make a permanent record of the Wisconsin he knew and loved. Starting in the southwestern uplands he went to the northern ridges and waters, then to the plains and finally to the northwestern quarter. He recorded stories and legends: of the Lost Dauphin, of Emmanuel Dannen—the boy who died rather than tell a lie—of "Old Abe" the famous Wisconsin Civil War eagle, of a Limburger cheese smelling duel, of Frank Lloyd Wright who became a legend, and many others.

This book is put out by a new Wisconsin publishing house—Wisconsin House, Inc. of Spring Green. **THIS IS WISCONSIN** is, of course, Robert Gard's Wisconsin. However presumptuous the title it is a good book to read in front of a fire on a cold Wisconsin night.—Prof. Walter F. Peterson, Lawrence University.

#### SONG OF THE MAPLE

New buds on the maple—  
whisper of Spring;  
A half-frozen robin  
now makes my heart sing.

Lush leaves sway and murmur  
of eggs and nest,  
They tell me their secret;  
"Just hope for the best".

Gold crown on the old tree—  
flounces of flame,  
A joy soon to tarnish  
but leaving no shame.

Frost-stars on the maple,  
cold earth is dumb,  
Yet love lives forever—  
I know Spring will come!

—Myrtle Cook Jackson



## The Wisconsin Botanical Club

By Olive Thomson

Both tangible and intangible benefits to our state are already resulting from the Botanical Club of Wisconsin, a new organization sponsored by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. The need for such an organization, and an expression of the Academy sponsorship were reported in the Summer, 1968, issue of the Academy Review. Since that time the State Executive Committee of the Botanical Club, composed mostly of professional people from the science departments of academic institutions throughout the state, and the State Department of Natural Resources, have pursued independent efforts in their respective communities. New botanical knowledge, new efforts and support toward wildflower preservation, and service to many citizens whose cultural hobbies deserve professional leadership are the beneficial results.

This organization has come into existence at an opportune time when lay interest in outdoor education, outdoor hobbies, and environmental concerns has been greatly increasing, and the remnants of native vegetation are either in a precarious situation or declining. Many valuable outcomes will be inevitable as the club continues to grow and serve the state.

The executive committee has had only a few meetings and one field trip to spark enthusiasm for local activities. In 1968 retiring Academy President, Professor John Thomson appointed Dr. James Zimmerman to initiate organizational activities and Jim is to be credited with the appointment of the statewide committee and for serving in such an excellent capacity in formulating objectives and activities for the first year. The great effort of Mrs. Robert Hanson

during that year and continuing into the present should be recognized. Academy secretary Jack Arndt helped with both mimeographing and mailing.

At the formal meeting of the Academy in Whitewater, the Botanical Club sponsored a breakfast meeting and a joint session with the Wisconsin Phenological Society. State Botanical Club officers were elected at the Whitewater meeting and immediately began their terms. Present officers include: S. Galen Smith, WSU, Whitewater, President; Martin Piehl, UWM, Milwaukee, Vice-President; Lytton Musselman, UW Rock Co. Center, Janesville, Secretary; and Mrs. Robert Hanson, Madison, Treasurer and Membership Chairman.

The original membership brochures requested information indicating the member's special interest in joining the club. The returns indicated that the desire for field trips was the most popular need and interest in wildflower photography rated second. To meet these desires, a statewide field trip calendar for 1970 is being prepared by Kenneth Lange, naturalist at Devil's Lake State Park, and a photography workshop volunteered and scheduled by Mrs. Robert Hanson who is a photographic artist, for Dec. 6, 1969, will be a real opportunity for those persons desiring help in their photographic hobbies.

Professor Robert Hanson has been an invaluable source of wonderful ideas for further workshops which will be announced in the coming months.

Three very interesting newsletters have been issued and sent to all members. The newsletters have contained excellent feature articles concerning Wisconsin vegetation and appropriate news items and calendars to coordinate local activities.

Jim Zimmerman, Ken Lange, and Roy Lukes are to be credited with the preparation of the newsletters and the feature articles in their respective issues. An excellent article on the Compass Plant was contributed by Robert Lee of Bangor, Wisconsin.

The formation of local botanical clubs and the scheduling of field trips in local areas are making an impact in their respective communities. The first one, the Marinette and Menominee Botanical Club, spearheaded by Leroy Lindeur and Dr. James Olson of the executive committee, has already started an intensive study of the vegetation of these northern counties, both of which are rich in native vegetation and little studied. At the opposite end of the state in Rock County, where a formal group has not yet been organized but where Lytton Musselman has led field trips for the public, and where the native vegetation has almost vanished, the wonderful results are a new determination on the part of the local residents to preserve what they have and to reestablish native vegetation if possible.

A Madison area group which has named itself the Norman Fassett Chapter of the Botanical Club has had two informal meetings with programs and one summer field trip. At the most recent meeting about 50 persons heard an illustrated conservation program 'To Enjoy or Destroy' by Prof. Gerald Gerloff of the Univ. of Wisconsin Botany Department.

The present membership consists of 216 Academy members and 107 non-academy members. The non-academy membership will grow as more local groups are organized.

## Cover Profile

In anticipation of the Academy's 1970 centennial and in recognition of the accomplishments of Wisconsin artists during the past 100 years, the Review has published a series of covers, commencing with the Fall, 1967 issue, illustrating the state's 19th and 20th century arts and architecture. The series comes to a close, on the eve of the centennial, with the present cover—the work of a gifted young Milwaukee photographer.

Heinz Kluetmeier took the powerful photograph reproduced here during the Green Bay Packers-Pittsburgh Steelers exhibition game played at Milwaukee County Stadium in September, 1968. It first appeared in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and was later republished in the *Milwaukee Journal's* Sunday pictorial section as part of a photo essay on the National Football League by Kluetmeier and Robert Miller entitled "Violence in the Afternoon."

Kluetmeier was born in Berlin, Germany in 1942 and came to Milwaukee with his family in 1952. After attending area public schools, he enrolled at Dartmouth College, where he majored in engineering, minored in German, served for two years as editor of the college yearbook, and graduated in 1965 with a B.A. in engineering science. On graduation he worked in preliminary design and promotion for Inland Steel in Chicago. Photography had long been his avocation—as a student he had sold photos to the Associated Press; in 1967 he decided to make this his profession and joined the Journal Company's staff in October of that year. Since then his work has been published not only in Milwaukee's newspapers but also in such national magazines as *Sports Illustrated* and *Life* and has received several major awards—three of them for the photo on our cover. In 1968-69 Kluetmeier's photograph won the sports category in the Milwaukee Press Club's contest, was named sports photo of the year by the Wisconsin Press Photographers' Association, and earned second place in the National Press Photographers' Association competition.—M. E. W.

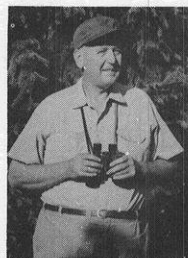
## About the Authors

### PETER SCOTT

is a noted naturalist, yachtsman, artist, author, television personality and Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund. The excerpts appearing in this issue as our guest editorial are taken from *The Rhodesia Science News*. The editor of that publication, as well as this editor, believe that this philosophy is one which we all might do well to understand and to adopt.

**PHIL SANDER** (A55) was employed by the Simmon Co. for 37 years as draftsman and product designer, and has been with American Motors in the Plant Engineering Dept. for 7 years. He attended the American Academy of Art in Chicago and also studied art and design in the University of Indiana Extension. His wide-ranging interest include archaeology, history, nature study, hunting, fishing, geology, photography and wood carving, and have led to many activities, papers and articles. In addition, he has also been active in civic affairs in his native Kenosha and Kenosha County.

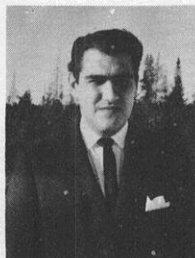
**JAMES A. SCHWARTZ** joined the Louisville Times as environment reporter in November. He had been a reporter for daily newspapers in Cincinnati and Minneapolis and a public relations writer for a ma-



jor oil company before coming to Wisconsin in 1968. In 1968-69 he was a fellow of the Association of Great Lakes Outdoor Writers to the University of Wisconsin where he earned a Masters degree in conservation communications. The article on Ernie Swift is excerpted from an intensive study of this state and national conservation figure for his thesis.

**DENNIS J. NIKOLS** (Stud. 67) graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee this past June with a degree in Geology. After teaching earth science and literature in West Allis, he has become a field geologist for Phelps Dodge Corp. in Quebec. Writing that "it may seem strange for a person who has been trained in the sciences to write an article about literary symbolism", he feels, however, that "science and literature must be combined for a full understanding of the human condition."

**HOWARD YOUNG** (A56) is Professor of Biology at Wisconsin State University-LaCrosse. After receiving his PhD at the University of Wisconsin, he taught at the University of Arkansas and Western Illinois State College before coming to LaCrosse in 1955. He has taught a wide variety of basic zoology, field biology, wildlife and conservation courses. Active in several ornithological societies, he was president of the Wis. Society of Ornithology in 1964.





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