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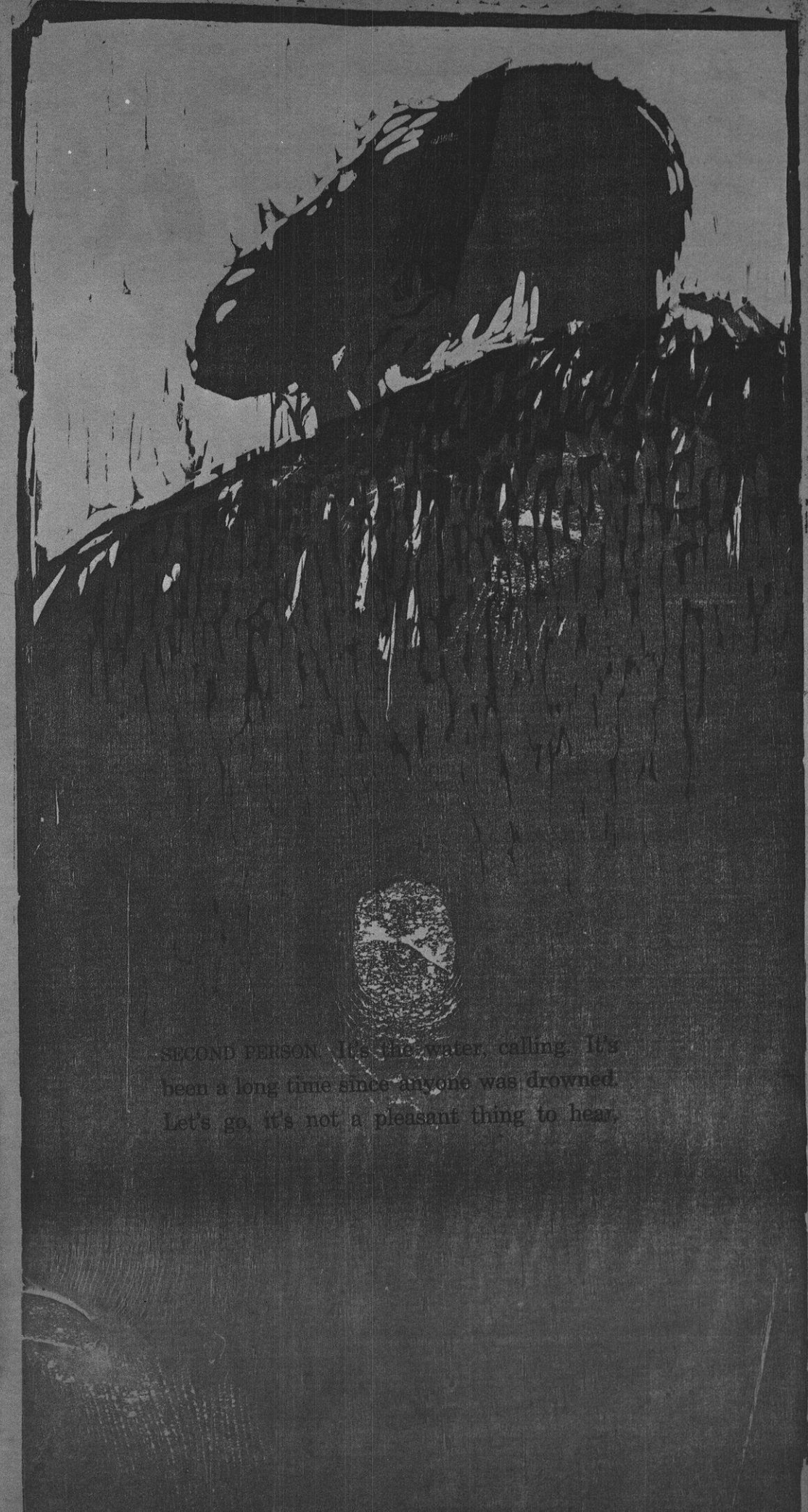
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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

SUMMER
1969



SECOND PERSON. It's the water, calling. It's
been a long time since anyone was drowned.
Let's go, it's not a pleasant thing to hear.

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

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Lest We Forget

The Last Chapter of Genesis

In the end,
There was Earth, and it was with form and beauty.
And man dwelt upon the lands of the Earth, the meadows and trees, and he said
"Let us build our dwellings in this place of beauty."
And he built cities and covered the Earth with concrete and steel.
And the meadows were gone. And man said, "It is good."
On the second day, man looked upon the waters of the Earth
And man said, "Let us put our wastes in the waters that the dirt will be washed away."
And man did.
And the waters became polluted and foul in their smell.
And man said, "It is good."
On the third day, man looked upon the forests of the Earth and saw they were beautiful.
And man said, "Let us cut the timber for our homes and grind the wood for our use."
And man did. And the lands became barren and the trees were gone.
And man said, "It is good."
On the fourth day man saw that animals were in abundance
and ran in the fields and played in the sun.
And man said, "Let us cage these animals for our amusement
and kill them for our sport."
And man did. And there were no more animals on the face of the Earth.
And man said, "It is good."
On the fifth day man breathed the air of the Earth. And man said, "Let us dispose
of our wastes into the air for the winds shall blow them away."
And man did. And the air became heavy with dust and choked and burned.
And man said, "It is good."
On the sixth day man saw himself, and seeing the many languages and tongues,
he feared and hated.
And man said, "Let us build great machines and destroy these lest they destroy us."
And man built great machines and the Earth was fired with the rage of great wars.
And man said, "It is good."
On the seventh day man rested from his labors and the Earth was still,
for man no longer dwelt upon the earth.
And it was good.

by Kenneth Ross
Upper Moreland High School
Pennsylvania

(Reprinted from *The Conservation Volunteer*, Minn. Dept. of Conservation)

THE NEW SOIL MAP OF WISCONSIN

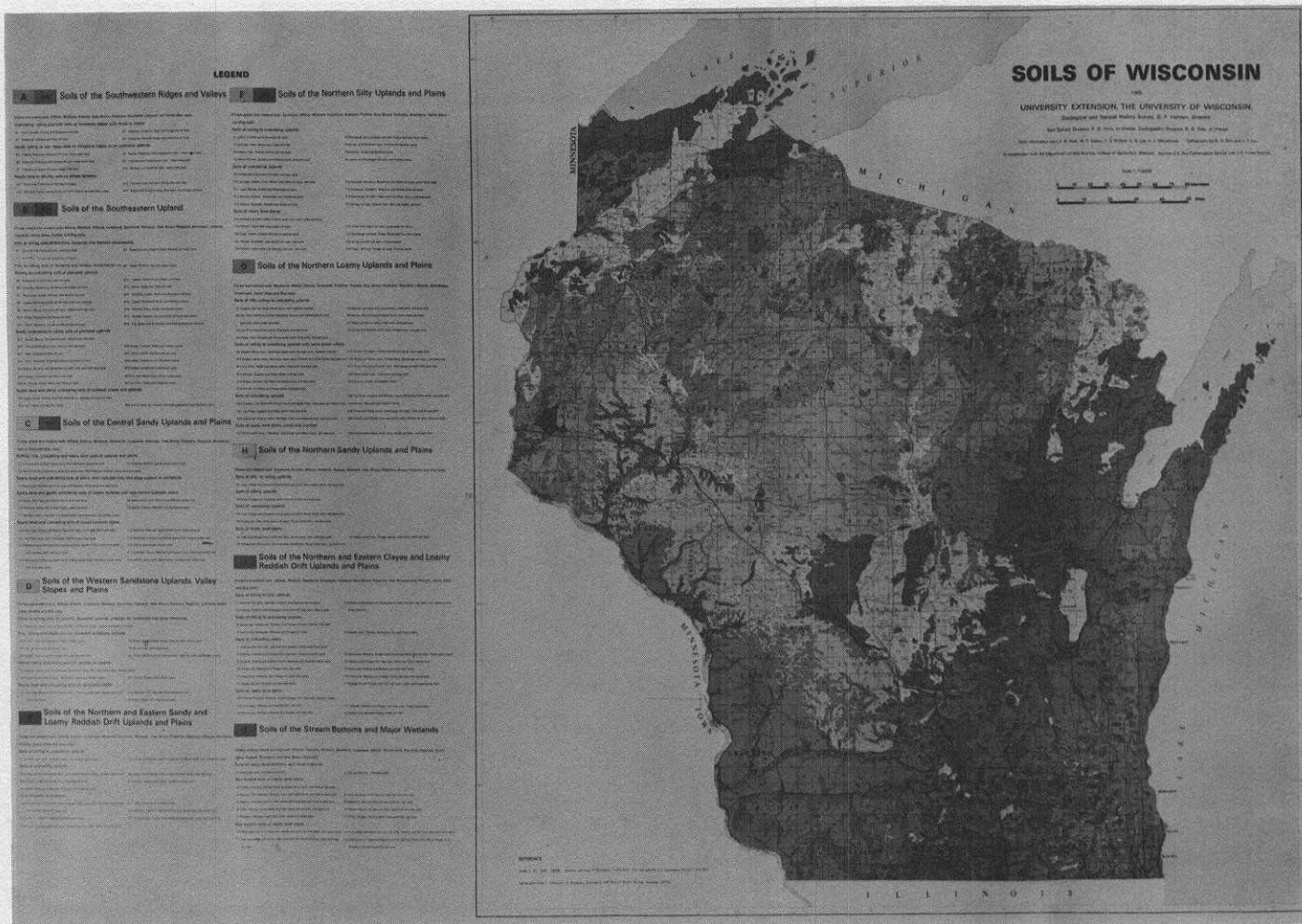
By
Francis D. Hole



The first state soil map was published by T. C. Chamberlin in 1882. In 1897 the present Geological and Natural History Survey was established at the instigation of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters and was directed by law "to cause a soil survey and soil map of the state" to be prepared. In 1927 a second state soil map was issued under the direction of A. R. Whitson.

The present state soil map, just published by the Geological and Natural History Survey, University Extension, is the third in the sequence. It represents about forty years of work by hundreds of workers in several agencies,* and in this sense is a cooperative progress report to the public on advances made over that period of time. On the new map ten colors and 190 soil symbols are used to designate major soil regions and soil associations. Although an enormous amount of work remains to be done to characterize Wisconsin soils and refine principles of soil-water resource management, the present occasion may be used to reflect briefly on the nature and significance of the soil survey enterprise.

T. C. Chamberlin (k882) asserted that "there are few natural formations more difficult to map than soils . . . To attempt to represent the soil pattern for Wisconsin would be an undertaking of no small magnitude and would require maps of very large scale and elaborate execution." Since this perceptive statement was made numerous state and federal soil scientists have carried forward the monumental task of "elaborate" soil map execution, and the work still goes on at a quickening pace. In so doing soil scientists follow the lead of the founders of the science of the soil called "pedology", the Russian V. V. Dokuchaev (1846-1903) and the American E. W. Hilgard (1833-1906), both of whom had the genius to undertake the analysis of the obvious. Exposed to manipulation and observation as they are, the differences in soils have indeed been



Photograph of the new colored map, Soils of Wisconsin. The sheet measures 46 inches by 35 inches. This map (scale; 1:710,000) can be purchased for one dollar from the University Extension, Geological and Natural History Survey, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 53706.

obvious to farmers through the ages, but only in the last century have been the objects of scientific investigation. The program of mapping the intricacies of soil patterns on the landscape has been fruitful.

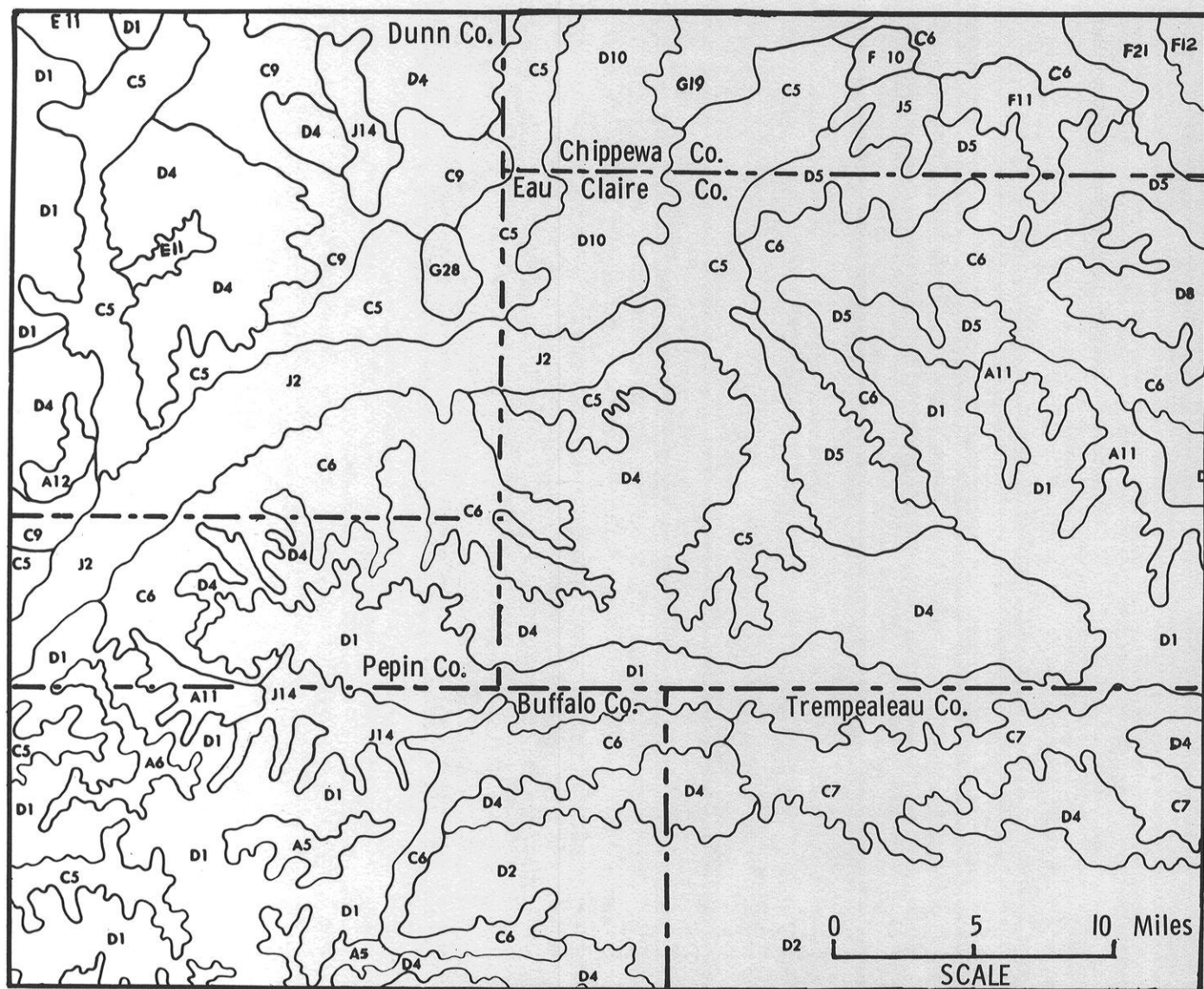
In economic terms, the maps keep paying for themselves hundreds of times over, by directing soil users to those areas best suited to their purposes and by preventing unwise choices of land for specific uses. In addition, the purely scientific value of the soil maps is enormous in furthering interdisciplinary environmental and paleoecological investigations.

The story is told by an old-time soil surveyor that when Professor Whitson on a hot summer day visited the soil survey field party at Pittsville in southern Wood

County, a soil mapper asked his permission to postpone the mapping of the mosquito-infested wetlands until after the first autumn frosts. Mr. Whitson declined, insisting on the orderly and systematic survey of southern townships before moving north to higher ground. "Young man," he said. "The things that you most complain about during the work are precisely the things you will boast about later." The arduous labors of the field soil scientist involved him intimately with the landscape and the people and all living things in it.

Throughout the history of soil survey in Wisconsin, supervisors, titled "soil correlators", from the University of Wisconsin and from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, have visited the field soil

scientists. The personal contacts made by these experienced correlators have always been extremely valuable for transmitting the latest scientific information and soil conservation concepts from across the nation. These men demonstrated the capacity of the human mind, aided by discriminating eye, feel of the soil and laboratory and production data, to comprehend a landscape and the interplay of forces that shape the smallest feature of the soil to a depth of four feet or more. The pedological knowledge and wisdom of hundreds of soil classification specialists over eight decades in Wisconsin has been systematically distilled and recorded in professional journals and in numerous state and federal soil survey reports and maps.



Sample portion of the new soil map of Wisconsin, to scale, showing soil boundaries and symbols only, for parts of Eau Claire, Dunn and adjacent counties.

Soils . . . a record of the environment

The soil can be termed a "synthograph", which is to say, a record of the environment, a synthesis of past ecological events. For example, a Tama silt loam in Grant County, Wisconsin contains a record to a depth of about 20 feet of a succession of events: glacial ice advance some 30,000 years ago, followed by dust storms, forests, and finally prairies that enriched the soil in dark humus to a depth of two feet or more.

The soils of Wisconsin have served our predecessors well and stand ready to give our economy the support it needs, provided we judge the capacities of the soils correctly and manage them accordingly. It is precisely here that

the soil survey information is invaluable in establishing the limits within which we can use our soils without seriously disrupting the harmonious relationships between them and climate, other environmental factors, and ourselves.

*The cooperative soil survey has especially involved, besides the Geological and Natural History Survey, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (Department of Soil Science), and the U.S. Forest Service.

EXPERIMENT IN LEARNING ...

THE ENGLISH BLOCK AT DOMINICAN COLLEGE

An exciting discovery of
English literature

By Corinna del Greco Lobner

Dominican College's English "block" goes beyond the condensation implied by its name to include a gradual and exciting discovery of English literature. The faculty at Dominican College had become increasingly concerned with the necessity to teach English literature chronologically to enable the student to see the flowing pattern of literary development. Milton for instance, without previous knowledge of Renaissance literature presented stylistic and linguistic problems that made the alert student wish he had more preparation in the period leading to *Paradise Lost*.

The problem has been hopefully solved by setting up a program of a 9 credit semester exclusively open to English majors where English literature is taught as a sequence of concentrated courses that runs as follows: first semester—Early English Language and Literature, Chaucer, and Renaissance Literature; second semester—English Neo-Classicism, Romanticism, and Victorian Literature.

Classes meet four days a week for a two-hour period with a free day in the middle of the week for reading and enrichment activities. Professors who specialize in determinate areas are invited to share their knowledge with the students as guest lecturers and as discussion leaders. It is not infrequent to find a professor of early English language explain the transition from the language of *Beowulf* to the adjectival richness of the late Renaissance. These class ex-

changes are complemented by a program of lectures offered through the collaboration of the Art, History, Music, Philosophy and English departments, thus each period is fully examined in its cultural development and within the context of collateral European developments.

During the first part of the "block", Early English Literature, the students are shown illuminated manuscripts, are given lectures on the significance of Gothic architecture, but are also urged to become acquainted with the rebellious spirit of the Goliards, so similar, in many ways, to modern day students. Following this cultural approach to literature, Blake is no longer seen as a solitary phenomenon on the threshold of Romanticism, but rather as an artist deeply rooted in European and in English tradition who demands visual sensitivity as well as literary appreciation from the student. By the same token a direct exploration of the satirical world of Hogarth can spark new interest in the student's appreciation of Neo-Classicism and make him realize that the social conditions satirized by the English painter and by the wits of his time, need only be translated into modern terms to apply to well-known situations in contemporary life. Students who are particularly interested in relationships among disciplines are encouraged to carry out investigations in related fields and to fulfill their urge to explore through an individualized approach.

Reaction to the English "block" has been generally favorable. Main cause of appreciation is the fact that the reading, though understandably heavy because of the compressed time element—each credit session lasts approximately five weeks—is all related to the same area. This allows the mind to concentrate on one period at the time and to gain greater insights into the subject.

English majors taking the "block" are encouraged to keep their credit load to a minimum not only to allow enough reading time, but to enable them to get the utmost benefit from what at Dominican is considered an ideal learning experience. Shakespeare, Contemporary Literary Criticism, American Literature along with various electives are taught as separate courses open to upper classmen. American literature is suggested as a Senior year course simply because a sound basis in English literature is bound to increase the appreciation of the American development.

Dominican College plans to continue the English "block" in the future making changes when necessary, taking into consideration suggestions forwarded by both faculty and students. The College's avowed philosophy is growth through knowledge, and the faculty at Dominican College realizes that growth can be "a happening" where faculty and students collaborate and make literature—all literature—exciting and always open to experimentation.



The smell of things to come may have been previewed by New York City residents during the 1968 garbage collector's strike. In a very few days, 100,000 tons of rotting garbage lay heaped along the city streets, and continued to accumulate at nearly 10 tons daily. This shocking situation was merely a dramatization of the veritable explosion of trash that has occurred in the past two decades or so. Figures from the Census Bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service show that the 30% increase in the national population since 1950 has been accompanied by a 60% increase in the amount of waste produced.

As one official of the Virginia Health Service commented in a newspaper interview, "We live in a throw-away culture." Witness the upsurge of non-returnable bottles and other disposable containers. With increased income and a higher standard of living comes the opportunity to purchase more new articles. Consequently, the supply of old replaced items to be disposed also increases.

While the trash epidemic has continued to spread, control measures have remained relatively constant. Innovations like reprocessing garbage and high pressure incineration have been tried, and still are being used in some localities. But by and large the most common

method of waste disposal remains dumping—either open dumping or sanitary landfills. The philosophy seems very simple: "Find a hole and fill it."

This land-filling policy naturally raises many questions to ecologists, as well as to planners and citizens interested in land management. What kinds of landforms are being used as fill sites? What factors are important in selecting these as dump sites? How fast do the waste materials wear down and settle? What is the nature of the plant and animal communities involved in landfill operations? These are some of the questions that need to be answered.

During the summer of 1968, we conducted a survey in Dodge County to obtain an introduction to some of the ecological aspects of dump sites. We sampled slightly more than one-half of the active or recently inactivated municipal and township dumps on a random basis. At each site we studied the distribution of plant communities present, and made censuses to determine the occurrence and distribution of birds and mammals.

Of the fourteen dump sites sampled, eight were encroaching upon wetland areas. The other six sites were primarily old sand or gravel pits. Interestingly enough, all of

the larger disposal operations were being carried out on wetlands. Marshes may unfortunately be the only convenient "holes" of sufficient size to absorb the quantity of refuse produced by most cities.

Plant succession taking place on filled sites was a typical weedy old-field succession. The pioneer plants were annual grasses and weeds. Common species at this state were foxtail barley, barnyard grass, pigweed, lamb's quarters, ragweed, and several mustards. Herbaceous perennials followed the annuals. Typical species included blue and quack grasses, yarrow, milkweeds, and goldenrod. Shrubby vegetation such as sumac and aspen was observed to be the next state in the succession. No sites were sampled which had proceeded beyond the shrub stage, but presumably the later stages would be deciduous forest.

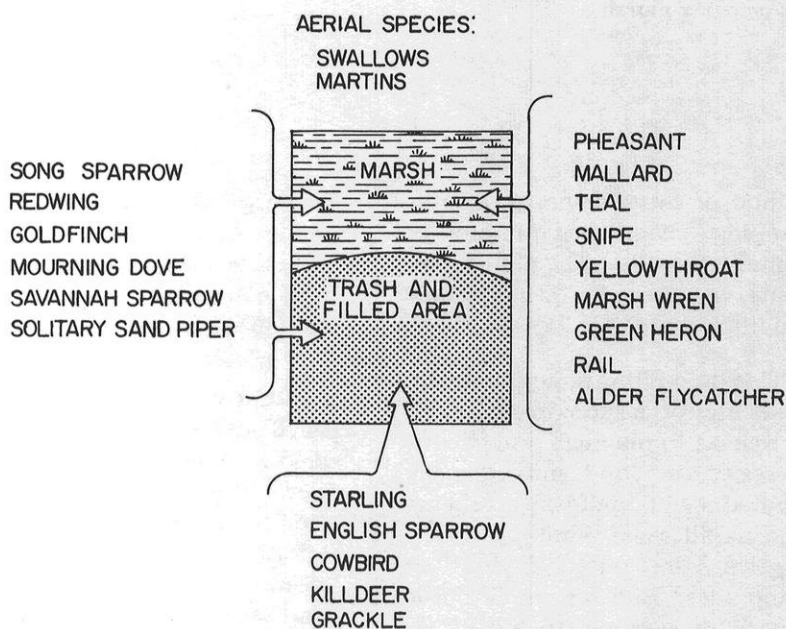
This successional series found on fills contrasted sharply with the wetland plant communities which were being covered over. With the change in substrate composition and soil moisture accompanying the filling of a marsh, the succession of plant communities appeared to take on a markedly different character. Sedges and cattails gave way to ragweed and thistles.

The bird species present on and around the dump sites also dif-

TRASH DISPOSAL

Impending Crisis for Wildlife?

By Dennis Fisher and Paul Bixler



ferred markedly, and could be divided into four general groups:

- 1) aerial feeders such as martins and swallows;
- 2) birds which frequented the trash areas extensively, notably starlings, English sparrows, and grackles;
- 3) birds which frequented trash areas only moderately, including song sparrows and goldfinches;
- 4) birds which were found in the immediate surrounding areas, but never on the filled area itself, including such wetland species as the yellowthroat, shortbilled marsh wren, alder flycatcher, blue-winged teal, mallard, Wilson's snipe, and sora rail.

Blue-wing teal, mallards, and pheasants were observed nesting on surrounding areas, but again, not on the filled site.

Although the bird observations would differ as the seasons progressed, our summer survey indicated that trash areas were popular habitat for some common species such as English sparrows, song sparrows, and starlings. However, we have no evidence that any of the less common wetland and game species were attracted by the garbage dumps at all. The substitution

of a fill for a marsh does not seem to enrich the bird life; rather it leads to a replacement of yellowthroats and marsh wrens by starlings and sparrows.

The list of mammals present on the dump sites was dominated by the Norway rat. At many sites, rats were exceedingly abundant. Other small mammals, such as meadow mice (voles), white-footed mice, meadow-jumping mice, and shrews were found on neighboring areas, but only infrequently on any part of the filled areas. This was true even when the plant succession on some parts of the fill had proceeded long enough to produce the type of grass and weed communities which normally abound in small mammals. In these cases, we noted that immature rats were occupying such areas, indicating that the rats may have been impeding the normal influx of other small mammals. The aggressiveness of rats, especially when they are numerous, may well explain their ability to become the "king of the fill".

Some larger mammals, including woodchucks, cottontail rabbits, raccoons, opossums, and skunks were often noted in the trash and filled areas. Depending upon the habits of the species, the trash was used for feeding forays and/or burrow sites.

The major impression left by our brief survey was the real lack of knowledge on the subject. Dumping is a public health practice of immense magnitude, and the effluent from our affluent society steadily increases. Yet many of the ecological and even public health implications of waste disposal by dumping remain unknown. Ground water pollution, surface water pollution by runoff, and destruction of wildlife habitat are all possibilities.

The extent of these problems in Wisconsin is still undetermined. Further research is necessary, but a little interest by Mr. Average Citizen might go a long way towards stimulating each individual community to reappraise its waste disposal program.



Trash encroaching upon a wetland.



**Pheasant nest in sedge marsh
to be covered by landfill.**

**Early stages of succession on a fill.
Foxtail barley abundant.**



A Highlighting of Principals, Progress, Projections . . . and an Evaluation of the Southeastern Regional Planning Commission From its Chairman

By George C. Berteau

In 1960 here in Southeastern Wisconsin a Regional Planning Commission was created. It was created under the provisions of Section 66.945 of the Wisconsin Statutes and upon the unanimous petition of the seven county boards concerned. It is one of four multi-county regional planning commissions to be created in Wisconsin to date under the state regional planning enabling act.

Area Served. The Region is comprised of the seven southeastern Wisconsin counties of: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha. Together these seven counties have a total area of

act and by its own duly adopted bylaws.

The Commission elects its own officers, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. An Executive Committee, an Administrative Committee, and a Planning and Research Committee hold regular monthly meetings to actively direct the Commission work. The Executive Committee is empowered to act for the full Commission on all matters except the adoption of an annual budget and the adoption of regional plan elements. In addition, an Intergovernmental and Public Relations Committee, consisting of the Commission Chairman, the

ted to those functional elements having areawide significance. To this end the Commission is charged by law with the function and duty of "making and adopting a master plan for the physical development of the Region." The permissible scope and content of this plan, as outlined in the enabling legislation, extend to all phases of regional development, implicitly emphasizing, however, the preparation of alternative spatial designs for the use of land and for the supporting transportation and utility facilities.

3. *Plan Implementation*—promotion of plan implementation through the provision of a center for the coordination of the many

REGIONAL PLANNING IN

2,689 square miles or about 5 percent of the total area of the state, a total estimated population (1968) of 1,835,000 or about 42 percent of the total population of the state, and contain 44 percent of all the tangible wealth of the state. There are 11 major watersheds and 153 general-purpose local units of government within the Region.

Organization. The Commission consists of 21 members, three from each member county. One Commissioner from each county is appointed by the county board; and two from each county are appointed by the Governor, one from a list certified by the county board. The full commission meets regularly on a quarterly basis and is governed in its operation by the state regional planning enabling

Treasurer, and the seven county-board-appointed Commissioners, meets on call to consider all important policy matters, including work programs and financing.

Functions. Regional Planning as conceived by the Commission has three principal functions:

1. *Inventory*—the collection, analysis, and dissemination of basic planning and engineering data on a uniform, areawide basis so that, in light of such data, the various levels and agencies of government and private investors operating within the Region can better make decisions concerning community development.

2. *Plan Design*—the preparation of a framework of long-range plans for the physical development of the Region, these plans being limi-

planning and plan implementation activities carried on by the various levels and agencies of government operating within the Region.

Concepts Underlying Regional Planning

Within the last decade, regional planning has increasingly become accepted as a necessary governmental function in most of the large urbanizing areas of the United States. This has come about through a growing awareness that certain pressing problems of physical and economic development and of environmental deterioration do, in fact, transcend municipal corporate limits lines and require for sound resolution the cooperative efforts of all the units and agencies

of government concerned. This acceptance has been a very limited acceptance at best. The diligent pursuit of the status quo even in the light of tremendous changes in our mode of travel, in our desires for change in spatial distribution of our institutions, the *modus operandi* of the business world is a retarding force.

This is not new, for Thomas Jefferson when he encountered this said: "I am not an advocate for frequent changes in laws and constitutions, but laws and constitutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind as that becomes more developed, more enlightened; as new discov-

ing fish and wildlife habitat and to the far more basic problem of rapidly changing land use.

Yet state, community, and private interests are all vitally affected by such areawide problems and by proposed solutions to these problems. It appears neither desirable nor possible for any one level or agency of government to impose the decisions required by these areawide problems. Such decisions can better come from a consensus among the various levels and agencies of government concerned, based upon a common interest in the welfare of the entire Region. Regional Planning is absolutely essential to promote such

sary to solve areawide problems in southeastern Wisconsin on a voluntary, cooperative basis. The Commission does not regard regional planning as a substitute for federal, state, and local public planning or for private planning but, rather, regards regional planning as a supplement to such planning. Because the work of the Commission is strictly advisory and because the Commission is pledged to maintain this role, the regional planning program has emphasized the promotion of close cooperation between the various governmental agencies concerned with land use development and with the design, construction, operation, and main-

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

eries are made, new truths discovered and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must change also to keep pace with the times. We might as well require a man to wear the coat which fitted him when still a boy as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors."

A regional basis for physical planning is unquestionably necessary to provide a meaningful technical approach to the sound development of areawide systems of highway and transit, sewerage and water supply, and park and related outdoor recreation facilities. A regional basis is also necessary to any sound approach to such areawide problems of environmental deterioration as flooding, air and water pollution, and deteriora-

a consensus and the necessary cooperation between urban and rural, between local and state, and between private and public interests.

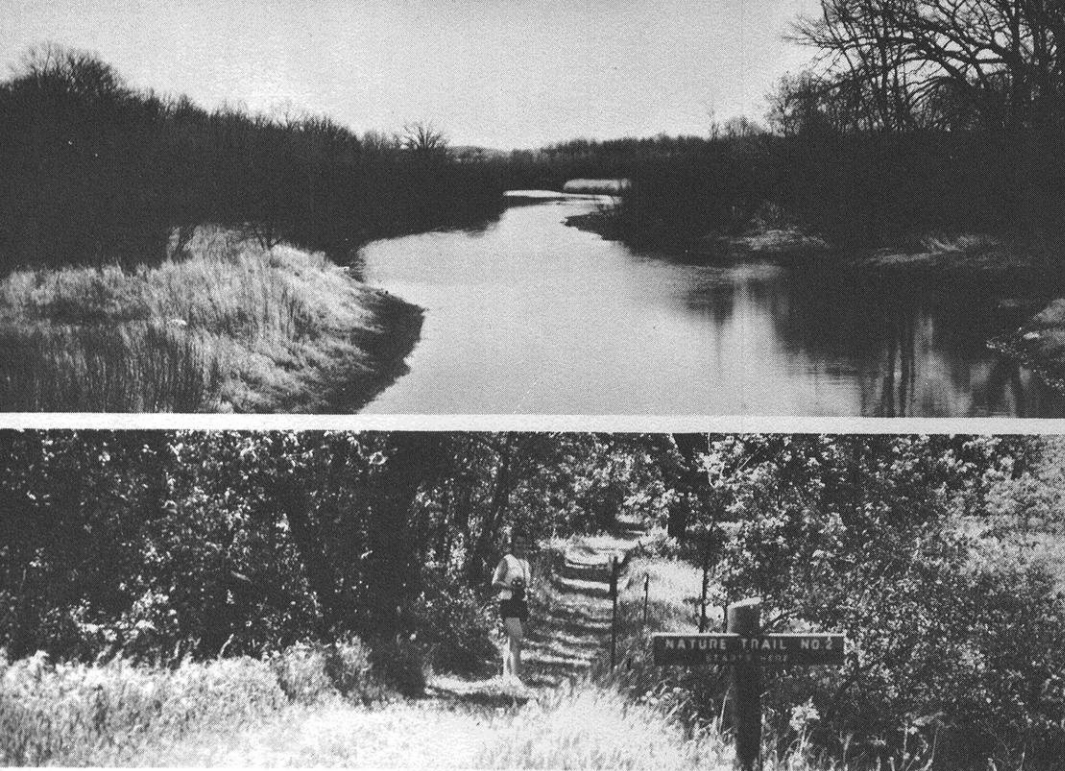
Within the traditional framework of government in Wisconsin, regional groups with strong local representation can probably best encourage and promote planning activities at all levels of government. Regional coordination encourages local and individual initiative, balances urban and rural interests, preserves and appreciates variety, and seeks to maintain local responsibility in relation to state and federal responsibilities and private responsibilities in relation to public responsibilities.

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission represents an attempt to provide the areawide planning services neces-

tenance of supporting public works facilities.

The work of the Commission is visualized as a continuing planning process, providing many outputs of use throughout the Region in the making of development decisions by public and private agencies, and provides for the periodic reevaluation of any plans produced, as well as for the extension of planning information and advice necessary to convert the plans into action programs.

The Commission believes that the highest form of planning is that in which the quality of the technical work performed, the validity and accuracy of the data collected, and the cooperation between all levels and agencies of government and private enterprise together form the basis for development de-



cisions which will not only lead to more efficient physical development but which will ensure a more desirable regional environment in which to live and work.

The Regional Planning Program In 1968—An Overview

In 1968 the Commission continued to simultaneously emphasize its three assigned functions of inventory, plan design, and promotion of plan implementation. In the initial years of its existence, from 1961 to 1963, the Commission concentrated on the inventory function, gathering a basic planning and engineering data file through several basic work programs. During the period from 1963 to 1966, the Commission concentrated on preparing two regional plan elements and one sub-regional plan element: a regional land use plan, a regional transportation plan, and a comprehensive water-related community facilities plan for the Root River watershed. These plan design programs necessarily included significant inventory activities. Since 1967, the Commission has continued to prepare regional and subregional plan elements and to maintain its basic data file current, while at the same time increasing the emphasis on plan implementation.

In the continuing regional land use-transportation planning pro-

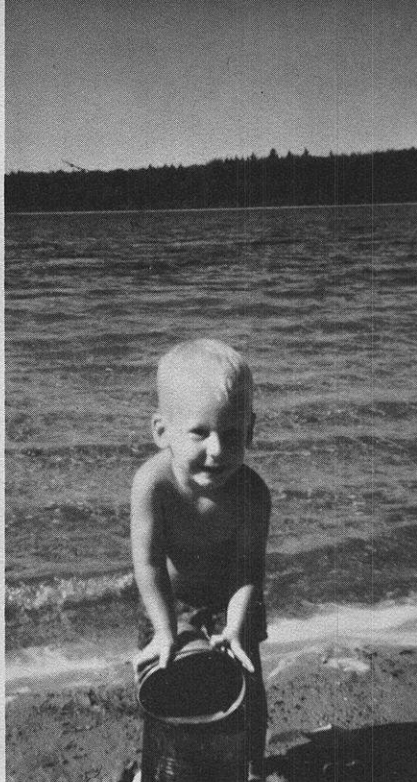
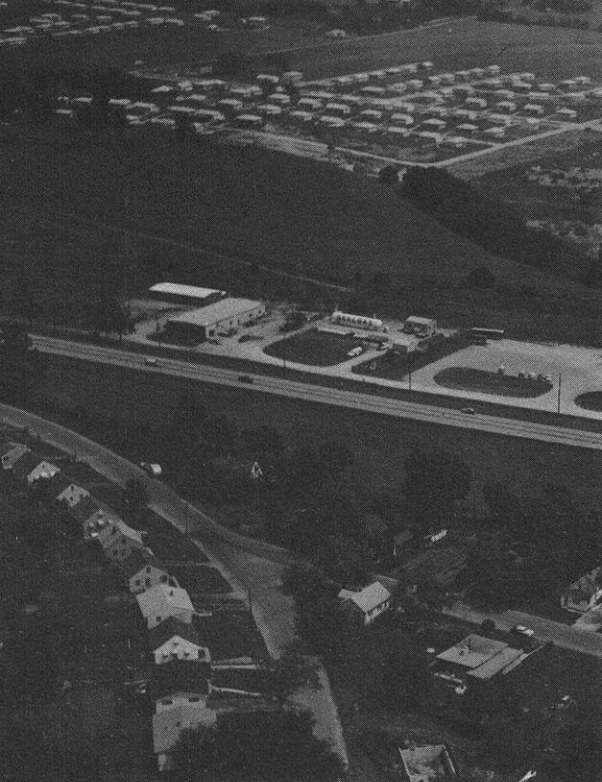
gram during 1968, emphasis was placed primarily upon the surveillance and service and plan implementation functions. Surveillance activities included the completion of an update of the regional land use inventory and the consequent preparation of a 1967 urban growth ring map for the Region, the collection of population and economic activity data and the collection of data relating to the capacities and service levels of the existing arterial street and highway system.

An extremely important development relating to implementation of the regional transportation plan was the near completion during 1968 of a jurisdictional highway system plan for Milwaukee County. When completed early in 1969, this jurisdictional highway system plan, cooperatively prepared by the federal, state, regional, county and local units and agencies of government concerned and believed to be the first of its kind in the nation, will provide for Milwaukee County recommendations as to which level of government—state, county, or local—should logically be responsible for each of the various facilities comprising the total functional 1990 arterial street and highway system. It will also constitute a refinement and detailing of the regional transportation plan as that plan applies to arterial highways within Milwaukee County

and will provide that county with detailed state trunk, county trunk and local trunk highway system plans. Jurisdictional highway plans were also begun in 1968 for Ozaukee and Racine Counties.

During 1968 the Commission's watershed planning programs made significant progress. Though completion of the important Fox River watershed planning program was necessarily delayed to mid-1969, the study progressed through the forecast and into the alternative plan preparation stage. The Milwaukee River watershed planning program progressed on schedule through the basic data collection and analyses phases. In addition, work began late in 1968 on the preparation of a prospectus for a proposed planning program to deal with the problems of the Menomonee River watershed. In related efforts, the Commission continued its participation in the ongoing stream gaging program and, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, mounted an important continuing stream water quality monitoring program.

The Commission intensified in 1968 its efforts toward plan implementation by strengthening its community assistance program. Under a revised Policy Statement on Local Community Assistance, the Commission staff began the preparation, upon specific request,



of precise neighborhood unit development plans for the Village of Germantown and the Cities of Cedarburg and Franklin. Such precise plans refine and detail, and in so doing serve to implement, the adopted regional and subregional plan elements.

The Commission also continued its prescribed review of local applications submitted under most federal grant-in-aid programs. The Commission's review in this respect is strictly advisory to the grant or federal agency and is solely designed to indicate whether or not a prepared facility is in conformance with and serves to implement, is not in conflict with, or is in conflict with regional plan elements prepared and adopted by the Commission. This review function provides an increased emphasis by the Commission on coordinating the planning and plan implementation efforts of the local, state, and federal units and agencies of government operating within the Region.

One additional major regional planning work program, that for library services and facilities, was mounted by the Commission during 1968. In addition, significant progress was made on establishing other work programs designed to provide additional regional plan elements, including a regional sanitary sewerage system planning program and a regional airport planning program. The Commission

work program, as carried out to date and as proposed through 1974, is as follows.

Concepts Underlying Regional Plan

In considering programs designed to provide additional elements of the required comprehensive plan for the physical development of the Region, the Commission has determined that:

1. Because of the direct relationship to the implementation of already completed and adopted regional land use plan, as well as because of the pressing need to more fully coordinate major public works facility development with land use development on an area-wide basis, priority would be given in the near future to the establishment of the following planning programs:

a. A continuing regional land use-transportation planning programs, including the preparation of county jurisdictional highway system plans, directed not only at maintaining the regional land use and transportation plans and supporting data base prepared and assembled under the initial regional land use-transportation study current, but also at implementing those plans.

b. A regional sanitary sewerage system planning program.

c. A regional water supply

system planning program.

d. A regional outdoor recreation and open-space facilities planning program.

The foregoing planning programs will also substantially fulfill the Commission's obligations and responsibilities to its constituent state and local units and agencies of government with regard to assisting those units and agencies of government in meeting the areawide planning prerequisites set forth in the Federal Urban Mass Transportation Act and the areawide grant review requirements set forth in Section 204 of the Federal Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. The preparation of such plan elements will continue to qualify state and local units of government concerned for federal loans and grants in aid under these important programs.

2. Because of the need to recognize the serious water resource related problems existing within the Region, including water pollution, flooding and flood damages, deteriorating fish and wildlife habitat, and ground water supply, comprehensive watershed planning programs would be conducted serially upon the receipt of specific request for such studies from local units of government.

3. Because of the need to overcome the limitations imposed upon

sound areawide land use and supporting public works facility development by the complex pattern of local governmental boundary lines within the Region and to encourage increased intergovernmental cooperation at the local level, comprehensive urban district planning program would be conducted upon specific request from groups of contiguous local units of government whose combined jurisdictional boundaries comprise a rational rural or urban planning district within the Region, and within which an urgent need exists to prepare cooperative plans which can be jointly implemented which plans are in greater detail than the regional plans.

4. Because of the need to maintain flexibility in a rapidly changing situation relative to environmental and developmental problems and the need to remain responsive to the express needs and desires of the constituent local units of government and of the state and federal governments, additional regional planning programs not specifically listed above would be undertaken but only upon a showing of significant and urgent need and upon the availability of sufficient federal, state, and local, funding.

As an example of the thoroughness of the Commission's approach to a given problem the identified eight major factors that dictated the need for initiating a regional sanitary sewerage system planning program at this time. These factors are:

1. Inadequate sanitary sewer service, particularly in newly developed areas of the Region.

2. A forecast of rapid population growth and concomitant massive conversion of land within the Region from rural to urban use.

3. Rapidly deteriorating surface water quality with concomitant increases in conflicts over water uses and in the demand for water pollution abatement.

4. The widespread occurrence within the Region of soils unsuited to the use of on-site sewage disposal systems.

5. Increasing development of small isolated sewage treatment plants and tributary sanitary sewerage systems on an uncoordinated, individual basis without regard for the effect upon areawide land use development or upon surface water quality.

6. The importance of the orderly extension of sanitary sewer service throughout the Region to implementation of the adopted regional land use plan.

7. The need to coordinate sanitary sewerage facility development on an areawide basis and the planning prerequisites of federal grant-in-aid programs for sanitary sewerage facility construction.

8. The need to consider the impact of new technological developments in treatment and electronic control systems on future sanitary sewerage facility development.

The foregoing reasons are in addition to, and support the general need for, a regional sanitary sewerage system plan which derives simply from sound planning and engineering practice. Such practice dictates that individual sewer lines, pumping stations, and waste water treatment plants should not be planned and designed in isolation but as a part of a total areawide system, wherein the major sewerage facilities, studied as a whole, are carefully fitted to projected waste loadings derived from adopted land use plans and designed to meet regional, as well as local, development objectives and standards.

Evaluation

You will recall that the Commission as conceived by the Legislature is wholly advisory; it has no mandamus powers. What then—in terms of plan implementation—in terms of specific accomplishment of goals and objectives—is its record to date?

The Transportation Plan—has been officially adopted and is daily being implemented by: The Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways; The 7 constituent County Boards: The

Milwaukee Co. Expressway Commission; The Common Council of the City of Milwaukee; and many other units of government and agencies.

The Land Use Plan—has been adopted by 6 of the 7 constituent County Boards and daily serves as guidelines in the physical development of the Region—but is followed to a far lesser extent than the Transportation Plan.

The Root River Watershed Plan—is slowly being implemented by such agencies as the Racine County Board, the Milwaukee County Park Commission, the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee County, and Milwaukee County itself.

The review function delegated to this Commission by Section 204 of the Metropolitan Development and Model Cities Act; the strings tied by federal legislation to federal grants in aid to projects within the Commission's purview are the tools at hand to insure implementation. It is much too early to make an assessment and determination as to whether this approach to solving problems relating to physical development of the Region will be adequate. There are many who are now willing to concede that this is by far a too limited approach—too limited as to tools, too limited as to scope; that today's social ferment is marked by intensifying conflicts over poverty, race, resource allocation and the use and distribution of social power; that there is failure to provide for the needs of education on a Regional approach; that physical, mental, and environmental health planning, housing needs, governmental reorganization, demand that social and economic problems have equal status with the physical problem attendant to and spawned by urban sprawl which is everywhere about us.

On the other side of this evaluation coin there are those who would equate our effectiveness in physical plan implementation with our absence from the social, political or economic involvement that surrounds the urban political systems that daily lurches from crisis to crisis.

ACADEMY NEWS



Wisconsin Academy Annual Meeting

"Regional Planning in Southeastern Wisconsin" was the theme of the 99th Anniversary meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. The joint meeting with the Junior Academy of Sciences was held May 2-4, 1969 on the campus of the Wisconsin State University, Whitewater.

The traditional Friday evening Council dinner was held at Whitewater's famous "Green Shutters". Following the dinner the Council members adjourned to a lengthy business meeting while the wives were busy admiring the many antiques of the Green Shutters.

The Saturday morning program for the Senior Academy opened with welcomes to the campus and town by William Carter, President of Wisconsin State University-Whitewater, and Ronald DeMaagd, Whitewater City Manager. Mr. George Berteau, Chairman of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission delivered the keynote address with the same title as the conference theme, "Regional Planning in Southeastern Wisconsin". Mr. Berteau's remarks covered five interesting categories: one, the Commission—its creation, purpose, area served, organization and its functions; two, the concepts underlying Regional Planning; three, an overview of the regional planning progress; four, a five year projection; five, an evaluation. (See en-

tire text of the address elsewhere in this issue.)

Following the keynote address nineteen scientific papers were presented by Academy members during the morning and afternoon general sessions. Those in attendance were exposed to topics ranging from, "Resorts in Transition", to "Container Breeding Dipterans", to "Inferno in Dublin". In addition the newly "spawned" or rather newly "pollinated" Botanical Club of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Phenological Society held a joint meeting in which nine scientific papers were presented.

The Junior Academy program was held in the Upham Hall Science Auditorium. Twenty-two of the best high school science projects were presented in the morning and afternoon sessions.

The Junior and Senior Academy luncheon was held at the University Center Commons, and one of the firsts recognized at this time was the fact that three members of the same family were presenting papers. Mr. R. P. Hanson presented a paper, "Plants and Container Breeding Diptera of Wisconsin", in the Senior section, Mrs. Martha Hanson presented a paper "Photography and Botany", in the Botanical section, and their daughter Diane presented a paper, "*Solanum dulcamara*", in the Junior Academy section.

The annual business meeting

was held following the presentation of the papers. The highlight of the business meeting was the selection of the new officers for 1969-70:

President: William B. Sarles
President-Elect:

Norman C. Olson
Vice President-Science:

Laurence R. Jahn
Vice President-Arts:

Richard W. E. Perrin
Vice President-Letters:

Edgar W. Lacy
Secretary:

Corinna del Greco Lobner



Three members of the same family presented papers. Dr. R. P. Hanson, his wife Martha and daughter Diane.



Mark Schorer (left) from Berkeley, California and Harry A. Stevens (right), Madison received Distinguished Service Citations. Ralph M. Aderman (center) was Awards Committee chairman.



Junior Academy honors went to (left to right): Laurel J. Derks, Kenosha (\$175 Steenbock Academy Scholarship); William S. Keatley, Richland Center (co-presiding officer for 1970); Jack R. Arndt (Chairman, Junior Academy Committee); Mark Bellis, Appleton (\$150 Steenbock Academy Scholarship); and Marilyn Kessler, Kenosha (AAAS honorary membership winner).



Several honored guests were: (left to right) Ruth H. Lindsay, Evelyn Steenbock, Mark H. Ingraham, Laurence F. Graber, Elizabeth F. McCoy, Helen T. Parsons and Lon W. Weber, membership chairman.

Treasurer: Jack R. Arndt
 Librarian: Jack A. Clarke
 Editor-Transactions:
 Walter F. Peterson
 Editor-Review: Ruth L. Hine

Following the adjournment of the annual business meeting the members attended the Academy reception at the University Center Horicon Lounge.

The annual banquet was highlighted by the presentation awards. Jack Arndt presented the Junior Academy award winners.

1st Place—Scott E. Arvit
 2nd Place—Laurel Derks
 3rd Place—Mark G. Bellis

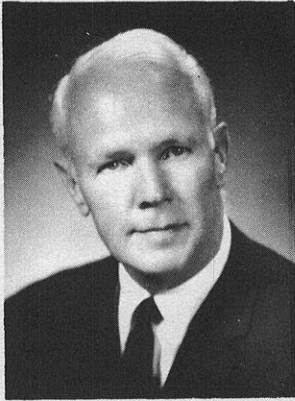
Honorary Membership in AAAS: Marilyn L. Kessler and William Keatley.

Academy citation winners were Wilber Cohen, Georgia O'Keefe, Mark Schorer and Harry A. Stevens. Honorary Life Member awards were presented to L.A.V. DeCleene, Lawrence F. Graber, Mark Ingraham, George E. Klaak, Ruth Lindsay, Elizabeth McCoy and Helen T. Parsons. Honored guest of the 99th meeting was Mrs. Harry Steenbock. The presidential address, "The Creative Temper in a Computerized Society", was presented by Adolph A. Suppan.

"Regional Planning 2000 B.C.", was the subject of the Sunday morning field trip. Warren Fischer, Emeritus Professor Wisconsin State University - Whitewater conducted this very educational and entertaining trip. Along the tour route Mr. Fischer pointed out classic examples of eskers, drumlins, terminal ground, lateral, medial and recessional moraines. Following the tour of the area's glacial sculpturing the members stopped to view a group of Indian Mounds known as the "Maple's Group". This group of mounds, twelve in all, illustrate the unique mound building capability of the effigy mound-building Indians. This historic sculpturing occurred sometime between 200 and 1200 A.D.

The session closed with a fine luncheon at Harmony Halls Rustic Room and an extended discussion of the happening of the 99th meeting.

New Officers



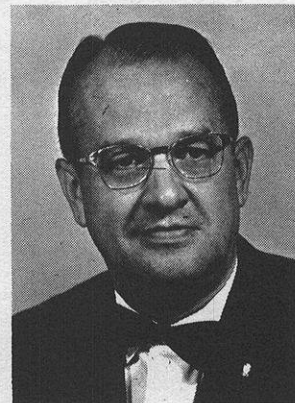
WILLIAM B. SARLES PRESIDENT

Chairman, Department of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Sarles has served widely in many scientific societies, has authored a textbook on microbiology and edited the Journal of Bacteriology.



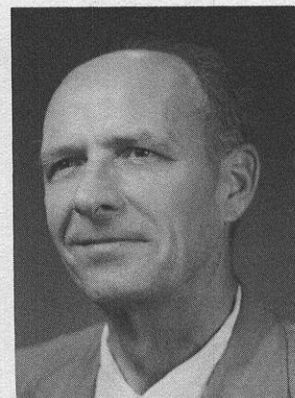
LAURENCE R. JAHN VICE-PRESIDENT, SCIENCES

Midwest Field Representative, Wildlife Management Institute, stationed at Horicon, Wisconsin. Jahn has worked intensively with private and governmental organizations on natural resource management, especially involving water and wetlands.



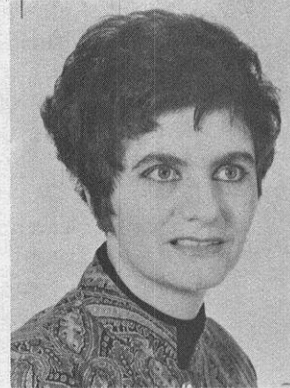
RICHARD W. E. PERRIN VICE-PRESIDENT, ARTS

Director of the Department of City Development and executive secretary of the City Plan Commission, the Redevelopment Authority, and the Housing Authority of Milwaukee. Perrin has published extensively on Wisconsin's historical buildings.



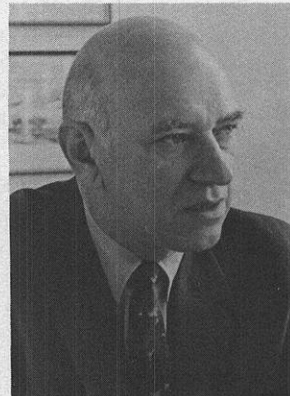
EDGAR W. LACY VICE-PRESIDENT, LETTERS

Professor of English, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Associate Chairman of the department. Prof. Lacy specializes in English composition and twentieth century literature, and has co-authored two books on writing.



CORINNA DEL GRECO LOBNER SECRETARY

Assistant Professor of English at Dominican College in Racine. Mrs. Lobner also lectures extensively on Italian literature at various universities.



NORMAN C. OLSON PRESIDENT-ELECT

Officer in the Agency Department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Formerly Treasurer of the Academy. In addition to professional interests, Olson is also an amateur ornithologist, a student of the American Indian, and of 17th century literature.

Officers continuing in their positions for the 1969-70 year are: Jack R. Arndt, Treasurer; Jack A. Clarke, Librarian; Walter F. Peterson, Editor of the TRANSACTIONS; and Ruth L. Hine, Editor of the REVIEW.

Committee Action

The Long-range Financial Planning Committee, (George Sprecher, Chm.) recommended that the First National Bank of Madison be urged to invest the Harry Steenbock Fund in A-rated securities yielding approximately 5% for a total of approximately \$47,000, annually and that the Academy limit expenditures to that amount during the 1969-70 fiscal year. (At the end of the year the Council will be in a better position to review the entire fund.) The second recommendation of the committee was that Mr. Borden (Milwaukee office of Bache & Co.) and legal counsel pursue the study of establishing a Trust fund to handle the assets of the Academy and submit their report to the Council.

Membership of the Academy now includes a total of 1224 members, including 35 life members, 93 sustaining members, 109 student members, 2 institutional members, 131 library members, 814 active members, 38 honorary life members and 2 honorary members.

Committee Action Continued

The Long-range Program Planning Committee, (Charles Goff, Chm.) outlined their functions: (1) suggest sites and themes for the annual meetings (2) suggest sites and themes for the fall gatherings and (3) to study the long term characteristics of the Academy programs with a view to formulating specific suggestions to the Council for improvements to programs of procedure. Proposed sites and themes for the annual meetings through 1973 are:

1970—University of Wisconsin, Madison—Centennial Observance

1971—Marquette University, Milwaukee—New Ideas in Architecture and Urban Planning.

1972—Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point—Wild Rivers.

1973—Beloit College, Beloit—Humanities—letters theme.

The 1969 Fall Gathering will be held in Spring Green—Natural Setting for Architecture and Dramatic Art.

More than 200 members of the Academy had expressed an interest in the Botanical Club of Wisconsin, (James H. Zimmerman, Chm.) and that the committee had published volume 1, number 1 of the Newsletter (April, 1969).

Centennial Plans Move Forward

Plans are moving forward for the Wisconsin Academy's Centennial celebration which will continue throughout the year 1970. Key dates to place on your calendar now are:

May 7-10—100th Anniversary Meeting at Madison
(University of Wisconsin Campus and Park Motor Inn banquet)

October 2-4—Fall Gathering at Milwaukee (Marquette University and Wisconsin Club banquet)

There will be other events of importance, but the proposed Great Lakes trip on the Sunward is off because the ship will not be transferred to this area as planned. Some of the good news of favorable progress includes:

(1) Centennial Fund gifts now exceed the \$4,500 "matching challenge" set up by Dr. Harry Steenbock. However, gifts from those who want to contribute \$100 or more and join the Centennial Club—as well as any smaller amounts to assist the special projects—still will be most welcome.

(2) Professor Jack Clarke has completed an Index which covers the first 50 volumes of the TRANSACTIONS and this will be prepared for publication as part of the Centennial TRANSACTIONS.

(3) Professors Walter F. Peterson (Appleton) and Frederick I. Olson (Milwaukee) are proceeding with their plan to select significant articles in the Humanities from past issues of the TRANSACTIONS for possible publication (with pertinent comments) and this project also may be done in Sciences as well by others.

(4) Phil Sander of Kenosha has prepared a number of designs which might be used to publicize this event and a selection may be made when the Centennial Committee again meets in Madison on Saturday, September 27, with working committee chairmen who are selected.

(5) The Wisconsin Academy's story being written for Badger History by Mrs.

Charles Kroncke of Middleton is proceeding well and it is hoped this can be incorporated in a reprinting of earlier WASAL historical items in the form of a booklet.

(6) The "Fall Gathering" this year has been changed to a special Council meeting at Madison for Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, and it is planned to concentrate on the Wisconsin Academy's business administration and Centennial plans. No doubt another "Centennial News" with more details will be published after that meeting.

In conclusion, here is a list of the members who have joined the "Centennial Club" to date:

Anderson, Don (Madison)
Baldwin, Ira L. (Madison)
Behling, David J. (Arkansas)
Buckstaff, Ralph (Oshkosh)
Carlson, Dr. David (Milwaukee)
Comfort, Edwin (Ripon)
Courtenay, Col. Bentley (Madison)
Ernst, W. Arthur (Racine)
Frautschi, Walter (Madison)
Friend, Mrs. Neita O. (Hartland)
Graber, L. F. (Madison)
Hauser, Thomas J. (Madison)
Hughes, Merritt Y. (Madison)
Ihde, M/M Aaron J. (Madison)
Irmann, Robert (Beloit)
Jackson, H.H.T. (Maryland)
Kesselman, William (Milwaukee)
Kohl, Edwin J. (Ripon)
Kohler, Walter J. (Kohler)
Kowalke, Otto L. (Madison)
Martin, Ella May (Wauwatosa)
McCanse, Ralph A. (Madison)
Nohr, Harry (Mineral Point)
Noland, Lowell E. (Madison)
Pooley, Robert C. (Madison)
Ryan, Dr. Thomas E. (Whitefish Bay)
Sage, Charles H. (Neenah)
Sarles, William C. (Madison)
Schiffleger, Dr. Bruno E. (Elkhorn)
Schorger, A. W. (Madison)
Schuette, Henry A. (Madison)
Scott, M/M Walter E. (Madison)
Steenbock, M/M Harry (Madison)
Steiger, Carl E. (Oshkosh)
Strehlow, Elmer W. (Milwaukee)
Sullivan, Willis G. (Milwaukee)
Sweetland, Harriet M. (Milwaukee)
Thomson, John W. (Madison)
Vallier, Mrs. Jacques D. (Milwaukee)
Welty, M/M J. Carl (Beloit)
Williams, Harold F. (Mt. Horeb)
Wilson, F. G. (Arizona)
Yaeger, Walter C. (Wauwatosa)
—Walter E. Scott, Chm.
Centennial Committee

New Life Member

Dr. **ROBERT A. SCHEIDT**, chief pathologist at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee, is the Wisconsin Academy's newest regular Life member, having joined with Active status in 1962. He is also on the faculty at Marquette University as a clinical professor in the Pathology department.



Born in Chicago on February 23, 1926, he attended schools there and obtained premedical training at Morgan Park Jr. College. Dr. Scheidt was granted his M.D. by Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University, in 1952, with pre-clinical honors in scholarship and leadership. After completing a year's internship at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield, he practiced medicine at Seneca, Illinois for four years. He then spent a two-year residency at Rockford Memorial Hospital in anatomical pathology and another two years at St. Luke's Hospital in clinical pathology. At the same time he was a graduate student at Marquette University, working toward an M.S. degree in pathology. He joined the staff at St. Luke's in January 1962 as Assistant Pathologist and is now their Director of Laboratories.

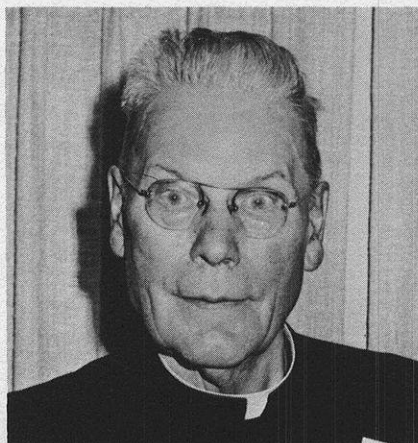
Dr. Scheidt's affiliations with professional associations are several, among them the American Medical Assn., AAAS, State Medical Society of Wisconsin, American Public Health Assn., and American Chemical Society. He is a Fellow of the American College of Pathologists and American Society of Clinical Pathologists. He

has been particularly active in the Wisconsin Society of Pathologists in their committee on Quality Control and on Continuing Education, and was for three years a consultant to Hyland Laboratories. He has published in the Journal of Clinical Pathology and read numerous papers before professional societies. Dr. Scheidt's enthusiasm for his workshop and seminar activities makes it almost a "hobby" but he is an outdoor enthusiast as well, enjoying hunting, fishing and camping.—G.M.S.

Honorary Life Members . . . Forty Year Veterans

Samuel A. Barrett, Director of the Milwaukee Public Museum, was President of the Wisconsin Academy in 1928-30. In the midterm year, 1929, several new members joined and now, forty years later, those who stayed on have been honored for their loyalty and continuing support through periods of struggle for an organization encompassing many disciplines in a time catering to specialization.

An honorary Life membership in the Wisconsin Academy was presented to Rev. **L. A. V. DECLEENE** at its 99th annual meeting held in Whitewater, in recognition of his 40 years of active membership. He had attended Catholic University and the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago and holds



the M.A. and PhD degrees. For some years he was Professor of Mathematics at St. Norberts College, West DePere, where he also taught physics. Later he transferred to Marycrest College in Davenport, Iowa where he taught philosophy and theology. His long-time hobby interest is in forestry. Now retired, Rev. DeCleene lives near Casco, Wisconsin.

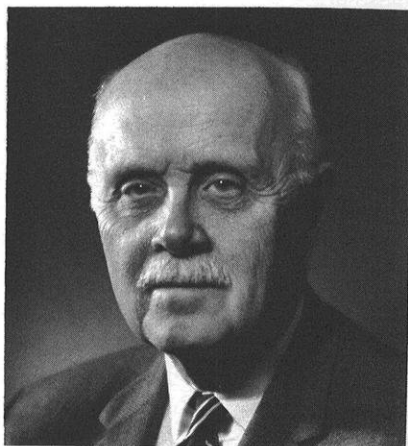
LAURENCE F. GRABER, also known as "Mr. Alfalfa," was recognized as a 40-year veteran of the Wisconsin Academy at the 99th annual meeting last May and received an honorary Life membership. Prof. Graber, who retired from the University of Wisconsin Agronomy Department in 1957 after having served for 47 years, was chairman of the department from 1939 to 1950. He had introduced



seed of hardy varieties of alfalfa to Wisconsin farmers as well as necessary practices to create proper soil environment. Following the development of a particularly wilt resistant and winter hardy strain by Prof. R. A. Brink of the UW Genetics Department, Prof. Graber was asked to arrange for eventual commercial production of this Vernal alfalfa seed. Two million pounds of certified seed in 1954 grew to 23 million pounds by 1967, and Vernal became the dominant variety throughout the United States. From 1962 through 1968, Wisconsin has harvested nearly three million acres of alfalfa hay annually, about 600,000 acres more than the annual acreage of any other state.

Prof. Graber also has done research on food reserves as they affect cutting management of alfalfa, grazing treatments of bluegrass pastures, and management of lawns. In October 1957 he was presented a bronze plaque by the Certified Alfalfa Seed Council because of "his early recognition of the potentialities of alfalfa in American agriculture, his efforts in making Wisconsin the leading state in alfalfa acreage and his many contributions to expanding production, distribution and use on American farms of certified seed of superior varieties." (See also Retirement Profile on Prof. Graber in Academy Review for Winter 1958, p. 26).—G.M.S.

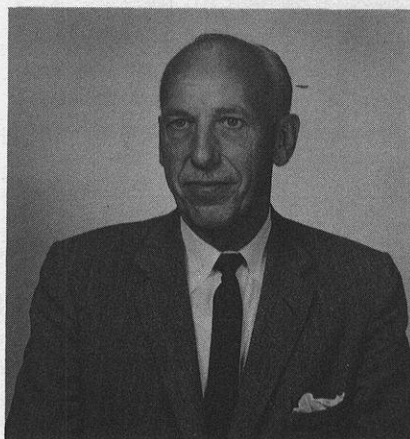
At its 99th annual meeting the Wisconsin Academy conferred honorary Life membership on one of its most distinguished members, Dean Emeritus **MARK H. INGRAHAM**. His professional career began at the University of Wisconsin in 1919 when he was named an instructor of mathematics. Other details appear in the Retirement Profile published in the Spring 1966 Academy Review. The survey he



had then recently begun of compensation and conditions of work of college and university administrators culminated in publication of *The Mirror of Brass* (UW Press, 1968). Dean Ingraham has not only served the University but the State of Wisconsin as well. Since its creation in 1951, he has been Chairman of the Board of the Wisconsin State Teachers Retirement System. In 1967 he became a representative of the STRS on the Em-

ploye Trust Funds Board, and two years earlier he had been reappointed to a new six-year term as a Trustee of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board. Since 1963 he has been on the Board of Trustees of Ripon College. One of his earlier accomplishments was the establishment in 1930 of a Computer Center at the UW, now believed to be the first such center at any university in the country. Dean Ingraham is author or co-author of more than 15 mathematical research papers and has published much in educational journals. The Wisconsin Academy rejoices in a guest editorial written for the Spring 1967 Review—a little gem entitled *On the Adjective "Common"*.—GMS

GEORGE E. KLAK, professor of biology at San Jose State College, California, retired from that post in 1969 and coincidentally was given an honorary life membership in the Wisconsin Academy after almost 40 years as an active member. He was born on a farm near Thorp, Wisconsin on April 16, 1899. After obtaining a B.A. degree at Ripon College in 1923, he was granted an M.A. by the University of Minnesota in 1932. Subsequently he studied toward the PhD degree during summer sessions at Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. He taught both at New Richmond and Green Bay, Wisconsin (1924-1937) before going to the College of William and Mary in 1948 for four years. He had been at San Jose College since 1958. From 1937 to 1939 he was engaged in research work for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Profes-



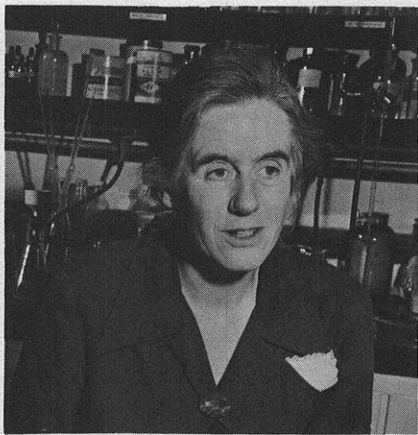
sor Klak's career as a biologist was interrupted by service in the U.S. Navy during both World Wars and in the Korean war as a naval reserve officer. In 1958 he was retired from the Navy with the rank of commander after 24 years of service.

RUTH H. LINDSAY, a member of the Academy since 1929, was awarded an honorary life membership at the Academy's 99th annual meeting. She was born in Milwaukee in December, 1893, and now makes her home at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. She obtained



the B.A. degree from Wellesley College in 1915, an M.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1916 and the PhD in 1929. From 1920 to 1924 she was an instructor in botany at the University of Missouri. In 1929 she joined the faculty of Wellesley College, where she taught introductory and advanced courses in cytology and genetics. Her sabbatical year was spent at the University of Louvain in the laboratory of Professor Gregoire. In 1952 she left Wellesley and soon returned to Wisconsin. "Another complete education" was acquired when she became trustee and first village clerk of the newly incorporated village of Oconomowoc Lake in 1959—a post she has since turned over to a successor.

In the same year she was granted her PhD degree at the University of Wisconsin, **ELIZABETH MCCOY** joined the Wisconsin Acade-



my. Forty years later, at its 99th annual meeting in May, 1969, the Academy presented her an honorary life membership. Miss McCoy is a Madison native, having been born there on Feb. 1, 1903. She obtained her B.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1925 and the M.S. a year later. In 1929 and 1930 she studied in England and Czechoslovakia under a fellowship from the National Research Council. Returning to Wisconsin, she joined the faculty of the Dept. of Bacteriology as a teaching assistant and rose to the rank of professor. She teaches courses in industrial microbiology, taxonomy and nomenclature of bacteria and farm bacteriology. Her research has covered various fields of industrial interest, bacteria in fresh waters, farm animal waste disposal and bacterial classification. She has published approximately 90 research papers.

Prof. McCoy is a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology and American Public Health Assn. and a member of the Wisconsin Public Health Assn., Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, A.A.A.S. and the American Society of Microbiology. She serves on the Taxonomy Committee of the latter organization, as well as the editorial board of the *Journal of Bacteriology*. She is also a Section Editor of *Biological Abstracts*.

Miss McCoy's interests extend to practical farming on her home farm and others, where production of milk and hybrid seed corn are specialties. Her hobbies include wildlife, antiques, local history, her students, and a devoted interest in the Altrusa Club of Madison.—G.M.S.

The Wisconsin Academy Review for Spring 1956 carried a retirement profile on **HELEN T. PARSONS**, a nutritionist who for nearly 40 years had planned and directed much of the nutrition research in the UW's School of Home Economics. At the Academy's annual meeting in May 1969, Miss Parsons was presented an honorary life membership after 40 years of affiliation with the organization. A native of Kansas, she was born in Arkansas City on March 26, 1886. She attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, received the B.A. degree from Kansas State College in 1911 and an M.S.



from the University of Wisconsin five years later. She came to Wisconsin in 1913 and served the University until 1956 with two leaves of absence, at Johns Hopkins and Yale University, where she obtained the PhD degree in 1928. Retired as Professor Emeritus, Miss Parsons is a member of several professional and scientific societies, a Fellow of the Institute of Nutrition and Sigma Xi, and an honorary life member of Sigma Delta Epsilon and the Wisconsin Dietetic Association. She received the AAUW's Mary Pemberton Nourse fellowship and the Borden Award, Distinguished Service recognition, Kansas State University.—G.M.S.

In Memoriam

HUGO E. LAHTI, associate professor of chemistry at Wisconsin State University, Whitewater, died at his home on May 15,



1969. He was born in Leadville, Colorado August 11, 1915. After serving in the army for more than three years during World War II, he attended the University of Michigan and obtained both the bachelor's and Master's degrees. Professor Lahti had been teaching at Whitewater since 1948. In the early 1950's, he was the first Danforth Associate chosen to represent the Danforth Foundation on that campus. He was a member of the American Chemical Association, National Association for Research in Science Teaching, and American Association of University Professors, serving as treasurer of the local chapter this year. Professor Lahti joined the Wisconsin Academy in 1954, and was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—G.M.S.

THE ESSENCE OF IT ALL

Your smile,
Vibrant and enflaming,
Is more radiant than the sun.
Delicate as a rosebud.
Aglow,
With beauty
And inspiration.
A guardian of that
Which is precious
And fragile,
How does he protect it?
Enrich it?
And add to its beauty?

—R. J. Schoofs (A61)



THE HISTORICAL WORLD OF FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE, Narrative by Wilbur R. Jacobs. Yale University Press, 289 pp. \$10.00

"We must not lose our past. Our libraries hold histories; but without recognition who will read them, and what kind of men will choose the calling?" So wrote Frederick Jackson Turner to Guy Emerson on June 30, 1926. Turner, whose work on the frontier and on sectional development helped transform the teaching and writing of American history, has long held a position of leadership among American scholars. Born in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1861, Turner earned his A.B. from the University of Wisconsin in 1884 and his M.A. in 1888. He returned from Johns Hopkins University in 1889, one year before receiving his PhD, to become Assistant Professor of History at Wisconsin. At Wisconsin from 1889 to 1909 and at Harvard from 1909 until 1924, he gained a reputation as a man of ideas and as a brilliant teacher.

William R. Jacobs, Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Barbara, has selected more than one hundred and fifty letters from the thousands Turner wrote to friends, colleagues and students. Through Turner's letters we get a first-hand view to his approach to the writing and teaching of history. This fine volume helps place the father of the Frontier Thesis in perspective, as does the letter to Carl Becker, January 21, 1911: "I have always thought of my work as that of dealing with the processes of American history rather than with a geographic section."—Prof. Walter F. Peterson, Lawrence University.

Continued on Page 24

Steenbock Library Dedicated

The new Steenbock Memorial Library on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus was dedicated on June 16, 1969, and will replace the crowded facilities used in Agriculture Hall. Over 300 persons were present for the dedication program.

Governor Warren Knowles, along with University officials and alumni, drew a fine portrait of Prof. Steenbock as a superb scientist and outstanding citizen. In his remarks, Knowles said: "Dr. Harry Steenbock was a great scientist. His discovery of Vitamin D and his pioneering work with Vitamin A alone is enough to assure him a firm place in nutritional history.

"But Harry Steenbock was more than a great scientist. He was a fine man and a good citizen. Throughout his life he demonstrated the best aspects of the concerned citizen and his life reflects his sensitive awareness of the social impact of his work.

"Harry Steenbock is a Wisconsin success story. Native born on a farm in Charlestown township in Calumet County in 1886, he attended grade school in New Holstein and graduated from Chilton High School. Seldom have our schools produced better.

"He moved with his family to Madison where he enrolled in the College of Agriculture at the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin. Thus, in 1904, Harry Steenbock began a lifetime of service at the University of Wisconsin, broken only by a two-year absence while he studied at Yale University and the University of Berlin . . . His whole life will serve as a model for other aspiring Wisconsin school children, and this library will serve to inspire as well as assist others as they search for knowledge . . .

"As a scientist, he was also a true humanitarian. Through his research in mineral metabolism, the anemias, rickets, and the vitamins, he demonstrated his concern for his fellow man. Before he discovered that rickets could be cured or prevented by use of ultraviolet irradiation, rickets was a major medical problem. Since then, this deforming and debilitating disease has been eliminated in the western world, and can be eliminated worldwide.

"Knowing the impact of his discoveries, Harry Steenbock performed a noble act of imaginative good citizenship. He was mindful of the social waste of scientific discovery when it is left unattended or exploited by the few to the detriment of the many. And, he took action! . . .

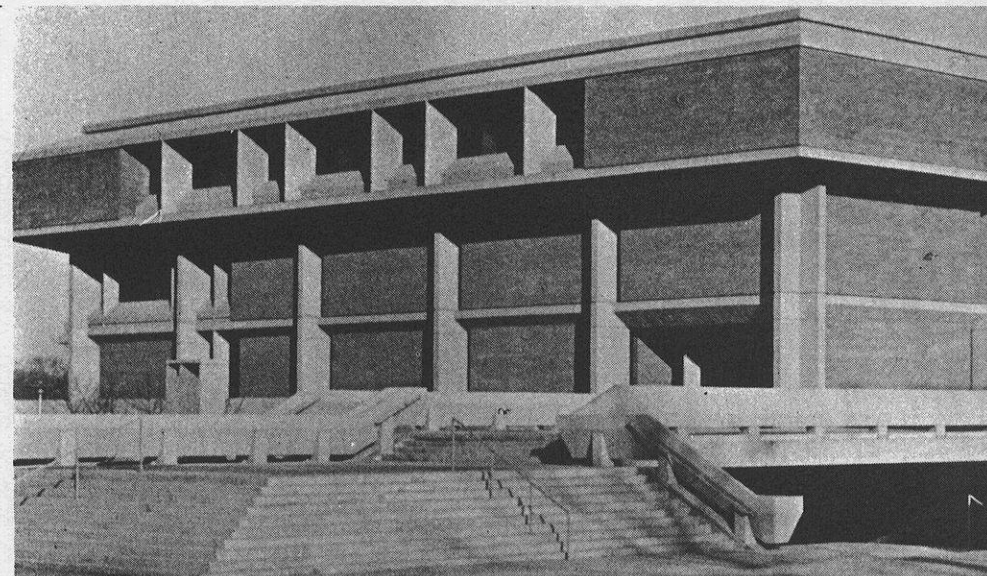
"Beyond his profession, his University, and his State, Harry Steenbock displayed diverse interests and energies in community

affairs. He was one of the founders of the Madison Art Foundation and served as an active member of its board of directors for fifteen years before becoming an honorary director of the Association. He displayed a strong interest in the State Historical Society. And, he was particularly concerned with the development of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.

"His role as a major benefactor of the Academy arose from its sponsorship of the Junior Academy which furnished an incentive to young students to become dedicated members of the State's scientific community.

"His philanthropies included the United Church of Christ in New Holstein, the Calumet Homestead, the Calumet County Home of the Aged, and in Madison the YMCA, the Attic Angels, the Jackson Foundation, Methodist Hospital, and Madison General Hospital.

"It is impossible to think of Professor Harry Steenbock without recognizing that beyond his scientific discoveries was a man, vitally concerned with his fellows. His life was a model of the good citizen. His desires to further the welfare of humanity, his state, and his community are worthy ideals to which we dedicate this library."



UWM Chancellor Proposes Youth-Industry Partnership

A partnership of the concerned new college graduate with the forward looking elements in the business community was envisioned Tuesday by J. Martin Klotsche, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Chancellor Klotsche addressed the Wisconsin Industrial Editors association at a day-long seminar on "Meeting the Public Responsibility" at the Pfister hotel.

"We need to link the establishment with the campus," Klotsche told the editors.

"To do this, the establishment must become more sympathetic to the legitimate grievances of students—whether about the university bureaucracy or about the ills of society as a whole. Students must relinquish some of their intolerance toward the rest of society—must recognize the improvements that already are being made in incomes, jobs, housing, education," he said.

"Both students and adults must listen to each other, to understand each other better. Perhaps all of us need a hearing aid," he said.

Chancellor Klotsche expressed optimism for the future.

A profound change—about among the men of business and industry contributes to his optimism for the future.

"The adult world again recognizes the worth of public affairs, of giving talents to community and world needs. Government again attracts outstanding men of science; able business executives; executives knowledgeable in systems analysis, for example, he said.

"After the Civil War the country's talent and ability was diverted from public service to industry . . . resulting in progressive degeneration," the UWM chancellor said.

The present increasing commitment of business and industry to public responsibility and the emerging concept of a management tithe to public service indicate an important contribution to the

closing third of the century, Klotsche said.

Public service and business increasingly work together to meet the needs of society, to assure the survival of cities, he said.

Klotsche cited optimism also because "a new breed of students is graduating from college campuses and entering the professional and business world."

He reported that only 10 per cent of the college institutions—200 out of 2,000—have been torn by violence and disruption and that only 2 per cent of the 6½ million students were engaged in violence "and got the headlines".

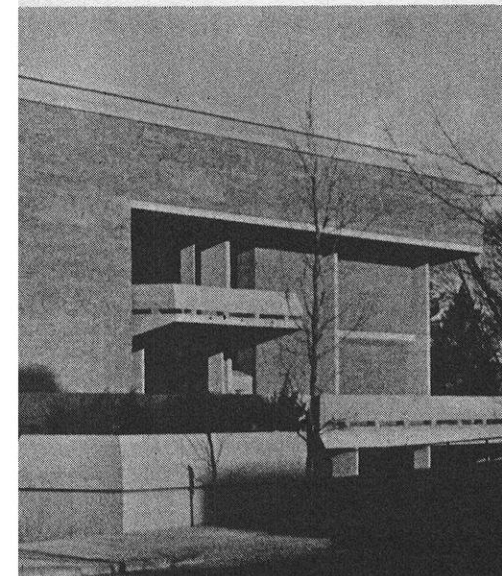
He described the other 98% as "better educated, more intelligent, more highly motivated, more determined to play useful and constructive roles in society than was any earlier college generation".

Industrial and business representatives who come to college placement offices to interview students for jobs note that the students question them seriously about their companies' philosophy regarding community betterment. "The students gravitate toward industries and businesses that have made a substantial commitment toward improving our cities, that show concern about urban renewal and general community welfare," Klotsche said.

He pictured the possibilities of a "substantial input of youth at the local level".

Of the 15,000 men and women graduated from UWM since 1956 "most have remained here, as teachers, social workers, engineers, nurses, business executives, government officials," he said. "Don't underestimate their potential as leaders of this community. Don't judge them by the small minority of campus radicals."

Because of their idealism and their faith in the future the graduates could serve as a powerful ally in achieving "the goal, the great challenge of our times—that of saving our cities, of improving the quality of urban life," he said.



FRANCIS D. HOLE (S52) is a frequent and welcome contributor to the *Review*. He is Professor of Soil Science and Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in charge of the Soil Survey Division, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, University Extension.

CORINNA DEL GRECO LOBNER (A61) is this year's Secretary for the Academy, and is pictured with the new officers on page 17 of this issue. Mrs. Lobner writes that she just returned from a trip to her native Italy, where I combined work with pleasure by furthering my research on the Italian influences in the work of James Joyce, and by introducing my daughter for the first time to her grandmother, and to the enticing beauty of my home land."

DENNIS FISHER is a graduate student in the Department of Wildlife Ecology at the UW-Madison, now serving in the U.S. Army, and **PAUL BIXLER** is a Biology teacher at the Waterford, Wis. High School. They cooperated in this interesting study last summer, with Mr. Bixler further contributing the excellent photographs.

GEORGE C. BERTEAU presented the keynote address at the 99th Anniversary Meeting of the Wisconsin Academy last



May, which is printed in full in this issue. Mr. Berteau has been Chairman of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission since 1961. He is a practicing attorney in labor law, and received his training (B.A. and LL.B) at the University of Wisconsin.

BOOK REVIEWS Continued from Page 22

WISCONSIN HISTORY IN POETRY. Henry C. Spear, Editor. Badger Poetry House, 213 W. Mackie St., Beaver Dam, Wis. \$2.00

This 62-page booklet contains 100 poems by 75 poets from 50 towns in Wisconsin. Let me pass on one delightful sample:

RAIL FENCES

Rail fences stitch me,
Muscle and mind, to men
Whose gray bones they are.
Even to this deaf day
In the summer hum I hear
The pull of their needles
Threading the quiet fields
Into a patchwork quilt
Green with old justice.
In crisscross give-and-take
They lean on a rift of rail,
Zigzag the miles sinuously,
Writing the plain truth
In worm-eaten lines,
Like God of Portugal.
They are forced to fence
What anciently was theirs.
Once in holy moonlight
I saw them clasped calmly,
Interlaced and dovetailed,
Like old fingers in prayer.

Gordon Gilsdorf, Oneida

A wide range of subjects are covered, from Paul Bunyan to migrant workers. — Ed.

THE LUMBERJACK FRONTIER: The Life of a Logger in the Early Days on the Chippewaway. Retold from the Recollections of Louie Blanchard. By Walker D. Wyman. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Neb. \$3.95.

The Wisconsin pineries in the post-Civil War period are the setting for these reminiscences of life on the lumberjack frontier. Louie Blanchard, born in 1872 of a French-Canadian father and a Belgian mother, grew up on the Chippewa River and went to work in the pineries at the age of fourteen. He became widely known in the region as a great storyteller, and his recollections—a potpourrie of lumberjack lore, tall tales, and personal experiences—constitute an informal social history of the lumberjack frontier.

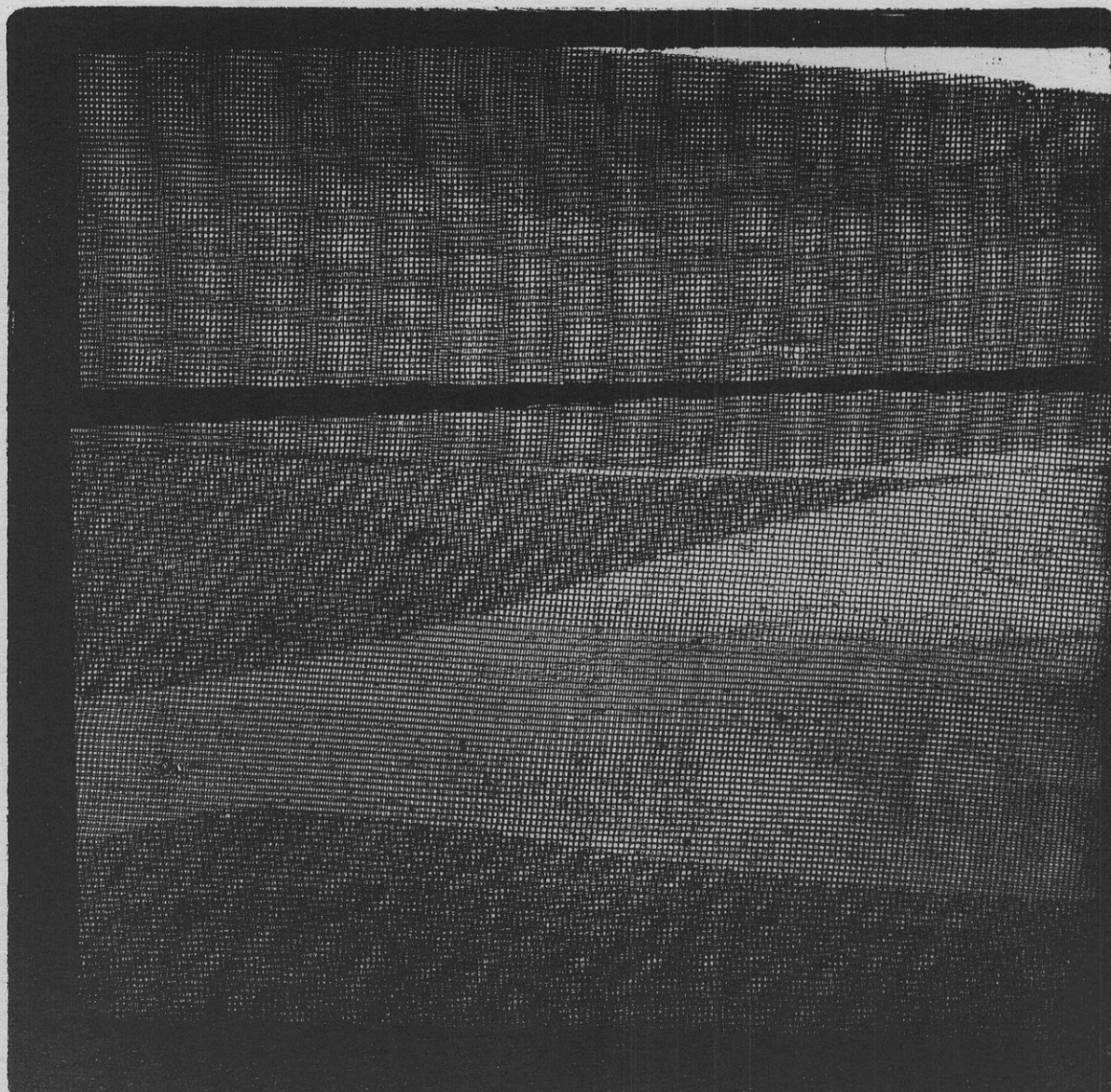
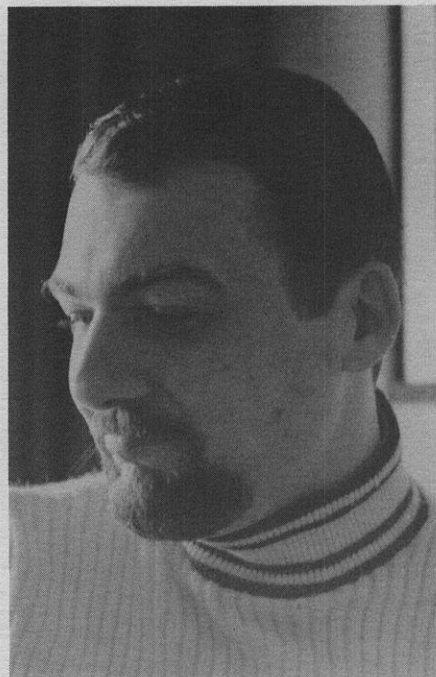
Cover Profile

The Review's cover series featuring Wisconsin arts of the 19th and 20th centuries continues in this issue with contemporary print-making, represented by the work of Ronald Penkoff. Penkoff, an Associate Professor of Art at the UW-Waukesha County Campus, has exhibited paintings and graphics in more than seventy invitational and juried shows since 1956 and has won many awards, including purchase prizes from the Library of Congress, the Art Directions Gallery in New York City, the Columbus (Ohio) Gallery of Art, and the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute of Utica, New York.

Before joining the Center System faculty in 1967, he taught at Ohio State University, State University College in Oneonta, New

York, and Ball State University and during a year's sabbatical leave from Ball State in 1965-66 studied color intaglio printing at Stanley W. Hayter's Atelier 17 in Paris, serving as Hayter's massier in his last three months at the celebrated studio.

Penkoff's *Paris I*, the quiet, poetic intaglio illustrated here, dates from that year. Among his most recent works is the handsome print reproduced on our cover, one of a portfolio of eighteen color woodcuts inspired by Georg Buchner's *Woyzeck*. Completed this year, the *Woyzeck Portfolio* has been exhibited at Notre Dame University's Contemporary Arts Festival and at the Wisconsin Center in Madison and is currently circulating throughout the Center System campuses.



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