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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

Volume 15, Number 1 Spring 1968

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YOUR MEMBERSHIP will encourage research, discussion and publication in the various areas of the sciences, arts and letters for the benefit of all the citizens of Wisconsin.

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George J. Knudsen

For lo, the winter is past;
the rain is over and gone;
the flowers appear on the earth;
the time of the singing of
birds is come,
and the voice of the turtle is
heard in our land.

Old Testament, *Song of Solomon*

the ant that plowed the prairie

The author standing beside two mounds of the mound-building ant of the prairies. Newly planted corn fields are shown beyond the fenced railroad right of way.

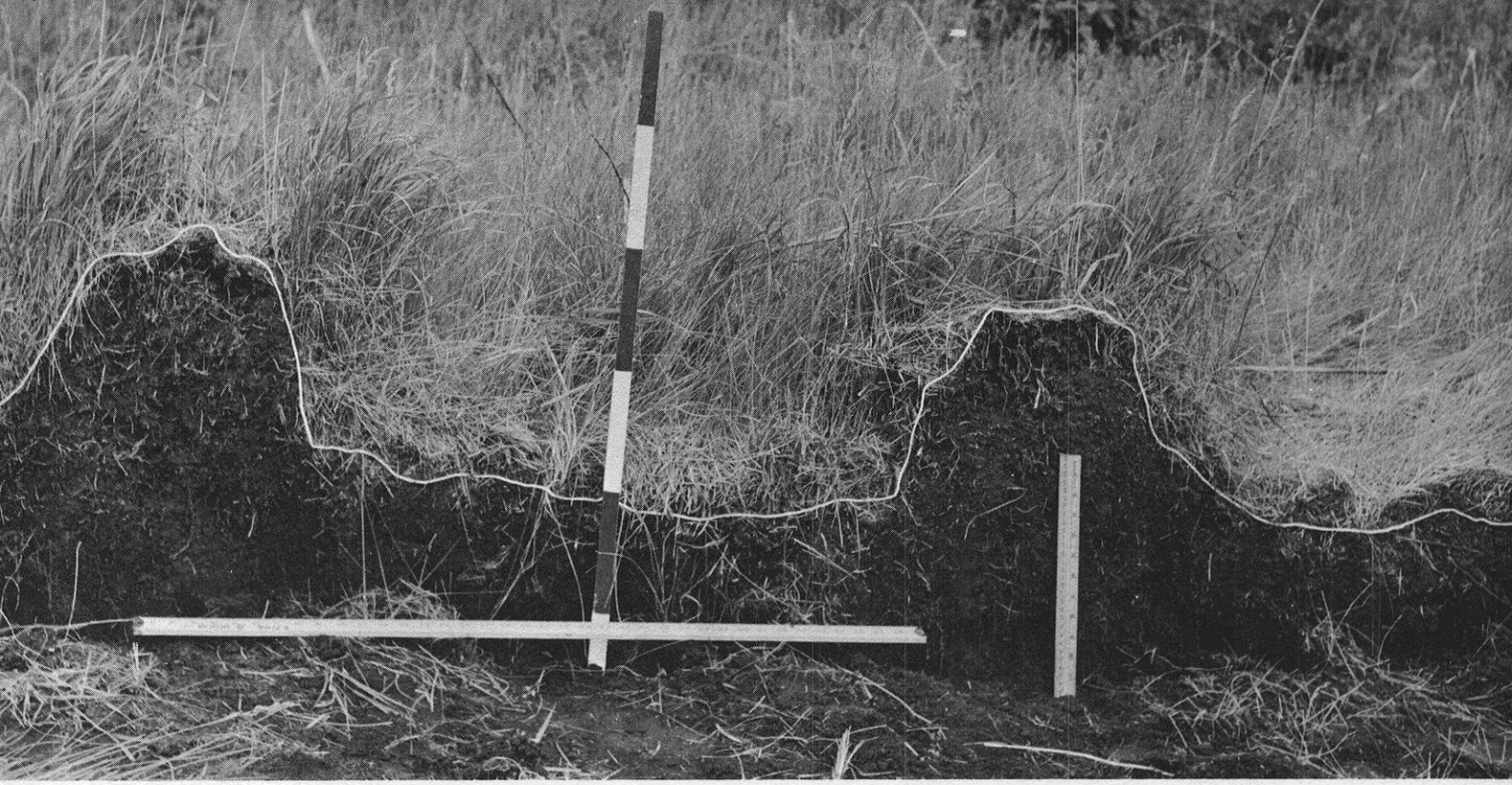
By Francis D. Hole

"DON'T DIG there! That's an ant hill. Dig over here, where the soil is normal!"

That is what my co-workers in soil genesis studies and I had been saying for years during prairie soil sampling field trips. As a result we had dug soil research pits more than 4 feet deep between mounds in unplowed prairie remnants along railroad tracks (see position of striped stake in the picture). We were investigating the soil layers (called soil "horizons") in vertical sequence for clues as to how some of our best soils are formed.

We avoided ant mounds, that is, until we began talking with Professor John T. Medler, Entomologist at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Professor R. O. Wagner, Botanist at the Wisconsin State University at Platteville. These men were studying the vegetation of the Ipswich prairie in southwestern Wisconsin, and the associated western mound building ant, **Formica cinerea montana** Emery. They were also studying plant aphids on which the ants depend in large part for food.

We began to ask some questions about the Ipswich prairie: "Is a soil normal between the large ant mounds and not normal at and under the mounds? Is there



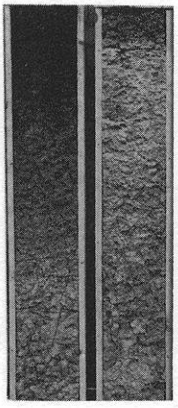
A cross section between two ant mounds.

a difference between soils at these two places? If so, is there a relation between them? Does this have anything to do with the high fertility of this prairie soil?" These challenging questions, incidentally, were among the benefits of conversations between soil scientists, geologists, entomologists, botanists and agronomists at annual sessions of the Wisconsin Academy and on interdisciplinary field trips.

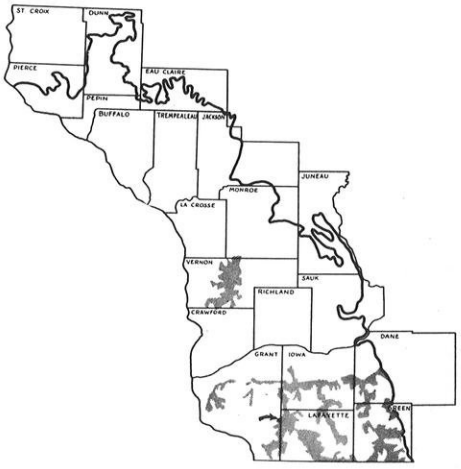
Just at this point in our work, Professor F. Paul Baxter, now of the Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point, and I decided to undertake a study of the effects of **Formica cinerea** on soils as a part of the soil survey investigations of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Prairie ant colonies are not found in the forest, so we went to the Ipswich prairie.

A "normal" Tama silt loam is a slightly acid soil formed under tall grass prairie on deep loess deposits. The soil has been variously classified as Brunizem (brown earth) and Mollisol (soft soil). It has a deep black topsoil, called the A1 or surface horizon. At the Ipswich prairie the A1 layer is nearly 2 feet thick. The subsoil is a somewhat sticky yellowish brown silty clay loam and extends as deep as 7 feet below the surface. In Wisconsin this soil occupies ridge tops flanked by very different forest soils. The arrow in Figure 2 points to the location of the Ipswich prairie study site and the gray bodies represent prairie soils on the ridges.

Early settlers avoided the prairie soils because of the tough root mat in the topsoil that a wooden plow could not cut through. These farmers used the more easily cultivated forest soils. For example, the Fayette silt loam near the Ipswich prairie has only 3 inches of dark A1 horizon, a pale friable subsurface layer and a dark brown sticky subsoil. If we place the two soil profiles (4 feet deep) side by side, as is shown in the photograph, we see the contrast between prairie soil on the left and



Vertical cuts (profiles) through two contrasting soils of southwestern Wisconsin, a prairie soil, left, and forest soil, right, both formed from calcareous wind-blown loessial silt about 25,000 years old.



Map of southwestern Wisconsin showing extent of dark-colored prairie soils of ridge tops. The arrow points to the site of the study made of effects of the western mound-building ant on the soil.

timbered soil on the right. The prairie soil profile contains about 120 tons of organic matter per acre; the forest soil, about 70 tons. This difference can be easily attributed to the continual growth and death of a vaster network of fine roots in the topsoil of prairie than of forest land—a result of processes operating under natural conditions over thousands of years. Another difference is in content of clay. The accumulation of clay in the topsoil of the prairie (over twice as much as is found in forest topsoil) is more difficult to understand. In the forest soil the clay has been washed down by percolating rainwater, giving the subsoil its sticky character. Before we began our ant-soil study, we gave a vague answer to questions about the origin of clay in the prairie A1 horizon: "Something about the prairie produces clay in the topsoil". Now, by the combined effort of specialists in soils, insects, plants, and geologic deposits, we think we have learned the name of an important part of that "something": **Formica cinerea**, the mound-building ant!

In early spring the ant mounds stand out because of the lush growth on them of dark green bluegrass and quack grass. The higher temperature on sunny days and the higher porosity in the mounds than in surrounding soil speeds up decomposition of organic matter and releases nitrogen to the growing grass on the ant hills. There is 5 to 10 times as much available phosphorus and potassium in the mounds as in nearby soil. In midsummer the prairie vegetation is tall and hides the ant cities. It is then that the ants are busy on milkweed and goldenrod collecting a sweet exudate from aphids and carrying it back to the growing broods in the mounds.

Six-foot deep pits dug through the soil at and between ant mounds revealed that these insects excavate nearly vertical channels and chambers to a depth of 5-1/2 feet, bringing up yellowish brown subsoil to construct the mound. For centuries the ants have been doing what the pioneers could not do . . . plow the prairie soil. The ant colonies have been as resistant as the roots of the prairie plants to the frequent fires which ecologists tell us maintained the Wisconsin prairies before settlement. Each ant colony has a life-span of about 12 years. Abandoned mounds are not reoccupied by new colonies, but are left to gradually flatten as the prairie vegetation closes over and darkens the piles of yellowish soil. New mounds are constantly developing between the old sites. It is possible that during the 3,500 years of the existence of this prairie, the ants have added a new 2-inch layer of subsoil to the land surface six or seven times. This could explain both the remarkable thickness of the black topsoil, and its high clay content and fertility as compared to the topsoil of associated forest soils.

We conclude that under native prairie two conditions repeatedly influence the Tama soil in southwestern Wisconsin, one in which ants are busy enriching the soil, bringing subsoil to the mound's bare surface and making the soil below it all spongy by excavating channels and chambers to considerable depths; and another in which the soil has settled somewhat and is supporting a vigorous stand of prairie vegetation on which a host of insects, birds and small animals depend. The "normal" Tama silt loam is in equilibrium with the entire prairie ecosystem, and therefore includes the 5-foot depth of soil at both ant mound and intermound sites.

Western mound-building ant colonies cannot survive farmers' cultivating operations. Tillage of the Tama soil on the prosperous farms near the Ipswich prairie has long since obliterated millions of ant mounds that must have originally dotted the ridge lands of southwestern Wisconsin. Steel implements of cultivation have conquered the prairie and **Formica cinerea** along with it. But in those rare remnants of unplowed prairie along railroad tracks and in corners of cemeteries and wetlands, the natural interaction between soil, climate, plants, insects and other organisms continues in full vigor.

HOPEWELL INDIANS

Archaeological study in Wisconsin leads to new knowledge of Hopewell culture.

BURIAL MOUNDS and village sites of the Hopewell Indians are found throughout much of the United States east of the Great Plains, and are generally believed to occupy the time interval 200 B.C. to 300 A.D. Although there is considerable regional variation in style among artifacts recovered from these archeological fields, certain general styles and distinctive raw materials are common to sites in widely separated areas. This provides us with sound evidence that generic links exist among these archeological expressions of culture.

Mounds in widely separated geographic areas have produced very similar artifacts: copper earspools, tools of chipped obsidian, copper axes, carved stone pipes, marine shell containers, modified grizzly bear teeth, and frequently, pottery vessels of distinctive form, decoration, and ceramic paste. The raw materials for these artifacts were obtained from various regions. Copper came from the Great Lakes area, obsidian from the Rocky Mountains, marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico, mica from the Allegenies. The presence of artifacts made from such farflung sources attest to a highly developed trade complex among Indian groups. The almost exclusive use of these trade items as grave goods and a general uniformity in burial practices throughout the area of Hopewell development, indicate that diffusion of ceremonial and religious ideas, as well as stylistic concepts, accompanied the trade in goods and materials.

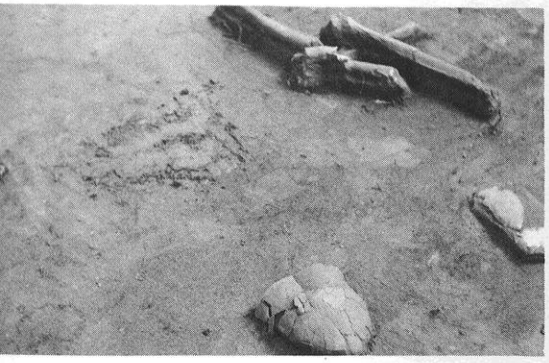
In recent years archeologists have been paying more attention to artifact assemblages from Hopewell village sites in order to define more clearly regional differences and similarities in artifact styles and to investigate Hopewell cultural adaptation to various local environments. Information from mounds alone can not explain the appearance, florescence, and decline of such a ceremonial and mortuary complex as seen in Hopewell.

Between 1960 and 1962 the State Historical Society, through its Highway Salvage program, excavated eight village sites culturally related to Hopewell sites elsewhere. These Wisconsin sites are located in the lower Wisconsin River Valley and along tributaries of the La Crosse and Mississippi Rivers in Monroe and Buffalo Counties. Study of the artifacts from these villages shows clearly that regional expressions of Hopewell village culture are represented. For example, while the methods and techniques of manufacturing and decorating pottery vessels are very similar to those seen at Illi-

By Joan Freeman

Mound 26, Trempealeau Lakes Mound Group, cleared and staked prior to excavation. The mound, located on the shore of Third Lake in the Trempealeau Lakes Hunting and Fishing Area, is 60 feet long, 55 feet wide, and 3.5 feet high. The mound itself appears to be higher than 3.5 feet because it was built on a natural rise.

Mound 26. A 15-foot-wide, long axis, trench was excavated in 0.5-foot levels from the surface to the base of the mound where the burials were located.



All the burials in Mound 26 were bundle reburials. Near one bundle of bones (rear) were placed a chalcedony knife blade, a piece of sheet copper (right), and a pottery vessel (left). Another pottery vessel, a chalcedony blade, copper conjoined tubes (pan pipes) were included as grave goods with the nine remaining bundle reburials on the floor of the mound. Chalcedony comes from the Dakotas and the copper may be from Wisconsin.

nois Hopewell sites, some aspects of decoration appear to be peculiar to Wisconsin. For instance, a dentate (toothed) stamp pressed into the wet clay vessel wall is an almost universal decorative device on pots from Hopewell villages. Dentate stamping is typically found on Hopewell pottery from Illinois, and its high frequency is also characteristic of the Wisconsin villages. However, the size and placement of the stamp impressions on pots from Wisconsin is quite distinctive when compared to Illinois pottery.

Hopewell village sites of the lower Illinois River Valley are large and lie in close proximity to the burial mounds. In contrast, the Wisconsin sites excavated between 1960 and 1962 are small and they occur in areas where no Hopewell mounds have been located. Absence of mounds may indicate that the villages were marginal to the mainstream of Hopewell cultural influences and such isolation would function in the development of a regional culture as expressed in artifact styles. Differences in local environment and its exploitation by the Indians may have influenced cultural development. The larger villages of Illinois indicate sizable populations and ones having an economic base of sufficient dependability and surplus that a high degree of religious specialization was possible. Perhaps adaptation to the local Wisconsin environment did not produce an economic base strong enough to allow and stimulate the degree of religious specialization seen in Illinois Hopewell.

During the summer of 1966, an archeological field party from the State Historical Society excavated four Hopewell sites near Trempealeau. The investigation of two burial mounds, their associated village components, and two village sites, was undertaken in cooperation with the Department of Anthropology and the Center for Climatic Research of the University of Wisconsin.

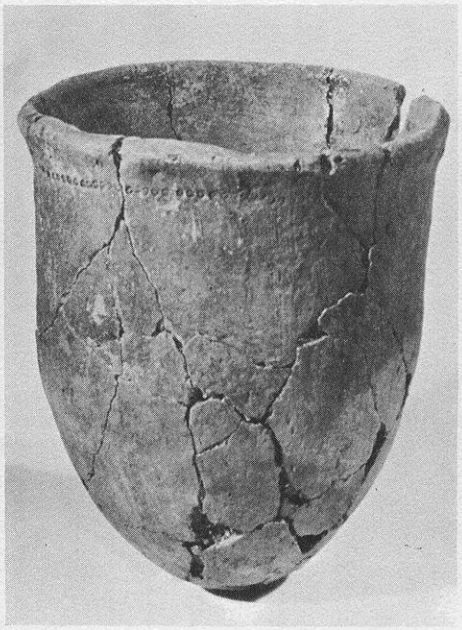
One of the goals of the work at Trempealeau was to locate village sites which were related in time and cultural characteristics to the burial mounds. When such villages are located and their artifacts sampled, it will be possible to compare artifacts (especially pottery) from sites known to be associated with Hopewell burial mounds with material from those villages which don't seem to be associated with such mounds. From this comparison it will be possible to see whether or not the artifacts from villages show differences which might be related to the sites' association with mounds.

Many of the Trempealeau mounds were excavated by W. C. McKern of the Milwaukee Public Museum in 1928 and 1930. We excavated two more mounds in order to obtain additional data on burial practices and artifact styles and to gather charcoal samples for radio-carbon dating.

Special studies being undertaken at the University of Wisconsin include identification of floral and faunal remains recovered from the sites, analysis of pollen and soils, and radio-carbon dating of charcoal samples from the sites. These analyses should establish the character of the biotic province (which may have changed through time) occupied by Trempealeau Hopewell, and the nature of the Indians' exploitation of their environment. The radio-carbon process should provide us with a reliable series of dates for the sites.

At this time only preliminary studies have been made of the artifacts recovered from the Trempealeau village sites. The pottery from these villages is quite similar to that from the other Hopewell villages in western Wisconsin, and this uniformity in pottery style suggests that participation in Hopewell ceremonialism had little effect on this aspect of everyday life.

The mound excavations have provided more data on the nature of the local ceremonial and mortuary practices and the extent of trade relationships.



Restored pottery vessel from Mound 26. Locally made, it is representative of Wisconsin Hopewell pottery.

Completed trench through Mound 26. The dark band (arrow) is a buried prairie soil horizon containing artifacts of a pre-mound village occupation. Most other mounds in this group were also built on top of abandoned villages or camp sites. Artifacts indicate that these village occupations found beneath the mounds were contemporary with some of the other Hopwell burial mounds of the Trempealeau Lakes area.

A notched quartzite blade, 34.5 cm. long, found in the central burial pit of Mound 4. Large, carefully flaked blades appear to be a hallmark of Hopewell mounds in the Trempealeau area.

Mound 4, Trempealeau Lakes Mound Group. Three chert blades in situ over the ribs of three extended skeletons within the central burial pit. Eleven blades of this type, ranging from 9.5 cms. to 25.5 cms. in length, were found with the eighteen extended and six bundle reburials in this mound.

Complete pottery vessel from Mound 4 (left), and restored (above). This vessel appears to be a trade piece from Hopwell centers in Illinois. The vessel has a "T" shaped lip. Traces of red paint are visible in the area above the incised line which encircles the vessel.

Mark Twain and Lucius Fairchild

WHEN LUCIUS Fairchild, Wisconsin's famous Civil War hero and ex-governor, returned home in 1882 from his ten years in the Nation's diplomatic service, he was one of Wisconsin's most cosmopolitan citizens. He had spent six years as U. S. Consul at Liverpool, two years as U. S. Consul at Paris, and two years as U. S. Minister to Spain. Although Fairchild had sought for his original appointment in the diplomatic corps, he finally tired of squeezing the "foreign orange" as he put it, and was anxious to return to Wisconsin even before his appointment at Madrid.

Fairchild had consciously sought during his years abroad the association of famous men and women, particularly artists and writers. One of the writers with whom Fairchild became acquainted and with whom he maintained a life-long friendship was Mark Twain. Fairchild and Twain met in the Spring of 1879 when Fairchild was Consul at Paris. Twain was in Europe at this time gathering material for *A Tramp Abroad.* In spite of the fact that he complained constantly about Parisian weather and the French, Twain had some memorable experiences in Paris. He visited a number of historical spots, delivered his famous "Stomach Club" speech, revived his interest in Joan of Arc, and, according to his biographer, Albert Bigelow Paine, enjoyed "congenial company . . . and dinner-parties, and a world of callers."

In April, May, and June the Fairchilds and Twains were together on a number of occasions. Fairchild recorded some of these meetings in his diary for 1879:

> 30 April: "Genl Noyes dinner. Accepted. Sarah & us. Ministers Stoughton & Maynard, Job Stevenson, Mark Twain present"
> 17 May: "At home—Called on Mark Twain & walked on the Boulevard"
> 30 May: "Dinner at Home . . . Mark Twain, . . . Mrs. Clemens, Miss Spaulding, Mrs. Dean, Miss Stevens — & ourselves."
> 23 June: "Up in the balloon with Mark Twain — Mrs Twain, Miss Spaulding & Guilwoodford"
> 28 June: " . . . engaged to Mark Twain"

Twain's Notebooks during this time record an additional meeting Fairchild: "Sunday June 8 — we went with Clara & General Fairchild to the Grand Prix & saw Nubienne win the $20,000 given half by city Govt & ½ by RR's —12 horses in that race."

The highlight of the Paris association between the Twains and the Fairchilds seems to have been the balloon ride on June 23. As early as the third of May, Fairchild had invited the Twains to go up in the balloon with his family, but Twain declined because of a previous engagement. In an unpublished letter among the Fairchild Papers of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Twain sent regrets for not being able to attend: "We can only thank you cordially for offering us this pleasant opportunity & darn the fates for robbing us of it." Apparently they made plans to go at a later time, for in an undated letter Twain wrote the following:

> My scouts report that the balloon will not begin her passenger trips until Monday. I was afraid they would fill my order for tickets on *Sunday.* I preferred to draw the line for Sabbath outrages at horse-racing. I imagined a conversation like this—and it made me shudder:
> "St. Peter: 'How did you come?"
> "You and I: by balloon, your Reverence.'
> "St. Peter:When did you leave?"
> I know my weakness; I should be sure to say, 'Early Saturday morning, Your Reverence.'
> Then the verdict would be fatal:
> "Guilty of ballooning on the Sabbath—in questionable company—and lying about it."

Apparently they came closer to meeting St. Peter by balloon than Twain imagined, for Fairchild wrote to his sister in September, "The balloon sic *busted* you know—It was on the ground. What if it had blown when up in the air with the Twains & us in it!!!"

When Fairchild was named U. S. Minister to Spain in 1880, Twain wrote a congratulatory letter in which he again mentioned the balloon episode: "Well, what good times we had that day at St. Cloud and what a lively gang of young people we were! We hold Mrs. Fairchild and the young ladies in grateful remembrance for that holiday." In this same letter Twain mentioned that he had stopped at Fairchild's brother Charles' place in Belmont Massachusetts:

> Mrs. Clemens and the children paid their first visit to Boston the other day and I went along,

1 Sam Ross, *The Empty Sleeve: A Biography of Lucius Fairchild* (Madison, 1964), p. 170.

2 *Mark Twain: A Biography* (New York, 1912), p. 642.

3 Diary for 1879 in the Fairchild Papers at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Madison (hereafter FP).

4 c 1967 by the Mark Twain Company. Typescript Notebook 14, p. 21, Mark Twain Papers, The General Library, University of California, Berkeley (hereafter MTP).

5 c 1967 by the Mark Twain Company. Samuel L. Clemens (hereafter SLC) to Lucius Fairchild (hereafter LF), 3 May 1879, PH in MTP.

6 SLC to LF (n.d. "Saturday"), Cyril Clemens, *Mark Twain The Letter Writer* (Boston, 1932), p. 44.

7 LF to Mrs. Sarah Dean, 1 September 1879, FP. Paine records that Twain "did a good deal of sight-seeing of his own kind and once went up in a captive balloon" (*Mark Twain: A Biography,* p. 643).

By Robert A. Rees

by request. Your brother and his wife called on us, and we missed them, for we were out raiding the old junk-shops for disabled andirons and other antiquities. Then we called at their residence and there was another failure; Mr. Fairchild was out and Mrs. Fairchild was doctoring three or four of her children, and her nurse had deserted her. So we missed fire all around, and did not get to see each other; on our side we were heartily sorry.

We spent a day and a night at Belmont with Howells, and we all made an assault on your brother's house and tried to get in and have a look at his things; but the genius of ill luck was to fore again, the carpenters and other repairers had gone off with the keys.

Ultimately Twain's relationship with Charles was more lasting than that with Lucius. Charles Fairchild was associated with Twain in the Paige typesetting machine debacle, and lost a considerable amount of money to Paige, but not nearly as much as Twain did. In a notebook entry for July 13, 1894, Twain recorded:

He Paige said he never intended to sign the Fairchild contract ; he was only playing Fairchild. He meant to scoop some money out of him and he did. That is not his exact expression, . . . He said he got several thousand dollars out of Fairchild.

After Lucius returned home from Spain he visited Twain in Elmira, New York in April, 1882, before going on to Charles' place. Apparently he left an unbrella at Twains, for on reaching Boston he wrote a letter mentioning the umbrella and thanking the Twains for the pleasant visit.

The next meeting between Twain and Fairchild took place in January, 1885, when Twain visited Madison during his lecture tour with George Washington Cable. In a letter to his wife, Olivia Langdon Clemens, Twain wrote from Madison on January 21:

Got here at 2:30 p.m. & ate dinner & went at once to bed—as usual. Fairchild came in, a moment (poor fellow, he will be defeated for U. S. Senate tonight—he told us so himself) & said the girls are out of town; asked us to supper—declined.

Undoubtedly the stress of his first political defeat kept Fairchild, a meticulous record keeper, from recording this visit in his diary. Sam Ross states, "From January 10 to January 21, 1885, Fairchild grimly waited at his campaign headquarters, bravely enduring the most humiliating defeat of his career."

After speaking in Madison on the 21st, Twain and Cable went to the Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, returning to Madison on the 27th. Twain wrote to Livy that on the return trip they happened onto the Fairchilds and were invited to dinner. He added,

It the Fairchild home is a very attractive house, & has a noble view of the beautiful lake, which is very close at hand. Mrs. Fairchild was exceedingly pleasant, & she and Mrs. Conover were full of talk of you & wanted to be remembered to you. Mrs. Conover is Gen. Fairchild's sister whom we knew in Paris.

The last of the Twain-Fairchild correspondence took place between Lucius' daughter, Mary, and Twain in 1888. Mary had written to Twain in June of that year telling him about a production of his play *Die Meisterschaft,* which the German Conversation Club of Madison had acted and she had directed. She wrote,

In a college town such as Madison your play has been more than appreciated. Its points have been fully understood and every new sally of the different characters into German was greeted with shouts of laughter. Indeed the play was such a success that we are planning to repeat it for the benefit of a Benevolent Society.

In his return letter, Twain told of a recent performance of the same play by his family and friends, with special reference to his own performance as Mr. Stephenson. He then told Mary how she could lengthen the play for future performances.

Although there is no evidence of further correspondence between Twain and the Fairchild family, it is quite likely that during Lucius Fairchild's numerous visits to his brother Charles' home in Belmont he visited with the Twains. Conspicuously absent from the hundreds of letters sent to Fairchild's family at his death in May, 1896, is one from Twain. He undoubtedly received the news too late to respond, for at this time he was in Africa following the equator.

8 SLC to LF, 28 April 1880. *Mark Twain the Letter Writer,* p. 48.

9 SLC to LF, 28 April 1880. *Mark Twain the Letter Writer,* p. 47.

10 c 1967 by the Mark Twain Company. Typescript Notebook 27, p. 10, MTP. For additional references to Charles Fairchild see Typescript Notebooks 19 (p. 19) and 34 (p. 5), MTP.

11 LF to SLC, 8 April 1882, MTP.

12 c 1967 by the Mark Twain Company. SLC to OLC, 21 January 1885, MTP.

13 *The Empty Sleeve,* p. 200.

14 c 1967 by the Mark Twain Company. SLC to OLC, 31 January 1885, MTP.

15 Published by Twain in *Century Magazine* (January, 1888).

16 Letter from Mary Fairchild to SLC, 2 June, 1888, MTP.

17 SLC to Mary Fairchild, 1 October, 1888. *Mark Twain the Letter Writer,* pp. 49-50.

Dew drops are not enough for a prairie chick . . .

WATER AND THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS

By
F. and F. Hamerstrom

Illustrated by Frances Hamerstrom

RARELY DOES one see a prairie chicken drink water. The chickens drink drops of dew in the morning; and the chicks, before they can travel far, and when their wings are merely downy flippers, already feast on wild strawberries and gain their succulence there.

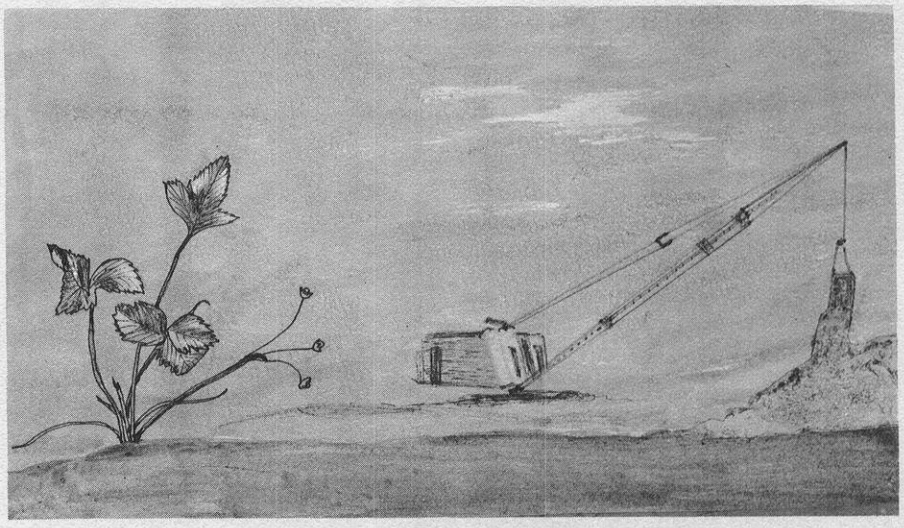
Prairie chickens are often present in marshes and if we ask ourselves why this should be so, one's first thought might be because the marshes hold water.

This is not the real reason. They neither swim, nor drink much water. They are birds of the prairie and as the prairie dwindles they are forced into something else. Marshes tend to have undisturbed grassy or grass-like cover for roosting and in the dry areas within a marsh the chickens may even find cover for nesting and rearing their broods.

Myriads of marshes have been drained and some marshy areas have even been drained and then put under irrigation!

Man's attitude toward water is changing. He is focussing his attention more and more on "What water can I pump out of the ground?" He may want it for drinking, commercial uses, air conditioning, etc., or he may even want it to sprinkle on the ground for irrigation. Man's pumps are little by little dropping the water table—that great body of water beneath the soil. Pumping from the water table has been shown to lower the flow of water in streams, with clear implications of trouble for fish and other aquatic life.

It is not surface water that the prairie chicken needs, it is moisture—sufficient moisture in the soil to grow good grass and food plants. Paradoxically, before a marsh can be irrigated it must first be drained, not only dried out but so ditched or tiled that it can be controlled: dried out at will when rain following irrigation puts too much water on the crop, dried out in spring quickly enough that heavy machinery will not bog down when it is time to prepare the seed bed. But the neighbor's land is also dried out. This land does not get irrigation water and so is in a state of ever-recurring drought. Not only prairie chickens, but many forms of wildlife may suffer. So do farmers, especially those who are near pumping projects but who raise their cattle and their crops not from water pumped out of the ground, but from a naturally moist condition in the top six or eight inches of the soil which they pasture or till.



Where the water table has dropped, even wild strawberries fail to set fruit.

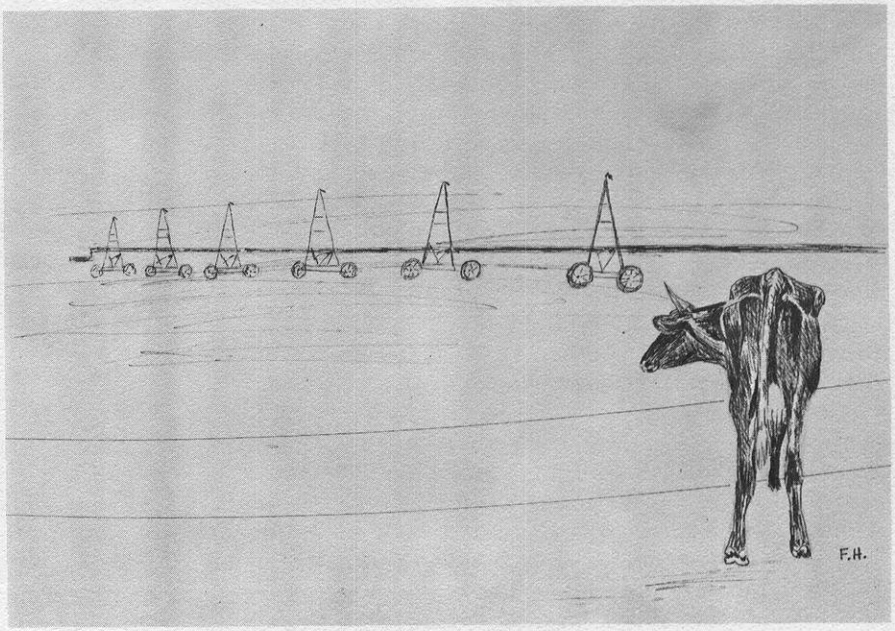
Wildlife has no artesian wells nor even sand point pumps. Most of our wildlife and many of our farmers are utterly dependent on the moisture conditions near the surface of the soil, not the water which is fifty feet beneath.

May man not overlook the needs of his neighbors—his more defenseless brethren, the wildlife.

The price for pumping is paid in two ways: one is in dollars and cents which shout, and the other in depletion of habitat. We raise our voice for the wildlife, which cannot speak for itself.

What does a sick-looking cow have to do with irrigation? Remember what dried out pastures did to cattle during the drought of the thirties . . .

Irrigators on wetlands must first dig drainage ditches. Neighboring pastures and wild lands do not get the irrigators' water but are parched by their ditches—an artificial drought. Prairie chickens, like cattle, need soil moisture.



Review of the Reviewers

By S. A. Wilde

CREATIVE activity in any field of endeavor is punctuated by an occasional discord in ideas or judgments. As a rule, it is a productive discord, for "the truth comes from a clash of two opinions." In turn, criticism performs a highly useful function either by adding final touches to the work or by preventing pollution of the world by undesirable debris.

At times, however, a clash of opinions does not herald the arrival of truth. Suffice it to recall the appraisal of Pasteur's fundamental findings by Nageli as "incorrect interpretation of poorly conducted experiments." An untold number of similar blunders of criticism have caused anguish to the author, everlasting embarrassment to the reviewer, and at times irreparable loss to recorded knowledge. A few irresponsible comments arrested for many years the activity of one of the most outstanding microbiologists, Sergei Winogradsky.

The reasons for miscarriages in criticism are many: influence of religious or political credos, preconceived notions, the Procrustean tendency to maintain the *status quo* . . . Theodore Roosevelt described very well the chief obstacle to scientific progress: "The capacity of the human mind to resist the introduction of a new knowledge is nothing short of marvelous."

During recent years much has been done in the USA to minimize frustrating accidents in the realm of scientific writing. Many technical journals have sheltered their contributors against adverse literary encounters by erecting a shield in the form of "Instructions to the Authors." In a direct manner the author's privileges were defended by Forscher's comprehensive essay "Rules for Referees" (Science, vol. 150, 1965). These publications have helped to deescalate the author-reviewer conflict and have benefited all concerned: the author, the editor, and the reader. Nevertheless, they have failed to stress a few intrinsic details that often contaminate the editorial "barrel of honey with a spoon of tar." The omission is elaborated upon in this note.

To begin with, one should touch upon the eloquence of reviewers. According to the claim of the French people, it is tone, not verbal content that carries the message. Criticisms are expressed in tones varying widely in pitch and volume, some of them in definite conflict with the principles of harmony. Provocations of caustic comments by the reviewer are numerous. They range from burnt toast at breakfast to the reviewer's desire to inflate his own ego or to ease wounds suffered in unrelated encounters. A reviewer of this disposition does not perform his duty, but accommodates himself at the expense of the author, the society that supports the periodical, and the profession of psychoanalysis.

The enormous flexibility of the English language provides an unlimited variety of sprays of verbal deodorants that permit a transmission of a reviewer's cutting message in soft-pedaled recitative rather than ear-splitting rhapsody. Regulations of the English House of Commons set limits to brightly colored rhetorics, but they do not change the intrinsic thrust of speeches delivered under cloak of polite equivalents. For example, it is forbidden to call an M.P. a liar, but the same idea can be incorporated in a sentence: "The honorable gentleman is perpetrating a terminological inexactitude."

The disparity between the viewpoints of the author and the reviewer at times approaches an angle of 180 degrees. A reviewer usually desires to see the report as a landscape in which everything is pruned, trimmed, and arranged in a definite geometric pattern. A scientific article often deals with but a small part of a deep forest surrounded by dense jungle of ignorance. Under such conditions, an investigator is forced to use a speculative approach, one of the essential tools of research which is seldom appreciated by reviewers.

Josiah Royce, one of the greatest speculative minds that America has produced, pointed the proper way to an objective as follows: "Not to demonstrate in fair and orderly array, from one principle or axiom what must be . . . , but to use every and any device that may offer itself, general analysis, special example, comparison, and contrast of cases." In the beginning of the beginnings of most great discoveries there was neither word nor deed, but a thought, i.e., a speculation. In some cases the soundness of the introduced hypothesis was confirmed by experimental evidence in a period of days; in other instances—after several centuries. Neither the mumbling of Galileo, "Eppur si muove," nor equations of Einstein were underlain by statistical analyses. On one occasion the confirmation of the correctness of a speculative idea came in the form of a thunderous release of energy.

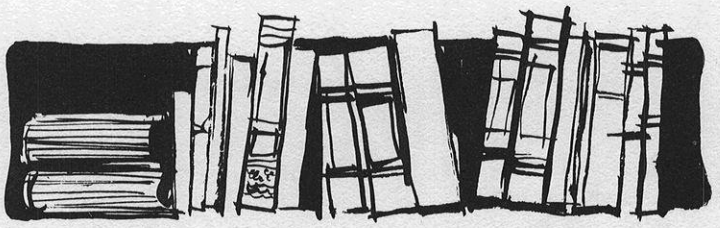
These ideas coincide very closely with suggestions expressed by Dr. Forscher: "The journal that attempts to avoid controversy, to publish only papers that are 'right', or to limit discussion and speculation defeats its purpose" (p. 319).

A few decades back, criticisms were confined to printed pages and the critic was exposed to a coun-

terattack of the author as well as the forum. Occasionally a caustic appraisal of the work rewarded the author with a recognition which he would have failed to receive in the absence of criticism. Within the realm of scientific literature, this fair, egalitarian relationship has undergone in recent years a highly undesirable change through the introduction of an unidentifiable, hence invulnerable, and at times irresponsible critic—the anonymous referee. There is more than one reason to claim that the underground appraisal of submitted paper, adopted by many English language periodicals, is very harmful, unethical, and totally superfluous.

A procedure involving an element of secrecy is hardly compatible with academic dignity. It provides unrestricted possibility for negligent or prejudicial appraisal of contributions and the use of uncalled for language. Anonymous criticisms often convert the bright atmosphere of spontaneity into a smog of Nietzschean *resentment,* an attitude of hostility and destructiveness. In unequivocal opinion of Forscher (lit. cit.), when verbatim comments of a reviewer are transmitted to the author, "the name of the referee should also be transmitted" (p.320).

To conclude: The referee is not a creator of new values, but an intermediary between the producer and the consumer of goods. His function is either to accept and place on the market attractively arranged merchandise, or to reject it as unsuitable for his shop. In a fair transaction, a reviewer who disagrees with the contents of a paper to the extent justifying caustic comments should restrain himself from casting pearls of wisdom and limit his labors to a polite statement: "Unavailable for this particular journal." If the contribution deserves to be reviewed, neither derogatory remarks nor anonymity should be required.



THE ARCHITECTURE OF WISCONSIN by **Richard W. E. Perrin.** The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1967. 175 pp. $7.50.

Richard W. E. Perrin (A63), who is city development director for Milwaukee and executive secretary of its housing authority, has long been intrigued by Wisconsin buildings. An architect himself, he has spent weekends and vacations tramping the Wisconsin countryside in search of the remnants of an architectural past. He was prompted by the fact that Wisconsin, "because of its rich and varied background of ethnic and national origins, possessed an architectural heritage of exceptional historical significance about which very little had been written in a definitive way." He notes in the Preface that "for want of interest and attention, the old buildings of the state have been rapidly disappearing, often without any record having been made of their architectural or historical attributes." Perrin's contribution is a record of Wisconsin architectural history.

The sixteen handsomely illustrated essays that make up the volume first appeared in somewhat different form in the **Wisconsin Magazine of History.** Because of its beauty and significance this book was chosen by the Historical Society to commemorate the magazine's fiftieth anniversary. If there is criticism of the book other than the lack of attention to contemporary architecture, it is that the reader is left wanting more.

There are chapters on German timber farmhouses and Finnish farmsteads and on such oddities as stovewood walls and others made out of rows of pebbles. He notes how international trends influenced Wisconsin building during the last century. Greek Revival, Victorian eclecticism, the Romanesque and Byzantine forms are all in evidence. The final essay is a detailed description of Frank Lloyd Wright's Wisconsin work. Perrin has visited and photographed each Wright-designed building and finds the master's architectural vision prophetic.

"The Architecture of Wisconsin" is a lively and fascinating book. Those who would know their state better will find this an excellent guide to add meaning to spring and summer drives through the Wisconsin countryside. —Prof. Walter F. Peterson, Lawrence University.

THE INDIAN CAPTIVITY OF MARY KINNAN 1791 - 1794. Compiled by **McKinnie L. Phelps,** M.D.. Edited and with an Introduction by **Jack D. Filipiak.** Pruett Press, Inc., Box 1560, Boulder, Colo. Limited edition. $8.50.

For the first time, the basic and supporting accounts of the long captivity of Mary Kinnan have been brought together under one cover. Her brother's own account of the thrilling rescue of his sister is included. The sources dealing with the Kinnan captivity range from the rare 1795 Kollock document, through related accounts published many years ago in various journals.

The Introduction by Jack Filipiak (A68) gives an excellent background of the overall history of Indian captivities. Also included is a commentary on the sources of the book, a genealogy which traces Mrs. Kinnan's forebears to the Mayflower, and some of her collateral descendants into the Middle West and the Rocky Mountain region.

PREHISTORIC INDIANS OF WISCONSIN, by Robert E. Ritzenthaler. Milwaukee Public Museum Popular Science Handbook, Series No. 4, Revised Edition, 1967.

Robert E. Ritzenthaler, a student of prehistoric Indians in Wisconsin, is well qualified through training, experience and position to write on this subject. He is Curator of Anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum, a position he has filled for some 20 years, and has been Editor of **The Wisconsin Archeologist** for a comparable period.

Prehistoric Indians of Wisconsin is a publication of 48 pages. It re-emphasizes that the first settlers of Wisconsin, as for all the New World, were Indians. These people arrived in what is now Wisconsin at least as early as 7,000 B.C.; not at one time but during a series of migrations, some spaced as much as a thousand or more years apart. The booklet in seven parts describes the various groups of prehistoric Indians and the approximate period they lived here, as follows:

1. Paleo-Indians, 7,000 to 5,000 B.C.; 2. Old Copper, 3,000 to 1,000 B.C.; 3. Red Ocher, 1,000 to 500 B.C.; 4. Woodland, 1,000 B.C.; to A.D. 1,650; 5. Hopewell, 100 B.C. to A.D. 500; 6. Upper Mississippi, A.D. 800 to 1,600; 7. Middle Mississippi, A.D. 1,000 to 1,300.

The culture of each group is described in some detail with the assistance of appropriate photographs. Considering the broad scope of this booklet, the sections are concise and clear. There are 126 photographs and pictorial illustrations showing among other things: (1) Types of stone artifacts and how they are made, (2) copper points, (3) conical mounds, (4) effigy mounds and (5) types of burials.

One can read this publication with profit as a fascinating discussion of prehistoric people in our State. One can hardly read it without being impressed anew with the complexity of archeological research. Important bits of information on prehistoric Indians are molded together to develop a pattern of fact.

Prehistoric Indians of Wisconsin is dedicated to Wisconsin's amateur archeologists whose active interests and cooperative efforts through the years, Dr. Ritzenthaler feels, have contributed much to archeological knowledge. It is clear reading, informative, and fascinating.—T.F. Kouba

BILBAO, GUATEMALA An Archaeological Study of the Pacific Coast Cotzumalhuapa Region by Lee A. Parsons, Vol. 1. Milwaukee Public Museum, 1967. $6.50.

An introduction to the field study and a complete description of the stratigraphy and ceramics of Bilbao, a prehistoric, ceremonial site.

GUIDES TO HISTORIC MILWAUKEE: KILBOURNTOWN WALKING TOUR by **Mary Ellen Pagel** and **Virginia A. Palmer.** University Extension, 1967.

LAKE WINNEBAGO by **Giles F. Clark.** J & J Printing, Appleton, Wis. $.60.

An informative description of the history and the resources of the Lake Winnebago area.

A GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF SPEAR AND ARROW POINTS USED BY PREHISTORIC INDIANS OF WISCONSIN, by Robert E. Ritzenthaler. Milwaukee Public Museum, 1968.

The thirty-six page booklet includes an illustrated description of terminology used to describe characteristics of point types, twenty-one point types, and a bibliography. The point types are photographed in scale and a description of the type, geographic location, age and culture, and reference information is given for each.

Robert Ritzenthaler, the museum's curator of anthropology, states in the introduction: "Most of the points included have been previously named and described and appear in Wisconsin. In the instances when the type had not been named, a proposed name has been given, and it is so indicated."

All specimens illustrated in the booklet are from the Milwaukee Public Museum collections unless otherwise stated.

The booklet can be purchased from the museum's sales counter for $1.25. Copies will be mailed by the museum for an additional five cents postage.

●

Robert Hutchins once described the modern university as a series of separate schools and departments held together by a central heating system. In an area where heating is less important and the automobile more, I have sometimes thought of it as a series of individual faculty entrepreneurs held together by a common grievance over parking.—Clark Kerr, "The Multiversity," Harpers, Nov., 1963

ACADEMY NEWS

Council Meeting Minutes
February 17, 1968

Present: Jack R. Arndt, Joseph G. Baier, David J. Behling, Eunice R. Bonow, Harry Hayden Clark, Jack A. Clarke, Ruth L. Hine, Merritt Y. Hughes, Aaron J. Ihde, Henry A. Meyer, Katherine G. Nelson Lowell E. Noland, Mary Ellen Pagel, Walter F. Peterson, Walter E. Scott, Adolph Suppan, John Thomson and Carl Welty.

Guests: Charles Goff (Chr. Long Range Planning Committee and Distinguished Service Citations) and Jack Cummings (1969 annual meeting local arrangements, chairman).

1. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. at the Wisconsin Center on the University of Wisconsin campus, President Thomson presiding.

2. The **minutes** of the Council Meeting on November 4, 1967 were corrected by the insertion of the word "reprint" after "Transactions" in the last sentence of paragraph 7. The corrected minutes were approved.

3. President Thomson reported that the **Wisconsin Book Fair** to be held on June 29th would include the works of seventy-one authors. The Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters will be listed as a sponsoring organization, no financial obligation.

4. President Thomson reported that the **will of Harry Steenbock** provided for an initial bequest of $5,000. to the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

5. In the absence of George Becker, President Thomson reported that negotiations were under way with Senator Nelson for federal support for the publication of the study of the **Wild Rivers.** Some papers have been submitted, others are in progress.

6. Mr. Arndt, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the **treasury** on April 15, 1967 of $13,152.01 plus receipts of $12,826.93, total $25,978.94. During the period of April 15, 1967 to January 31, 1968, the disbursements totaled $18,853.77; balance of $7,125.17. The Endowment Fund totals $7,682.35. The report was accepted.

7. The Council unanimously authorized the Treasurer to transfer funds from the checking account to a **savings account** in Anchor Savings and Loan Association for the purpose of earning interest. The Treasurer was authorized to invest in bank certificates that mature in February 1968 in short term certificates. (Endowment Funds).

8. The Council accepted with gratitude **gifts** totaling $800.

9. Mr. Arndt reported that the total **membership** of the Academy was approximately 1350. As of January 31st, 93 members were dropped for non-payment of dues, 23 requested cancellation of their memberships and 6 members died since the annual meeting. The twenty six new members as listed were accepted.

10. A motion to confer an **honorary life membership** on Prof. D.C. Cooper and Mrs. Harry Steenbock was unanimously approved.

11. Walter Peterson, Editor of the **Transactions** reported that several bids for the printing of the **Transactions** had been received. The motion that Webcrafters be awarded the project with the provision that if they do not meet the publication deadline, another printer would be used, was approved. The date on the **Transactions** will include both the year of the annual meeting and year of publication.

12. Ruth Hine, Editor of the **Review** acknowledged the assistance of the members. She urged that more members send her information for inclusion in the **Review.** The Council unanimously accepted the report and complimented her for the excellence of her work.

13. Mr. Goff, chairman of the Committee on **Distinguished Service Citations** reported that committee had not finalized their recommendation.

14. Mr. Arndt reported that fourteen regional and district meetings of the **Junior Academy** would be held. The Northeastern District has added Arts and Letters to the program for their district meeting.

15. Mr. Suppan reported that the program for the annual meeting was nearly completed. Because of the limited number of papers submitted only two sections will be held.

16. Mr. Arndt reported that contributions totaling $335. had been received in the **Steenbock Memorial Fund.** The Council unanimously approved the motion that the Steenbock Memorial Fund be set aside for use by the Editor for enrichment purposes of the **Review.** Subsequent Steenbock Memorial gifts will be added to the fund.

17. Mr. Arndt presented an inventory and price list for the sale of the copies of the **Transactions.** The suggested price list was approved by the Council.

18. Mr. Behling, chairman of the **Nominating Committee** reported that the committee had met and would present their slate at the next Council Meeting.

19. Mr. Clarke reported that the **cross-indexing** of the Transactions will be completed this year.

20. Mr. Scott reported on the status of the **Centennial Fund.** A follow-up letter is to be sent in the near future. The Committee will meet shortly to set up the committees.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

Eunice R. Bonow
Secretary

Centennial of the Idea Already Passed!

"A meeting was held on the 16th of August, 1867, to organize an association, to be known as the 'Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences.' Nothing, however, was done until the year 1870, when it was organized under a charter by act of legislature, approved March 16 of that year."—From *A History of Madison, The Capital of Wisconsin; including The Four Lake Country to July, 1874, with an Appendix of notes on Dane County and Its Towns.* By Daniel S. Durrie, Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1874 (p. 317).

Gifts Received

Gifts and contributions to the Academy totalling $1000 were accepted by the Council at its meeting on February 17.

Contributions to the Junior Academy of Science for publication of the 1966-67 *Annual Review* included: $25.00 from Allen Abrams, Wausau; $100.00 from the Benstead Foundation, Racine; $100.00 from the Rex Chainbelt Foundation, Inc., Milwaukee; $100.00 from the Gelatt Corporation, La Crosse; $5.00 from Otto L. Kowalke, Madison; $50.00 from Charles H. Sage, Neenah; and $25.00 from A. W. Schorger, Madison.

An unrestricted gift of $200.00 was received from Willis G. Sullivan, Chairman of the Board of Krause Milling Co. Milwaukee; and a gift of $100.00 to the Endowment Funds was accepted from the Kopmeier Family Foundation through Mrs. Jacque Vallier, Milwaukee.

Back volumes of TRANSACTIONS, including five out-of-print volumes, were received from UW Professor Harland W. Mossman. The value of this gift is estimated to be more than $200.00.

Academy Committees

Standing Committees

Membership
- Dr. Lon Weber (Madison) Chm.
- Dr. David Baerreis (Madison)
- Mr. David J. Behling (Milwaukee)
- Prof. M. Mansoor (Madison)
- Miss Jennie Greco (Kenosha)
- Dr. Eunice Bonow (Milwaukee)

Nominations
- Mr. David J. Behling (Milwaukee) Chm.
- Dr. Harry H. Clark (Madison)
- Mr. Walter E. Scott (Madison)

Budget
- Mr. Jack R. Arndt (Madison) Chm.
- Dr. John W. Thomson (Madison)
- Dr. Adolph A. Suppan (Milwaukee)
- Dr. Eunice R. Bonow (Milwaukee)
- Dr. Aaron J. Ihde (Madison)

Long-range Financial Planning
- Mr. George Sprecher (Madison) Chm.
- Mr. Walter E. Scott (Madison)
- Dr. Aaron J. Ihde (Madison)
- Mr. David J. Behling (Milwaukee)
- Mr. Gordon A. Bubolz (Appleton)
- Mr. Jack R. Arndt (Madison)
- Mr. J. Michael Borden (Milwaukee)

Long-range Program Planning
- Dr. Charles Goff Oshkosh) Chm.
- Mr. Jack R. Arndt (Madison)
- Mr. Walter Scott (Madison)
- Dr. Walter Peterson (Appleton)
- Dr. Keith White (Manitowoc)

98th Annual Meeting Program
- Dr. Adolph A. Suppan (Milwaukee) Chm.
- Dr. Rezneat M. Darnell (Milwaukee)
- Mrs. Mary Ellen Pagel (Milwaukee)
- Dr. Miller Upton (Beloit)
- Dr. Arnold Bakken (Eau Claire)
- Dr. John Cummings (Whitewater) (observer for 1969 meetings)

Local Arrangements
- Dr. Arnold Bakken (Eau Claire) Chm.
- Other Eau Claire members and Residents

Junior Academy Committee
- Jack R. Arndt (Madison) Chm.
- Michael J. Wionoski, Hortonville H.S., Hortonville
- LeRoy Lee, James Madison Memorial H.S., Madison
- Mrs. Catherine G. Collins, Custer H.S., Milwaukee
- Norman J. Schein, Campus School, Wis. State Univ., La Crosse
- Keith E. Winston, Mary D. Bradford H.S., Kenosha
- Mary A. Doherty, Kenosha
- Sr. M. Evelyn, SSND, Menasha
- Jerome H. Fischer, Milwaukee
- Robert H. Grogan, Milwaukee
- Lloyd F. Haville, Sparta
- Sr. M. Lauretta, Burlington
- G. Camille Oliver, Milwaukee
- Thomas J. Ritzinger, Rice Lake
- Charles W. Scribner, Appleton
- Sr. M. Valerian, OSB, Eau Claire
- Amos H. Yonke, Wausau

Special Committees

Audit
- Mr. Norman C. Olson (Milwaukee) Chm.
- Prof. Philip Fox (Madison)

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Within this issue of the Academy Review comes a listing of the people who are all-important in maintaining the activities of the Academy—the members of its committees. No organization can function without the dedicated service of its members, and the Academy is no exception to this rule. In addition to the standing committees, those provided for by constitutional action, there are a number of special committees carrying out specific tasks for the Academy. Two additional ad hoc committees are new. One, charged with the establishment of a botany section in the Academy, is laying plans to channel the growing botanical interest in Wisconsin through the activities of the Academy. It is also expected to assist in support of other related organizations active in our state such as the Nature Conservancy and the Scientific Areas Council. Both of these are performing an incalculable service to the people of Wisconsin in the preservation of our natural heritage.

The other ad hoc committee had its inception several years ago when Walter Scott, then President of the Academy, named a Committee on the Preservation of Historic Sites to make recommendations to the Academy and to the Governor. This report was published in the Academy Review during the summer of 1965 (Vol. 12, No. 3). As the recommendations of the committee need to be implemented to save places of great significance in the historical heritage of Wisconsin, this committee is being reinstated. The membership of these new committees is included with the other committee listings.

The Constitution and Bylaws at present do not correctly reflect the current operations of the Academy. A committee will be charged with bringing recommendations for necessary revisions to the Academy for action. A second new committee will have the very important role of studying the present activities of the Academy in order to recommend improvements which will help the Academy better serve its members.

The members of the Academy should examine carefully the list of committees. They should be prepared to aid the committee members in their deliberations by suggesting ideas which they wish incorporated in the Academy activities. Let us make the Academy of ever-growing importance to its members and to Wisconsin.

Yours for an active Academy,
John W. Thomson, President

Publicity
Dr. T. McLaughlin (Milwaukee)
Mrs. Lillian Mackesey (Appleton)
Mr. Douglas Sorenson (Madison)
Mr. Robert Taylor (Madison)

Resolutions
Mr. Jack R. Arndt (Madison) Chm.
Dr. Henry Meyer (Whitewater)
Sister M. Valerian (Eau Claire)

Centennial Planning
Mr. Walter E. Scott (Madison) Chm.
Dr. Leslie H. Fishel, Jr. (Madison)
Dr. Aaron J. Ihde (Madison)
Mr. Frederick I. Olson (Milwaukee)
Miss Doris Platt (Madison)
Miss Alice E. Smith (Madison)
Dr. John W. Thomson (Madison)
Dr. Carl Welty (Beloit)
Dr. Walter F. Peterson (Appleton)

Distinguished Service Citations
Dr. Charles Goff (Oshkosh) Chm.
Dr. Arthur D. Hasler (Madison)
Mr. Frederick M. Logan (Madison)
Mrs. Arthur J. Wojta (Milwaukee)

Transactions Editorial Advisory Board
Walter F. Peterson (Appleton) Chm.
Frank L. Klement (Milwaukee)
Jacob Shapiro (Oshkosh)
James A. Schinneller (Mequon)

Transactions — Indexing
Jack A. Clarke (Madison) Chm.
Robert J. Dicke (Madison)
Aaron J. Ihde (Madison)
Hugh H. Iltis (Madison)
Ralph A. McCanse (Madison)
Lowell E. Noland (Madison)
Walter E. Scott (Madison)

Ad Hoc Committees:

On establishment of a botany section in the Academy
James Zimmerman (Madison) Chm.
Mrs. Booth Courtney (Madison)
Kenneth G. Foote (Eau Claire)
Robert Freckman (Milwaukee)
Mrs. Robert P. Hanson (Madison)
Neil Harriman (Oshkosh)
Hugh H. Iltis (Madison)
Kenneth Lange (Devil's Lake)
Leroy Lintereur (Marinette)
Roy Lukes (Bailey's Harbor)
James Olson (Kenosha)
Galen Smith (Whitewater)
Forest Stearns (Milwaukee)

Committee on the Preservation of Historical Sites:

Mrs. Joyce Chaplin (Madison) Chm.
Mr. Walter A. Jacobson (Madison)
Mrs. Audrey Parkinson (Madison)
Mrs. Mary Ellen Pagel (Milwaukee)
Mr. Richard W. Perrin (Milwaukee)
Prof. F. M. Logan (Madison)
Dr. Frederick Olson (Milwaukee)
Mrs. Dorothy Straubel Wittig (Green Bay)
Mr. Robert A. Ray (Green Bay)
Mr. Harry Nohr (Mineral Point)
Mr. Richard Erney (Madison)

People and Places

Emer. Prof. **J. C. WALKER** (A17) (UW, Agronomy) received the National Pea Improvement Association Meritorious Service Award for launching pea improvement studies.

Prof. **D. C. SMITH** (A62) (UW, Agronomy) was installed as 1968 president of the American Society of Agronomy at its meeting last December.

Prof. **M. L. JACKSON** (A47) (UW, Soils) is serving as 1968 president of the Soil Science Society of America.

Academy President **JOHN W. THOMSON** (HL37) (UW, Prof. Botany) is serving as a member of the Commission on Education in Agriculture and Natural Resources which was created by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council.

Prof. **SCOTT M. CUTLIP** (A65) (UW, Journalism) was recently named to membership on the Public Affairs Advisory Committee of the U. S. Air Force Academy.

Prof. **RALPH M. ADERMAN** (A58) (UWM, English) has been granted a leave of absence during the 968 spring semester to continue his study of Washington Irving's letters.

Prof. **S. A. WILDE** (A44) (UW, Soils) has been elected to the rank of Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy.

Prof. **ROBERT F. BLACK** (A61) (UW, Geology) will be listed in the forthcoming volumes of **Who's Who in America** and **Who's Who in Science.**

Assoc. Dean **LOUIS W. BUSSE** (A61) (UW, Pharmacy) has been elected to the Board of Directors of the University Faculty Association.

Dean **ARTHUR H. UHL** (A37) (UW, Pharmacy) will retire at the end of the current academic year.

Prof. **ARTHUR P. BECKER** (A60) UWM, Economics) was recently appointed to the Urban Renewal Committee of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. Prof. Becker will spend this spring semester in Mexico City on a Fulbright-Hays grant for research on property taxes.

Director **HARRY A. WAISMAN** (A64) (UW, Kennedy Res. Labs.) attended the signing, by President Johnson, of the Mental Retardation Act.

The first meeting of the UW Faculty Assembly was held at Madison on February 3. The Assembly is composed of 59 members elected by the various units of the University—38 from UW at Madison, 8 from University Extension, 10 from UWM and 3 from the University Centers. Some Academy members holding membership in the Assembly include: **ERWIN HIEBERT** (A59), **RAYMOND PENN** (A55), **ROBERT C. WEST** (A57), **WILLIAM B. SARLES** (A33), **ROBERT J. DICKE** (A47), **REID A. BRYSON** (A54), **DAVID A. BAERREIS** (A53), **ARTHUR H. ROBINSON** (A65), and **ORVILLE H. PALMER** (A66).

Prof. **WILLIAM R. SCHMITZ** (A65) (UW-Marathon Co. Ctr., Biology) was initiated as an honorary member of Phi Kappa Phi, a national honor society on February 18.

Prof. **JOSEPH G. BAIER** (A45) (UWM, Zoology) has been appointed chairman of an ad hoc committee to consider the program and curriculum for the medical school planned at UWM.

Prof. **EDWIN M. FOSTER** (A60) (UW, Bacteriology) is serving as vice president of the American Society for Microbrology.

Emer. Prof. **OTTO L. KOWALKE** (A19) (UW, Chemical Engineering) was honored at a dinner held February 18th celebrating his 90th birthday. Prof. Kowalke retired from the UW in 1948 after 41 years of teaching and research. He served as Academy President during 1948-49.

In honor of the late **HARRY STEENBOCK** (HL21), the UW Board of Regents voted to name the new Agricultural and Life Sciences Library on the Madison Campus the HARRY STEENBOCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY. The $2.6 million library is to be ready early in 1969.

MILTON COLLEGE has been accepted for membership in and accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, March 27, 1968.

New Life Member

EVELYN VAN DONK STEENBOCK (Mrs. Harry) has been chosen for an Honorary Life Membership in the Wisconsin Academy. She attended Stout State University, and the University of Wisconsin where she obtained the B.S. degree in Home Economics (Food and Nutrition) and M.S. in Biochemistry. Her work experience has included holding a Squibb Fellowship in Biochemistry, U.W.; research assistant in Biochemistry, U.W.; research associate, WARF; and research associate and head of vitamin assays, Lederle Division of American Cyanamid Co., N.Y.

Her professional affiliations include Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Phi Delta Gamma, and Sigma Alpha Iota.

Retirements

LOUIS (PAT) OSHESKY (A-56), for almost 39 years a law enforcement officer with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, retired early in January. He was born in Menominee, Michigan in 1906 and graduated from Marinette, Wisconsin high school. A few years later, in October 1929, he joined the temporary warden force. By 1931 he had achieved permanent status and was stationed at Three Lakes in Oneida county. Northern Wisconsin during the depression years was a very difficult area in which to establish respect for conservation laws and Mr. Oshesky had his quota of hair-raising adventures. His tenure spans the era from the Model

T on logging trails and handcars on narrow guage railroads to radio-equipped cars and snowmobiles. In-service training sessions on wildlife, supervisory work, police-FBI methods, and radio and TV kept him abreast of developments in the field. He received the Haskell Noyes Conservation Warden Award in 1935, probably the youngest man in age and years of service to receive it.

Early in the 1940's he assisted in establishing a special investigation section in the law enforcement division and became its first supervisor in 1947. He moved to Portage to set up headquarters for this undercover work concentrating on commercialization of fish and game. Traffic in deer carcasses is

almost non-existent now and a well-organized illegal game fish "marketeering" ring was broken in 1947. He spent some time in administrative work in the division's Madison office and in 1953 became supervisor of southern area wardens, guiding a force of some 25 field men. Mr. Oshesky is particularly proud that never once during his years as a warden was he told to drop a case for political reasons. As a typical outdoorsman's retirement hobby, he has begun a collection of wooden duck decoys, which he keeps on his farm near Poynette, where he also runs a small herd of beef cattle. —G. M. S.

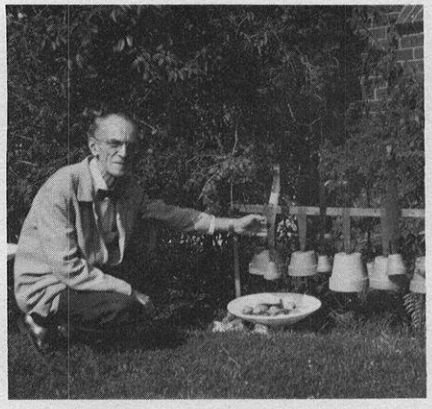
GEORGE E. SPRECHER (A-55) retired at the close of July 1967 from his position as assistant director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. He began work with the department in 1935, and for a year and a half assisted

in WPA activities. After a further year in fish management work in state hatcheries, in 1938 he was appointed assistant supervisor of fisheries. In 1948 he became assistant director and handled legislative matters since 1949. He is a native of Blooming Grove, Wisconsin and obtained the B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1923. He then worked for Nash Motors Co. until 1930, later becoming general manager of Madison Implement Co. After four years, he transferred to the Madison Consumers Co-op for a year before joining the department.

Over the years Mr. Sprecher served on many departmental committees and authored a cost accounting system for fish propagation. During his term as assistant director he supervised activities in fields of law enforcement, fish and game management, information and education, engineering and finance. He was a charter member of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies and the Menominee Indian Study Committee, and on its executive committee. An advisor to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, he was also a member of the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee, and served on committees of the International Assn. of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. From 1948 to 1953 he was secretary-treasurer of the American Fisheries Society and served as its president in 1956. At the time of his retirement the Wisconsin Legislature gave him a citation recognizing his "many years of devoted service to the cause of Conservation of Natural Resources in Wisconsin." —G. M. S.

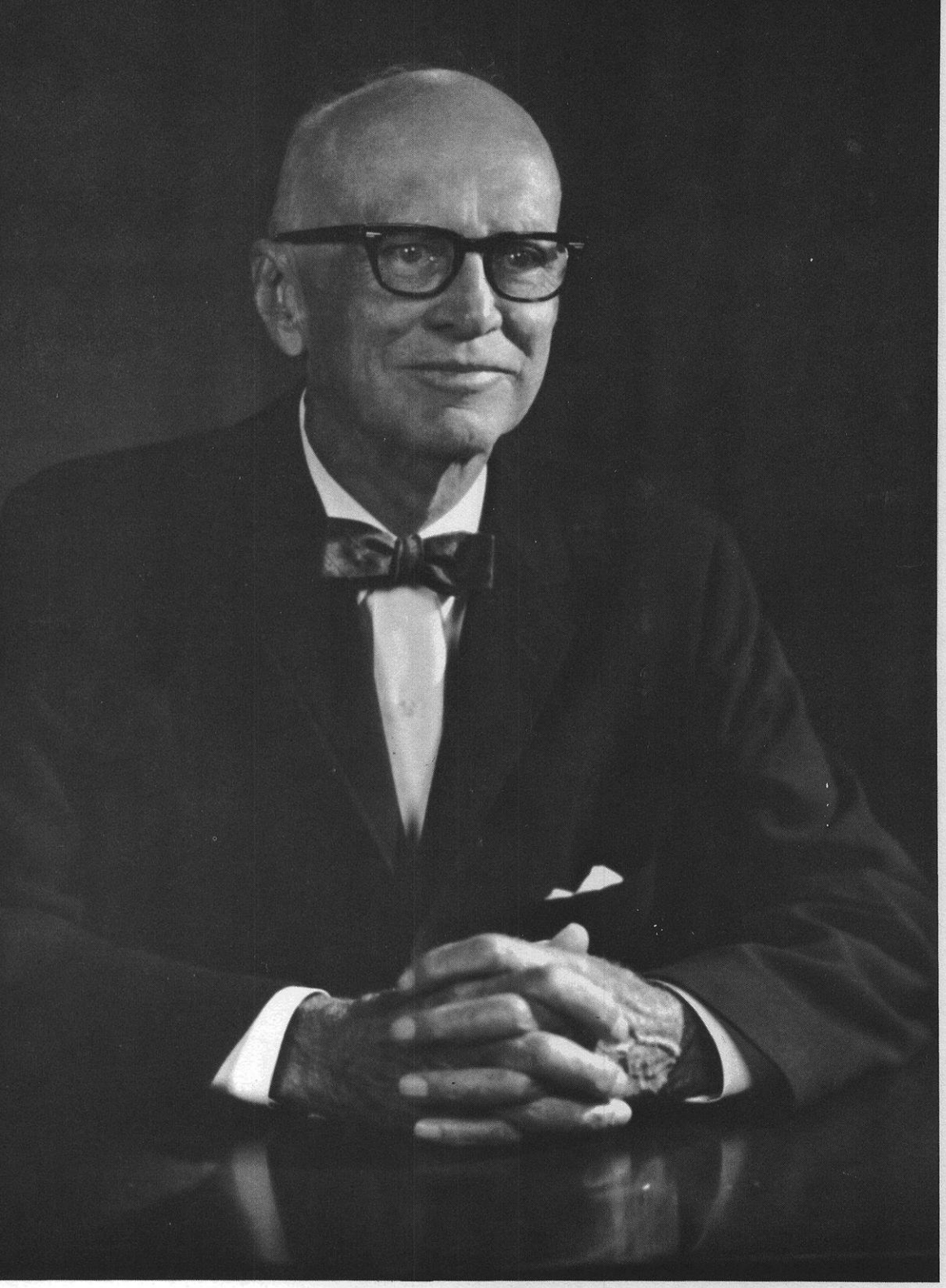
In Memoriam

DONALD H. CAMERON (A-33) was born at Sylvania, Pa. on April 25, 1896 and died at his home in Racine, Wisconsin on January 13, 1968. He obtained both the B. A. and M. A. degrees from Oberlin College and was granted a Ph. D. by the University of Cincinnati. During World War I he served with the U. S. Army, and prior to his retirement was a research chemist. He had been a civilian employee of the U. S. Army, Signal Corps Supply Agency. His professional interests included chemical studies relative to leather and tanning processes; glass electrodes and related pH meters; and instruments in the



chemical-electro-mechanical equipment line. His post-retirement hobby of work in the ceramic arts brought him several blue ribbons. He was a member of several professional organizations and had served on the Racine Library Board. —G. M. S.

OSWALD J. MUEGGE (A48) The former state sanitary engineer and director of environmental health in the state board of health, died at his home on February 22, 1968. A retirement profile detailing his career and background was carried in the Summer 1967 issue of the **Wisconsin Academy Review**. Mr. Muegge had been asked to remain on the job beyond retirement age and served with this state agency for 43 years. He also was a member of the Department of Resource Development Board at the time of his death.



" . . . We only hope God will again place
others like him in our midst."

A Special Tribute to Harry Steenbock . . .

HARRY STEENBOCK, patron of the Wisconsin Academy and great humanitarian, died on December 25, 1967 at Madison. Born in the Town of Charlestown, Calumet county, Wisconsin in August 1886, he attended schools at New Holstein and Chilton before entering the University of Wisconsin in 1904. There he majored in chemistry, receiving his B.S. degree in 1908 and the Ph.D. in 1916. He also studied at Yale and the University of Berlin. From 1910 until official retirement in 1956 he was an active faculty member of the University of Wisconsin. Then, by special action of the Regents, he was asked to continue work in his University laboratories.

Pres. Emeritus E. B. Fred has said that Dr. Steenbock "never forgot that the main purpose of the University is the pursuit of learning. . . . He assumed that the University professor also has a responsibility to take part in public service activities; services that are an outgrowth of his teaching and research. His strong convictions regarding the role of the University and its faculty resulted in his complete dedication to these ideals." In 1948 he married Evelyn Van Donk of Green Bay, who has shared his selfless ideals and interests in the arts and research.

Best known of his discoveries was the use of ultra violet light for the activation of Vitamin D in certain sterols. The resultant pharmaceuticals and Vitamin D enriched milks and foods have virtually wiped out the bone deformations resulting from rickets. This widely prevalent nutritional disease is now a medical rarity because Vitamin D has been made universally available and assures the proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus upon which the proper formation and growth of the skeletal structure primarily depends. It was this discovery that Dr. Steenbock patented at his own expense and on his own initiative to assure both its ethical application and its wide use under proper controls based on scientific and medical knowledge.

In order to protect the imminent problems of his patent rights and the public, Dr. Steenbock saw that it was evident that he should take action to expedite a licensing program. He conceived the idea of establishing an executive and administrative organization by engaging outstanding alumni to form a corporation of trustees to handle his invention in the interest of the University and the general public. So the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation was formed under his guidance and nine prominent alumni as the trustees.

This precedent-setting idea received considerable opposition during its early years, when some academicians thought it improper for a professor to obtain a patent. Dr. Steenbock himself once described the WARF as "an organization without capital stock, the business and purpose of which is to promote, encourage, and aid scientific investigations and research at the University of Wisconsin for the faculty, staff, alumni, and students thereof." His deep conviction was that the income from patents on discoveries made by Wisconsin faculty should be used to support research, and this belief guided the development of the practices and policies of the Foundation.

Pres. Emeritus Fred's statement concerning the organization says in part: "Oriented always to the welfare of the University but conceived as a non-profit corporation entirely separate from the University, the foundation as organized provided the means and machinery by which patents could be administered and fees could be charged for the commercial use of discoveries. Further, it could take the burden of business dealings off the shoulders of the co-operating scientists and give assurance that discoveries, through tests and supervision, would be made available to the public under the best possible circumstances. . . . During the 42 years that have passed since the WARF was created, it has made grants of more than $45,000,000 to the University of Wisconsin for research and research laboratories. In recent years the annual grants have exceeded $2,000,000." He adds that "The chief product of the WARF hasn't been Vitamin D or its other discoveries, but its production of researching young men and women. And the success of the foundation has been due far more to Harry Steenbock's interest and guidance than to the patent on his great discovery."

Dr. Steenbock's other contributions include discovery of Vitamin A activity in carotene and increased knowledge in many areas of nutrition. He attracted scholars to the University of Wisconsin through his brilliant teaching and stimulated the interest of many young people in the wonderful world of scientific study and re-

. . . Scientist . . . Teacher . . . Citizen . . .Humanitarian . . .

search. More than 50 graduate students received advanced degrees under him. His public service activities benefitted many organizations and groups, among them the Wisconsin Academy. He joined the Academy in 1921, was given Life membership in 1961 after 40 years of continuous affiliation, and was elected a Patron in 1963, acknowledging his contribution of $1,000 to assist sponsorship of the Junior Academy of Science. Several other substantial gifts were made when the Academy's expenses were outrunning its income.

Not long ago he presented the Wisconsin Academy with $4,500 to encourage matching funds for use of the Centennial Committee towards celebration of the Academy's first 100 years in 1970. Truly he can be said to have revitalized the venerable organization which has struggled through several periods of inadequate funds. When it was chartered in 1870, a "scientist" could be learned in several fields, while the addition of the disciplines of the "arts and letters" gave wide scope to its hopes to "encourage investigation and disseminate correct views in the various departments of science, literature and the Arts." Increasing specialization in many fields of learning led to societies matching these special spheres, and the generalized Academy began to languish.

In the mid-1950's a determined effort was made to enlist interest among lay people as well as scholars who wished to see lines of communication among dissimilar fields kept open. A quarterly publication was begun, a membership campaign conducted, and annual meeting programs followed central themes which drew larger attendance. Enthusiasm alone could not succeed in such a task, and it was then that Harry Steenbock began his judicious transfusion of funds to help the Academy continue its healthy improvement. A striking membership brochure developed and contributed by an advertising firm was used in a more intensive quest for new members. Annual meetings were highlighted by keynote speakers of national stature, and fall gatherings were instituted to study various areas of the state and encourage local people to attend and join the Academy. Steenbock scholarships for students participating in Junior Academy of Science contests were established. Small contributions to art projects also were made possible and the Council has considered establishment of awards to further programs in literature and the arts.

Ideas flowering amidst hope of fulfillment are beginning to bear fruit in an optimistic view of future possibilities. Dr. Steenbock's final decision to help the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters become a greater force for good in the state through a substantial bequest will stand as a monument to his generous and thoughtful foresight. His will, which was admitted for probate recently, assigns $5,000 to the Wisconsin Academy immediately and another $100,000 (subject to available funds) after certain trusts have been established. Also, any remainder in his estate after all allotments are completed will go to the Wisconsin Academy. Both Dr. Steenbock and his wife have exhibited selfless devotion to the cause of learning for the good of humanity, and the Council, in its expression of appreciation, has awarded an honorary Life membership to Mrs. Steenbock (see article elsewhere in this issue).

Harry Steenbock received honors from many learned societies through the years and one of the most significant was the State Medical Society of Wisconsin's "Council Award" in 1963. In the 34 years since this award had been established, only three persons outside the practice of medicine had been so honored—and he was the fourth. Their citation stated in part: "For your achievements in the scientific laboratory, for your steadfast efforts to insure the beneficial application of your discoveries, for your contributions to the practice of medicine and the health of the public, we, the physicians of Wisconsin, present you with this seal of our Society as an acknowledgment of our esteem and appreciation." Besides a citation from the Wisconsin Academy in 1965, he also received a certificate of recognition from the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, the Scroll Award of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Borden Award from the American Institute of Nutrition.

He lectured in many states and made several trips to Europe. Once he received a "modern pioneer" award on the same program which honored Henry Ford and Orville Wright. In 1931 and 1934 he was U.S. delegate to the League of Nations Conference on Vitamin Standardization. Some 250 articles have appeared under his name in scores of scientific journals. The

University of Wisconsin conferred an honorary Sc.D. upon him in 1938 and he was similarly honored by Lawrence University in 1947. In 1950 a poll was taken and he was named one of the ten greatest living Wisconsin residents —the only University of Wisconsin staff member so chosen.

He was a fellow of the AAAS, a fellow and founder of the American Institute of Nutrition, and a member of the American Chemical Society, Royal German Academy of Science, American Society of Biological Chemists, Biochemical Society, Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Audubon Society, Leopoldina German Academy of Naturalists, several associations devoted to the arts and letters, Wisconsin Historical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, and other honorary fraternities.

In a resolution memorializing him at their April 1968 meeting, the American Institute of Nutrition said in part: "He was a pioneer and leader in one of the most explosive periods of nutritional knowledge in history. . . . (He) was indeed the trapper of the sun. But with this triumph, this shy and diffident man showed his sensitive awareness of the social impact of his discovery; and, mindful of the social waste of scientific discovery when it is left unattended, or worse, when exploited by the few to the detriment of the many, Harry Steenbock did a courageous and imaginative act. He patented his vitamin D discovery, and with it he founded the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. To that child of his genius he turned over his patent rights. . . . The demonstration of the power of the fruits of science to nourish the body of science: that is Harry Steenbock's memorial."

According to the November 10, 1956 minutes of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, they requested Dr. Steenbock not to retire at age 70, but to continue as an active member of the University. In seconding a motion to this effect, Regent John D. Jones Jr. stated at that meeting: "There is just one other fact, and that is that Harry Steenbock has demonstrated, as I get it from the record of his attitude, of his statements, that he is a great American. He has a passionate belief in America, in American institutions, American freedoms. I am sure that developed when, as a scientist, he found himself free to explore in his search for new life and new facts. I am sure that Harry Steenbock is devoted to the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, and has them set up in his thinking along with the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount. We cannot honor this great man—we can only recite the facts. He is a truly great man; and we should be proud that he is a product of this great University and of this State."

His former Ph.D. student, Dr. Hector F. DeLuca (now holding the Dr. Harry Steenbock Research Professorship in Biochemistry) recently stated: "It is only once in the course of many lifetimes that so exceedingly extraordinary a man makes his appearance and touches the lives of so many in an unseen and often unappreciated fashion. . . . We only hope that God will again place others like him in our midst."—Gertrude and Walter Scott

The Wisconsin Academy

of

Sciences, Arts and Letters

awards

this citation to

DOCTOR HARRY STEENBOCK

Brilliant scholar, teacher, and research biochemist, world renowned as the discoverer of an inexpensive but effective method of incorporating Vitamin D in foods, thus making possible an end to the age-old scourge of rickets; selfless originator of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation which through his guidance has contributed not only funds to the University but helpful discoveries and outstanding new scientists to the world; ardent conservationist; generous and public-spirited citizen who has earned deep gratitude for help to many state organizations; and outstanding member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters for forty-four years.

Walter E. Scott
President

Donors

Because of his deep interest in the Wisconsin Academy, Mrs. Harry Steenbock designated this organization as one of those to receive memorial gifts. The Wisconsin Academy Council at its February meeting assigned all income from this source to be used to enhance the **Wisconsin Academy Review** in which Dr. Steenbock had great interest. Memorial gifts have been received as follows:

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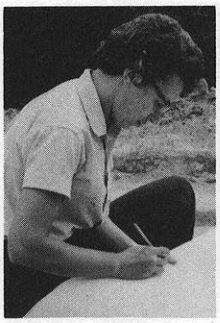
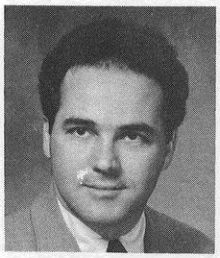


JOAN FREEMAN (A65) received her B.A. from Lawrence College and M.A. and Ph.D. from U.W. She has been curator of Anthropology at the State Historical Society since 1960, and has conducted archeological field work in Wisconsin since that date. Archeological field work is sponsored through the Highway Salvage Program when sites in danger of destruction by highways are excavated, by the Conservation Division at Aztalan, and occasionally by the National Science Foundation. In 1965 Dr. Freeman was appointed state archeologist.



ROBERT A. REES (AS65) is currently Assistant Professor of English at UCLA. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from UW and served for over two years as the Executive Secretary of the UW Articulated Instructional Media Program. His specialty is American literature and his dissertation was on Mark Twain and the Bible. Mr. Rees is currently editing Washington Irving's **The Adventures of Captain Bonneville,** which will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press.

FRANCIS D. HOLE (S52) is a long-time member of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters and for a time its Secretary-Treasurer; Professor of Soil Science, in charge of the Soil Survey Division, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

FRED AND FRAN HAMERSTROM (A53) are internationally known wildlife biologists who have specialized in the ecology and management of prairie grouse.

Both were students of the late Prof. Aldo Leopold, Fred receiving his Ph.D. and Fran her M.S., the only woman to have this distinction. They worked at the University of Michigan's George Reserve before joining the Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources in 1949. The Hamerstroms are dedicated conservationists, and have contributed to the work of many professional societies. Honors include the Wildlife Society award for the outstanding research publication in 1940 and 1957, and an honorary Sc.D. awarded to Fran from Carroll College in 1961.

S. A. WILDE (A44) is Prof. of Soil Science and Forestry at the University of Wisconsin, received his education in forest engineering and soils in Prague. He has authored 2 texts, 3 reference books or manuals, and over 200 scientific papers. "Forest Soils" (1958) is a classic text in the field.

Cover Profile

Wisconsin's 19th century sculptors left a rich legacy in the abundant architectural sculpture, the church furnishings and statuary, and the numerous commemorative monuments created during that era. A particularly handsome, dramatic instance of the latter is Milwaukee's Civil War Monument, illustrated on this issue's cover. The memorial to "Those Who Fought in the War for the Union," consisting of four figures in bronze set on a high granite base, stands in the Court of Honor near North Tenth Street and West Wisconsin Avenue, just west of downtown Milwaukee.

In a recent article in the **Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society** former Marquette University graduate student Margaret Ann Mott discussed the monument's origins. Its history may be traced back to the years immediately following the Civil War when Lydia Ely Hewitt, Milwaukee artist, art teacher, and civic leader, proposed that the Chamber of Commerce erect a memorial to Union soldiers. Although the Chamber of Commerce took no action on her proposal, Mrs. Hewitt did not abandon the idea; and in the late 1880's and 1890's she led a series of drives to raise funds amounting to $30,000 for the sculpture.

In 1891 the commission was awarded to John Severinus Conway (1852-1925), a native of Dayton, Ohio and former Milwaukeean. In his later years Conway, who was well known as both muralist and sculptor, maintained residences in New Jersey and in Italy, and it was in his studio in Rome that he created the Civil War Monument. Shipped from Europe to New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm, transported to the midwest via rail, his sculpture arrived in Milwaukee in June, 1898. June 28, 1968 will mark the 70th anniversary of the monument's unveiling and dedication. (Photograph by Mary Ellen Pagel, UW Center System, with Clarence Kailin, Department of Photography, University of Wisconsin, Madison)

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