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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

SUMMER
1968



The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

Volume 15, Number 2

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CONTENTS

1	Editorial Excerpts	
2	Historic Sites	Ray Sivesind
7	Wisconsin Education	Duane Sackett
9	Mastodons in Dane County	John Dallman
14	Annual Meeting	
14	New Officers	
15	Continuing Officers	
16	Distinguished Service Citations	
17	Academy in Action	
18	People and Places	
19	New Life Member	
20	Retirements	
21	In Memoriam	
22	New Members	
24	About the Authors	
24	Cover Profile	

FEATURES

ACADEMY NEWS

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OUR CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

THE ENVIRONMENT is changing every minute, of every hour, of every day, of every year. We cannot keep it from changing, but we can direct the changes. The key words that I want to leave with you are ECOSYSTEM and DIVERSITY. The whole ecosystem must be considered when we plan any change whatsoever, because the effects will be far-reaching whether we like it or not. And the emphasis in our planning must be on diversity. Variety gives us a richer life and we need it to reach our own fulfillment. In addition, variety is a requirement for healthful living. Diversity is the key to successful balance in the ecosystem. In the depression of the 30's, the boys in the CCC camps were put to work planting white pine trees in reforestation projects. Miles and miles and miles of solid white pines. It looked beautiful when young. But now it is 30 years later and what has happened? Disease has struck. Since the trees are all alike, only a few kinds of birds were attracted, only a few kinds of animals. So who has the upper hand? Insects and disease organisms. The trees are dying, and we are searching for more potent insecticides. The landscape is monotonous; our vacation trips are extended into Canada, Alaska, and Mexico. The bird population is reduced, but only a few are alarmed, a bird is a bird.

We do the same kind of thing in cities. We let slums develop where the preponderant populations are men, lice, and rats. The only birds are pigeons and starlings. Do we want this kind of monotony in unhealthy surroundings? I call on all of you to push for intelligent planning to conserve our natural resources and to provide healthful living for our people. Let's keep some non-useful marsh areas so that we can study natural ecosystems for our own understanding and guidance, to preserve genetic stocks, and to keep ourselves healthy. And let's use our

heads as well as our hearts when we plan improvements in this wonderful and glorious changing environment of ours. Let's build an ecological receptivity in the minds of our fellow man.

—Prof. Jacob Shapiro,
Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh

IT IS EVIDENT that some of what is happening to the aquatic environment is only indirectly under man's control. Natural objects, from dust through boulders, from phosphates through metal oxides will seek the lowest gradient. Sooner or later they will drop into the sea and add to its contamination. Man, however, with his high resource use, his consumption of 50 to 200 gallons of water per day, his quantities of junk, refuse and poisons, adds in a year what it would take nature over a hundred years to do on her own. Regardless of man's guilt, THE PROCESS IS INEVITABLE. The extinction of many aquatic forms that we know today is as sure as death and taxes. Our only alternative in this process is to slow it down.

The price we would have to pay in order to preserve our aquatic heritage is one which we, in our present state of mind, are unwilling to pay. The actual cost is only 11 cents per day per person. The biggest sacrifice calls on our restraint and wisdom, qualities which we hesitate to exercise.

When, I wonder, will we come to accept that we must live in harmony with our environment rather than beating it into submission? When will we learn that with the death of our waters, we too will perish?

—Prof. George Becker,
Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point

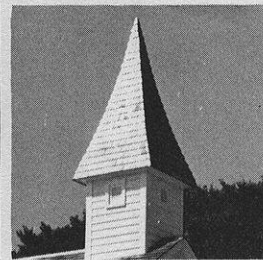
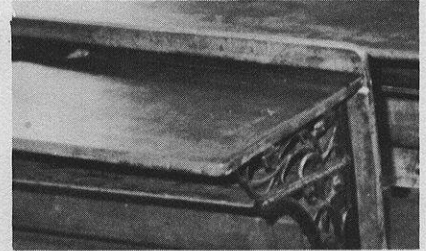
(From talks presented at the Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Green Bay, May 18, 1968)

HISTORIC SITES

A STATE RESOURCE

FOR MORE than a century, and particularly since the rescue of Mount Vernon in 1859, the movement to preserve historical resources in the United States has been steadily growing in scope and influence. In recent decades, however, new and complex problems have been recognized in communities throughout our nation, which challenge afresh the resources and skills of preservationists. These problems stem in large part from such contemporary trends as urban expansion and decay, accelerated population growth, industrial and commercial expansion, massive new highway construction, and increasing leisure time. While it should be evident to everyone that our communities must continue to grow and develop, it is equally clear that we must also preserve our heritage of history and architecture, if we are to keep our roots and retain what is unique in the character of our communities. The two objectives need not be incompatible if there is adequate research, planning and communication among those responsible and concerned.

Since World War II, a new generation of Americans has awakened to the importance of historic preservation and they are giving the movement new impetus and broader scope. Once concerned primarily with saving and restoring notable individual buildings as historic house museums, the movement now



By Ray Sivesind

seeks to perpetuate our much wider heritage of history and architecture as an irreplaceable part of the living fabric and beauty of our communities. Once supported chiefly by historians and antiquarians, the movement now extends into all walks of life and touches the work of planners, architects, public officials, realtors, landscape architects, writers, artists, lawyers, bankers, publishers, and all citizens concerned with maintaining the character and integrity of their surroundings.

Modern preservation, therefore, is directed toward perpetuating architectural and aesthetic as well as historical and patriotic values; historic districts as well as individually notable buildings; grounds and settings, town squares and traditional open-space as well as historic architecture; open air museums and historic villages including characteristic architecture which cannot be preserved *in situ*; archeological as well as historic sites.

As objectives change, so have the governing criteria for the conservation of historical resources. In analyzing Wisconsin's historic sites as a state resource, a basic question emerges: what is an historic site, or, to phrase the question in a different manner, what makes a site historic? Historical and cultural significance may be found under four classifications:

A HISTORY RECORDED WHERE HISTORY HAPPENED

1. Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made an outstanding contribution to broad cultural, political, economic, military or social history from which the visitor may grasp the larger patterns of our American heritage.
2. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of outstanding historic personages.
3. Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that best represents a great idea or ideal of the American people.
4. Structures that embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural specimen, exceptionally valuable for the study of a period style or method of construction; or a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer, or architect.

In addition to significance, other criteria which can be described more briefly are INTEGRITY, which includes a preference for those sites and structures which possess a large measure of original material and workmanship; sufficient property boundaries to protect the essential historical or cultural values; accessibility to the visiting public; availability of essential utilities, and fire and police protection.

What does the record show regarding Wisconsin's performance in the conservation of historical resources? In a situation where the State Historical Society is older than the state itself, it could logically be expected that the Society would have embarked early on an historical preservation program. This was not the case.

During its first century, the Society put its major thrust into its nationally respected historical library and scholarly publication programs with much less emphasis on its museum activity. As early as 1909, the Society encouraged local historical societies and women's patriotic and civic organizations to undertake preservation and marker programs, but at least three opportunities to acquire historic sites were rejected by the Society prior to 1946. A number of historic sites did come into state ownership as state parks. However, their use by the public for many years differed very little from that of other parks as general outdoor recreation areas.

As Wisconsin approached its State Centennial in 1948, there was a fairly widespread interest in looking back over where we had come from, to paraphrase the words of Carl Sandburg. The late C. L. Harrington, long-time Superintendent of the Forests and Parks Division in the Wisconsin Conservation Department, felt that the time had arrived when a more adequately coordinated program for the pre-

servation of places of scenic, historic, and natural wonder areas should be established.

The Revised Park Law of 1947, authored by Mr. Harrington, made it possible to present to park visitors the interesting and inspiring historic stories which are a part of a number of state park properties. In collaboration with the State Historical Society, a historian was to be hired who would complete the needed research and thereafter apply the lessons of history to state park properties.

As a result of this new state park law, I was employed April 1, 1948, to direct the implementation of this new concept in Wisconsin's state parks. The first two historical parks to be researched were Nelson Dewey State Park near Cassville, and First Capitol State Park at Old Belmont. Because the State Historical Society possessed voluminous records, diaries, letters and business records of the state's first governor, the Nelson Dewey site offered no serious problems in the research to determine its original appearance and historical experience. Because Old Belmont served as our Territorial capital for such a brief period, 46 days, there were fewer accurate records to be pursued, but this site has now been restored as much as the limited area this 2-acre park permits, at least for the foreseeable future.

The Nelson Dewey State Park project got under way in 1948 and by 1950 the Dewey home, dating from the late 1860's, had been restored to a fairly satisfactory extent. Although the record of its contents had been well preserved, the contents themselves had been widely scattered. Dewey suffered severe losses during the depression of 1873 and during his declining years, the furniture and furnishings for which he showed an inventory value of \$12,962.30 in January, 1873, were disposed of a few pieces at a time to supplement his small income from a waning law practice. Poor health resulted in a quick drain on his remaining resources, and he was virtually bankrupt at the time of his death in 1889. This factor is mentioned because it injected a vastly different situation from that experienced at Villa Louis, in Prairie du Chien, where the family possessions were kept almost 100% intact for three generations.

A direct effect of the State Centennial of 1948 was an increased consciousness among Wisconsin citizens that many once familiar items had suddenly become very scarce. This was particularly true in the case of old farm machinery, where thousands of items had gone the route of scrap metal drives during World War II. Under the leadership of Milo Swanton, the State Historical Society and the University of Wis-



Costumed guides stand in front of Villa Louis, one of the Midwest's best examples of luxurious social life in the Mid-Victorian period. Villa Louis this year observes the 125th year since its construction by millionaire Hercules L. Dousman in 1843 at Prairie du Chien.

Old Wade House was a thriving stagecoach inn in the mid-1800's located along the old plank road between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan. It was also a social center for residents of Greenbush, a community which grew up around the inn, blacksmith shop and sawmill.



consin's College of Agriculture started a cooperative program to collect items which would graphically portray the development of agriculture in Wisconsin and the Midwest.

Although there was some objection to its geographical location in terms of easy accessibility to the major population centers of Wisconsin, the Farm Museum Committee voted in 1952 to recommend Nelson Dewey State Park as the site for the State Farm Museum, because our first governor also was a large-scale farmer, because it offered an excellent combination of scenery, wildlife, recreational and historical resources, and, very importantly, the site already was in state ownership. The Legislature designated Nelson Dewey State Park as the State Farm and Craft Museum in 1953, and the historic site known today as Stonefield was officially born again. We can say "born again" because "Stonefield" was the name Nelson Dewey originally applied to his plantation in 1854. Although the Nelson Dewey home and the State Farm Museum were both open to visitors without guide service during the period of restoration and development, Stonefield officially opened as an historic site July 4, 1953.

During the time Stonefield was being readied for opening, the State Historical Society had been carrying on negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of two other sites. In 1936 the City of Prairie du Chien had received Villa Louis from the F. R. Bigelow Foundation of St. Paul following careful restoration by Violet Dousman Young and Virginia Dousman Bigelow. Villa Louis, whose furnishings were extraordinarily lavish in contrast to its frontier surroundings, was built by millionaire fur-trader Hercules Dousman in 1843 and remodeled by his widow in 1872. The period during which the City of Prairie du Chien operated Villa Louis was not a favorable one, beginning with the depression years of the 1930's and hampered by the gas-rationing era of World War II. After a long period of negotiation the Villa was transferred to the State Historical Society May 1, 1952. It quickly became, and still is, one of the Midwest's most popular historic house sites, with more than 49,000 visitors in 1966.

In another part of the state, at Greenbush, midway between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac, work was proceeding on another site. The 1948 Centennial also had focused on a century-old stagecoach inn, possessing both architectural excellence and historical significance. Just as Stonefield offered a distinctive opportunity to record and present agricultural history, and Villa Louis depicted a unique example of luxurious social life for its place and time, so Old Wade House provided a stage for presenting the development of land transportation before the arrival of the railroad and the automobile.

When Wade House was offered for sale by its private owner, who had been unsuccessful in an attempt to convert the old inn into a restaurant, the Wisconsin Conservation Commission offered to pay \$8,500, or one-half of the price asked, if the State Antiquarian Society, whose members were urging pre-

servation of the structure, could raise the other \$8,500. The fund-raising drive failed and when only a week remained before expiration of the agreement to sell, the Kohler Foundation requested permission to exercise the option. Permission was quickly and gladly granted. From 1950 to 1953, the Wade House was meticulously restored and several other buildings within the 10-acre tract were carefully reconstructed, at a cost to the Kohler Foundation of well over \$300,000.

With three sites under its supervision by 1953, the State Historical Society turned its attention to the development of three other themes. At Baraboo, local businessmen and circus buffs, anxious to perpetuate that community's long identification with the Ringling Brothers, worked hard to organize and establish the Circus World Museum. Using original Ringling buildings and a large collection of circus artifacts reminiscent of the old circus days, the Circus World Museum also offers professional circus acts of the present day in a very pleasant combination of old and new. This site has become the most popular historic site in Wisconsin since it opened in July, 1959, with more than 170,000 visitors in 1966.

The State Historical Society operated the Circus World Museum only during its first season, then organized a subsidiary Foundation to administer the site, with a percentage of the gross income being returned each year to the Society to assist in the development of its other sites. The Foundation was organized because the Society found it difficult to handle the Baraboo operation with its unusual facets such as employing circus acts and purchasing animal food. The state purchase requisition procedure was not sufficiently flexible and fast enough to take care of hungry elephants.

Still another theme was emerging at Prairie du Chien, where the State Medical Society of Wisconsin acquired the old Fort Crawford Hospital, containing significant medical history associated with the pioneer military surgeon, Dr. William Beaumont. State Historical Society staff assisted in the installation of exhibits and the site was operated by the Society from September, 1960 until the end of the 1963 season. There was some difference of opinion between the two societies regarding the objectives of the Museum presentation, the State Historical Society seeking to present the historical development of pioneer medicine while the State Medical Society desired to make use of the many present-day exhibits which illustrate the dramatic contrast between modern medicine and the pioneer efforts. The joint-operation was dissolved in 1964, but the State Historical Society continues to assist on a consultant and exhibit preparation basis.

Since 1960 Wisconsin's fastest growing site in its development has been the Village of the 1890's at Stonefield, adding a third phase to the Nelson Dewey Home and State Farm Museum. Stonefield Village illustrates the beginnings and early growth of the typical Wisconsin and Midwest crossroads village. The criteria here do not require significant architecture, important personages or historically-significant



Another organization preserving the story of its past is the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, whose Foundation supports the Museum of Medical Progress in Prairie du Chien. Located in the old Military Hospital of Fort Crawford is the doctor's office of Dr. William Beaumont, army doctor who served at the Fort.

events. Instead, the objective is to portray the typical, the common denominator type of situation to be found in many villages throughout our state and in surrounding states during the 1890's. Since 1960 Stonefield Village has witnessed the introduction of a one-room school, blacksmith shop, general store, livery stable, bank, law-office, carpenter shop, cooperage, print shop, ice cream parlor, book-store, butcher shop, telephone exchange, church and fire-house.

If the buildings themselves are typical, the sponsorship of the units has been unique and has prompted a substantial amount of interest throughout the United States and in several foreign countries. The restoration of the one-room school was financed by the Wisconsin Education Association; the Wisconsin Bankers Association supported the Village Bank from more than 300 contributions averaging about \$20 each from member banks; lawyers throughout the state raised money through their state association to pay for the pioneer Law Office. Stonefield Village is completely wired for telephone service and those units which had telephones in the 1890's are equipped with a working magneto telephone system, a gift from Wisconsin's telephone industry. The Wisconsin Council of Carpenters raised the money to purchase the material for the Carpenter Shop, then sent carpenters who donated their time to build their own unit.

Thus, Stonefield Village offers a unique opportunity for true involvement in the historical process and for participation by today's professions, trades and businesses in the perpetuation and presentation of



Stonefield Village, in Nelson Dewey State Park, is a unique historical preservation, in having professions, tradespeople and businesses of this generation become "involved" in the historical process and sponsor their own respective units.

The "Carpenter's Shop" (below) was built (literally!) by the Wisconsin Council of Carpenters, who purchased the needed materials, then sent volunteers to build it.

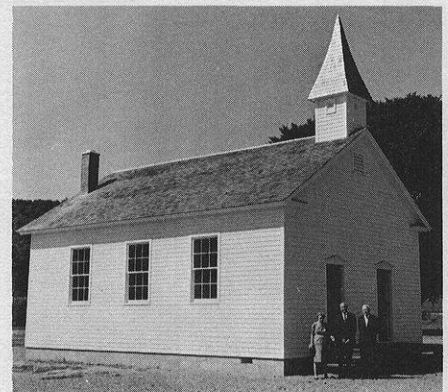
their own heritage. Still to be built at Stonefield are a cheese factory, for which the money has already been raised by the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, a corner saloon, a small bandstand in the Village Park, a furniture and undertaking establishment, and, a railroad station. At Stonefield, it can truly be said, "Cooperation has built a community" as agriculture and business, management and labor, professions and tradesmen, state and local govern units, all have contributed to the total picture. Stonefield Village offers a further opportunity to illustrate the concept expressed by Arnold Toynbee that history is not something we leave behind us, but rather something that moves along with us.

Although I have dealt almost exclusively with historical resources preserved at the state level, many other sites are being preserved by local historical societies, municipalities, patriotic organizations and private individuals. According to the 1967 Guide to Historic Sites, there were more than 50 locally operated historic sites and structures in operation during 1967.

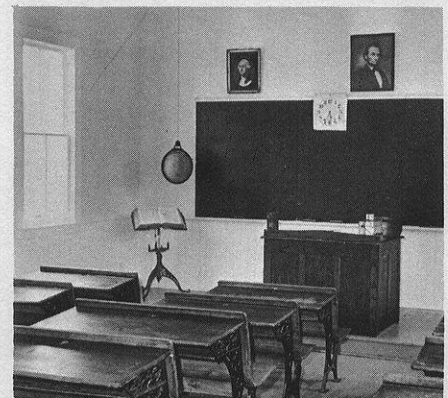
What does the future hold for historic sites as a state resource? In the past, many historic structures died individual natural deaths after a long period of neglect, disuse and slow deterioration. Today the requirements for new subdivisions, urban renewal, parking lots, shopping centers and highway right of way often result in large areas dying a sudden death before the relentless bulldozer.

Carl Sandburg expressed his concern over the preservation of our historic resources in his dedication address at Old Wade House when he said: "If America forgets where she came from; if the people lose track of what has brought them along to where they are; if they begin to listen to deniers and mockers, then will rot and dissolution begin."

Historic sites offer the opportunity and the challenge to keep track of where we came from, because they provide a history written on the land, a history recorded where history happened.



The village church, sponsored by the George Banta Co. Foundation, dates from 1849.



The one-room schoolhouse, donated by the Muddy Hollow School District of Cassville, was restored by the Wisconsin Education Association.

WISCONSIN EDUCATION . . .

WITH INCREASING frequency scholars and writers point to the year 2,000, as though future historians will record the emergence of the twenty-first century as the culmination of man's genius. Not only are the swiftly emerging miracles of science and technology, the newly identified revolutions of our era and our changing modes of behavior being gauged in terms of that magic year, but public education as well. However, the dawn of the twenty-first century is more than three decades away. What is it about our present era that causes us to look almost three decades into the future with vigorous enthusiasm and hope?

There is little doubt that the second half of the twentieth century has found man moving with lightning-like speed into a new era. Recently we have had a host of writers intent on warning us of the danger of the emerging government-industry complex which appears to be taking over the educational establishment. Perhaps it becomes prudent to suggest that we are on the cutting edge of an era called "TECHNICATION." By this I mean that we are more and more recognizing the innate compatibility of education and technology. To many it appears that the two are forevermore inseparable and totally interdependent upon each other for nurturing.

In the face of this major educational change we have the basic social change which often runs diametrically opposite to "TECHNICATION." This opposition is supplied by the concept that "bureaucracy and its social organization is rapidly becoming 'people-oriented' rather than 'thing-oriented'." This phenomena has caused many citizens to become uneasy about the future and has caused many first-rate technological institutions to tell their graduates several startling things. They are saying first, that a bachelor's degree does not equip one for a significant place in any sophisticated industry. Rather, hopefully, the bachelor's degree equips him with a set of basic tools which may be utilized in on-the-job training.

Second, they are told that continuous education will be a requisite for keeping a job. Not only will continuous on-the-job training be mandatory, but it will be equally imperative that he keep the basic tools of mathematics and science up-dated.

Third, they are being told that under most favorable circumstances, the young technology graduate may expect to have two or three jobs disappear because of new innovations. Finally, they are told that for one who wishes to compete for advanced positions, he must expect to return to school at mid-

By Duane H. Sackett

TOWARD THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

career for substantial re-education. Gone are the comfortable days when one could expect to spend his working years with little change in job specifications.

There is reason to believe that most young people do not find the prospect of continuous education and possible job displacement because of innovation as threatening as it would be, and is, to an older generation.

But without doubt one characteristic of the TECHNOLOGY era before us is the prospect of increasingly swift technological obsolescence of both men and machines. However, despite short-range human problems associated with the dynamic nature of technological change, the long-range view seems filled with promise not only for countless new and exciting products and services, but for increased opportunity for human fulfillment.

TODAY IN almost every field of human endeavor the slogan most often repeated is "change is the name of the game" and we in Wisconsin with our growing, shifting and changing population bases are totally immersed in the game of change.

Fortunately for us, we in Wisconsin have had deliberate attempts made to control and effectuate purposeful and meaningful change especially in the field of higher education.

As a state, Wisconsin has subscribed to the Master Plan Concept in Higher Education. This fact is evidenced by the document entitled "A Provisional Long-Range Plan for Higher Education in Wisconsin" which was prepared and disseminated by the Coordinating Committee of Higher Education and is an overt attempt to assess and predict the direction of higher education in Wisconsin through 1983, based upon currently known demographic information.

Another phenomenon that has had an impact educationally upon Wisconsin and elsewhere is the massive influx of monies from the federal government in the form of NDEA, NSF funds and dollar imputs Title I and Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This latter money is more specifically earmarked for curriculum innovation and change in public and private schools and is a deliberate attempt to combat the effects of the "Lag theory" so aptly stated earlier by Professor Paul Mort of Columbia University.

The net effect of this deliberate action by both federal and state governments is to produce a profusion of job opportunities for those who seek to work in the area of human services.

The second major area of educational thrust in Wisconsin is in the field of Early Childhood Education—the public education of very young children ages 3-8, and, in some experimental situations, even age 2! Unfortunately in this field Wisconsin has lagged behind in comparison to many other sections of

the country. But recent developments within the State Department of Public Instruction and the former Division of Children and Youth of the Department of Welfare towards a clearer and more meaningful *modus operandi* concerning this vital field of education are most encouraging. The most exciting concept held by the Early Childhood Educator in my view is the Child Development Center concept which, simply stated, is that an educational agency is responsible for the all of the social services involving the education of children. In other words a deliberate attempt is made to provide educational, social welfare and health services from the same central source, namely the school. Finally, after all this time, an honest attempt to be responsible for and attempt to educate the **WHOLE CHILD!**

Demographically speaking this concept if adopted on a wholesale basis will open up the whole area of paraprofessionals in the school and calls for many more additional supportive staff than we now have in our schools. You might ask why, and I believe rightfully so. The most ready answer I can give is that it is a part of the "macro-economic" policies of our state and national government and it does provide a new and massive source of jobs to counteract the rising growth in population. Another subtle point is it will tend to keep people in an area that has schools. One could therefore call it another form of holding action.

Earlier I spoke of Human Services. By definition Human Services Manpower is the name given to those occupational groups that provide direct and personal services for the protection, maintenance and upgrading of the nation's greatest natural resources: its human resources.

Recently I read a report submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity which stated that each year over 250,000 jobs become open because of retirement in the fields of health, education and welfare. This figure doesn't provide one iota for the growth of this facet of our economy, who dare speculate on what it might be!

In summary then I submit the following as my viewpoint on the question "Population Growth and Education in Wisconsin." On the verge of the Twenty-First Century Wisconsin is (1) rapidly implementing its master plan for higher education to handle increased demands for more education by more people, (2) we are cautiously courting the field of Early Childhood Education, (3) we appear to have reluctantly accepted the government/industry complex interests in education which I have chosen to call "TECHNICATION", and (4) we appear to recognize that indeed the whole process focuses on the development of a massive cadre of Human Services Manpower to combat our ever-increasing social and population needs.

Talk presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy at Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire, April 27, 1968.

The field work and analyses are not yet completed, but here is a preview of the dramatic discovery of bones in a bog, and the progress being made in interpretation.

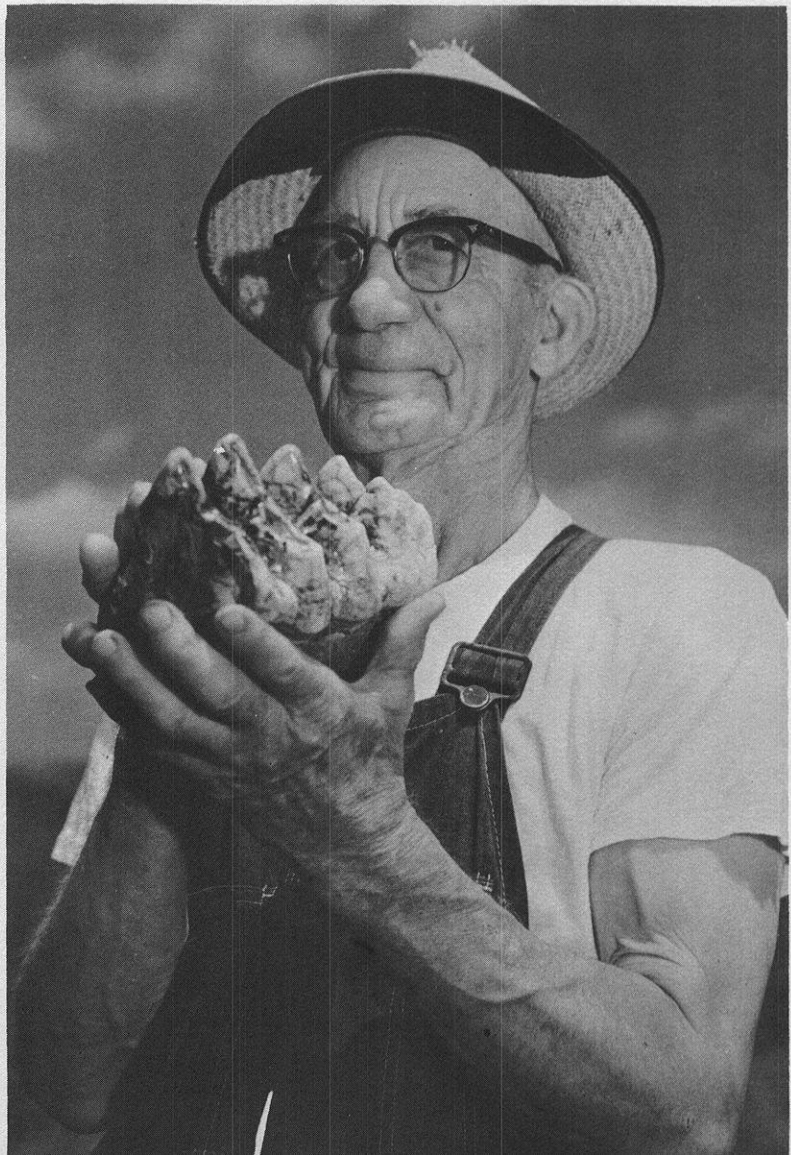
Mastodons in Dane County

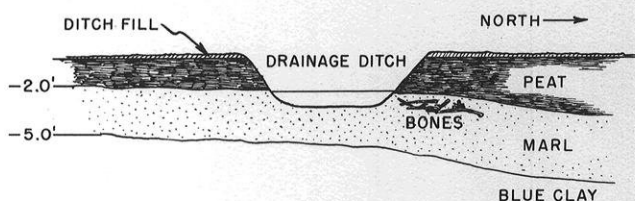
By John Dallman

TWO MASTODON molars and a large jaw fragment kindled the interest that eventually led to the discovery and excavation of two mastodons in Dane County, Wisconsin during the summer of 1967.

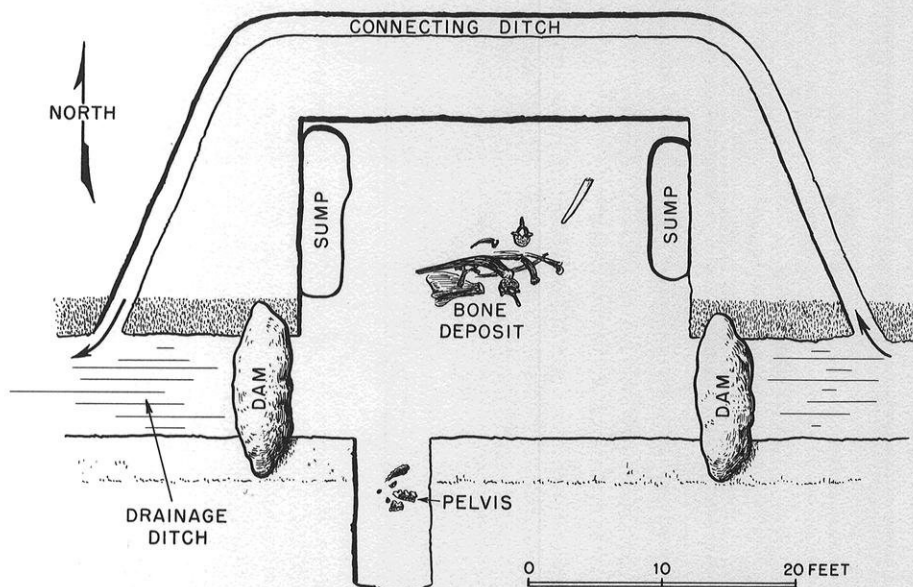
The site is located in a bog on the Elmer Schimelpfenig farm approximately 2 miles northwest of Deerfield. The bog area lies within a rectangle bounded by County Trunk BB on the north, Oak Park Road on the east and Hommen Road on the west and south. The general topography is dominated by rolling hills formed by glacial till deposited during the Cary substage of the Wisconsin glaciation, 15,000-13,000 years before the present. The low areas between the hills are characterized by peat deposits that for the most part have been drained for agricultural purposes.

A mastodon tooth, the left lower third molar, held by Elmer Schimelpfenig, on whose farm the discovery was made. Through his kindness the site was made available for excavation.





Cross-section of the lake deposits and relative location of the bones (left). Schematic layout of an excavation area (below).



The drag-line construction of drainage ditches on Mr. Schimelpfenig's farm dredged up peat and marl which was subsequently leveled over the adjacent fields by a bulldozer. Unknown at the time, the drag-line had intersected one of the skeletons, striking and smashing the skull, and these fragments also were leveled over the field along with the peat and marl. The following year, a molar tooth and jaw fragment were exposed during cultivation. A year later, another tooth was turned up by the plow.

In October 1965, we made a survey of the surface materials visible in the area under plow, and found several fragments of bone representing primarily the pneumatic structure of the skull, two small pieces of tooth enamel and an abundance of shell. Bone fragments were scattered over the whole field but one area 40 yards in diameter immediately to the south of the central drainage ditch contained a large concentration of bone. While many mastodon finds are often represented by isolated bones or teeth, we were convinced

that all that lay between us and the remainder of a complete skeleton were a few inches of mud and water in the adjacent ditch.

Spring-steel wire probes, 3/16 of an inch in diameter and 6 feet in length with a blunt end were used to explore the base and banks of the ditch. Though stones are rarely encountered in the peat and marl, tree roots, clam shells and ice interfered with our first probing attempts. Eventually we learned to recognize the difference in vibrations set up in the probe between bone and shell or wood. But there were no vibrational clues that discriminated between bone and ice, a recurring nuisance during our probing operations. Peat is an effective barrier that inhibits heat absorbed by the surface from reaching and thawing the layer of ice above the water table. The ice becomes thinner during the warmer months and eventually disappears in late July or early August. With ice forming again in October, one can see how a drop of a few degrees in the average annual temperature would allow for a local permafrost situation in the bog.

After about 50 man hours of

searching, our probes contacted a section of tusk. Two more molar teeth and a concentration of bone running under the north bank of the ditch seemed to pinpoint the location of the mastodon. More than just a pile of bones, this skeleton was to be the fulcrum by which we were to pry out clues to reconstruct the evolving post-Pleistocene environment in the area. With the support of several members representing the Botany, Zoology, Anthropology and Geology Departments and the Center for Climatic Research, a proposal was hastily submitted to the University of Wisconsin Graduate School for monetary assistance.

While our proposal was being considered, the probing continued in the ditch for bones possibly scattered by the drag-line. In the same side of the ditch, but 120 feet to the west, a second concentration of bone was discovered including vertebrae, ribs and a tibia. The epiphyseal unions were incomplete on these bones yet the teeth found earlier to the east were the permanent molars of a mature mastodon. We slowly accepted the idea of a second mastodon.

Thanks to the generous award of a grant by the Graduate School from funds made available by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, we were able to begin full field operations by 26 June. On this date, the peat was removed with a back-hoe to within 6 inches of the bone. The remaining 6 inches, mostly marl, was to be removed by hand. Removal of the over-burden gave us an abrupt introduction to the water that hampered the skeleton retrieval and sampling operations. Sump holes were dug at either end of the excavation areas to facilitate drainage and provide a collecting basin so the pumps would not have to be run continuously. The drainage ditch was dammed at either end and a connecting ditch dug around the area to prevent the bog runoff from rising in the ditch and spilling into our excavation pit. The combined capacity of our pumps (6,000 gph) initially kept the water in check, requiring 10 minutes of operation each half hour. But a heavy downpour during the second week almost closed our project by raising the water an extra 12 inches in the ditch. The rush of water from the peat into the excavation pit carried large quantities of silt that daily filled the sump holes.

The water, the soft marl, the possibility of sinking feet disturbing the stratigraphy or crushing the bones, all made each step in the excavation area a chore. Boards 1 x 12 and 3 feet in length were used as sidewalks to support the workers but even these sank unless frequently relocated.

The westernmost area was the first excavated. Here the skeleton of the younger mastodon lay in the marl on the southern edge of the old lake basin under 28 inches of peat. The deepest part of the basin lies about 300 feet to the north where the peat reaches a maximum depth of 50 inches. Peat also is found south of the ditch where it forms a shallow deposit above a terrace.

The cluster of bones extended over an area 6 feet in diameter to a depth of 19 inches. To our disappointment, the skeleton was not



Probing in the excavation pit.



The bones of the younger mastodon as they were excavated in the marl on the edge of the old lake basin under 28 inches of peat.

intact nor were the bones articulated as we had earlier hoped. They were, instead, jumbled in a haphazard fashion except for a few articulated associations (leg, neck, foot) indicating the animal had died only a short time before redeposition occurred. Conspicuously absent were the skull, femora, humeri and pelvis. (Borings along a transect parallel to the ditch revealed shallow depressions in the marl that were interpreted as water courses. On a hunch, the depression aligned with the bone deposit was followed to the south

ously absent were the skull, femora, humeri and pelvis. (Borings along a transect parallel to the ditch revealed shallow depressions in the marl that were interpreted as water courses. On a hunch, the depression aligned with the bone deposit was followed to the south



The first upper molar from the older mastodon during the washing process.

by probing and within 20 feet bones was contacted. Excavation recovered the fragmented pelvis.) The bones had been redeposited here by water transport, probably by a stream fed by the glacial melt water or perhaps heavy rains. In any case, the event must have occurred when the lake silts were still being deposited. Had the mastodon bones sunk through the peat into the marl, some of this material should have been carried down with the bones.

The bones were photographed in place before they were removed. A large photoprint was made as a key: each bone was tagged with an identification number which was also recorded on the photoprint. The identification numbers were also recorded in a field notebook along with the horizontal and vertical location of the respective bones. Several successive levels were drawn in depth to keep track of the overlapping bones that appeared below those photographed.

The water was, in one respect, useful. The skeletal remains were generally well preserved, shielded as they were from aerobic bacteria. But bones will crack and spring out of shape as a result of differential drying. To offset this action, the bones were frequently hosed with water supplied by our pumps and, upon removal, they were washed and placed in plastic bags. After the excavation was completed, the bones were washed a second time and immersed in a 1:10 casein glue and water bath for 3 or 4 hours. Most of the

bones were thoroughly saturated by the glue as evidenced by their increased weight but some required additional applications of glue. At the time of this writing, the bones have been in the laboratory for 9 months and have shown no tendency to crack. This method was not completely successful on the dentine of the tusks.

The excavation conducted in the eastern site was a duplicate of the one already described. Curiously, the skeletal elements found missing were nearly identical in both cases supporting the theory that the bones were relocated by water. The missing bones are the heaviest and the most angular, precisely the ones least likely to be moved.

The recovery of the mastodon was in fact only one facet in the attempt to reconstruct the post-Pleistocene environment of the bog. Several soil and marl samples were taken to help explain the evolving climate and the interrelationships of flora and fauna that may be found in this provenience. A 3-foot square area was sampled by 2-inch levels to a depth of 2 feet below the peat for other vertebrate remains. The matrix around the bones was carefully probed for artifacts possibly identifying the mastodon as a resource for human exploitation. No such relationship was found.

Several stratified vertical columns were sampled through peat and marl to study the change in species of gastropods from the time of their introduction into the bog to the present. One can generally infer that species living in the Pleistocene required the same environment required by the identical species living today. Identification of the assemblage of shells revealed several species now extinct in the vicinity of the Schimelpfenig site that are still living in lakes of the boreal forest region of northern Minnesota (Baerreis). Gastropods are generally specific to either slowly moving or to rapidly exchanging water, cool or warm water temperatures, aquatic or terrestrial environments and as such are useful in determining the change in local climatic conditions. Investigation using shells as

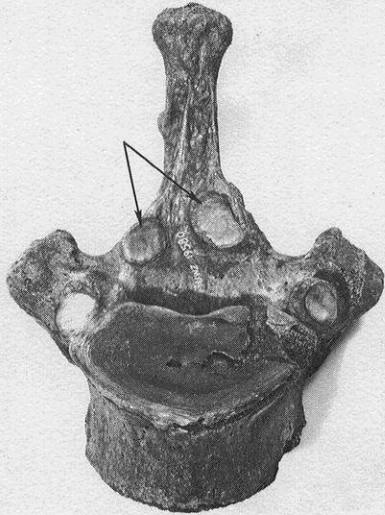
time and climatic indicators has not been broadly worked out for stratified lake deposits in Wisconsin even though proven successful in other states. (See Roy, 1964, for one such study carried out in five lakes in northern Wisconsin). The tremendous chore of sorting out thousands of shells, one at a time, from the matrix of marl and plant fibers can readily be appreciated. The analyses of the data thus obtained has only begun. The only statement that positively can be made on the basis of shell is that the mastodon remains lie in a deposit typified by a boreal forest.

A sample of all the plant species now growing in the bog area was taken to be compared with material later cut from a 2-foot square vertical section through the peat. Most of the plants have been identified as pioneer varieties that grew subsequent to the construction of the drainage ditch (Iltis). The fallow field to the north of the ditch contains reed canary grass interspersed with a few clumps of nettle. Most of the identifiable fiber in the peat appears to be deep roots from the canary grass. Microscopic and thin-section analyses of this material have not been completed.

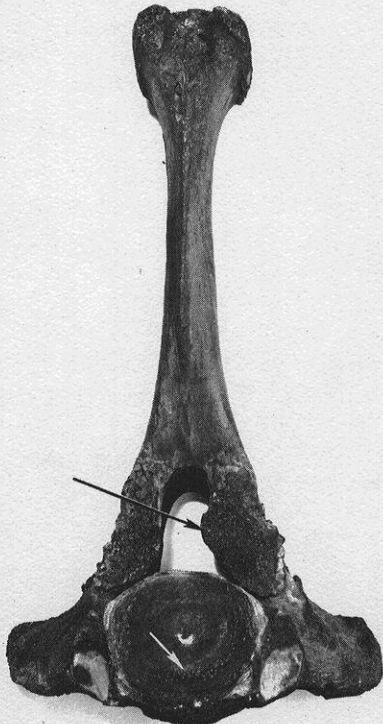
Borings were taken of the lake deposits to supply pollen samples useful in establishing climatic horizons. Almost no pollen was found in the peat. Samples from the underlying marl taken at depths of 100, 115 and 130 centimeters from the surface reveal a 25 percent to 55 percent incidence of spruce pollen. Since spruce pollen is heavy and not subject to wind transport, the interpretation is that the lake sediments were laid down when the area was within a boreal forest region (Maher). The bones lying within this marl deposit with no visible disturbance either upward or downward in the sediments are necessarily correlated with this boreal period.

The matter of bone dynamics and pathological conditions on fossil animals has received scant attention in the literature. Personal observation of several skeletons revealed frequent rib, radial and ulnar fractures, arthritic growths around the articular surfaces and

abscessed teeth. The Schimelpfenig mastodons primarily exhibit asymmetrical articular facets on the zygopophyses. The condition



seems to be more pronounced in the older animals and may be a mechanical response to an individual postural habit in a heavy animal. To some degree, this asymmetry has been transmitted along the full length of the axial skeleton in the older animal. One thoracic vertebra however, demonstrates a marked osteoarthritic



growth encroaching upon the neural canal as well as arthritic nodules on the faces of the centrum (Reblein). No other irregularities were noted.

An age estimate for the masto-

don from their skeletons can be made only in broad terms. If the epiphyseal closure were comparable to that of modern elephants, the younger mastodon was approaching maturity, perhaps 12 to 15 years of age. Should it become necessary to age this individual more precisely, an analysis of the annual growth rings in the lower tusk can be made. (Mastodons are distinguished from mammoths and modern elephants by having four tusks, two in the upper jaw and two smaller ones in the lower jaw.) The late eruption and amount of occlusal attrition of the third molars in the older mastodon would indicate an individual of 40 years or more according to the findings of Krumrey and Buss on elephants.

Discussions involving mastodons almost always lead to that final question, "Why did they disappear?" Two prominent possibilities stand out. The first suggests that the boreal forest composed of spruce and larch served as a feeding ground and shelter area for the mastodon. Lake levels dropped as drainage patterns improved and the pine-hardwood forests gradually expanded into the area vacated by the north-moving boreal forest. Dreimanis thinks the disappearance of the mastodon can be directly correlated with the disappearance of the spruce. Bryson also believes the changing plant community was the major force behind the disappearance of the mastodon but he feels that a continuous diet of spruce was poor fodder for any animal. He reasons that the mastodon, a browser, was attracted to the twigs and foliage of the mixed hardwood forest and that the replacement of this forest by the grasslands approximately 8000 years ago caused the extinction of animals not adapted to grazing. Of course, the spruce forest would undoubtedly contain numerous enclaves of birch and larch so that the association between mastodon and spruce would not preclude a more nutritive diet of mixed hardwood browse. The Radiocarbon dates determined from bone samples by the Center for Climatic Research do seem to fall within this

later period, the east mastodon (No. 265) being dated 9480 ± 100 years ago and the west mastodon (No. 267) being dated 9630 ± 110 years ago.

The second possibility, that of man being the cause of extinction, is an exciting one. Martin suggests that the rapid spread of the Llano Complex derived from the Upper Paleolithic of Siberia coincides with the disappearance of megafauna. This concept may have more bearing in the Southwest where the environment was more stable. But evidence of man's association with mastodons does turn up. An example is Wittry's discovery of a mastodon in Lapeer County, Michigan which had been utilized, if not actually hunted, by man. The presence of burned bone and nicks in the bone presumably made when the animal was butchered plus a pole platform around the skeleton were the evidences of human use in this discovery.

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Krumrey, William A., and Irvén O. Buss, 1968. Estimation, Growth, and Relationships Between Body Dimensions of the Female African Elephant; Jour. of Mammalogy, Vol. 49, No. 1, PP. 22-31.

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Roy, Edward Carl, Jr., 1964. Pelistocene Non-marine Mollusca of Northeastern Wisconsin, Sterkiana, No. 15, PP. 5-75.

My thanks to the crew who good naturedly overlooked all the discomforts: Elizabeth Pillaert, field foreman, Marlin Johnson, Sue Reichert, Peter Reichert, Mary Reichert, Lathel Duffield and Michael Roberts; Donald E. Chandler for photos of the excavation; and also to the many University of Wisconsin faculty members who have generously contributed their time and talents to this work: David A. Baerreis, Anthropology; Louis J. Maher, Jr. and Robert F. Black, Geology; Ray F. Evert and Hugh H. Iltis, Botany; William G. Reeder, Zoology; Reid A. Bryson, Meteorology; William E. Reblein, Veterinary Science; and Margaret Bender, Center for Climatic Research.

ACADEMY NEWS



Wisconsin Academy Annual Meeting

The 98th anniversary meeting of the Wisconsin Academy was held jointly with the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science on April 26-28, 1968 at Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire.

On Friday afternoon early arrivals toured the Uniroyal Company. Following the Council Business Meeting and Council Dinner, the entire group assembled for the keynote address by Dr. Alice Mary Hilton on "Cybernetics, Population Growth, and Education". Dr. Hilton is President of the Institute for Cybercultural Research in New York City. Afterwards a reception

was held at the University Center.

The Saturday morning program for the Senior Academy followed up on the theme discussed the evening before by Dr. Hilton with a symposium on "Population Growth and Education in Wisconsin". The afternoon sectional programs featured a series of research papers in the science section and a symposium on "The Wisconsin State Universities" in the letters section. The Junior Academy program was held concurrently.

The annual banquet Saturday night was highlighted by a candlelight buffet, followed by the presen-

tation of the Junior Academy Award winners, Academy citations and the presidential address by Dr. John W. Thomson on "Green Power: The Influence of Plants on Civilization". The evening closed with a presentation of "Division Street: America" by the Reader's Theatre of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Two tours were open on Sunday morning—"Population Growth and the City", a tour of Eau Claire; and "Population Growth and Natural Areas", a tour of areas in and around the city showing the impact of city growth.

New Officers Elected for 1968-69

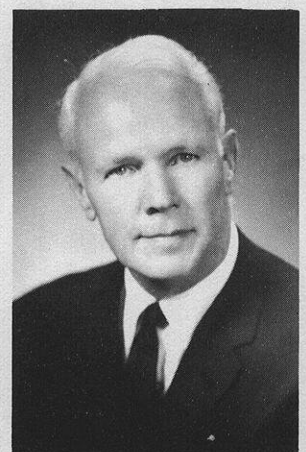
**PRESIDENT
ADOLPH A. SUPPAN**



Dean of the School of Fine Arts at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Prof. Suppan received his academic training at Milwaukee State College, University of Chicago and University of Wisconsin. He has taught at the UW-M and its predecessor, Milwaukee State College, since 1940. He has been very active in promoting the arts in Milwaukee, and his research ideas about the role of the arts in society have been widely published.

Chairman, Department of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, Madison. He trained at UW, and taught at Kansas State College and Iowa State College before coming back to UW. Was Assistant to the President in 1946, served as Coordinator of Lake Investigations from 1947-60, and taught one year at the University of Hawaii (1959). Prof. Sarles has served widely in many scientific societies, has authored a textbook on microbiology and edited the Jour. of Bacteriology.

**PRESIDENT-ELECT
WILLIAM B. SARLES**





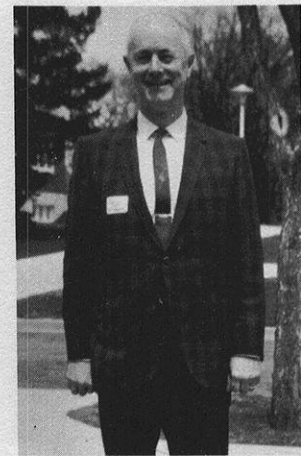
VICE-PRESIDENT, SCIENCES
JOHN A. CUMMINGS

Professor of Biology, Wisconsin State University-Whitewater, teaching radiation biology, molecular biology and zoology. He trained at WSU-Whitewater, UW, Madison, and Colorado State College. Before going to WSU-Whitewater in 1961, Dr. Cummings taught biology and advanced science at Fort Atkinson High School. He has participated in several N.S.F. Institutes, and directed two Institutes in Molecular Biology for High School teachers.



VICE-PRESIDENT, ARTS
MARY ELLEN PAGEL

Instructor, Department of Art, UW Center System (Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha), serving her second year as Vice President-Arts for the Academy. Coming to Wisconsin from the University of Illinois, Mrs. Pagel has taken an active part in Wisconsin arts—exhibited paintings and drawings, published articles on architecture, co-authored 3 Guides to Historic Milwaukee and presented numerous extension programs and lectures.



VICE-PRESIDENT, LETTERS
CHARLES D. GOFF

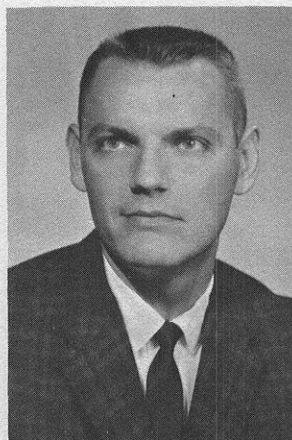
Associate Professor, Political Science Department at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh, specializing in urban studies—municipal, metropolitan governments and state and local government. Dr. Goff obtained his M.A. and PhD degrees at Northwestern, and prior to joining WSU-O taught at UW-M and the University of California in Los Angeles. Research in progress is concerned with council manager government.

Continuing Officers



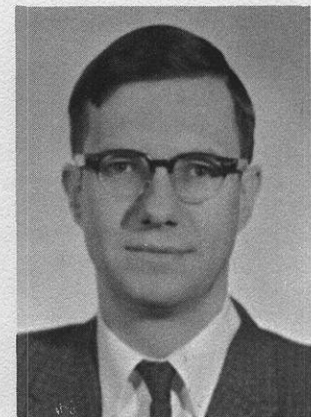
SECRETARY
EUNICE R. BONOW

Chairman, Pharmacy Dept., UW-M.



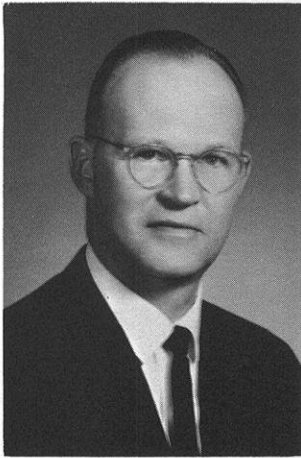
TREASURER
JACK R. ARNDT

Specialist, School of Pharmacy and Univ. Ext., Madison



LIBRARIAN
JACK A. CLARKE

Assoc. Prof. of Library Science, UW-Madison.



**EDITOR-TRANSACTIONS
WALTER F. PETERSON**

Prof. of History, Lawrence University



**EDITOR-REVIEW
RUTH L. HINE**

Research Editor, Dept. of Natural Resources, Madison

ACADEMY IN

Botany Section

Interest in botany is everywhere, and it's growing! But there is no focal point for stimulating further interest and for making training available outside of strictly academic circles. Therefore, Dr. John Thomson, Academy President last year, encouraged the exploration of possibilities for a Botanical Section of the Wisconsin Academy.

A committee has been formed and has to discuss the possibilities. Rather than start a Wisconsin Botanical Society, with its own publication, it seems reasonable instead to form a section within the Academy, and use the many existing Academy facilities, such as the spring and fall meetings, Transactions and Review, and mailing facilities.

There are many needs and opportunities for this type of organization. Here are a few of the ideas expressed by the committee: encourage field botany to be as popular as bird study; reach more lay people, including youth, to encourage interests toward hobbies and professions through field work in biology; instill greater understanding of vegetation among both professionals and lay people working for a quality environment; coordinate present trained botanists to make their expertise more available without greater strain on them; prepare a yearly calendar of field trips, alone and with other groups, which would stress both specialized and general botanical subjects; and schedule informal short courses on specific subjects.

Several types of membership have been suggested so far: joint membership in Wisconsin Academy and the Botany Section (\$7.50); joint membership in Nature Conservancy and Botany Section (\$5.00); or membership in Botany Section alone (\$2.00).

Distinguished Service Citations

**The Wisconsin Academy of
Sciences, Arts and Letters
Awards this
Distinguished Service Citation
to
WILLIAM R. KELLETT**

Chemical engineer, creative researcher, papermaker: President of the International Paper manufacturing firm of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, William R. Kellett retired in 1964 to public service for his State.

He was chairman of official Wisconsin Committees on Improved Expenditure Management and Reorganization of Wisconsin State Government. The former recommended improvements which already have saved Wisconsin more than \$30,000,000. The latter spearheaded the most sweeping executive-branch reorganization in Wisconsin's history.

Cited by his alma mater, The University of Wisconsin, for outstanding engineering and industrial accomplishments and honored with a Doctor of Science degree, William R. Kellett has also been president of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and a trustee of the Wisconsin Industrial Research Council.

**The Wisconsin Academy of
Sciences, Arts and Letters
Awards this
Distinguished Service Citation
to
LEWIS E. PHILLIPS**

Industrialist, philanthropist, generous patron of youth, medicine and the arts, effective leader in worth-while community enterprises and devoted to humanitarian ideals in the broadest possible context, Lewis E. Phillips has consistently fostered constructive programs in such widely separated areas of human interest as youth, medicine and art.

Lewis E. Phillips has maintained that with business success comes responsibility to one's community, state and nation. He has so lived this philosophy himself and has fulfilled these self-imposed responsibilities in such an exemplary manner that his civic, cultural and educational benefactions will remain as an ideal standard of conscientious citizenship against which the civic contributions of other outstanding citizens of Wisconsin can be measured for generations to come.

Are YOU interested? The committee will appreciate your thoughts and suggestions. Send them to the chairman (2114 Van Hise, Madison) by early September.

—James H. Zimmerman, Chmn.

Junior Academy

The activities of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science for the 1967-68 year came to an end with the completion of the Madison Regional Junior High School Division Meeting at the Wisconsin Center in Madison on May 11.

Research reports presented by students throughout the State at the seven Senior High School Division Meetings and the five Junior High School Division Meetings continue to show real progress toward our goal of providing students with an insight into what a scientist does and how he does it. A total of 132 students participated in Junior Academy activity this year representing 44 schools in 35 cities throughout the state.

A unique feature of this year's programs was the inclusion of arts and letters entries in the North-east District Meeting held at Lakeshore College, Sheboygan, on April 20, under the Chairmanship of **RAYMOND D. LARSON** (A64). In addition to the eleven scientific papers which were presented, there were a total of eleven presentations of prose, poetry, creative dance, instrumental solos, and play readings. A special feature following the buffet luncheon was Robert Dawson's presentation of Mark Twain. Dawson is a student at Sheboygan South High School.

Tentative plans for a similar program for next year are taking shape under the chairmanship of **MICHAEL J. WISNOSKI** (A63), Hortonville Community Schools. The Northeast District Meeting

will be held at Wisconsin State University—Oshkosh.

—Jack Arndt, Chmn.

Long Term Program Planning

This committee, since its first beginnings a decade ago, has had three distinct functions: proposing a list of desirable sites for the Academy's spring and fall meetings; suggesting the subject matter for the themes of these two meetings; and studying the long term characteristics of Academy programs with a view to formulating specific suggestions to the Academy Council for program improvement.

The Annual Meeting of 1969 is scheduled for the Campus of the Wisconsin State University—Whitewater. The 1970 Annual Meeting will be held in the Centennial year of the Academy, on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. In the spring of 1971 we will meet in Milwaukee with our program centered at the Milwaukee Public Museum, Marquette University or both. For 1972 we must choose our annual meeting site from nominations submitted for the Wisconsin State Universities at Stevens Point, Platteville or La Crosse. In the spring of 1973 we expect to go to Beloit.

Our Fall Gatherings are now approaching their fourth season. In 1965 Walter Scott steered our first Fall Gathering to success at Wingspread in Racine. In 1966 you must still recall with pleasure the meeting Adolph Suppan chaired for us in Milwaukee including a magnificent dinner at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. Last fall the conscientious efforts of Harold Wilson of Ephraim, Wisconsin organized the memorable 1967 Fall Gathering in incomparable Door County. This

fall, in 1968, we will again return to the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee to participate in the opening celebration of UW-M's new Fine Arts Complex. In the Fall of 1969 we plan to hold the Fall Gathering in a rural area again, probably in the vicinity of Spring Green and Taliesin. The 1970 Fall Gathering site will be chosen by the Centennial Committee who at this time are thinking of combining a meeting on the campus of Northland College in Ashland with a visit to Madeline Island and the Bayfield Peninsula. We have five other nominations on hand as possibilities for Fall Gathering sites in 1971.

Membership

The Membership Committee is using an individualized approach toward contacting prospective members to the Academy. Emphasis this spring has been placed on reaching various members of the faculty of the state universities and center systems. The State University at Platteville recently became an institutional member, the first State University to become so affiliated in the history of the Academy. We hope other institutions will follow suit.

The Committee urges every member to use this same "personal contact" approach among co-workers and friends.—Lon Weber, Chmn.

Preservation of Historic Sites

"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its mementos, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual refer-

ences to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

These words of a nineteenth century, Nova Scotian politician, Joseph Howe, express succinctly the basic goals of persons concerned with the preservation and restoration of historic sites and buildings. Unfortunately throughout Wisconsin and the United States the destruction of such landmarks is a daily occurrence. The short-range desire for economic gain, a lack of widespread public concern and the high rate of mobility of our population (about one-fifth of the population moves every year) make this demolition of our "visible history" possible.

Richard Perrin, in his excellent report to the Academy Review in the summer of 1965 (Vol. 12, No. 3) has outlined in detail the work for a committee such as ours. We shall build our program on his recommendations. Of prime importance is the continued work on an inventory of structures and sites having particular historical, architectural, or general cultural value. As part of this project we shall suggest to professors in the fields of history and urban planning that they encourage their students to write theses and take as class projects the study of such buildings and sites. This is being done in Madison in a graduate seminar directed by Professor Leo Jacobson of the Department of Urban Planning. As a new aspect of historical investigation we shall encourage research on sites, buildings and important individuals of the Negro community in Wisconsin. Unlike other groups which settled in Wisconsin, Negroes have not had their share of preserved historical sites such as churches and schools, homes of outstanding individuals or memorable events, and stations in the underground railroad.

We shall work on enabling legislation to authorize the establishment of Landmarks Commissions and Historical Districts throughout the state, and present this at the next session of the State Legislature. We must seek federal, state and private funds to continue the

Historic American Buildings Survey and to aid in the restoration and preservation of historical landmarks. More work must be done in the area of public awareness of landmarks through the press, publications and appearances before public and private groups.

Hopefully, the day is not far distant when the majority, rather than a handful of Wisconsin residents will have the spirit of Sebastian, in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, when he said to his friend Antonio:

I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes with the memorials and the things of fame that do renown this city.

—Joyce Chaplin, Chmn.

Wild Rivers

An outline for the proposed monograph on the Pine and Popple Rivers has been distributed to the committee. Senator Gaylord Nelson is striving to get funds for publication. A November 1969 deadline was set for manuscripts with anticipated publication date for the monograph in May 1970. Studies of the Pike and upper Wolf Rivers may be the objects of subsequent publications.

Progress was reported at the April committee meeting on several individual studies: aquatic entomology (Craig Walton); canoe coverage (Joe Mills); search for historical maps (Walter Scott); bird records (Howard Young); fish populations (Jack Mason); aquatic plants (Galen Smith); surface waters inventory (Bill Threin); and description of waters and identification of problems (Lee Holt, Ed Oakes).

Reports were also made on several studies planned: fish parasites (James Anthony); lower plants (John Thomson); mammals (Bob McCabe); vegetation types (Jim Zimmerman); and water problems (Lew Posekany).

—George Becker, Chmn.

People and Places

Prof. RALPH M. ADERMAN (A58) (UWM, English) is editor of the recently appearing book, *ION* published by Twayne Publishers.

Prof. THOMAS N. E. GREVILLE (S64) (UW, Math Research Center and Commerce) is the author of HEW-published book *Methodology of the National, Regional, and State Life Tables for the United States: 1959-61*.

Prof. HOWARD M. THOMAS (A64) (WSU-Superior, Chemistry) will spend the 1968-69 academic year in Ghana as a Fulbright Lecturer in Physical Chemistry.

Prof. JOHN D. FERRY (A54) (UW, Chemistry) was recently named to the editorial advisory board of *Macromolecules*, a new publication of the American Chemical Society.

Prof. JOHN W. THOMSON (HL37) (UW, Botany) is the author of *The Lichen Genus Cladonia in North America* published in the spring by the University of Toronto Press.

Prof. G. THOMAS TANSALLE (A62) (UW, English) served as editor of the new book *The Writings of Herman Melville: Volume I: Typee: A Peep at Polynesian Life* published by Northwestern University Press and The Newberry Library.

Prof. LON WEBER (S64) (UW, Central Administration) represented the University at the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King at Atlanta in early April.

Prof. KENNETH F. FINGER (A65) (UW, Pharmacy) was appointed dean of the College of Pharmacy at the University of Florida beginning July 1, 1968.

Prof. ROBERT C. WEST, JR. (A57) (UW, Chemistry) was given a Guggenheim Foundation study award.

The first new Wisconsin State University Campus to be established since 1916 was dedicated April 25-26 at Richland Center. Two other new WSU freshman-

sophomore campuses are nearing completion and will be in operation in September at Rice Lake and Fond du Lac. Governor **WARREN P. KNOWLES** (A65) took part in the dedication ceremonies at Richland Center.

CHARLES D. GELATT (L58), a La Crosse industrialist, was elected president of the UW Board of Regents on April 19. Mr. Gelatt held the post for two terms in the 1950's. He was first appointed to the Board by Governor **OSCAR RENNEBOHM** (L44) (Madison) in 1947.

UW holdings in natural resources were boosted importantly on April 19 when the Board of Regents accepted from the Wisconsin Chapter of the Nature Conservancy a gift of 250 wild acres in Door County including more than a mile of Lake Michigan shoreline on Moonlight Bay. The property lies north of Bailey's Harbor and adjacent to the Ridges, famous wildflower sanctuary.

Chairman **ORVILLE H. PALMER** (A66) (University Extension, Commerce) received the Diamond Key Award of the Administrative Management Society in Milwaukee in April.

Prof. **KENNETH E. RINDT** (A54) (University Extension, Commerce) is the author of *Handbook for Coordinators of Management and Other Adult Education Programs* which was published by University Extension during late spring.

Emer. Prof. **HANS HENRICH REESE** (S42) (UW, Neurology) was honored on May 12 in Milwaukee for half a century of service in the practice of medicine. He was initiated into the "Fifty Year Club" by the State Medical Society during its annual meeting. Dr. Reese was born in Germany, received his M.D. degree from the University of Kiel and did post-graduate work at the University of Hamburg. He came to this country in 1920 and in 1925 helped found the UW Medical School. He served as chairman of the Neuropsychiatry Department at the UW for several years.

Director **ARTHUR D. HASLER** (A40) (UW, Limnology Lab) who is serving as new president of the International Association of Ecology, recently convened a meeting of the Board of the association in Bulgaria.

Prof. **JAMES E. WALSH** (A66) (UW Center-Sheboygan, Botany) was elected president of the new Wisconsin Association of College Biologists.

A University-wide Conference of UW arts chairmen was hosted by the University Arts Council May 4 at the Wisconsin Center in Madison. Prof. **FANNIE T. TAYLOR** (S65) served as coordinator of the Conference.

Prof. **F. H. SCHAPSMEIER** (A65) (WSU-Oshkosh, History) will have a book published this Fall by the Iowa State University Press entitled, *Henry A. Wallace: The Agrarian Years, 1920-1940*. It deals extensively with Wallace's significant contributions to the fields of agriculture, agronomy, conservation, and farmeconomics.

Emeritus Prof. **HENRY A. SCHUETTE** (HL17), past president of the Academy, was honored in the Winter 1968 issue of *The Badger Chemist* for his long and devoted service to the newsletter. *The Badger Chemist*, privately published by the UW Department of Chemistry and its alumni, was brought out in 1952 as a 6-page publication and during this time Dr. Schuette has built it into a highly informative departmental organ.

JOSEPH G. BAIER (A45) (Zoology, UW-M) has been elected chairman of the University of Wisconsin faculty council. The council is the executive committee for the university faculty assembly, representing 3,700 full time members. Prof. Baier's position is considered to be a key one in dealings between the faculty and the administration and board of regents.

Apology!

Credit is overdue to **Ed Obma** (A65) for the superb photograph of Harry Steenbock in the Spring 1968 Review.—Ed.

New Life Member



LILLIAN MACKESY (A55) staff writer for the *Appleton Post-Crescent*, is a new life member of the Wisconsin Academy. A native of Toledo, Ohio, she attended public schools there and studied for two years at Toledo University before coming to the University of Wisconsin. She completed her studies in the School of Journalism in 1929. After some months in advertising for a women's shop in Wausau, she joined the *Post-Crescent* staff in 1931 as feature writer and school reporter. Following her marriage to James J. Mackesy, she continued free lancing for that paper, returning to full time staff work in 1953. Her interest in the history of the area led to editing and co-authoring (with Prof. Kenneth Sager of Lawrence University) of "Land of the Fox", published in 1949 by the Outagamie County State Centennial Committee. In 1957 she prepared extensive centennial sections about Appleton for the *Post-Crescent*.

At present she writes a weekly column, "Historically Speaking", for the Sunday *VIEW MAGAZINE*, and does other historical features. She also edits an entertainment page and a weekly "food page" for which she received citations for excellence in national competition both in 1965 and 1967. On occasion she has prepared publicity material for the Wisconsin Academy's meetings in the area.—G.M.S.

Retirements

DAVID J. BEHLING (A56), president of the Wisconsin Academy in 1966-67 and treasurer for a five-year period earlier, retired from his position as Editor of *Field Publications* for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee on April 1. He and his wife are building a new home in the Ozark Mountain area of Arkansas where he plans to pursue his hobbies of fishing and gardening.

Mr. Behling started with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1927 and assumed his position as Editor and official secretary for the Agency Department in 1952. He has been active in company, community and political affairs in Wisconsin, and energetic on behalf of the Wisconsin Academy since he joined in 1956. He has written for the *Wisconsin Academy Review* on several occasions and was introduced as president in the Summer 1965 issue.

In many quarters of the state and nation they call **ROBERT CECIL POOLEY** (A51) "Mr. English" and with good reason: This University of Wisconsin professor, now retiring from the Madison campus English faculty, has devoted a professional lifetime to making our language a clearer, more forceful means of communication.

He has done this through literature and everyday writing and speech, through research and many published texts, through first-hand instruction of students, and perhaps most importantly, through influencing the attitudes of elementary and high school teachers of English.

In his reforms of English teaching methodology, many of the ancient rules for grammar and structure have been questioned and some discarded, but the search for a standard of high quality has never been relaxed. In all this he has dared to suggest that learning English can be fun!

Pooley could as well be called "Mr. ILS" for he helped create Wisconsin's widely known Integrated Liberal Studies Program and led the program as chairman for 15 years. ILS aims to give students in their freshman-sophomore years the expanded viewpoint and the basics of a liberal education through a blue-ribbon faculty and funds of inter-related knowledge. It is now a popular student choice, but when inaugurated in 1948, ILS was a highly experimental, pioneering venture.

The University of Wisconsin awarded the Brooklyn, N.Y. native a Ph.D. in 1932. His academic record also shows studies at Cornell University, General Theological Seminary, and Colorado State College of Education. Colorado granted both bachelor and master degrees to the educator and placed him on staff in 1927. Resigning from Colorado, Pooley became an assistant professor of English at Wisconsin in 1931 and an associate professor in 1936. He has held a full professorship on the Madison campus since 1940.

Much in demand as speaker, organizer and consultant, Pooley has blazed a trail of influence in professional societies, in state and national committees, and at international conferences.

He has created three state organizations, the first State of Wisconsin Committee on General Education, the Wisconsin Committee on Preparation and Certification of Teachers of English, and more recently, the Wisconsin Conference on English Education.

He was also one of the founders of the Wisconsin Council of Teachers of English, and received formal recognition of "meritorious service to the profession" when the council awarded him a bronze plaque in 1963. He had already been given the W. Wilbur Hatfield Award of the National Council of Teachers of English in 1950 for "extraordinary contributions to the teaching of English."—From U.W. News Service



In Memoriam

WILLIAM J. P. ABERG (A45), 1889-1968. Too often busy mankind lacks the time to stop and recognize a fellow being for his accomplishments. So it was to a good extent with Wisconsin's first conservationist, Increase Allan Lapham, and now again history repeats itself in the case of William J. P. Aberg. Sometime in our future history people may look back at a life well lived for worthwhile causes but today there is room only for a pause and a nod of recognition in our busy world.

Bill Aberg was a foster son of Wisconsin who settled in Shell Lake with his parents when they came from Sweden. Born January 31, 1889, he died in Madison after a long illness on March 18, 1968. During almost four score years of active, fruitful life, he played the part of an exceptional citizen so far as civic obligations were concerned and he was an outstanding attorney. However, his primary contribution to Wisconsin and the nation was in the field of conservation of natural resources. To even recite his many positions and battles fought (most all with some degree of success) would require more space than can be allotted here. It is significant to note that his participation coincided with the growth of the conservation movement in this country and the state of Wisconsin. He played one of the leading roles in this drama, which yet has seen no ending.

He was one of the closest friends and colleagues of Aldo Leopold at the beginning of his monumental work. Together, they helped found the Wisconsin division and national Izaak Walton League of America, the National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates, and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, based upon the pioneering Conservation Act of 1927. As a chairman of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for several years and a member for almost two full terms from 1939 to 1951, Bill Aberg again collaborated with Leopold in laying the foundations for wildlife research and manage-

ment on the broad base of ecological principles. Leopold's ethical concepts subsequently expressed in "A Sand County Almanac" were balanced by Aberg's fine sense of policy formulation expressed both in legislation and conservation commission actions. In fact, Aberg was a senior statesman without ever being elected to the legislature, for he worked miracles through close cooperation with many legislators and governors and for many years primarily with Assemblyman Frank Graess of Door county, who also helped write the Conservation Act. He was involved in most conservation legislation for about four decades, especially that relating to policy, budgets, and forestry matters.

Bill Aberg, as a man, had many interests related to wildlife, rural economy, and the forest industries. He was a staunch believer in private rights as well as public rights and fought equally hard for either when he thought these rights were being endangered unreasonably. He not only supported the Wisconsin Academy as a member since 1945, but also was one of the founding members and supporters of the Citizens Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin and many other groups such as the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. He was one of the founders of the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation and its treasurer until his death. He was a man of action, forthright in speaking, and virtually unbeatable in a debate either in the courtroom or in a commission meeting. His phenomenal memory could recall policy actions a decade earlier without resort to references. An example of his fine mind can be seen in the tape recording of his reminiscences in the conservation field taken on May 26, 1961 and now available at the State Historical Society. Without preliminary preparation, he talked for several hours with exceptionally coherent recall of significant events.

Anyone who does anything makes mistakes at times, and possibly he was not perfect so far as some conservationists are concerned. For one thing, he did argue the



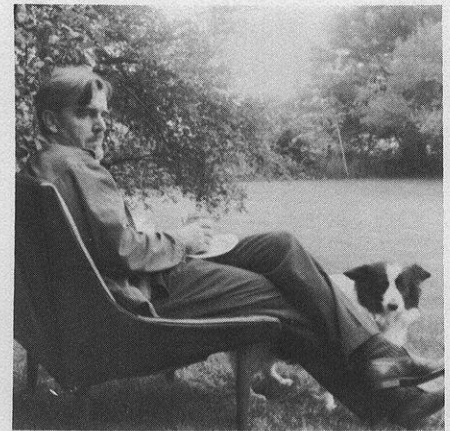
case for the private landowners who wanted to declare a portion of the headwaters of the White river in Waushara County a non-navigable (and therefore non-public) in the interest of private rights. This was a vitally important case and one of the few which Bill Aberg lost—after he had retired from the Conservation Commission. In a sense, he even helped the Conservation cause with this case in losing—a fine point as to the public's right in navigable waters was decided by the courts. At another time in his career on the commission he was blamed by some conservationists when other members of his law firm participated in the Flambeau river dam case, opposing the Conservation Commission. Although Aberg disqualified himself and took no part in any decisions at that time, he also maintained the attorneys in his firm had the right to take such cases.

He has been recognized by the Conservation Commission in the naming of their northwest area headquarters in his honor and he also was cited by other groups such as the Citizens Natural Resources Association and the Wisconsin division of the Izaak Walton League of America. His adopted son, Robert K. Aberg, now is considering the possibility of establishing an incorporated foundation to carry on the good work of Bill Aberg and memorial contributions are being accepted to this end (16 North Carroll Street, Madison, 53703). Present thoughts are to continue the battle by supporting the new Department of Natural Resources in every possible way and especially to lend aid and assistance to their professional personnel through scholarships and training which will make them more effective in their work. He always took a deep and personal interest in the problems of department personnel.

The Wisconsin Academy lost one of its finest members in the death of Bill Aberg and his example and devotion to the cause of natural resource restoration and management should be an inspiration to everyone.—W.E.S.

Prof. G. PAUL GRANT (A54), acting Chairman of the English Department at Wisconsin State University, Whitewater, died there unexpectedly on June 27, 1968. He had succeeded Prof. John A. Heide, former chairman, who died in April. A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., he was born April 29, 1912. He attended Allegheny College, obtaining an A.B. degree, and was granted an M.A. by Northwestern University and the Ph.D. by the University of Pittsburgh. Before coming to Whitewater in 1948, Prof. Grant taught at Coe College (Cedar Rapids), Ripon College, and the University of Pittsburgh. He was a long time member of the University Curriculum Committee, headed the Freshman English program, and was first chairman of the Faculty Senate, organized in September 1965. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Theta and his professional affiliations included the American Association of University Professors, Association of Wisconsin State University Faculties, and the Wisconsin Academy. President William L. Carter of Whitewater said of him: "He truly possessed those rare qualities of greatness as a teacher—knowledge of his subject, a closeness to students, a desire to impart knowledge, and the style and skill requisite to the effective communication of ideas."

One of Prof. Grant's unpublished poems, found after his death, is printed here with the kind permission of Mrs. Grant. —G.M.S.



*O flag of time
Whipping in unflagging wind
Once you flapped idly or even
hung silent from the pole
And it was summer forever
Hopscotch, skiprope, hi-spy
Tennis and dancing and marriage
Holly and dolls and sleds
and singing
(Gayer than carols the piping
of children)
And it was summer forever
Ambrosia and lotus.
But now, O flag,
Straining from the mast
in the winter wind
Almost rigid, snapping fraying,
Each ripple a day flipped off,
irretrievable,
Faster and faster
Hypnotic, paralytic—
We feel undone.
Strain more, O flag,
Release the eye from trance
(Excess of motion cancels itself)
To see what stars and bars,
What petticoat or cross
Is pattern to thy soul
Thy permanent symbol
to a world of change.*

—G. Paul Grant 1968

New Members

December 9, 1967 — June 4, 1968

Honorary Life

Dr. Edward F. Barta (A32)
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Mr. Michael R. Olander
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Mr. John Brian Dennis
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Madison, Wis. 53705

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Wisconsin State University
Eau Claire, Wis. 54701

Library, Texas Technical College
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Library, Mary Reed (Lib63)
University of Denver
Denver, Colo. 80210

Library, Sacramento State Coll.
6000 Jay St.
Sacramento, Calif. 95819

Library, National Reference
Porchester Gardens
London, W 2, England

Library, Akademische Buchhandlung (Lib65)
66 Saarbrücken 3
Kaiserstrasse 2a, Germany

Cover Profile

In recognition of the Academy's coming centennial and of the achievements of Wisconsin artists during the last 100 years, the Review has illustrated the work of state artists past and present on the covers of recent issues. The series began with two examples of architecture—a summerhouse of the 1870's and a social services building of the 1960's, both in Milwaukee—on the covers of the Fall, 1967 and Winter, 1968 issues and continues with late 19th century and present-day sculpture on this year's Spring and Summer covers. Future issues will feature print making, industrial design, drawings, and murals.

Representing the state's contemporary sculptors is Rollin Jansky of Kenosha, photographed for the current cover while at work in his studio-classroom at the UW-Kenosha Campus. His untitled steel, masonite, and fiberglass sculpture, measuring more than seven feet in height, is an evocative composition of mechanical and organic forms (front and back covers). Jansky received B.S. and M.S. degrees from the Department of Art and Art Education of the University of Wisconsin, Madison and from 1959 to 1965 taught in the Madison public schools. Since 1965 he has been a member of the art faculty of the UW Center System. Like John S. Conway, the 19th century artist whose Civil War Monument in Milwaukee appeared on the last Review cover, Jansky has worked in both painting and sculpture. And his work in both media has won Milwaukee Journal Purchase Prizes in the Wisconsin Salon of Art. He has also received awards for paintings in exhibitions sponsored by the Wisconsin State Fair and the Madison Art Association. Active in the Wisconsin Art Education Association, Jansky has served on the organization's Board and in 1967-68 was President of the W.A.E.A.

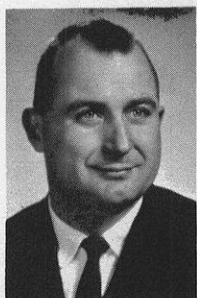
Photographs by Mary Ellen Pangel, UW Center system, and Clarence Kailin, Department of Photography, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

About the Authors

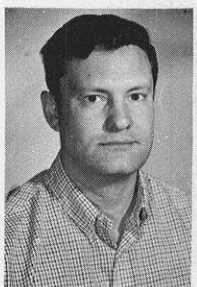
RAY SIVESIND is Director of the Historic Sites and Markers Division of the State Historical Society. He majored in American History at Luther College and received his M.A. in American colonial history from UW-Madison. Mr. Sivesind is well known throughout the Midwest as a consultant and speaker on historical preservation.

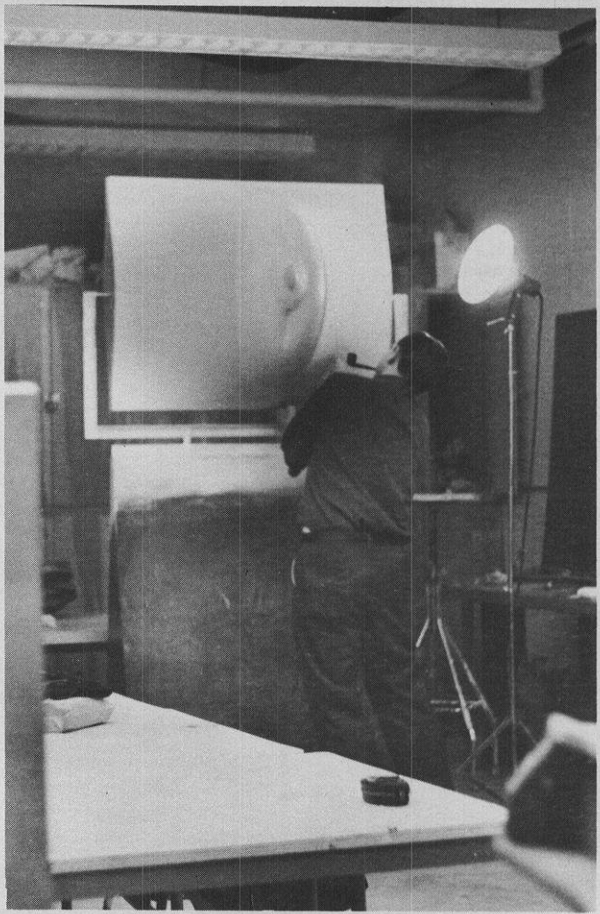


DUANE SACKETT is Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education at Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire. He received his training at WSU-LaCrosse, UW-Madison, and Temple University where he obtained a EdD in Educational Administration. He has been an elementary teacher, school superintendent and district administrator before taking up college teaching.



JOHN DALLMAN (A68) is the illustrator and curator of exhibits for the Zoology Department of the University of Wisconsin. He also serves as consultant for the Zoology Department's osteology laboratory. A Wisconsin native, John received his undergraduate degree from UW, and is a PhD candidate in Anthropology.





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