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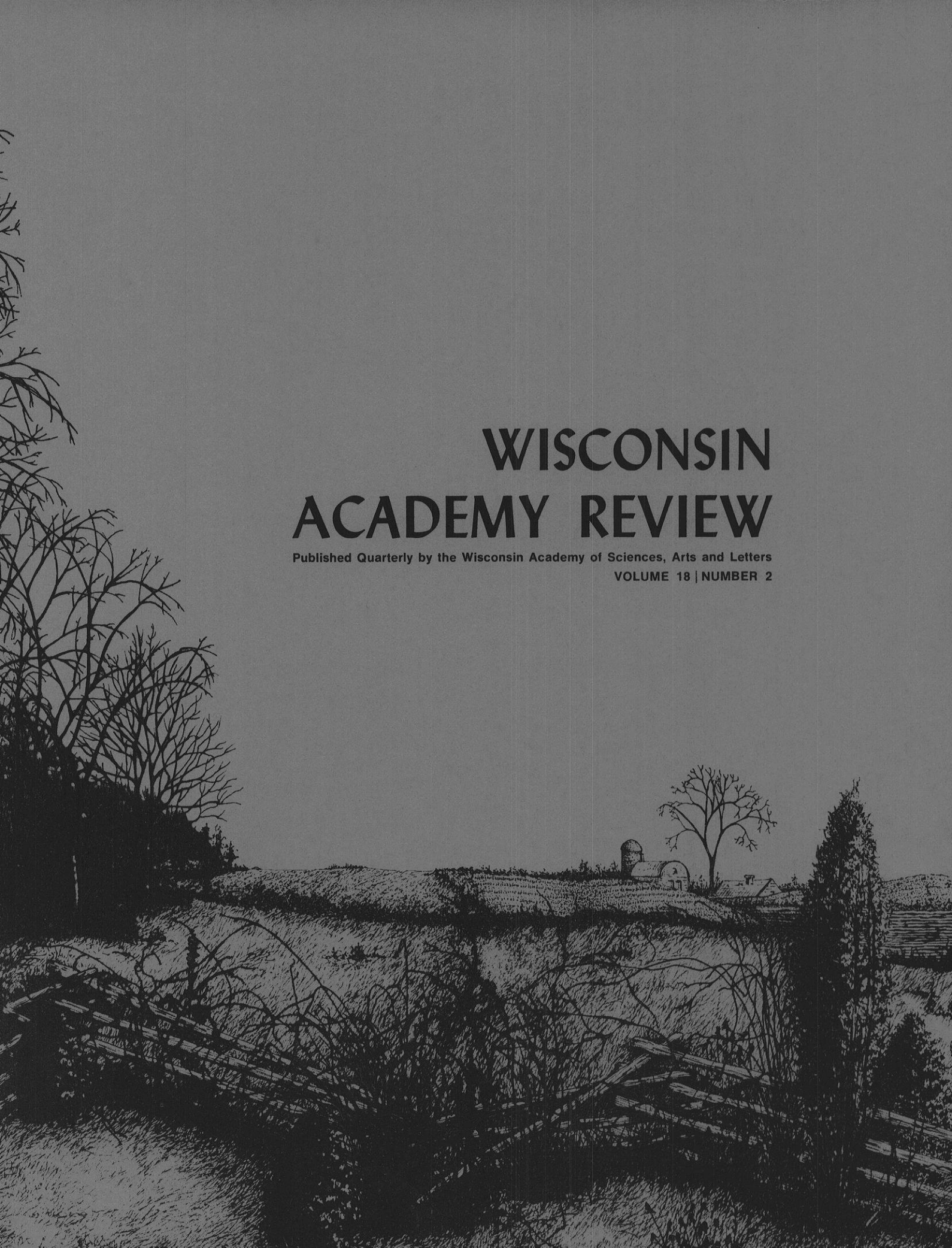
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Volume 18 | Number 2

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CONTENTS

FEATURES

- 1 **Lacing the Countryside**
A Profile on the Evolution of the Fence
Emil P. Kruschke
- 6 **The Whitewater Area**
Regional Planning by Glacier
Warren S. Fischer
- 10 **Toward an Enlightened Revolution**
Donald E. Percy
- 11 **The Fall Gathering**
"A sort of intellectual picnic . . ."

DEPARTMENTS

- 13 **Academy News**
- 14 **Academy Council Meets in Baraboo**
- Junior Academy Sponsors Environmental Institutes**
- New Life Members**
- 15 **In Memoriam**
- 16 **Books**
- Cover III **This Our Land . . .**
- Cover IV **Cover Profile**

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Lacing the Countryside



A well-preserved split rail fence near Sherman Center is a fascinating novelty to young Thomas and Richard Kruschke.

A Profile on the Evolution of the Fence

by Emil P. Kruschke

In tracing the evolution of the fence in Wisconsin, it is surprising how closely it correlates with the cultural patterns of the immigrants from the Old World who settled in different parts of the state: the Welsh and Cornish in the southwestern lead-mining region; the Swiss in Green County (New Glarus and Monroe); the Norwegians in Dane County; the English (including Yankees who came west from New York and New England) and Scottish in the southeast counties (Waukesha, Walworth, Rock, Jefferson, Racine, Kenosha) and in the southcentral sandy areas of the state (Adams, Marquette, Dodge, Columbia, and Juneau); Scandinavians, Italians, French and Polish in the Northern coniferous forest and mining areas; and the Icelanders, Danes and Norwegians in Door Peninsula and on Washington Island.*

The pioneer settlers in eastern Wisconsin included the Irish, Germans, Luxemburgers, Belgians and Holland Dutch, and the areas they

settled were heavily forested with beech-maple-basswood and oak-hickory forests. The Irish settled particularly in the north kettle moraine region, a hilly and rocky area that closely resembled the land from whence they came. The Luxemburgers, Holland Dutch and Belgians settled on the lands along the lakeshore from Milwaukee northward to Door County, where fishing and

* *Additional and more specific areas of settlement: Welsh also in Waukesha, Jefferson, Columbus, Iowa, Sauk and Monroe counties; Norwegians also in Walworth, Rock, Jefferson and Vernon counties; Swedes especially in the northwestern counties and the Superior area; Italians chiefly in Milwaukee, Marinette, Barron, and Vernon (especially Genoa area) counties; French particularly in Prairie du Chien and Green Bay areas; Danes also in Racine and Kenosha counties; Polish especially in Milwaukee, Oconto (Pulaski), and Portage counties.*



(Left) With the passage of years, this stone fence near Sherman Center has settled into the ground and become cluttered with rubble but remains serviceable.

(Below left) Sturdy survivor of time and the elements, this picturesque stump fence in Ontario, Canada is similar to those once seen in Michigan and Wisconsin.

(Below right) Viewed in closer detail, the contorted and entangled roots of a white pine stump fence near Shawano, Wisconsin have a surrealistic quality.

the "Sea" were near at hand as they were in their homeland. The heavily wooded area lying between the lands occupied by the Irish and Dutch-Belgian-Luxemburgers was settled by the Germans. This area, with its lavish timber and rich soil, closely resembled the forested lands of Germany and they knew its great potential for rich soil. The Germans were not afraid of hard work, for they had known that in their fatherland; so they built their homesteads and began the arduous task of clearing the land and establishing their cross-road German settlements.

We can see in the years that followed that each group lived, pursued customs and traditions, and raised their buildings in the style with which they were familiar. The many log, stone and brick houses and the spacious barns and other out-buildings which were to follow were simply the result of using the building materials at hand and a willingness to perform hard work with the simple tools available.

As the settlers carved openings in the forests, they built their first buildings and cleared some land for crops. The land was worked between the stumps, and the grain broadcast by hand; the ripened grain was cut with scythes and threshed by wooden flails. All these activities spelled hard work and long hours with little security from the threat of fire and wild animals.

As time went on, more land was cleared of trees. With the use of oxen, stumps were removed making it easier to use the simple farm implements and machines available.

The first extensive crop grown in Wisconsin

was wheat, and with this type of monoculture, trouble was sure to follow. Infestations of the Hessian fly and the chinch bug ultimately made it unprofitable to continue growing a single crop. What was to save the farmer was the introduction of dairying, which ultimately made Wisconsin the greatest dairy state in the nation.

Dairying was brought to the state in the 1850s and '60s by Yankee immigrants from New York who, used to dairying, brought cows with them to their newly acquired farms. The first silo was built in Fond du Lac County in 1855 and in the years following their number increased rapidly. Nine years later in the same county, the first cheese factory was established. As dairying increased, the farmers began growing a variety of crops. With the advent of crop rotation, farm production increased rapidly.

Following the introduction of livestock and the clearing of more and more land, a natural consequence was division of the cleared land into various sized fields surrounded by fences. These were often without direction, following the margin of forests and streams; in open areas they were usually laid out in a north-south, east-west direction. These fences were essential to confine livestock to pastures separate from the crop fields. Crop rotation soon brought the need for fencing all of the fields, which would, in time, give the landscape a patch-quilt effect. This pattern of fenced fields and woodlots is particularly noticeable today, especially from the air.

The first fences to be built in the eastern hardwood areas were made of logs, which were abun-

dant and cheap. Laid in a zigzag manner, the logs occupied a space as much as thirty feet in width. Shortly thereafter farmers switched to the split-rail fence. By 1860 the split-rail fence, made famous by "Honest Abe," was quite common in Wisconsin; it was even more common in such states as Kentucky and Illinois. Building a split-rail fence was by no means an easy task. The wedge-shaped (in cross-section) rails, varying in length from ten to sixteen feet, were split from logs with axes and wedges. The latter, often several, were driven into the log by wooden (later iron) mallets made of such hard woods as hickory or oak. The rails were then stacked six to eight high and interlaced to form a zigzag serpentine line.

Oak was the preferred wood for the rails since it was durable and split well. It was abundant on the well-drained uplands in eastern, southern and western Wisconsin. On most farms in eastern Wisconsin there were also low wetlands where white cedar and tamarack were common, and occasionally they were substituted for oak and maple.

In hilly, stony areas, the land had to be cleared of stones after trees and stumps were removed. These stones were usually hauled from the field on stoneboats drawn by oxen (later by horses), and placed in straight rows, four to eight feet wide, called stone fences. Stone fences usually were four to five feet high and some as long as a mile. As years passed, the stone fences gradually settled into the ground a bit, often becoming cloaked with vines or shrubs and small trees. Most stone fences today are not as high and are much less

conspicuous than when they were first built.

Stone fences (occasionally farmers refer to them as "stonewalls") are still a common sight in eastern Wisconsin; many are visible along Highway 57 from Milwaukee north to Green Bay. Most of the larger rocks and boulders in these fences are igneous (granite and basalt) or metamorphic (schists and gneiss), brought down from the north by advancing ice sheets during the period of glaciation. The basic underlying rock in this area is limestone.

In the northern coniferous zone, rail fences were seldom built because the land was usually more sandy and less fertile, had numerous big stones and rocky outcrops, greater frequency of lakes and bogs, usually acid soil, and a more severe winter climate. In the areas where granitic rocks and boulders were abundant, however, almost all were stone fences. Many of these were masterpieces of meticulous construction, uniform height and width, and straightness. The builders had as one objective the clearing of the land; another was fencing of which they could be proud. Those people were not afraid of hard work. Persons interested in seeing big rocks and stonewalls need only visit the Birnamwood - Wittenberg - Tigerton area (along Hwy. 45), the Waupaca area (Hwys. 10 and 54), and the Gillette-Mountain area (Hwy. 32).

The stump fence, though a transient in northern Wisconsin and in Michigan, also left its mark. These appeared mostly in northern sandy areas where the pines (red and white) had been sawed out and the big shallow-rooted pine stumps re-

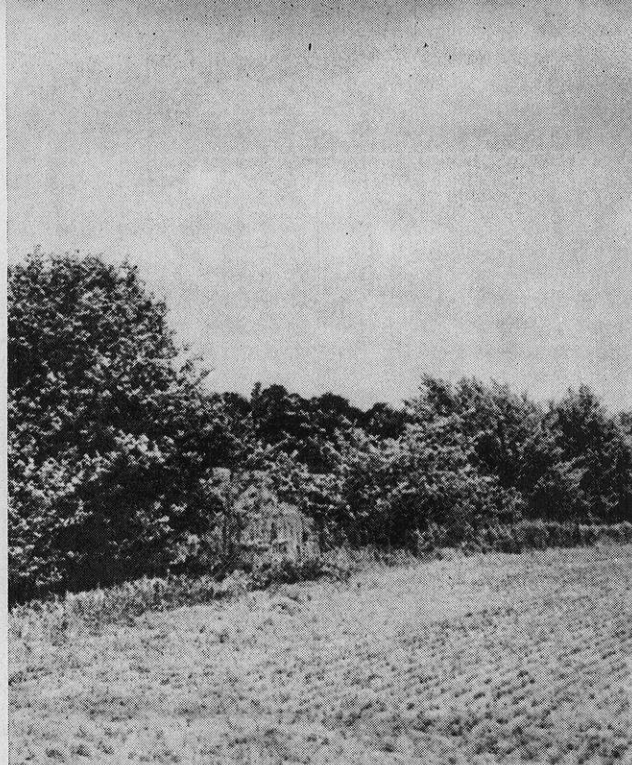


mained. Often in clearing this land the stumps were blasted or pulled out by teams of horses or heavy tractors and towed to the would-be fence line. There, each was tipped on its side with the broad wheel-like radiating root system directed parallel to the line of the fence. The stumps, with roots outstretched and interlocking, made a fence that was both effective and durable. Stump fences bordering cleared fields and even old graveyards are still visible in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and occasionally in lower Michigan, particularly in Allegan County (Allegan-Otsego-Plainwell area) bordering the Kalamazoo River. However, few of the old stump fences remain for most of them have been consumed by fire or as Robert McCabe described it, "have given up the ghost in the form of wood and smoke."

By the late 19th century, few new rail fences were built. Around 1880 barbed-wire began to replace the rail fence and by 1900, barbed and woven wire fences were becoming a common sight in Wisconsin.

From 1890 to 1925 was a period of more intensive agriculture, accompanied by a drive to clear more land. The great land boom was on—cleared fields and new boundaries were laid out by fences. The barbed-wire fence, with three to six continuous strands of wire stapled to upright wooden posts (made of oak, white cedar, tamarack or maple, either round or split from a log), now became the vogue. This new fence style had many advantages over the old rail fence. Less land was wasted for fence purposes and it was much easier to build, even with the tedious task of digging post holes with manually operated post hole diggers. Then, following World War I, steel posts began to replace wooden posts and by 1925 were being used widely. This meant still less work involved in building and repairing the fence, for it was a simple matter to drive the angle-iron or T-iron posts one or two feet into the ground with an iron mall. The permanence of the iron posts also meant savings of time and labor previously needed to replace wooden posts or posts that burned when the fence line was fired.

Still later, about 1930 or 1935, came the advent of the electric fence. Now only one, or at most two, barbed wires (plain telephone wire, less expensive, also could be used) were needed to confine cattle and horses (even sheep and hogs). This reduced costs still further and cut down on the time consumed in fence building. The big



Hawthorn hedges following the fence lines of a Sheboygan County farm offer wildlife a safe haven for nesting and feeding.

advantage of electric fence was that it was now much easier to set up temporary fences which could be moved as needed.

Today, the electric fence is still the accepted and most practical fence, although other changes in farming and land management are taking place. Farms are getting fewer but larger. Green hay and silage, along with other commercial feeds, make it efficient and profitable to keep farm livestock in a loafing yard with a loafing shed for feeding and shelter during inclement weather. What was pasture is now the hay meadow or corn or grain field. Fresh green fodder is cut on a day-to-day basis, hauled to the loafing yard and fed to the cattle. Hence, no waste by tramping, lying, or defecating on the grass, and even cutting down on compaction of the soil. With this change and a shift to milking machines and milking parlors, the fence—outside of line fence—is destined to almost disappear. Big diesel tractors, combines, corn choppers and five-bottom plows encourage enlargement of fields by tearing out the old fences.

Even in states like Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, where the osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) was planted extensively to form tree or hedge fences, during the last twenty-five years most of them have been cut or bulldozed out and replaced by electric fences. More recently there



A veritable fence museum, this farm near Sherman Center provides fine examples of stone fence (barely visible to the right and rear of cattle), and a still sound section of split rail (left background). Fence in the foreground is of more recent vintage—barbed wire on split posts.

has been a trend toward planting the multiflora rose introduced from Asia. A living fence that is “self mending,” its advantages are that it takes up less space than hedge fences and also serves as food and cover for wildlife.

In the change from rail, stump, and hedge fences to modern barbed-wire, steel-post, electric fences—changes which meant less labor and more effective clean farming—man has paid a high price, mainly in the loss of wildlife. As Robert McCabe stated, “No single event had greater impact on farm wildlife than did the coming of the barbed-wire fence.”

The broad fence rows, lined with wild plum, crab, hawthorn and an understory of wildflowers, served as a haven for wild animals—assets which most farmers completely ignored. The upland game birds, song birds, and small game animals, which once had ample protection from predators in fence-line thickets and a place to procure food and to nest, have been eliminated. At the same time this wildlife rewarded the farmer by keeping down the rodent population and controlling most of the insects harmful to the farmers’ crops. Farmers also had the beauty of the wildflowers and an abundance of honeybees to provide honey. The bees also served in cross-pollination of the red and white clover grown for seed. They provided the same services to the farmer’s fruit trees and berry patches, increasing his yields from

both. All these things which were free and taken for granted were sacrificed in the mad scramble for more land and “clean farming.”

Today few genuine rail fences (excluding imitations in yards and about some modern homes) remain. Maybe on a week end trip through the Holy Hill - Kewaskum - Cascade - Kiel - Manitowoc areas one might see a small section of rail fence existing in the same place and manner in which it was originally built, but now weathered, decaying, and in places broken or sagging. Anyone who has lived through this grand period of the last sixty or eighty years cannot help but feel nostalgic that in Wisconsin, as elsewhere, something good and genuinely American has been lost.

What the future holds in the ultimate “unfencing” of American farms is hard to guess. However, with changing standards of evaluation and new attitudes toward the land, water and air, we hope rural America will try to reestablish some of the good ecological values that sustain a healthy outdoor life.

In conclusion, it seems most fitting to quote the following lines of Robert McCabe (from Circular No. 469 of the University of Wisconsin Extension Service, January, 1954) from his fine article on “Wildlife and Farm Fence Rows in Wisconsin.”

“The current clamor for living fences is the latest subtle admission that we have not understood our fence rows as a vital, living, important part of our farms.

“The rail fence could not remain upon the rural scene any more than could stagecoaches or kerosene lamps, but its integrity as something more than a confiner of livestock lives again in a living fence. The economic utility of a living fence meets with unanimous approval. It matters little what plant or plants make up the ‘living’ aspect in this new idea for fencing.

“It is a sign of healthy attitude toward our land when we can progress with new tools without forgetting the lessons learned with the old. The living fence is a new tool. The old fashioned fence row is not only a thing of nostalgic beauty, but its lessons are the essence of conservation.” □

Mr. Kruschke is curator of botany at the Milwaukee Public Museum. All photos, except those on page three, are by the author.

The Whitewater Area: Regional Planning By Glacier

The seemingly massive earth-moving machinery of man pales in comparison to the forces which nature has exerted in reshaping our terrain. Several great ice ages have come and gone during the past million years, and we can only be impressed by the "regional planning" which was accomplished by the enormous glaciers which altered so much of the earth's surface.

The glacial ice sheets are said to have been several miles thick and hundreds of miles wide. Any glacier 500 feet thick, or in some cases less, will move under its own weight. In addition, the alternation of freezing and thawing caused a creeping, forward motion — the results of which might be compared to that of the modern bulldozer. Despite the phenomenal impact of the glaciers on the land, Professor William Twenhofel, former professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin, found soil, which by all logic should have been eroded, on the Cambrian cuesta, or ridge, in northern Door County.

There are two theories of glaciation. One theory argues that the higher elevations during the

close of the Tertiary Period caused the ever-accumulating masses of ice to shift slowly toward lower levels. The second theory proposes that the eccentricity of the earth's orbit around the sun during this period resulted in long periods of relatively cool weather, during which large amounts of snow fell, and a long colder spell with alternating warm periods, which caused movement of the ice.

Within a ten-mile radius of Whitewater, Wisconsin, practically all glacial formations, except those of Alpine and Piedmont origin, may be readily recognized. The ice from the Green Bay Lobe passed over the Whitewater area from north to south. Two pieces of evidence attest to this fact:

- (1) Striae and shatter marks are found on the rock surfaces and the oval drumlins of scalene triangular shape;
- (2) Longer axes are always parallel to the direction of ice movement (the steep side indicating the direction from which the ice came and the sloping side indicating the molding and erosion).

It is necessary to remember

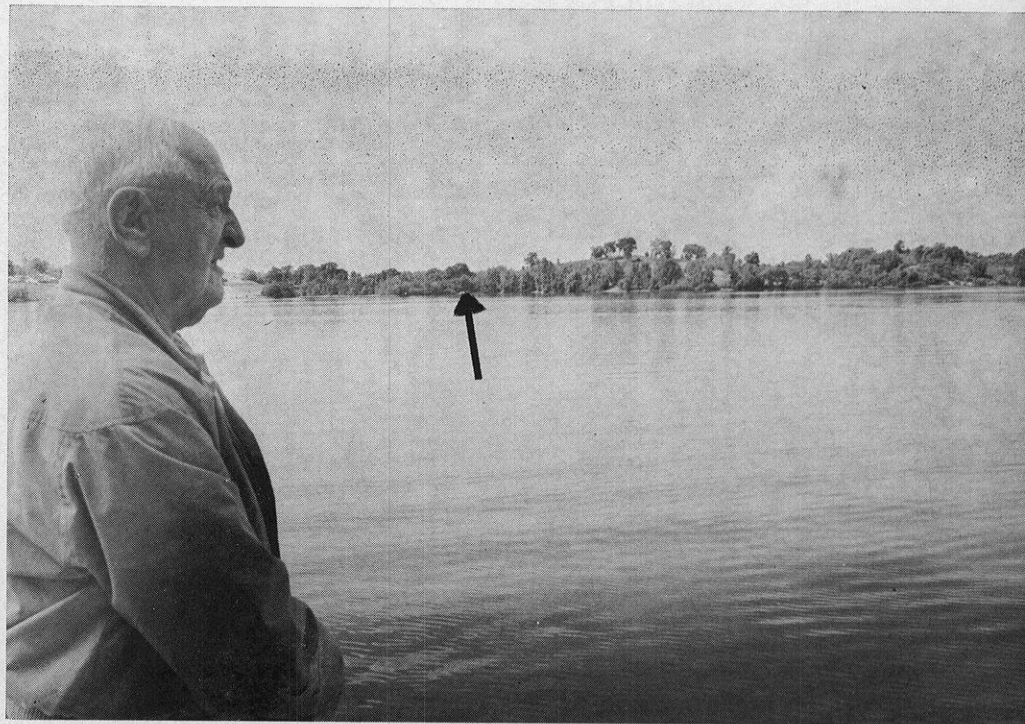
by Warren C. Fischer

"Within a ten-mile radius of Whitewater practically all glacial formations, except those of Alpine and Piedmont origin, can be found."

that all glacial materials are carried by the ice, but their deposition is a result of its retreat. The Old Main Building of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater was constructed on such a drumlin.

A moraine, regardless of kind, is made up largely of till with small areas of stratified sand and gravel—generally of heterogeneous composition. The Richmond area, south of Whitewater on Highway 89, is on the crest of a terminal moraine better known as the Johnston Moraine. The crest of the Johnston Moraine has some of the finest and largest kettles to be found. These depressions, not unlike soup bowls, were once occupied by buried ice blocks. To the south of this moraine lies a flat outwash, or apron wash, which makes up some of the finest agricultural land of Wisconsin.

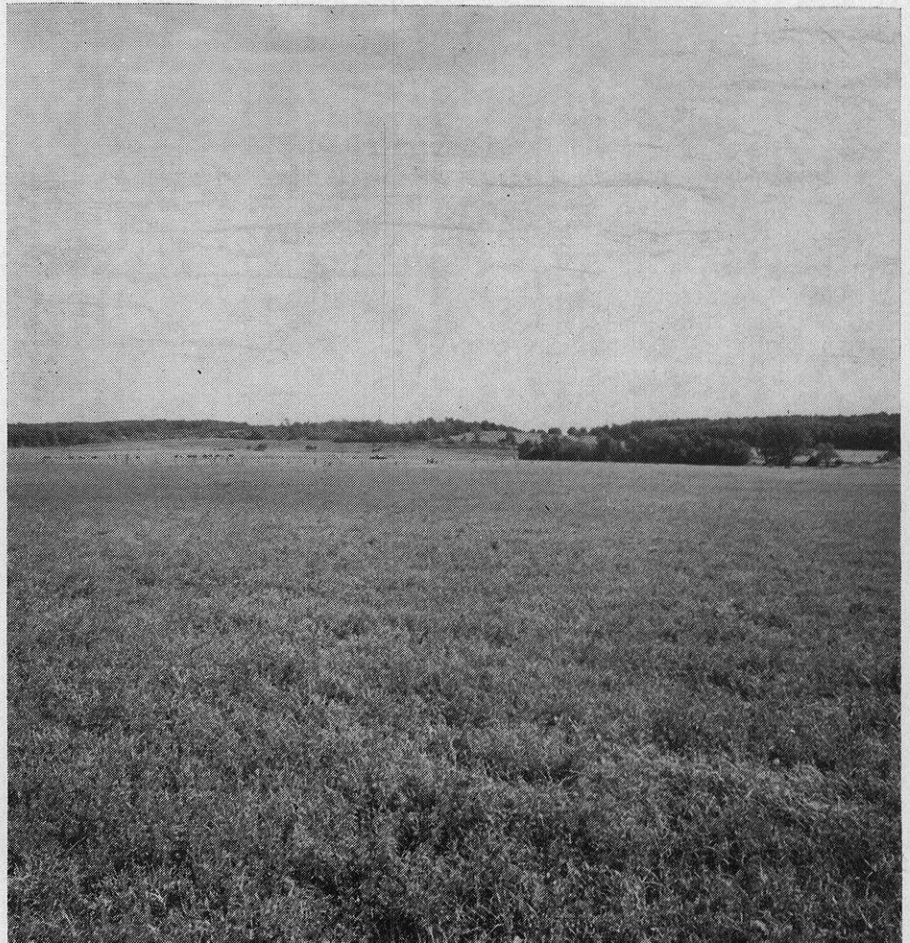
To travel north from Richmond on Highway 89 is to descend the stoss or steep side of the Johnston Moraine. For about a mile there is a slight rise of the pitted outwash, until the recessional moraine (better known as the Milton Moraine) is reached. The pitted outwash between the two moraines is similar to the apron wash of the Johnston Moraine. In this instance, small chunks of ice once occupied the pitted areas. In both cases, the lee sides of the outwashes have coarser materials deposited closer to the moraine and in larger quantities, with the finer materi-



Professor Fischer looks out over Whitewater Lake where a dam (arrow) with a flume separates the Johnston and the Milton moraines.

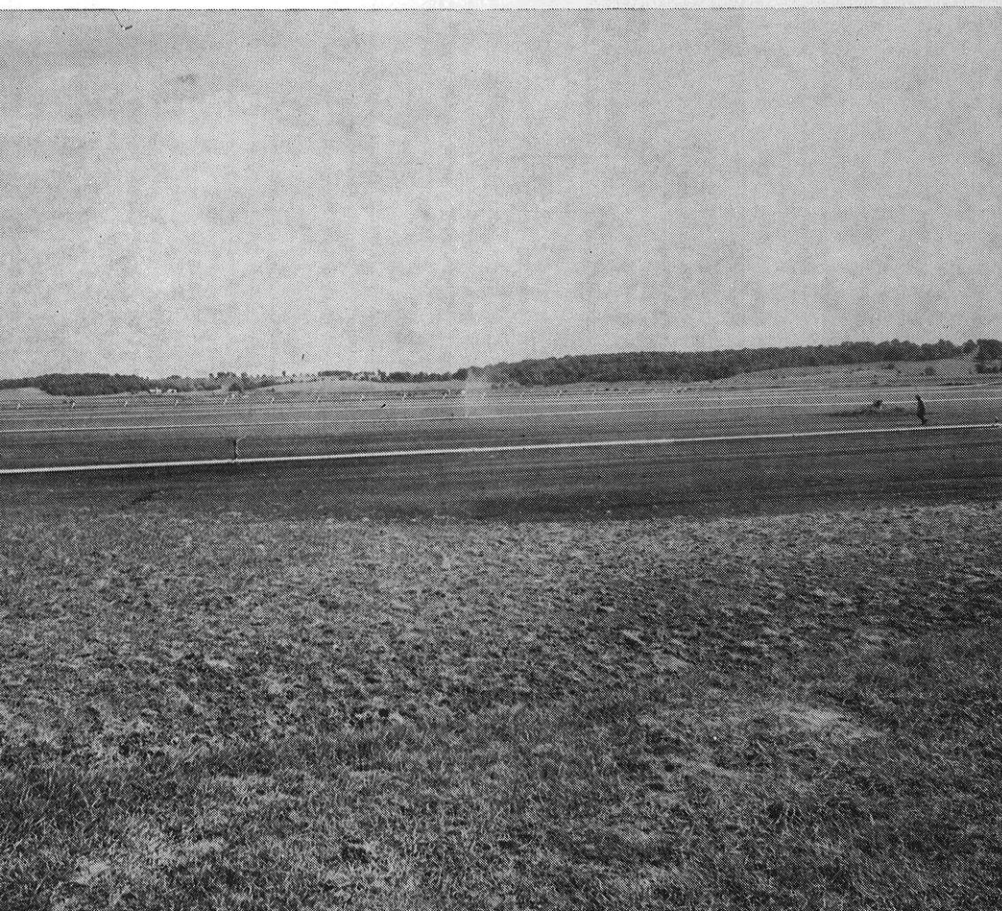
(Photos by Walt Peterson)

An area of pitted outwash from the Milton Moraine lies in front of the stoss side of the Johnston Moraine, five and a half miles south of Whitewater on the west side of Highway 89 near its junction with Territorial Road.





The elongated curve of a wooded drumlin forms a background for a farm home two and a half miles northwest of Whitewater.



Seen from Highway 89 near the junction of Stader Road about two and a half miles south of Whitewater, a portion of the former lake bed is used now for growing lawn sod. Behind it rises the stoss side of the Milton Moraine.

als having been deposited farther away.

The Johnston and Milton moraines tend to parallel each other until they unite near the dam at Whitewater Lake to the east and near Indian Ford to the west. With the outwash plain sweeping down between the two moraines, the overall impression is that of the lid of a human eye; consequently, the author has named this feature the "Chamberlain Eyelet" in honor of Professor T. C. Chamberlain, the first instructor of geology at the old Whitewater Normal School.

Farther north on Highway 89 the steep side of the Milton Moraine descends into an area which was once a glacial lake bed. This lake was the result of the higher drift to the south and the ice front to the north. In this ancient lake bed may be found a well-formed ground moraine, which would have been an island in the glacial lake.

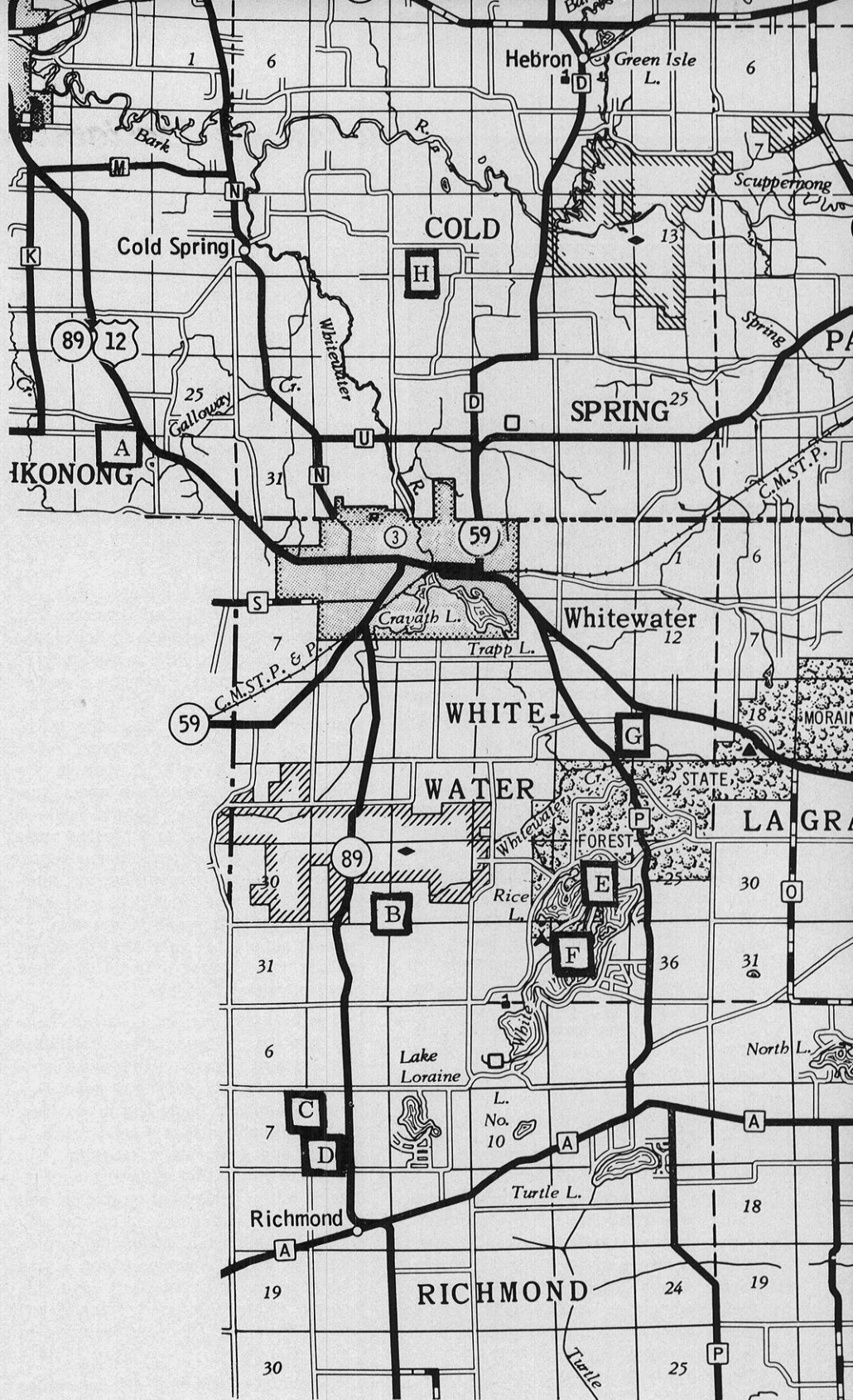
In much of this lake area the coarser materials below the ground are now covered with fine sediments, along with a few scattered ice-rafted igneous boulders. What was the outlet of the lake can be seen where Bluff Creek crosses at County Trunk P. The spring-fed creek now occupying the outlet forms a tributary to the Whitewater Creek, the present source of which is near the dam at Rice Lake. To the south and southwest of the ground moraine of the lake bed is another bifurcated rivulet, known as Spring Brook, which passes through a golf course. By means of a flume, Spring Brook once furnished water to a small feedmill located at what is now the entrance to the golf course. In 1886, the mill generated electricity which supplied the city of Whitewater.

At the east juncture of the Johnston and Milton moraines a dam impounds the water of Whitewater Lake. The consequent raising of the water level has enlarged the former lake bed and also has flooded low lands. The new shore lines, resembling the fiorded coast of Norway, are now occupied by family residences and recreational areas, as is also the case at Rice and Bass Lakes. A long, narrow ridge between Bass and Whitewater Lakes was formed at the time a large crevasse developed in the ice, allowing running water to deposit coarse gravels — better known as kame gravels.

Returning from a field tour of the Whitewater area, one may follow Fremont Street north for three miles and, to the east, see a long, narrow serpentine ridge of poorly stratified gravel known as an esker. The ridge, or esker, was formed by the deposits of a glacial stream which flowed beneath the ice in the lowest part of the valley. The river carrying these deposits flowed north, deriving much of its materials from a ground moraine. Several feet of the gravel may be found below the surface of the earth as well as to heights of 15 feet or more above ground level.

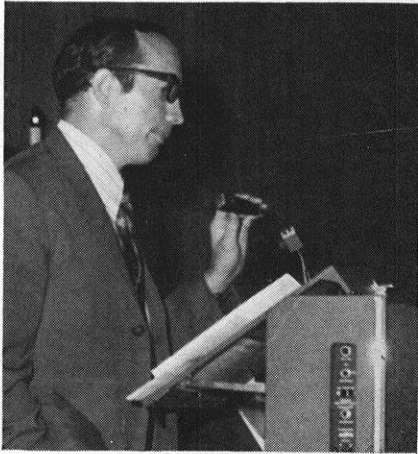
The glacial region of the Whitewater area described is now a part of the Kettle Moraine State Park, which was established in 1937. The area is important in the study of the natural sciences and is also a popular site for recreational activities. It is a prime example of glacial "regional planning" and of man's adaptation to it. □

The author is emeritus professor of geography at UW-Whitewater.



On a pleasant afternoon's drive in the Whitewater area, a number of glacial features may be observed without leaving the car. (A) Drumlin (B) Former lake bed (C) Pitted outwash of the Milton Moraine and the stoss side of the Johnston Moraine (D) Kettles and the Johnston Moraine (E) Junction of the Johnston and the Milton moraines at Whitewater Lake (F) Kame area (short ridges of stratified drift) between Whitewater and Bass Lakes (G) Bluff Creek (H) Esker (a narrow ridge or mound of gravelly and sandy drift, deposited by a subglacial stream.)

Toward an Enlightened Revolution



Mr. Percy

(Excerpted from remarks by UW Executive Vice President Donald E. Percy at the Governor's Luncheon, Fall Gathering, 1971.)

As one of the newer members of the Academy, I was afforded a rich and abundant supply of publications about it, as well as some scholarly contributions from its members. The centennial issue of the Academy's publication "Transactions" carried an introductory section in which Professor Sarles reminded members of the Academy of their antecedents and then went on to suggest that "the Academy **can** become a **more significant, dynamic** force in the life of the State." He had noted earlier that the challenge was not one of attracting competence—this group has that in great measure—but a challenge of communication . . . of relating . . . of serving.

There are some who would argue that to place scholars of diverse disciplinary interests within the confines of a single room such as this would be to assure one of two things: Either **complete silence** or **complete chaos**. I would suggest that one ought to look upon a collection of scholars such as this one assembled, not as assurance of complete silence or chaos, but as the assured promise of the "complete man."

This Academy stands in a marvelous and imaginative tradition. Its recent emphasis has to do with matters environmental. Throughout history, mankind has continually awakened to find that which he had taken for granted, taken

from him. Just as a university that ignores its sense of genuine purpose invariably is caught up in a list for a dozen pseudo-purposes, we have learned from scholars such as Graham Wallas, that "a society whose intellectual direction consists only or chiefly of unrelated specialism is condemned to drifting." We are told that learning rarely confers wisdom, yet wisdom is by nature an interdisciplinary quality. The answer to the environmental problem we perceive and now experience requires an interdisciplinary response from scholars such as you.

Members of this Academy have discovered along with Earl Johnson that, "while separate bodies of knowledge exist, the fact that they co-exist may be quite as significant." Johnson observed that a real danger lies in the "prospect that our universities may choose to offer **skills** in place of **wisdom**, when we ought to offer both . . . that we may display our expertise in a given specialism and forget our duty to relate it to other specialisms and provide some insight into a philosophy of knowledge." If we forget our proper role, our intellectual emphasis will deal not with **thought**, but simply with **information** . . . we will suffer from what Mannheim has called the "disproportionate development of human faculties."

Another task we face derives from the famous trinitarian slogan: Liberty-Equality and Fraternity. One writer suggests that **Liberty evokes a need** . . . and **Fraternity, a hankering or an ideal** . . . but **Equality stakes a claim, utters a protest and forecasts a rebellion**. Our task is perhaps that of translating rebellion into a gentle, yet productive and enlightened revolution . . . of now and then hammering our intellectual swords into practical plowshares. Such is the challenge to this Academy and the society which nurtured it. I salute you and wish you well in your response to the challenge.

It could be said that my colleagues in the University are "partners in creating an environment for learning." But all of us here today are partners in a broader enterprise and aside from common purpose we share a common regional identification—we are Wisconsinites . . . we are "of Wisconsin." Let me close with a view of Wisconsin which prevailed early in this century

and was reflected in a poem which speaks of the envy felt by a resident of an eastern state as he heard and read about the Wisconsin of LaFollette's era when progressive legislation was considered "A Wisconsin Idea." I end in this poetic way with the hope that we are on the threshold of a new era of Wisconsin greatness:

AH, WISCONSIN

Oh, a truly sovereign state
Is Wisconsin!
All that's good and wise and great
Is Wisconsin;
Every day or two I read
How her laws and customs lead;
Heaven must be like, indeed,
To Wisconsin.
Education's all the rage
In Wisconsin;
Everybody's smart and sage
In Wisconsin;
Every newsboy that you see
Has a varsity degree,
Every cook's a Ph.D.
In Wisconsin.
Trusts and bosses never mix
In Wisconsin;
Oh, the lovely politics
In Wisconsin!
Though the railroads boost the rate
High in every other state,
They are famously sedate
In Wisconsin.
People never lock their doors
In Wisconsin;
No one hardly ever snores
In Wisconsin;
Ivy drapes each prison wall
And the jails no more appall;
They are social centers all
In Wisconsin
Matrimony cannot fail
In Wisconsin;
Babies all are fat and hale
In Wisconsin;
That's the state of married bliss
You have read about ere this;
Only gods may coo and kiss
In Wisconsin.
Oh, the state of states for me
Is Wisconsin!
That's the place where I would be—
In Wisconsin;
I would hasten to her shore
With a glad and grateful roar—
Only Jersey needs me more
Than Wisconsin!



Louis Busse, president-elect, and Academy President F. Chandler Young enjoy a stroll through Parfreys Glen during the Fall Gathering tour.

The Fall Gathering

“A sort of intellectual picnic . . .”

A bright sun and unseasonably warm weather greeted the sixty members of the Wisconsin Academy and a number of guests who attended the 1971 Fall Gathering held October 1-2 in Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Described by former Academy President John Thomson as “a sort of intellectual picnic,” the events of the two-day informal program were met by an enthusiastic response.

The schedule got under way Friday, October 1, with a meeting of the Academy Council from 10 a.m. to noon at the UW Baraboo-Sauk County Campus. More than 100 Academy members and Baraboo-area citizens attended the Governor’s Luncheon and heard addresses from Academy members Donald Percy, UW executive vice president, and Governor Patrick J. Lucey.

Speaking on efforts to involve education in the society around us, the Governor noted that the Wisconsin Academy “has been engaged in this involvement for over 100 years—since its incorporation by charter from the Legislature on March 16, 1870.” “Service to the people of Wisconsin,” Governor Lucey noted,

“has always been the goal of the Academy.”

Following the luncheon, the group adjourned to the UW Baraboo-Sauk County Campus to witness the dedication of a replica of the famed sifting and winnowing plaque, the original of which is affixed to Bascom Hall on the Madison campus.

A full busload of Academy “nature tourists” set off at 2 p.m. Friday for a three and a half hour tour of the Baraboo Bluffs, Baxters Hollow and Parfreys Glen. Tour leader and WASAL member Ken Lange, the well-informed naturalist of Devils Lake State Park, guided the group through valleys and over hills already burnished by the red of sumac and the gold of shagbark hickories. By the time of the Academy dinner, held at the Barn Restaurant near Baraboo, appetites of the 48 participants were well whetted—and were more than appeased by the dinner’s German cuisine.

The “dessert” of the evening was provided by UW Associate Professor David Peterson, immediate past vice president for the arts, who assembled a delightful program on “Folk Mu-

sic in Wisconsin.” Professor Peterson had previously been awarded a WASAL grant for the purpose of collecting Library of Congress information on Wisconsin folk music.

Mrs. Helene Blotz, assistant professor emeritus of the UW School of Music, discussed an early UW project for the collection of Wisconsin folk music. Dennis Rowley, manuscript archivist with the State Historical Society, discussed folklore and folk music from the point of view of the historian. This was followed by a warmly-received performance by Professor Peterson, Rob Hankins and Dolly Bell of the Wisconsin Idea Theater of folk songs which had been gathered from throughout Wisconsin.

A special guest was Mrs. Pearl J. Borusky of Pearson, Wisconsin, who is personally responsible for having provided researchers with the words and music of over 100 folk songs.

A second full day of activities was led off at 9:30 a.m. Saturday in the campus Student Center Theater with an address by Mr. Reed Coleman. Mr. Coleman, a member of the Academy,



1

1) Distinguished guests at the head table of the Governor's Luncheon included (L-R) T. N. Savides, dean of the UW-Baraboo campus; Donald Percy, executive vice president of the University of Wisconsin; Academy President F. Chandler Young; John Lavine, UW Regent; and Louis Busse, Academy president-elect.

2) The Leopold Shack, where Aldo Leopold once lived and wrote, was one of the interesting Baraboo-area sites visited by Academy members.

3) A featured speaker at the Friday luncheon was Wisconsin Governor Patrick J. Lucey.

4) A program of Wisconsin folk music was presented by UW Associate Professor David Peterson (left) and Dolly Bell and Rob Hankins of the Wisconsin Idea Theater.



2

discussed the role of the Head Foundation in preserving the Aldo Leopold Memorial Reserve.

Following Mr. Reed's remarks, Professor Peterson narrated a Robert E. Gard production of dramatized readings from the works of Aldo Leopold, John Muir and Frank Lloyd Wright. Robert G. Brown, a Baraboo campus faculty member, portrayed Leopold while Ken Friou and Rob Hankins, both of the Wisconsin Idea Theater, read from the writings of John Muir and Frank Lloyd Wright, respectively.

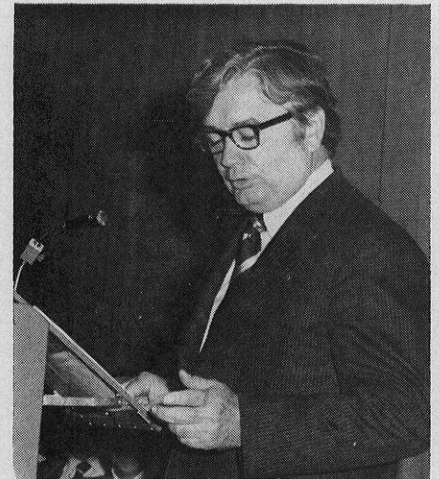
The first two events of Saturday morning led nicely into the three-hour tour of the Aldo Leopold Memorial Reserve, located some ten miles from Baraboo. Tour leader was the genial and informative Frank Terbilcox, manager of the Leopold Reserve.

There was just time to freshen up a bit from the trip to the

Leopold area before Academy members and guests traveled to Spring Green to participate in a tour of Taliesin, site of the Frank Lloyd Wright Fellowship. The Taliesin tour was led by Mr. James Pfefferkorn, Taliesin architect and staff member of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation.

Fall Gathering activities came to a close Saturday evening with an exhibit of Edgar L. Obma's photographs of Frank Lloyd Wright, a dinner at Spring Green Restaurant and a discussion by Mr. Pfefferkorn of the work of the Taliesin community.

Chairman of the Fall Gathering program planning committee was Academy President-Elect Louis W. Busse. Committee members included Hazel Albersson, Elizabeth McCoy, Edgar L. Obma, David Peterson, T. N. Savides, Walter E. Scott, James R. Batt, and LeRoy Lee. □



3

4



Academy Council Meets in Baraboo

The Wisconsin Academy Council, with fifteen members present, met in Baraboo October 1 in conjunction with the Fall Gathering. Presiding at the meeting was WASAL President F. Chandler Young.

The Council heard a report from Executive Director James R. Batt who suggested that the staff and Council focus their attention over the next several months on four areas of Academy operation: membership, programs, communications and finances. President Young reported on the activities of the several committees which have been appointed, the membership of which was detailed in a September letter to Academy members. President Young also announced that immediate Past President Norman Olson has agreed to serve as chairman of the Junior Academy Advisory Committee.

An Ad Hoc Advisory Committee to President Young, comprised of Louis Busse, Aaron Ihde, Norman Olson, William Sarles, Walter Scott and George Sprecher, is now at work on the revision of the Academy Constitution and By-laws. A more thorough revision will follow the completion of the work of the Long-Range Program Planning Committee, which is headed by Robert Hanson.

Professor Hanson noted that his committee will be named shortly and that the initial activity of the group will be an inventory of Academy assets, including (1) a membership profile, (2) the nature of Academy finances, (3) the staff and its office needs, (4) the mission and accomplishment of

ACADEMY NEWS

the Academy, particularly its achievement in communication through publication and sponsorship at meetings and its focus on the state and its attempts to stimulate interdisciplinary and interinstitutional communication and, (5) the independence of the Academy as a Wisconsin institution.

The second phase of the Long-Range Planning Committee study will be an examination of the Academy as a functioning organization in respect to the current needs of the state and the objectives for which WASAL was established. The Council expressed its enthusiastic support for the work the committee is undertaking.

Treasurer George Sprecher reported on the successful work of the recently-created WASAL Investment Committee, the members of which include Mr. Sprecher, Reed Coleman, Mark Ingraham and Donald Windfelder. Mr. Sprecher said that it was important for the committee to be able to act upon short notice in its dealings with the investment managers of the endowment.

The following resolution was approved unanimously by the Council: "A committee on investments shall be appointed, consisting of four members. The chairman of this committee shall be the treasurer of the Academy, with the remaining members

selected for three-year terms, staggered so that one member of the committee is appointed each year. This committee, subject to the direction of the Council, shall (1) review regularly the nature of the Academy's investments and investment management services, and (2) exercise the power of the Council in determining policy and in making decisions concerning the management and investment of the Academy's funds. It shall make a detailed report to the Council at least once a year."

The Council agreed to take the resolution to change the committee to a standing committee to the membership at the 1972 Annual Meeting in May. It authorized the Investment Committee to exercise the power described in the resolution until such time as the amendment to Article VII of the By-Laws is approved by the membership.

Mr. Batt reported that the WASAL Annual Meeting will be held May 5-7 at the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point. President-Elect Louis Busse suggested that the main topic of the Annual Meeting be "Trace Elements in Our Environment." The suggestion met with the approval of the Council.

In other Council action, Mr. Batt was appointed as Academy representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. □

Junior Academy Sponsors Environmental Institutes

An important new area of Junior Academy programming went into effect this summer with the initiation of three environmental institutes. The institutes, under the overall direction of JA Director LeRoy Lee, were offered for high school students and covered a wide range of topics and activities.

Edgewood College of Madison and the Junior Academy were co-sponsors of an Institute on Aquatic Ecology held June 7-19 on the Edgewood campus. Participating students spent a week in detailed studies of Lake Wingra—its ecological communities, geological history and chemical nature. The second week was spent comparing Wingra to three other lakes in Dane County. Emphasis of the institute was on the interactions of Man and Lakes.

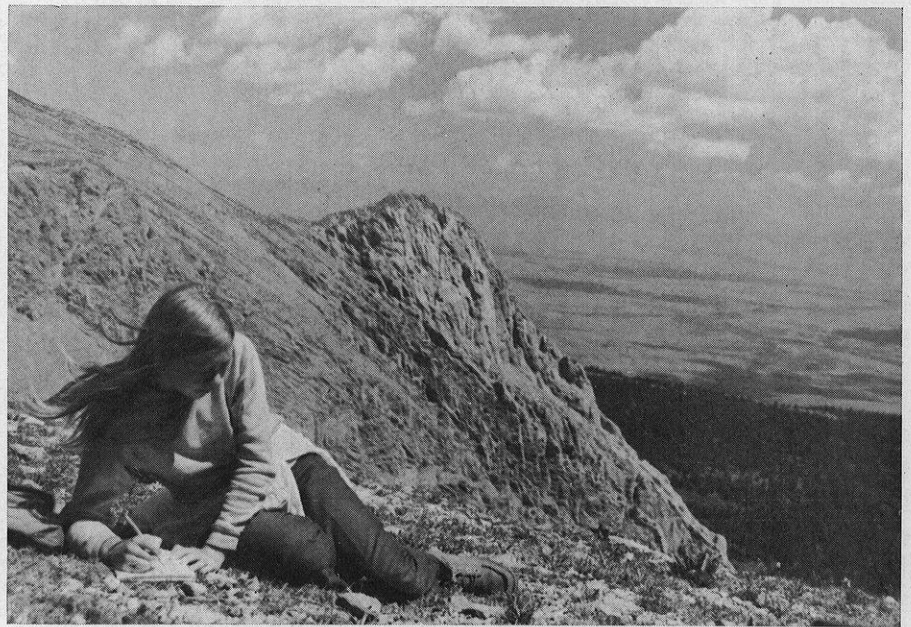
For those more inclined to a wilderness experience, three trips were taken into the Quetico-Superior Wilderness area of Minnesota and Canada. Included in the institute were several days of instruction covering canoeing and camping skills, protection of wilderness areas, and ten days of canoeing and camping. In addition, the institute sought to achieve a total picture and understanding of the area by focusing on its geology, ecology, and cultural history.

The Gallatin Mountains of Montana was the site of the third institute. Seventeen students and three staff members spent one week at the Fairy Lake Campground of the Gallatin National Forest north of Bozeman, Montana. There was plenty of opportunity to climb

mountains, slide down a snowfield (in July), study the geology of the region, and examine an alpine ecosystem. Following the week at Fairy Lake, additional time was spent at Yellowstone National Park, the Bighorn Mountains, and the Black Hills.

Plans are presently being

made for similar programs for next summer. Announcement of the 1972 Summer Environmental Institutes will be made in February. Senior Academy members are urged to consider the institutes as a worthwhile summer experience for offspring or young friends. □



Gloria Danula of South Shore High School in Port Wing notes the characteristics of plants growing in an alpine meadow in the Gallatin Mountains of Montana as part of the Institute on Ecology and Field Geology.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Cedric M. Parker, managing editor of the Madison *Capital Times*, is a native of Fennimore, Wisconsin, where he graduated from public schools prior to attending the University of Wisconsin.

He has served continuously on the staff of the *Capital Times*, which he joined as a reporter-photographer in 1928, except for a leave of absence for military duty. During World War II, Mr. Parker was a member of the Navy Amphibious Forces, participating in the D-Day invasion at Omaha Beach.

As the *Times* chief investiga-

tive reporter in areas of crime and political corruption during the 1930s and 1940s, Mr. Parker learned to document his findings with precision so they were never challenged in the courts.

Also active as a labor leader, he helped organize the Madison Newspaper Guild and other CIO unions and was the first president of the Madison CIO Council, serving in 1938 and 1939.

Photography is a third facet of Mr. Parker's professional activities. His 1935 "Madonna," a photograph of a lioness and her cub, won national fame. The picture still is used as an illus-



Mr. Parker



Mrs. Parker

tration in national ecological articles and as the logo for the Madison Zoological Society.

Following discharge from the Navy as boatswain's mate 1/C, Mr. Parker was active in his newspaper's investigation into the activities of U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy. During this period, he instituted the now famous "What is a Communist?" question of the day. The first ten responses to the question were so imaginative, the feature was expanded to include more than 100 opinions. Revelation of public ignorance of the significance of the word has since been noted in political science texts and evoked editorial comment throughout the nation.

Mr. Parker was named managing editor of the *Capital Times* in 1956. He is a past president of the Madison Press Club, an amateur sculptor in wood, and has become one of the regulars in the annual University Extension International Travel Seminars. □

Ethel Max Parker (Mrs. Cedric M.) was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin and attended public schools there. She earned both the B.A. in journalism and M.A. in English and education at the

University of Wisconsin. A general assignment reporter, feature writer and theater editor of the *Capital Times* from 1926 to 1933, Mrs. Parker also taught secondary and adult classes in Sheboygan and served for an interval as continuity director of Radio WHBL during the 1930s and 1940s.

Following her marriage to Cedric Parker in 1951, she served as public information director of the American Red Cross, Dane County Chapter, until 1966. In that capacity, Mrs. Parker fulfilled a number of national assignments including disaster information officer, researcher in public information techniques for the national board of governors and speaker at the national convention in 1954.

Her feature articles won national awards as the best in the Midwest area in 1960 and 1961 from the Red Cross, and she was awarded the Madison professional women journalists' Theta Sigma Phi Writers Cup in 1961. Since 1966 Mrs. Parker has been volunteer public information consultant for the Red Cross southwestern Wisconsin combined service territory.

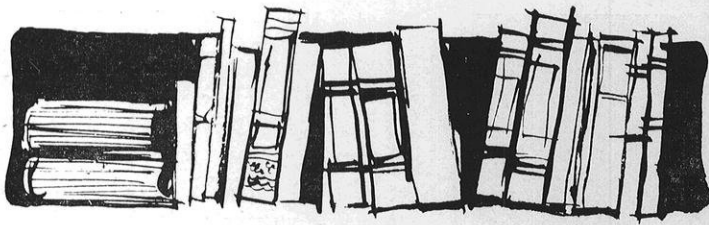
As a volunteer she was active

in the Wisconsin Mental Health Association both locally and statewide from 1956 through 1958, serving as public policy chairman for the project to establish a Child Treatment-Research-Training Center. She is past president of Theta Sigma Phi; past treasurer of the Madison Press Club; a member of Pi Lambda Theta, honorary education society; and of A.A.U.W. She is included in *Who's Who in the Midwest*, *Who's Who of American Women* and *Foremost Women in Communications*. □

IN MEMORIAM

Louis J. Gosting, professor at the UW Institute of Enzyme Research, died May 31, 1971 at Madison. He was born in Kildare, Oklahoma and graduated magna cum laude from Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas. His Ph.D. in chemistry was received from the University of Wisconsin in 1948, when he also was awarded a National Research Council fellowship for medical research at Rockefeller University. The next year he received a DuPont fellowship for work at Yale University.

In 1950 he returned to the University of Wisconsin as an assistant professor in the department of chemistry, later becoming an associate professor in enzyme research. Professor Gosting received the National Institutes Health Research Career Award and in 1967 was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Southwestern College. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi, and the New York Academy of Science, and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had joined the Wisconsin Academy in 1964. □ —GMS



BOOKS

ABIOTENESIS by Paul D. Thompson, J. B. Lippincott Company, New York. 1970.

Abiogenesis is the science that deals with the origin of living organisms from lifeless matter, and with the question of how life arose. Paul D. Thompson's *Abiogenesis* presents, in simple terms, some of the important discoveries biochemists have made about the processes of life and the chemical makeup of protoplasm, and how this knowledge relates to theories about the origin of life.

The author has included the latest geological data about the origin of life, conditions found on early Earth, and the various stages of life on our planet. Using up-to-date information from astronomy and our space program, the possibilities of life on other planets are discussed.

And, says the author, "Perhaps more importantly I would hope the book conveys some of the excitement and beauty of science and the perspectives it opens up for us concerning the origins of the Universe, the Earth and life itself."

Paul D. Thompson, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Formerly a reporter for the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Mr. Thompson is now editor-in-chief of Visual Education Consultants, Inc. where he edits the weekly science news publication *Dateline: Science*. □

SCIENCE FOR SOCIETY — A BIBLIOGRAPHY, edited by Dr. John A. Moore, University of California. AAAS, 96 pp. \$1 per copy, 75¢ each in multiples of ten.

Science for Society — A Bibliography is believed to be the most comprehensive reference work to date on books, journals, articles and other literature dealing with the environment. The book is designed primarily for use in physical science and social science courses in high schools and colleges. However, other scientists and laymen will

also find it useful. Almost 4,000 references are included.

The publication is a second and much expanded edition of an earlier publication bearing the same title, issued by the American Association for the Advancement of Science Commission on Science Education. Dr. Moore, chairman of the commission, has served as editor of both editions.

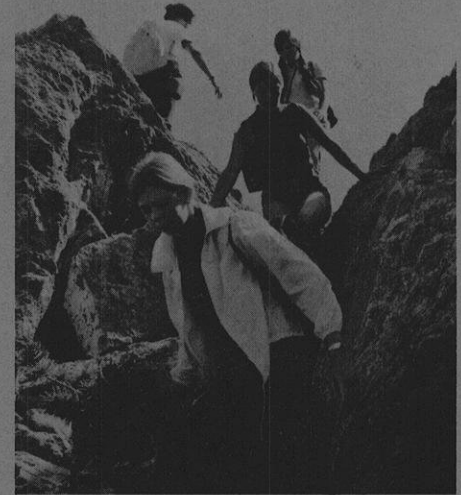
Orders, accompanied by payment, should be addressed to the Education Department, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005 □

What They're Reading On Campus This Fall

(Compiled by **The Chronicle of Higher Education** based on reports from 36 bookstores serving colleges and universities nationwide.)

1. **Future Shock**, by Alvin Toffler
2. **The Last Whole Earth Catalog**, Stewart Brand, editor
3. **The Greening of America**, by Charles A. Reich
4. **Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West**, by Dee Alexander Brown
5. **The Pentagon Papers**, by "The New York Times" staff
6. **Boss**, by Mike Royko
7. **Crisis in the Classroom**, by Charles E. Silberman
8. **The Sensuous Woman**, by "J"
9. **The Female Eunuch**, by Germaine Greer
10. **God is an Englishman**, by R. F. Delderfield

The last book on the list is the only work of fiction in the collegiate "Top Ten." A leading seller on campuses during the previous five years, Kahlil Gibran's **The Prophet** appeared on only five of the 36 campus top seller lists this fall. The UW Madison and Milwaukee campuses were included in the survey. □



This Our Land . . .

"There is pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is rapture on the lonely shore..."

--Lord Byron

This, our land, is a heritage — each generation holding it in trust for the next. Trustees of our tomorrow are the youth of today.

The Junior Academy Environmental Institutes, open to young people in grades 9-12, provide insights to this heritage — so that it might be enjoyed to its fullest, so that it might be preserved for generations yet to be. In the summer of 1971, the Junior Academy organized and administered the following:

(1) *Institute on Aquatic Ecology*

Students spent a week on detailed studies of Madison's Lake Wingra and a second week comparing Wingra to three other Dane County lakes to determine the interaction of man and his lakes.

(2) *Wilderness Canoe Experience*

Three canoe trips into the Quetico-Superior Wilderness area of Minnesota and Canada sought to achieve an understanding of regional geology, ecology and cultural history.

(3) *Field Geology and Ecology Institute*

The Gallatin Mountains of Montana was the site of a week-long study of an alpine ecosystem with side trips to Yellowstone, the Bighorn Mountains and the Black Hills.

Planning is now under way for the 1972 Junior Academy Institutes with details to be announced in February. WASAL members are encouraged to consider the programs for offspring or young friends.

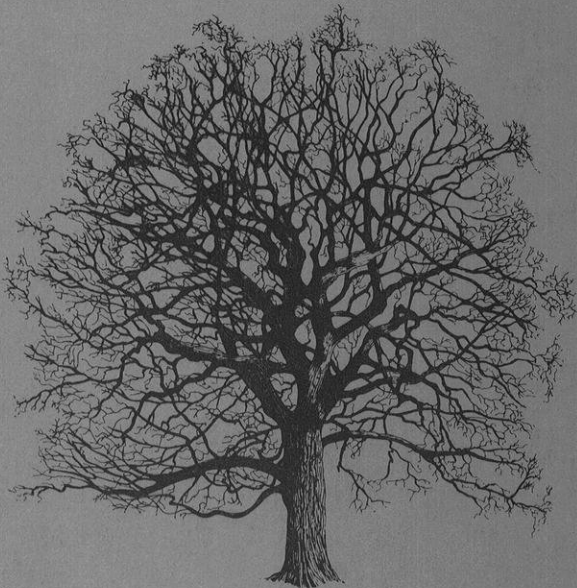
Scholarship Needs: Gifts With Purpose

Cost of the out-of-state programs is expected to average about \$150. The Junior Academy, budgeted primarily through WASAL funding, is unable to meet the needs of those young people who express a desire to participate, but, because of family finances, are unable to do so. WASAL members are invited to contribute to a special scholarship fund for this purpose. Contributions, which are tax deductible, may be sent to: Junior Academy, 5001 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705. Gifts of any amount are welcome, and donors of \$150 will have a scholarship named in their honor or in honor of the person they specify.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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ABOUT OUR COVER

The drawing on this issue's cover and artwork used on this page are illustrations from **Wild Wealth**, a new book recently published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., and reproduced with the publisher's permission.

Devoted to concern for the land and a love for the native fauna, **Wild Wealth** is a useful and highly readable book written by Paul Bigelow Sears, Marion Rombauer Becker and Frances Jones Poetker. It is profusely and beautifully illustrated by Janice Rebert Forberg.