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WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

WINTER 1961

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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CARROLL — THE PIONEER COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN

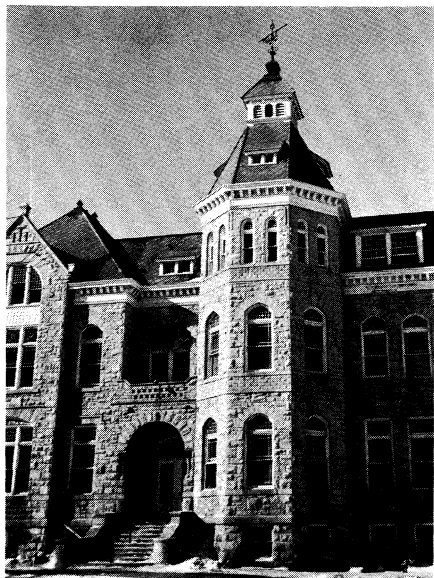
By Charles B. Hoffman
Assistant to the President

As early as 1840 in the village of Prairieville, Wisconsin's sturdy pioneers laid the foundations for Carroll College in establishing Prairieville Academy. The village later was to be named Waukesha (in honor of Potawatomi Indian Chief Wauk-tsha), and by an Amending Act of Incorporation dated January 31, 1846, Prairieville Academy was to become Carroll College. Founders of the college chose to name it for Charles Carroll, who was a close personal friend of George Washington, in recognition of his role in our nation's struggle for freedom, and in honor of his being a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Those who founded the college sought to reproduce along the raw frontier the intellectual and religious culture which they had cherished in the more settled East. To them this new institution in Wisconsin Territory offered a means of establishing and promoting Christian ideals in education and culture--a purpose which Carroll maintains to this day. Her path has not been an easy one



An "across the campus" view of Lowry Hall, which houses Physics and Chemistry Departments



Old Main Hall, Administrative & Business Affairs

--for the college has had to survive the trials of fire, civil war, economic depression, global conflict, and the pangs of "growing pains" --but these have been overcome, and progress has been significant.

Being the first Liberal Arts College to have been chartered by the Territorial Legislature, Carroll has proudly accepted her status as "The Pioneer College of Wisconsin." But her pioneering is not simply that of chronology for there is ample evidence of a continuing willingness to blaze new trails in higher education. Exciting innovations are currently being "pioneered" within the curricula of the English, the Mathematics and the Economics and Business Administration De-

partments; and four departments have combined efforts to bring the insights of their separate disciplines into focus on specific contemporary problems. The paramount objective is the creation of a breadth of intellectual curiosity coupled with a depth of practical knowledge.

Carroll is fully accredited by the North Central Association and is related to the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The teacher training program is accredited by the N. C. A. T. E. and the State Department of Public Instruction. Bachelor's Degrees are awarded, and majors are offered in virtually all of the traditional areas of concentration. Special programs are available in Nursing, Medical-Technology, Pre-Engineering, and Christian Education. Carrier Memorial Library houses well over 52,000 volumes exclusive of the pamphlet collection, and more than 300 periodicals are currently received. Traveling art exhibits are frequently seen in the corridors of the Commons-Union Building, and visiting artists are heard through a series of Convocation and Arts programs. A number of Honorary and Professional societies have chartered student chapters on the campus; the faculty are members of the A. A. U. P. Academic excellence and great teaching are fundamental to the Carroll emphasis.

Current enrollment of 870 students is at an all time high, and probably represents the effective maximum until

additional facilities can be provided. The major portion of the student body are residents of Wisconsin and contiguous areas; however, 15 states and three foreign countries are represented. About 200 students commute from nearby residential areas, while all others are residents of college or fraternity owned facilities. All meals are served in the Commons, where the dining room accommodates 650 persons.

The Carroll plan for campus development has been structured to permit the college to assume its responsible share of the educational opportunity and responsibility which faces the nation. It is the result of a thorough self-evaluation which considered academic policy, faculty-student relationships, and educational objectives; which re-affirmed the Carroll emphasis on the importance of individuals, and the personal nature of the educational process. Development is well underway with recent campus additions including the Men's New Dormitory, the Commons-Union, the Youmans Little Theater, a greenhouse for biology, and the Evangeline Bergstrom Dormitory for women. Next on the building schedule is a multi-level classroom unit to house the Departments of Mathematics, Geography and Fine Arts. Additional future construction will include a chapel, additional dormitory space, a field house, renovation of existing buildings, more adequate parking facilities, and a second section of the new classroom structure. Financial requirements for this program are expected to exceed \$6,000,000 across the next 10 years.

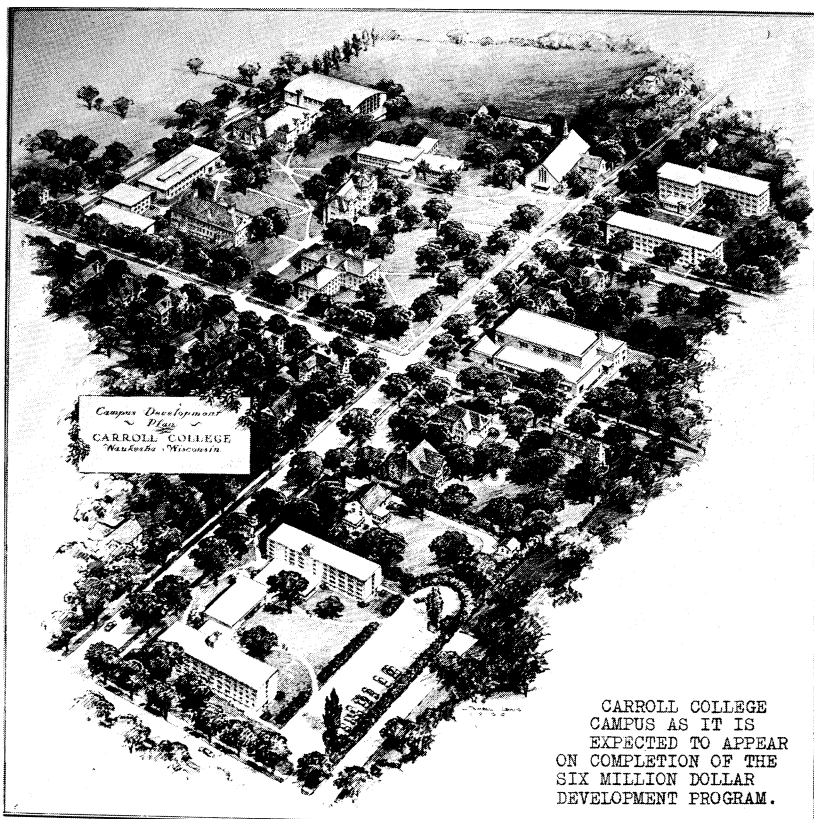


Main Entrance, Carroll College Gymnasium

Interwoven, too, within the warp of the Carroll story are deep rooted traditions which bind one generation of Carrolrites to another--the "Beanie Hearings" of Orientation Week, the measured strokes of the Victory Bell, the annual performance of the Christmas Messiah, the All-College Sing, Senior Circle on Graduation Day, Homecoming, Mom and Dad's Day. Extracurricular activities are many and varied and include Athletics (Carroll College is a member of the College Conference of Illinois), the Carroll Players, Debate, Choir, Band, the Echo (newspaper), the Hinakaga (Yearbook), and The Century (literary magazine). National and local social fraternities maintain chapters here, and there are active organizations of non-affiliated students on campus.

Beneath it all--the history, academic emphasis, the development planning, and traditions--there lies the belief in the influence of superior teachers with mature Christian convictions, in encouraging college students to secure an academically excellent education which recognizes spiritual truth, and which has the freedom to include it. This Carroll College has believed throughout its one hundred and fifteen years. With it, Carroll looks to an exciting future!

- - -





INTRODUCING —

ROBERT D. STEELE

ROBERT DENHAM STEELE came to Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin as its eleventh President in August of 1952. Under his leadership significant progress has taken place in academics, physical plant, and finances.

He was born in Chicago and following his graduation from the College of Wooster, began his career in education as a high school teacher and athletic coach.

His Theology degree was received at Princeton Seminary in 1926, after which he studied at the University of Edinburgh on a Princeton Fellowship. Honorary degrees have been awarded him by the College of Idaho and Westminster College of Salt Lake City. As Associate Pastor of Shady-side Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, the college student program there was under his direction for several years. He was called to the Presidency of Westminster College in 1934, where he served until his coming to Carroll.

President Steele is an active participant in the affairs of the Presbyterian College Union, the Wisconsin Association of Presidents and Deans of Liberal Arts Colleges, and the Wisconsin Foundation of Independent Colleges, each of which organization has elected him to its presidency. Currently he is Chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee of the Joint Staff of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education in Wisconsin, a member of the Commission on Academic Freedom and Tenure of the Association of American Colleges, and is interested in many professional societies and interest groups, including the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

He is Chairman of the Judicial Committee, Milwaukee Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, a member of Kiwanis International, a 33rd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and active in the Potawatomi Area Council of Boy Scouts.

--Charles B. Hoffman

THE 91st ANNUAL MEETING

CARROLL COLLEGE — WAUKESHA

Symposium on

"Conservation Problems and Practices
in Southeastern Wisconsin"

May 5-7, 1961

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS
WITHOUT DELAY

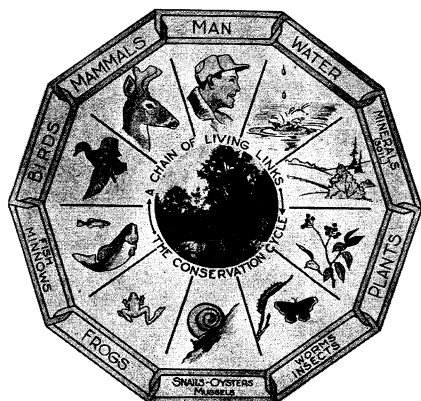
Friday Eve, May 5 - Reception, 8 p.m.; Musicales, 9 p.m.
Saturday, May 6 - Morning Symposium and Junior Academy

This year, for the first time, the symposium topic will be carried over into the afternoon with an invitational papers session in addition to the usual three simultaneous papers sessions on biological sciences, physical sciences and the humanities. Speakers scheduled for the morning symposium program were listed with their subjects on page 160 of the last Academy Review (Fall, 1960). Academy members who have accepted for the afternoon conservation papers session include:

Moderator: I. O. HEMBRE, Executive Secretary
 State Soil Conservation Committee
 Water Pollution: T. F. WISNIEWSKI, Director
 State Committee on Water Pollution
 Insecticides and Wildlife: Prof. JOSEPH J. HICKEY
 UW Dept. Forestry & Wildlife Management
 Wildlife Restoration: Prof. A. W. SCHORGER,
 UW Dept. Forestry & Wildlife Management
 Conservation of Scientific Areas: A. M. FULLER,
 Curator of Botany, Milwaukee Public Museum
 Public Conservation Education: R. G. LYNCH,
 The Milwaukee Journal
 Academic Conservation Education: Prof. B. F. RICHASON
 Dept. of Geography, Carroll College

The Annual Business Meeting is scheduled for 4:30 p.m., May 6, at which time the proposed revised constitution and by-laws will be considered (see p. 31-32 for Council action). At the 6:30 p.m. banquet members will be welcomed by Carroll College President ROBERT D. STEELE. Secretary TED J. McLAUGHLIN will act as Toastmaster and eight 40-year members will be honored with Life membership certificates.

(See page 37 for outline of Field Trip, Sunday, May 7)



CONSERVATION OF RARE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

James H. Zimmerman
Madison

By
and

Hugh H. Iltis
UW Dept. of Botany

The conservation of some of nature's infinite diversity in our immediate environment is worthwhile despite its high cost in short-term economic loss and long-term sharing of space. This conclusion may be drawn from Charles Elton's recent book, "Ecology of Invasions by Animals and Plants." (1958). But even as maintenance of variety in our natural environment gradually becomes part of our land-use policy, the preservation of our native flora and fauna nevertheless enters a new and crucial phase. Why should this be?

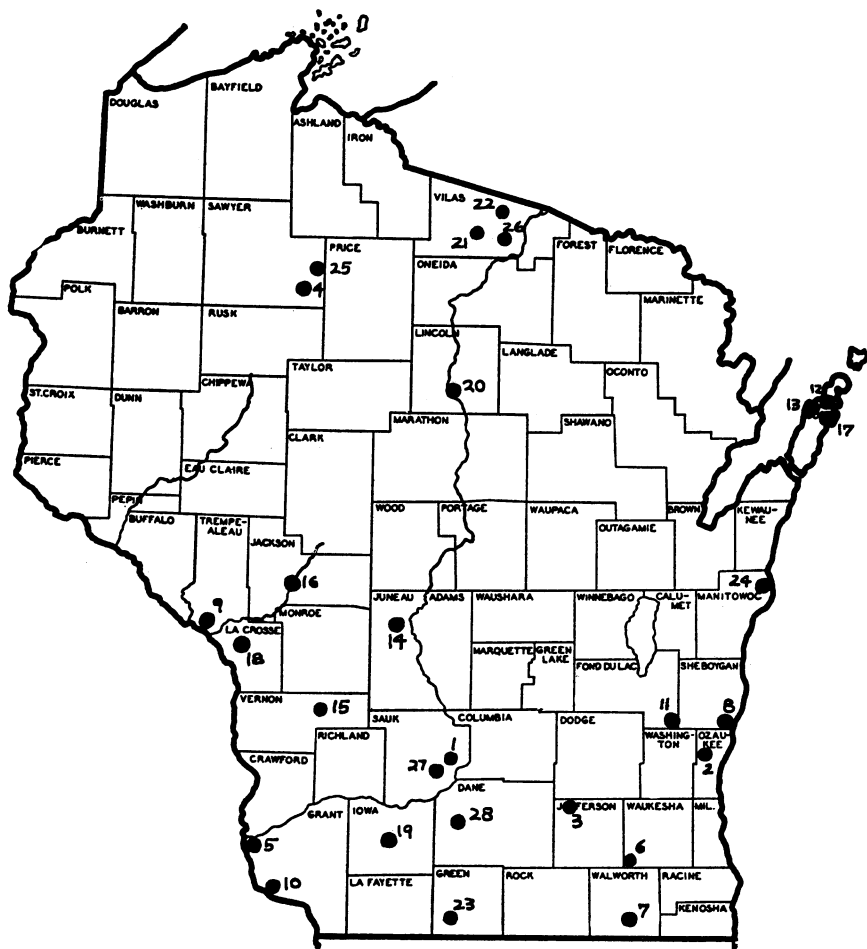
Under the prodding of foresighted conservationists like Fassett and Leopold, Wisconsin was among the first states to set aside small pieces of unaltered natural land, in order to preserve not only rare species but valuable examples of entire natural communities as well. Now administered by the State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas, these areas are indicated on Map 1 (p. 8). The dream of the new Wisconsin Chapter of the Nature Conservancy is to extend this plan, and to encourage, by donation or purchase, the setting aside of a few acres in every township, so that these natural woods, prairies, wetlands, and other habitats may be permanently maintained for educational as well as scientific use.

Yet scarcely are these lands spared from economic exploitation than they face a new threat -- growing pressure on a dwindling supply of nature by an expanding human population with increasing leisure. We feel that not enough attention is being paid to the need to reconcile heavier use by city-raised people with the maintenance of the few remaining undisturbed habitats, whether they be original ones or those acreages restored for conservation purposes.



Aconitum noveboracense, tip
of branch on plant growing
on a cliff near Sauk City

Take, for example, the handsome blue monkshoods (*Aconitum noveboracense*) that reach out toward the visitor from one small, inaccessible portion of the cliff at Parfrey's Glen, the first Scientific Area to be set aside, but now also an increasingly popular park. Though it is not on Wisconsin's statutory list of protected wildflowers



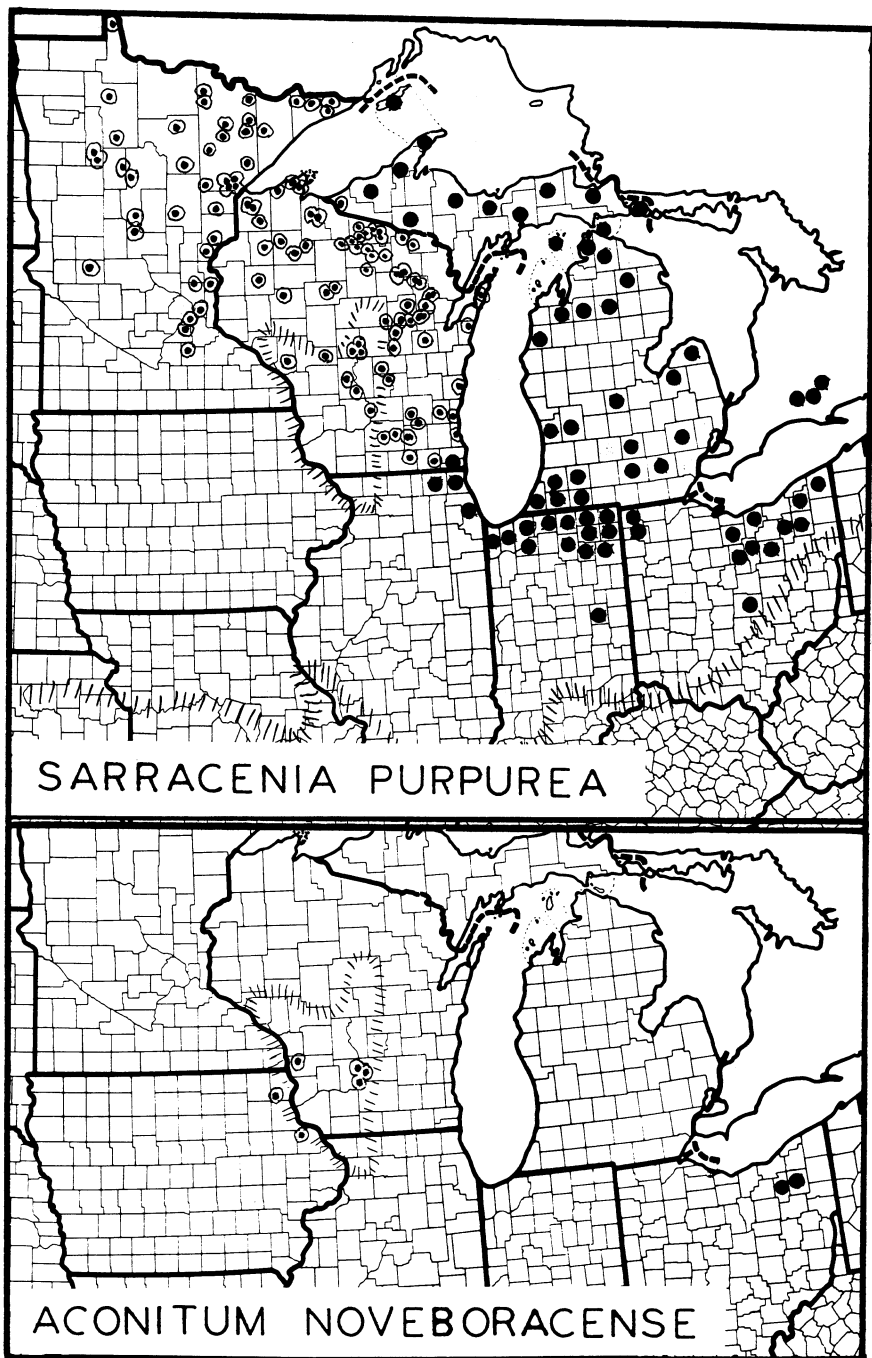
Scientific areas of Wisconsin: 1. Parfrey's Glen. 2. Cedarburg Bog. 3. Faville Prairie. 4. Flambeau River Hemlock-Hardwood. 5. Wyalusing Wilderness Area. 6. Scuppermong Prairie. 7. Wychwood Sanctuary. (Originally set aside by the University of Chicago, but has been subdivided into lots.) 8. Cedar Grove Game Refuge. 9. Brady's Bluff Prairie. 10. Dewey Heights Prairie. 11. New Prospect Hardwood Forest. 12. Peninsula Park Beech Forest. 13. Peninsula Park White Cedar Forest. 14. Jack Oak Natural Area. 15. Mt. Pisgah Hemlock-Hardwoods. 16. Castle Mound Pine Forest. 17. Ridges Sanctuary. 18. Midway Prairie. 19. Pine Cliff. 20. Council Grounds Pine Forest. 21. Trout Lake Conifer Swamp. 22. High Lake Spruce-Balsam Forest. 23. Browntown Oak Forest. 24. Wilderness Ridge. 25. Pickerel Lake Conifer-Hardwood Forest. 26. Plum Lake-Star Lake Hemlock. 27. Devil's Lake Red Oak Forest. 28. New Observatory Woods.

our wild monkshood is extremely rare (Map 3, p. 10). Only a few plants maintain themselves at most of the 15 sites where this plant is known to exist in the world today. Because this species is restricted to certain types of moist, shaded cliffs, few other stations are expected to be discovered. Even when grouped with all its relatives east of the Rockies, it is still far scarcer in both abundance and distribution than the pitcher plant, which Wisconsin law protects (Map 2).

The fascinating and much-publicized pitcher plant (Sarracenia purpurea) has doubtless been protected as much by the inaccessibility of its bog habitat as by the law, while the aconite has been spared chiefly because it is so rare that only few persons have had the occasion to become aware of its existence. Thus both plants owe their survival to oversight! This fact has led to a sharp cleavage in philosophy between those who would preserve our natural treasures for the private benefit of the few through maintenance of the present state of ignorance by (and inaccessibility to) the general public, and those who would share them with all and preserve them through intensive long-range programs to educate everybody in both values and ethics. The former approach seems short-sighted, in view of the relentless encroachment of civilization on natural habitats. The latter offers scarcely more hope, since extinction, hastened by publicity and by wear and tear during training, would probably occur before public education could be complete--if that is ever possible.

We conclude that the urgently-needed middle course, which could maintain a balance between safeguards and education, should start with the training, and full-time hiring, of ranger-naturalists for every state park and natural area accessible to the public. Progress in this direction has begun with the hiring of a part-time naturalist in Devil's Lake State Park. But it will take determined and accelerated effort to recruit enough high-caliber personnel and train them to teach both ecological understanding and bio-cultural values, if our other parks are not to become as "beat up" as the shore areas at Devil's Lake. Meanwhile, we feel that, even when acquired with public funds, certain choice areas such as Parfrey's Glen should remain unpublicized and be available only to the very select number of scientists and educators who need them in their work and are able to use them without abuse.

The outstanding example of how trained custodians can encourage appreciation of nature, and at the same time educate the public to the economic adjustments necessary to maintain diversity in our natural environment, is the case of the prairie chicken. For some time it has appeared that Wisconsin offered the best and perhaps only hope for the future of this magnificent vanishing bird. Yet last year



the Wisconsin prairie chicken population, now confined to a few grasslands near Stevens Point, reached an all time low of 170 cocks, and remains poised on the brink of extinction. Organizations such as the Prairie Chicken Foundation and the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology are at last making some headway with an ingenious program which uses tax-exempt donations to acquire land manageable for nesting and still keeps it on the local property tax rolls. This eleventh-hour progress (documented by D. Q. Thompson in The Passenger Pigeon 21:51) is due chiefly to 20 years of intensive research and educational effort carried on by two very able scientists. There is hope in the fact that it is now necessary to make reservations in advance for the privilege of thrilling to the spring "booming dance" from the chilly front-row seat of a Hamerstrom blind.

* * *

MAPS on Opposite Page --

Map 2: Known stations in the Midwest for the Common Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea). Dot with circle--exact location; solid dot--county record only. Total range--Mackenzie to Labrador, south to Ind. and Md.; and a very similar variety from SE Va. and Pa. to Fla. and La.

Map 3: Known stations for the Northern Wild Monkshood or Aconite (Aconitum noveboracense). Dot with circle--exact location; solid dot--county record only. Total range--Iowa, Wis., Ohio and N. Y. (7 stations in 3 counties in cent. N.Y. omitted from map). The closest relative, A. uncinatum, ranges from Pa. and Md. to S. Ind. and Ga. Other Aconites occur locally in the Appalachians, Rocky Mts., Pacific Northwest, and Eurasia. Some from the Old World are grown in our gardens.

Maps made from specimens and student reports on file at U. W. Herbarium; Gray's Manual, 8th ed.; published state floras; and from information furnished by Profs. Gerald Ownbey, Univ. of Minnesota, and Edward Voss, Univ. of Michigan, to whom we express our thanks.

- - -

One copy of Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS Vol. I (1872) is for sale at Paul Askins Bookstore, 604 University ave., Madison, for a lesser price than the copy available from the Academy. Anyone interested?

GULLIVER STILL TRAVELS

By Ralph A. McCanse
Dept. of English, UW Extension

Not many books have done so much to enliven us all--if not to enlighten us, too! Lemuel Gulliver is apparently an honest soul without guile and only the purveyor of an earnest travel tale. No matter how fantastic, this tale has all the earmarks of goodly human truth. It is the most famous of its illustrious author's works; it alone, he declared, brought any money rewards. And still Gulliver's Travels failed--actually failed--of its purpose.

We can read the genius of Swift on several levels. Few adults go back to this masterpiece, because they think, somehow, they have outgrown it. Gulliver is not often studied by the average reader: even a devotee is, as a rule, too young to come to it as anything but entertainment--and thus he offers it no critical scrutiny--leaves it with no judgments formulated. Swift stoutly declared he meant these travel tales "to vex the world, not to divert it." And yet--a typical Swiftian paradox--this wonderful narrative, this assessment of human character and fortunes downright mis-fired! People lose themselves in the provocative story in Books 1, 2, and 3. And they refuse to dwell on Book 4--or even to see themselves in the bestial, debased, filthy degenerate Yahoos there. These creatures constitute just too painful a likeness! The very idea! abject slaves for horses! The gentle, sagacious, altogether sane and admirable Houyhnhnms make a disgusted use of People as their low-down servants--and Captain Yahoo Gulliver is forced to concede the justice of it. How impossible! How pointless (or is it?) to enter into such vexing aspects of a nice little story!

In Book 1, Gulliver views the littleness of mankind, the amusing pigmy-size Lilliputians told about by a gigantic man Gulliver. In Book 2--from the microscopic to the telescopic (this was an era of an emerging Science that was bringing out such inventions)--Swift reports on the grossness of people--the gigantic Brobdingnagians, "tall as church steeples" - seen, smelled (oof!), too intimately known by Lemuel Gulliver. Book 3 reveals the sheer cruelty, the zany crack-pot aspects of people like ourselves. Of course the Laputans are cock-eyed (literally) and monstrously screw-necked; fake scientists, they are, and (as we say) "squares" indeed.

This is all satire--savage ridicule of the false, pretentious, irrational and inutterably selfish in mankind. Swift was eminently objective, or say, scientific, in harmony with the temper of his times--his very coarseness is contemporary. It was the Age of unsparing Reason. And

still, a typical paradox again, this influential politician and author and misanthrope (he took holy orders as simply a way of making a living), this person Swift, felt so poignantly all his life that he could hardly live without benefit of companionship and active sympathy. He "deeply enjoyed his prominence in public affairs." His Journal to Stella shows his wistful indulgence in affection. He fiercely espoused the cause of his Irish folk--oppressed as they were by the English government. And the Irish idolized him for it. Dublin was all a-hush, a tomb of silence at his funeral. Swift repeatedly declared "I hate and detest that animal called Man." But it is important to note his quick confession: "But I heartily love John, Peter, Thomas, and so forth." He had no political bias--his loyalties were based on pure priorities of commonsense. Swift could work hard to punish his political opponents--first the Tories, and then the Whigs. But he loyally maintained a personal friendship with individuals such as Pope. He spent a third of his income on charity, saved up another third to endow St. Patrick's asylum.

How are we to assess this character and this artist? Swift's prose (to say nothing about his shrewdly limited poetry), his prose--even his allegory--is forthright, realistic, tongue-in-cheek satire. The man Swift and his motives? Perhaps the familiar anecdote will best reveal him--the one about the great crowd outside the Deanery congregated to see an eclipse. Swift sent out a proclamation: the eclipse had been postponed for twenty-four hours and ten minutes.

It's from just such motivations, productive of more than comedy--revealing of human fatuousness and herd behavior that the satire of Swift is evident. And that satire can be tonic--if we let it show us - some one of us, all of us - the misguidedness of our ways of living and of our central judgments.

Welcome, then, to the travels of Gulliver--a critique of humanity. Thackery said "to study Swift is to study the ruins of an empire." But Swift, for his part, saw our civilization as leading to ruin! It is a problem to study Swift and Gulliver's Travels without veneration--without a sense of tragic awe--without a persistent cleansing pity that ought to be uplifting to us all.

- - -

A WELCOME GIFT -

Professor FREDERICK I. OLSON, Dept. of History, UW-Milwaukee, recently donated to the Wisconsin Academy two of the rarer volumes of the TRANS-ACTIONS which now have been sold for \$10.00.

THANK YOU!

WISCONSIN'S PILOT AGROMETEOROLOGICAL STATION

By Jen-Yu Wang

UW Dept. of Soils and Meteorology

The modern development of agricultural meteorology has taken a step forward in the forecasting of crop yield, quality and maturity. It is a surprising fact that the forecasting of crop events is, in a way, more reliable and easier to deal with than the forecasting of weather. This is due to the fact that we can measure the micro-environment of a small area, as well as the growth and development of a crop, and the responses of a crop to weather. On the other hand, we still are unable to measure adequately and accurately the physical forces of the huge atmosphere. Therefore, one can predict the crop events far in advance with a fair degree of accuracy, but he cannot predict whether it will rain or not, even for as short a period as ten days in advance.

The use of modern scientific research in agricultural meteorology is based upon the observation of the physical environment and the observation of the crop. In order to perform these observations, an agrometeorological station is necessary. Moreover, a network of such stations is imperative. The Wisconsin Cannery Association has made a grant to the University of Wisconsin to help pay the cost of a five-year study of forecasting of crop yield, maturity and quality, with the county as the unit of area being studied. This work will be done in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. The first pilot agrometeorological station has been in operation since August 9, 1960 at Oakfield, Wisconsin. With the aid of efficient instruments and complete and precise crop observations, it is expected that a more accurate forecast of crop events will be possible.

The micrometeorological instruments have been designed by the University of Wisconsin and the U. S. Weather Bureau, so as to integrate the data in terms of space and time. Spatially, we will be able to tell the changes of environment, for example, soil temperature, in certain areas; and instead of a point observation, we shall make observations above, below, and across the land. Temporally, the instrument will be able to integrate over a whole day's observations and arrive at one meaningful figure. A package of instruments thus designed has been manufactured by the Johnson Service Company in Milwaukee and includes eight items.

Crops grown at the station or in its vicinity are carefully studied. Instructions from the Department of Meteorology at the University of Wisconsin are followed



for crop observations, and a special field book is kept by crop observers.

Of course, more stations in various locations in Wisconsin are urgently needed in order to improve the accuracy of

predictions. Therefore, we welcome the participation of any public or private group, or individuals, in this endeavor. To be sure, this type of observation is not only important to the study of the growth and development of plants, but has many other applications.

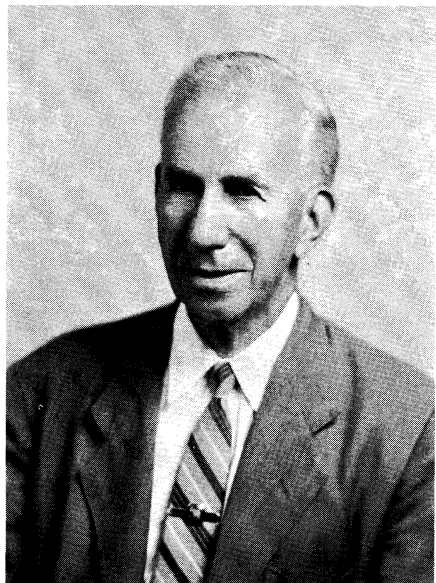
The Departments of Meteorology and Soils of the University of Wisconsin would be glad to furnish detailed information upon request. Address such requests to Prof. J. Y. Wang, 500 Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

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A NOTE ON THE COVER

FRANKLIN BOGGS came to Wisconsin in 1945 to join the Art Department at Beloit College, where he is now Chairman. His formal art training was in his home state of Indiana and at The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia where he won two European traveling scholarships. He was a graphic artist at T.V.A. and was an accredited war correspondent in the Pacific in World War II. Since 1945 he has won numerous state prizes and has exhibited throughout the country. His paintings for Trosted Company were exhibited at the Brussels Fair. Commissions have taken him to Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and Central America, as well as southern United States and in Wisconsin. Professor Boggs won a Fulbright Grant to Finland in 1958 where he executed a mural in a crippled children's school. The same year he interviewed art teachers and the Director of The Art Institute of Moscow. At the present he is working on a 70-foot mural in acrylic paint for a new Junior High School in Beloit, and is also doing research in decorative treatments of concrete and its possible application for exterior architectural murals. Both in his work in art and as a teacher, Franklin Boggs has been a source of strength and encouragement in the art activities of Wisconsin.

---Frederick M. Logan



HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON

(A Retirement Profile)

HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON officially retired from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service ten years ago, but this meant merely a long-anticipated concentration of effort on his book on "Mammals of Wisconsin." This winter has seen the culmination of many years' work in the publication (by the Univ. of Wisconsin Press) of a basic reference work by an international authority on mammals. Elected to Life membership in the Academy in

1950 for "long and meritorious service," he had first affiliated with the organization in 1910, and now belongs to the exclusive "Half-Century Group."

Born May 19, 1881 in Milton, Wis., Hartley Jackson attended high school and college there, obtaining a B.S. in zoology and chemistry in 1904. He was selected from 400 applicants as "Scholar in Zoology" at the Univ. of Wisconsin in 1908 and obtained his M. A. there in 1910. His Ph.D. was granted by George Washington University in 1914.

Joining the Biological Survey in 1910 as "an expert," Jackson was soon placed in charge of the Survey's extensive mammal collection. In July 1925 he was promoted to chief of the Division of Biological Investigations and from 1927 to 1935 was in charge of taxonomic mammalogy. In 1935 he assumed responsibility for the work on mammal distribution, ecology, and taxonomy, and the next year was appointed to head a new Section of Wildlife Surveys, where he remained until his retirement. As a recognized international authority on mammals, acknowledgments to him have been made in nearly half of the American publications on mammalogy which have appeared during the past quarter of a century.

Jackson's first scientific paper was published when he was only 15 years old. Since then more than 900 articles have come from his pen, of which more than 100 may be considered of major importance in his particular field of research. In his various taxonomic publications he has described as new 44 mammals, principally insectivores and

carnivores. He developed many techniques and methods of field study and introduced numerous innovations in the care and preservation of study specimens. During World War II he served on War Production Board committees and cooperated with the Rodent Sub-committee of the National Research Council.

Many scientific societies carry his name on their membership lists, among them the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Mammalogists. From 1925 through 1929 he was editor of the Journal of Mammalogy. He is one of four honorary members of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology and has published papers on both the "Summer Birds of Door County" and "Birds of Northwestern Wisconsin."

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INTRODUCING —

VICTOR HICKS

VICTOR HICKS, formerly chief physicist for Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, joined the Remington Rand Univac Military department in Minneapolis as staff scientist last November. As head of the physics department at Allen-Bradley he was responsible for solid state physics research, physical analysis and general applications of physics, includ-

ing consultation on radiation damage and chemical and metallurgical problems. He was also research professor of physics at Marquette University since 1958.

He received his Ph.D. degree in physics and mathematics in 1930 from the University of California and began his career as a physicist with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. At the University of Pittsburgh he was a lecturer and physicist during the 1930's, as well as industrial and x-ray engineer in charge of research for Westinghouse X-ray Co. During World War II he was a member of the Bureau of Ordnance, USN, and in 1958 was made a rear admiral in the Naval Reserve, the first engineering duty (ordnance) officer to hold flag rank in the Navy. From 1946-51 he was physicist for General Aniline & Film Corporation, Ansco division. He has been affiliated with the Academy since 1956.

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OPHELIA

Did she keep back not one,
One bit of blue enameling--
Talisman that matched her eyes
Before tears muddied all that color?

Trinkets are heavy to return.
Guilt weighed a death behind the paneling.
How could she lift, being young, such filagrees
For crown, for father, and for lover?

Brooks engrave torrent; torrent, river.
How could she save by obedient pride
All that was lost in the wide
Current which must divide
Gift from giver?

--Beatrice Frackelton

(Commentary by Letters Editor---

Mrs. Beatrice K. Frackelton, Academy member, is also affiliated (an award-winner) with the Wisconsin Regional Writers' Association. She pursues well directed creative researches in prosody as an art and as a skill. Her own explication of the current poem will demonstrate her critical attainments:

"The third stanza moves...swiftly in deliberately shortened lines as a river would carry something away on its current.

"Meanings are double and interwoven. 'Guilt' holds connotation to 'gilt.' 'Filagrees' are also lies and plottings as well as holding the connotation of jewelry. 'Trinkets' which are light are also very heavy as was the tissue of lies Ophelia was expected to uphold for those listening behind the paneling.

"'Guilt weighed a death' can be read in the same sense as 'guilt weighed a ton,' and also that the death of Hamlet was being 'weighed,' or planned.")

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TRAVELS IN THE NORTH WESTERN WILDERNESS OF WISCONSIN 118 YEARS AGO *

By Alfred Brunson
Prairie du Chien

(Editor's Note: Excerpts from a letter from Prairie du Chien dated December 6, 1843 to His Excellency, J. D. Doty, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, in which he tells what he saw and experienced during a trip to Lake Superior in 1843)

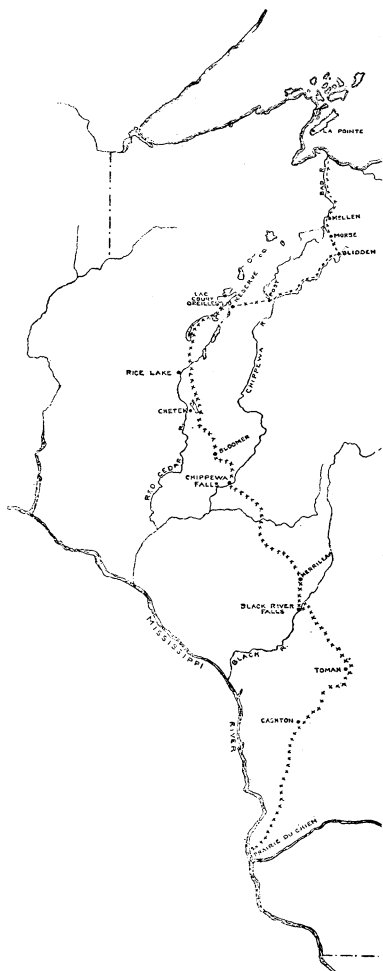


In my first journey from this place to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, I ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Chippewa; thence up that river to Courteoreille Lake, the head of one of its branches; and thence across the country, through a dense forest to the lake, making the distance by the course of the rivers, about 530 miles; returning by the same route.

In returning to the lake last Spring, at the request of several enterprising miners from Grant county, who wished to try their fortunes in the copper region, I went through by land, acting as guide, in which we opened a road from this place to the lake shore; much of the way over ground, on which white men never before set their foot; making the distance, as we estimated it from day to day, about 400 miles. ... Three ox wagons, with nine yoke of cattle, three horses, and fourteen men, in all, composed the company. We had with us tents, provisions, axes and other tools necessary to cut our way through the wilderness.

In leaving this place, we ascended the bluffs, and took the dividing ridge between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Wisconsin. On this we continued about 80 miles, over as good natural ground for a road, as that leading from Fort Crawford to Winnebago, through Grant, Iowa and Dane counties. And from this main ridge a spur of it runs to the falls of Black river, between two of its branches; making the distance from this place to those falls, about 100 miles, and over entire ridge not divided by a single stream of water. ... The country thus far is broken on each side of the ridge, and full of deep ravines formed by the numerous springs with which the country abounds, and the rivulets which run from them. ... They

* - Selected quotations describing the country and resources from 11-page letter published in Appendix to "Journal of the House of Representatives, Second Annual session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin," Madison, W.T., 1844.



abound with speckled or mountain trout, especially those running into the Wisconsin, and the bottom lands upon their banks often spread out so wide that excellent farm sites can easily be obtained. ... And near Black river falls we saw several natural mounds, from 100 to 300 feet high, apparently composed entire of iron stone ore--and none of them to exceed five miles from one of the best water powers in the world.

The soil on this high ground is rich; it has a good supply of timber--principally oak, and is well supplied with beautiful, rich, rolling prairie. For the first 30 miles from this place, they are small; for the next 50 miles, they spread out in places, beyond the reach of the eye. There is, however, a sufficiency of timber for agricultural purposes. Near to Black river, the country spreads out into large plains, on the water courses, and between the ridges of pine forests, tamarack swamps and cranberry marshes, the soil of which is sandy and poor. ...

Black river falls is about 50 miles from its junction with the Mississippi; and with a little improvement at its mouth, this river would be navigable to the falls, for small steamboats.

... Several branches of this river empty into it below the falls, on which mills have been erected, as well as at the falls; from all which about 3,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, and shingle, lath, and hewn timber in proportion are annually taken down the Mississippi to market. But its immense pine forests cannot, even at this rate, be exhausted for ages to come. ...

The country between the Black and Chippewa rivers is mostly prairie on the route we travelled. But on the north and east of this route pine forests extended beyond the reach of the eye, from the highest ridges. The soil is generally sandy and poor, though many excellent farm sites may be found, and water power is almost without limits....

Within this district of country, and near the L'eau claire, is the old boundary lines between the Chippewas, Sioux and Winnebagoes; and during the prevalence of the late wars between them, neither tribe dare hunt on that river, and the consequence is, game has greatly increased. Elk, moose, deer, bear, beaver, &c. are plentier than in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the only signs of beaver we saw in 400 miles travel, were in this region. ...



The Chippewa is a noble stream, decidedly larger, in my opinion, than the Wisconsin, and affords more water, has less islands and a better channel. ... The Baugallaio and Red Cedar branches of this river, which come in from the north, the first 18 and the last 36 miles from its mouth, afford fine mill powers, and a good supply of pine timber, all which are well improved: yielding, probably, 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and shingle, lath, and hewn timber in proportion.

The Chippewa falls about 24 feet in half a mile, and its water powers may be judged of from the volume of water which passes over them. At present there is but one mill, with two saws, with shingle and lath machines, which furnish 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and shingle and lath in proportion. All the mills upon this river and its branches make about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, annually, and shingle and lath in proportion; and hewn timber and saw-logs sent also to market, probably equal to 3,000,000 feet more.

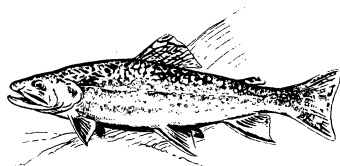
The St. Croix mills are said to yield about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, with a due proportion of shingle, lath and timber, and the Wisconsin as much more; making in all about 18,000,000 feet of lumber, besides shingle, lath and timber to an equal amount, furnished by the territory for the Mississippi markets. With the amount of lumber furnished by the eastern portion of the territory I am unacquainted.

... From the falls of the Chippewa to the lake, by the road we opened and travelled, the country is generally rolling, has a good soil, and thick timbered. ... The timber, which in most places is very thick, with a thicker underbrush, is white and yellow Norway pine, oak, large quantities of sugar maple, soft maple, elm, lynn, aspen, balsam, fir, spruce, red and white cedar, some hemlock, large quantities of white birch, some black and yellow birch, &c. But I saw no beach, chesnut, hickory, poplar, or sassafras. Some iron wood or horn beam is seen, and more tamarack in swamps than the traveller desires to see or pass; though the number of these swamps is not as great as I expected to find them, from the representations of the country I had seen. The truth is, one tamarack swamp, of but limited extent, in ten or twenty miles travel, un-

improved by bridges or causeways, would be sufficient to frighten any common traveller. Those accustomed to them and the country, however, think but little of them.

The country along the south shore of Lake Superior, as far as I have seen it, that is, from Bad river to Fond du Lac--over 100 miles, presents much the same appearance as did that on the south shore of Lake Erie, when in its wilderness state, except in the kind of timber and the color of the soil and rock. At the mouth of each river and in some places along the coast, sand beaches may be found. But the greatest portion of the coast is iron bound, so called, having perpendicular rock and clay banks from 30 to 50 feet high. At the mouth of each river is a sand bar, inside of which is more or less swamp or marsh, extending generally as far into the country as the back water of the lake sets. These rivers are numerous, though not large; not having over 50 miles of country, in a direct line, to meander through. The length of them, however, by their courses, is usually three times as great as the direct line. ...

Those of them which rise in the dividing lands between the lake and the Mississippi, having about three hundred feet to fall in their short descent, furnish great water power, and the adjoining country being well supplied with timber and a good soil, they must at no distant day be employed to good advantage. The mountain or speckled trout abound in all of them, and are very large. I measured one, taken in the Brule, which was twenty-one inches long. They vary from the lake trout in form and flesh, so as to distinguish them.



La Pointe, a place of the most importance on this lake, is situated on the south east end of Magdaline Island. The island is 12 miles in length and 30 in circumference. The soil on it is poor, being a stiff red clay, upon a red sand rock. The settlement was first formed about 100 years since, by the French traders, and has slowly but gradually increased, by the settlement of voyagers, traders, &c., who took wives of the daughters of the land, and by their half-breed descendants, and some Indians who have adopted civilized habits. In 1834, it was made the principal depot of the American Fur Company, and since then, the Cleveland Company made an establishment there for the purpose of fishing and trading. The whole population, composed of whites, mixed bloods, and civilized Indians, amounts to nearly 500. The A.B.C.F.M. has a successful mission and a church here. The catholics have a church, and these, with the stores of the fur companies, and other buildings, give the place quite the appearance of a business town.

... For several years past the fur companies at this place have carried on an extensive business by fishing. But this, as a matter of commerce, is for the present at an end. The hard times so affected their sales, and reduced the price, that it became a losing concern, and has been abandoned. This unhappy change has thrown several hundred people out of employ, who derived their support therefrom; and as the fur trade is rapidly declining, and the number of voyagers and laborers required, consequently lessened, almost the entire population are reduced to abject want. Some of the most enterprising and persevering have gone to the lumber region on the St. Croix and Chippewa, in hopes to avoid starving; but the majority have to submit to their fate, and subsist upon fish; the only use the numerous finny tribes of this lake are at this time to the inhabitants of its shores. It is to be hoped that the introduction of miners and farmers to the country, will turn the attention of these inhabitants to these branches of business, of which hitherto they seem not to have had a competent idea. ...



The country immediately on the margin of the lake is, for a short distance, flat and wet. But in receding from the lake, it soon rises, gradually, the timber is more open and of better quality, the soil improves in character, and is more inviting to agriculturists. A little west of La Pointe, and 10 or 12 miles south of the lake shore, the prairie country commences, which extends to and beyond the St. Croix and the Mississippi, and offers great inducements to agriculturists who like such a high north latitude. The winters, however, are much milder here than in the same latitude east of us.

East of south from La Pointe, and extending into Michigan, the country is thickly timbered, more broken, and offers less facilities for farming purposes; but at present holds out the greatest inducements for copper mining.

In reference to the road we opened, I may say, that in thirty years extensive travels in the west, I have never seen so good ground for a road, in a state of nature, and so few streams to cross for the same distance, as that between this place and La Pointe. The latter place is not five miles, either way, from due north from the former, and in a direct line only 260 miles. A road can be made, probably, in 300, and if necessary, a branch of it can diverge either way from the dividing ridge, to Montreal river, or Fond du Lac. A waggon with one yoke of cattle, travelled through the whole distance in 20 days, after we had opened the road.

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FROM THE TREASURER'S DESK

Early last fall it became apparent that the Academy was facing a temporary but embarrassing financial situation - namely, that the money it had, plus the income it could expect during the remainder of 1960, would not be sufficient to cover the cost of the obligations it had assumed for that year. That fact was reported to the Council at its September meeting.

To meet the situation, the Council voted "that the Treasurer be empowered to bring the present drastic financial condition to the attention of the members of the Academy with a request for voluntary contributions ... to insure the continued regular publication of the Review and TRANSACTIONS." Such a request was drawn up by your Treasurer and mailed to the membership. It is indeed pleasant to report that the response was heartwarming - it was in fact both a "vote of confidence" for the Academy and an affirmation that its publications and projects are deserving of solid support.

The records now show that 141 contributions were received for a total of \$1,649. As a result your Academy was able to continue all its projects and - of equal importance - to pay all its bills. Our most sincere thanks to those who made that possible!



D. J. Behling
Treasurer

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A PHENOLOGICAL SURVEY OF RED PINE IN WISCONSIN

(Preliminary Report)

By

Daniel M. Benjamin
UW Dept. of Entomology

and

Donald W. Renlund
Forest Pest Control Supv., WCD



The timing of insect survey activities and the application of measures to reduce economic losses is of paramount importance to the successful management of American forests. Consequently, precise information concerning the insect and its host must be available. In addition, variations in rates of development of the insect throughout its ecological niches must be understood. In a localized area, current observations may reveal when the pest can be evaluated or controlled. If the infestation is widespread and covers several hundred or thousand square miles, however, numerous costly field checks may be required.

One method of solving the timing problem lies in the analysis of the phenological development of the preferred host. A preliminary study in New Brunswick revealed that periodic measurements of shoot elongation of balsam fir, Abies balsamea (L.) Mill., reflected the delay in development of this primary host of the spruce budworm, Choristoneura fumiferana (Clem.), from the southern to the northern boundaries of the province. Also, discrete isophenes or lines of equal delay in development as compared to a reference station, could be identified. The developmental stage of the budworm was to be associated with the phenological data in later studies. This method has been modified slightly for use in Wisconsin and a preliminary report is presented here.

Materials and Methods - During the reforestation of Wisconsin, many indigenous conifers were planted throughout the state. In general, red pine, Pinus resinosa Ait., has proved the most versatile and it is probably the most widely planted species. Red pine is attacked by many insects among which are sawflies of the genus Neodiprion, spittlebugs (Aphrophora), and root feeding weevils (Hylobius). It is for these species that most population evaluation surveys are conducted and control operations required. Consequently, red pine was selected for phenological evaluation. Also, as red pine elongation is determinate, the elongation at any period during the growing season is readily identifiable.

Financial assistance for this study was supplied in part by the Wisconsin Conservation Department. Approved for publication by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Sincere appreciation is expressed to the members of the Wisconsin Conservation Department who so graciously gave their time in the location of the field plots and for their conscientious measurements of the red pines during the study.

Literature cited are three publications by A. D. Hopkins: Periodic events and natural laws as guides to agricultural research and practice, U. S. Monthly Weather Review, Supp. 9 (1918); The Bioclimatic Law, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 10: 34-110 (1920); Bioclimatics, USDA Misc. Publ. 280 (1938); and A Method of phenological survey for use in forest insect studies, by R. F. Morris, F. E. Webb and C. W. Bennett (1956) Canad. Jour. Zool. 34:533-540.

Two red pine plantations, approximately 10 miles apart, were selected per county. In each plantation, two samples of 10 trees each, from four to six feet in height, of similar crown characteristics, and growing on level terrain in the open, at least 66 feet in from the plantation edge were measured periodically for 1959 terminal elongation. Measurements were scheduled to begin as soon as buds burst in spring and to continue at weekly intervals until growth ceased or three consecutive measurements were constant. Difficulties in locating suitable study areas, particularly in the southeastern and eastern counties, delayed the initiation of the study. However, as soon as possible, elongation measurements were begun and continued until the end of the growing season.

In the analysis of the growth data, only minor variations were revealed between the mean elongation of the two 10-tree samples per plantation. Consequently, these data were combined and mean cumulative percent growth curves, based upon the total growth for the season, were computed for each plantation in each county (Figure 1). Perusal of mean county red pine growth curves revealed a progressive delay in growth and a similar delay in the attainment of specific levels of growth from south to north. Also, the growth patterns for the southeastern three tiers of counties appeared similar. Therefore, in the selection of a phenological base or reference point, growth data for the southeastern 12 counties were combined and a single mean curve of percent accumulative elongation derived. From this composite curve, percent elongation was determined for five-day intervals from May 10 through June 15. These dates were selected to coincide with the approximate beginning of sustained growth in the spring, and the attainment of 93 percent elongation where the growth curves tend to level.

The group of curves for counties other than those comprising the base were next analyzed to determine the delay in the attainment of reference percent

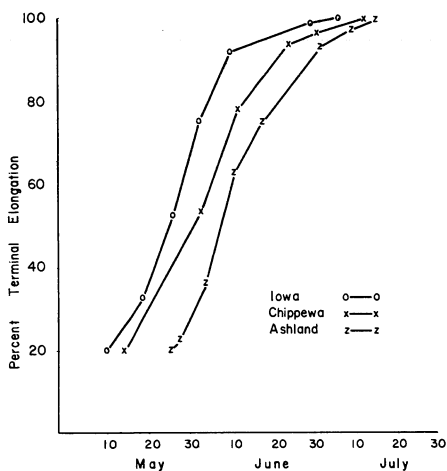


Fig. 1 - Terminal elongation of red pine in selected counties representing southern, central and northern Wisconsin 1959.

elongations of the base. For example, on June 5 terminal elongation of the reference or base was 79 percent. This magnitude of elongation occurred on the growth curve for Iron County on June 19 or approximately 14 days later. Similar phenological data were derived from the growth curves for sample plantations in each county for the period of elongation. These data were recorded on a state map and isophenes of equal development delay identified for each five-day period. Where early growth data were not available, these points were not considered until elongation had reached the reference point. Also, where only one plantation per county was measured, a single point constituted the data for that county.

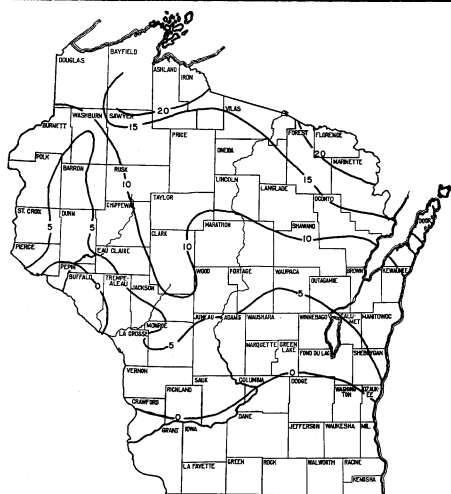


FIGURE 2 - Theoretical phenological development of red pine terminal elongation in Wisconsin - May 10 to June 15, 1959. Isophenes pass through points 5, 10, 15, and 20 days later in spring phenology than 0 line.

Results - The position of isophenes, or lines of equal phenological development of red pine for the eight five-day periods, showed a striking constancy during the interval of 20 to 93 percent elongation. During early May, a 15-day difference in development existed from south to north. Undulations in the isophenes did occur but, of course, at this stage in the investigation, they could neither be explained nor correlated with any particular ecological factor. As the season progressed, a 20-day isophene could be identified developing in Ashland, Florence, Forest, Iron, and Sawyer counties. By June 15 elongation had reached 93 percent and the difference from south to north was 20 days with one pocket in Florence and Marinette counties of 26 to 41 days delay.

The placement of the isophenes suggests a fair agreement with Hopkin's Bioclimatic Law. However, inasmuch as these data have been compiled for but a single season it was considered best to prepare a generalized map for the state, figure 2, and withhold weekly maps until additional data are available. No attempt was made to compare these findings with soil, precipitation, growing season, frost or topographic maps of the state.

Discussion - The application of these phenological data lies in scheduling of survey and control activities for insects associated with red pine. Before such an application may be possible, however, observations of the occurrence of critical events in the life cycle of each particular pest must be made and correlated with the development of the host tree. Studies are underway in cooperation with the forest entomologists of the Wisconsin Conservation Department to collect information relative to the periodicity of the various stages of selected insects attacking red pine. It is hoped that these data can be integrated with the phenological data assembled during 1960.

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CHRISTMAS TREE SHEARING

By Gary Paulu
Franklin Park, Ill.

An accurate timetable is of utmost importance in the timing of the red pine shearing and debudding sequence. Up to now, some consultants have advocated that the shearing and/or debudding practices on red pine as well as other pines, begin in late June or early July. For the entire state of Wisconsin this is not true as is shown by the map, figure 2, and graph, figure 1, in the accompanying article (A Phenological Survey of Red Pine in Wisconsin). This study has conclusively established that there is a time differential of as much as 20-days delay between simi-

lar points of growth of red pine in the northern and southern counties.

Application of Data by Use of Figures - Assuming under normal conditions a soil will allow a tree to produce leaders and lateral leaders of an average length over a period of years, let us further assume from observations of a particular plantation the leaders will grow to maturity to an average length of 24 inches. A Christmas tree grower might decide that the optimum length for his sales purposes is to stop this growth at 12 inches, or 50 percent of the total elongation or growth. Using the graph (Fig. 1) the 50 percent growth period in Iowa county occurs about May 25th while that same point is not reached until about June 6th in the southern part of Ashland county (see time delay map, Fig. 2) resulting in a two-week delay in the start of similar shearing operations.



The isolines of figure 2 show that all counties and parts of counties below the "0" day delay isoline have relatively the same growing conditions. Each of the isolines are five-day delay intervals. Parts of some counties in northern Wisconsin have greater than 20-day delays. In such cases where an operation is put into effect in Dane county with optimum operating conditions lasting eight to 12 days, the same operation in Florence county would begin 12 to eight days after those in Dane county were completed.

By referring to this map and graph, a timetable may be scheduled in relation to what other Christmas tree growers are doing in a more southern portion of the state. The map is not the last word in preparing functional programs; but like most initial technical data, future phenological studies will refine the data points and isolines of the map and give greater accuracy to operational schedules. Refined maps, graphs, and tables may be compiled in the future if the Christmas Tree Growers of Wisconsin will indicate their needs by writing the author of this article at: Chicago Aerial Survey, 10265 Franklin avenue, Franklin Park, Illinois.

Technical data for this article, and permission to use the maps and graphs in the preceding article were given by the author, Prof. D. J. BENJAMIN, Dept. of Entomology, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

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WISCONSIN STATISTICS -

The following statistics on Wisconsin were secured from the Wisconsin Conservation Department:

Total area including rivers, inland lakes and parts of the Great

Lakes: 42,378,220 acres (approx. 66,218 square miles)

Land covered by Lakes Superior and Michigan: 6,439,700 acres;

by fresh surface waters: 7,576,240 a. (approx. 11,840 sq.mi.)

interior surface waters: 1,136,540 a. (almost 1,776 sq.mi.)

Total area interior land and water: 35,938,520 acres

(approx. 56,154 square miles)

Total area interior land only: 34,801,980 acres

(approx. 54,378 square miles)

OPENING OF GOETHE HOUSE, INC. OF MILWAUKEE

By George Richard
Director, UW-M News Service

Goethe House, Inc., of Milwaukee, became a reality and a living testament to the warm cultural and artistic entente between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany when, on the evening of January 24, 1961, a formal dedication ceremony indicated the opening to the public of the second such center in the country. Like its New York City counterpart, Milwaukee's new Goethe House is named for Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, classic German literary figure.

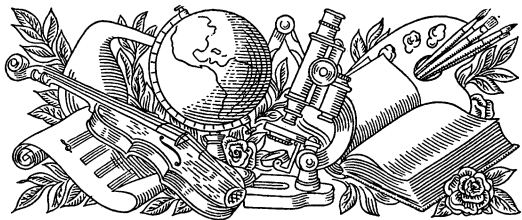
In an atmosphere of excitement and anticipation, the climax of the well-attended ceremony, held in the Conference Hall across the corridor from the new center housed in the Milwaukee Public Library, was the dedication itself, made by the Honorable Wilhelm G. Grewe, West German Ambassador to the United States. Others on the program included J. Martin Klotsche, president of Goethe House, Inc., and provost of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Mayor Henry W. Maier of the City of Milwaukee, Congressman Henry S. Reuss, and the German Consul General, Gunther C. Motz. A reception and open house followed the ceremony.

Goethe House of Milwaukee has accomplished a seeming miracle in remodeling a suite of five heavily-paneled, high-ceilinged rooms on the ground floor of the Library. Free-hanging ceilings have lowered the height of the rooms and brought them into proper proportion with the "contemporary as tomorrow" feeling and appearance of the new fixtures and furnishings. Initial funds used in the remodeling, and in the acquisition of furniture and exhibits were supplied by the West German government, as well as private contributors.

Already more than 2,500 volumes, many of which have been heretofore unavailable to Milwaukeeans, are in place on the smartly-designed new bookshelves adjacent to the equally smart reading tables and chairs. The latest in magazines and newspapers, sent regularly from West Germany, line racks along one wall. The entire area receives light effectively from recessed ceiling fixtures and privacy is obtained by unusual partitioning which guides the non-reader into the exhibition center with its numerous glass showcases holding frequently changed exhibits of the best in German arts and crafts. Dominating the point of the partitioned division is a massive bust of Goethe.

Presently, after viewing the exhibits, one wanders into the "music and conversation" room with its low-lighted, comfortably elegant decor where, against a soft curtain of recorded classical music, one may read, visit with friends, or just listen and relax. The far side of the music room leads to the handsomely appointed office of the director, Ernst L. Edlhauser, who has had considerable experience in the "Amerikahaus" program of the U. S. Information Agency. He received his Ph.D. degree in newspaper science and history from the University of Vienna and has also been employed at the UN and the U.S. embassy in Vienna.

Pictures from West Germany are hung throughout the rooms of the suite and will be exchanged from time to time. A Conference Room is equipped for public lectures, seminars, concerts and films. The result of cooperation between the government of West Germany and a local non-profit corporation, Goethe House expects to function on annual contributions of \$18,000, carefully budgeted. ---



STATE AND ACADEMY NEWS



WISCONSIN ACADEMY COUNCIL MEETING

By Ted J. McLaughlin
Secretary

PRESENT: From Madison - Jack R. Arndt, Stanley A. Beck, Robert J. Dicke, Merritt Y. Hughes (President, presiding), Otto L. Kowalke, Lowell E. Noland, Robert C. Pooley, William B. Sarles, H. A. Schuette, Walter E. Scott, John W. Thomson, and F. Chandler Young; from Milwaukee - David J. Behling, Ted J. McLaughlin (Secretary), Katherine G. Nelson, and Cyril C. O'Brien; from Waukesha - Roy J. Christoph and B. F. Richason, Jr.; from Appleton - Stephen F. Darling; from Whitewater - Henry A. Meyer; from Beloit - Carl Welty.

Following are the summary highlights of the council meeting held February 4, 1961 at Madison:

(1) The President introduced Prof. JACK R. ARNDT as Chairman of the Junior Academy of Science, successor to Prof. THOMSON, effective February 1. (He was appointed by U.W. President CONRAD ELVEHJEM to work half-time on this activity and will be introduced more adequately in the next issue.)

(2) The Treasurer presented his report and noted an anticipated deficit during 1961. He also commented on the fine response to a request for contributions (see center spread on gifts amounting to \$1,649.) It was agreed that the present level of operations should continue until funds are exhausted and that the Budget Committee will fix budget allocations for Academy functions, subject to approval at the next council meeting. The problem of payment of the printing bill of \$3,672.75 for the 1960 TRANSACTIONS was noted. The President reported that the University of Wisconsin Library budget request will provide \$3000 and \$3500 respectively for the two years of the coming biennium for publication support of the TRANSACTIONS. It was noted that legal counsel believes that payment of the 1960 TRANSACTIONS printing bill can be made from the Endowment Fund if such expenditure is approved by the membership at the annual meeting. It was voted unanimously to recommend such action to the membership at the May 6, 1961 annual business meeting.

(3) Six library and 23 individual new memberships were approved. (See inside back cover)

(4) The TRANSACTIONS Editor discussed problems in the printing and sale of TRANSACTIONS reprints. In the absence of the

Librarian, the former Librarian reported that the 1960 TRANSAC-TIONS distribution would be completed in a week and also reported on sales of old volumes and other matters pertaining to the Exchange Librarian's functions.

(5) The retiring Chairman of the Junior Academy of Science reported on negotiations with the University of Wisconsin administration concerning Army Research Command sponsorship of a Junior Science Symposium at the University campus in Madison and possible conflict with activities of the Junior Academy. The University administration has decided to proceed with these plans. Reference was made to earlier actions on this matter by the council on October 24, 1959 and February 6, 1960. It was voted that the council declare that the Wisconsin Academy will cooperate on a trial basis with the University of Wisconsin in its plans to work with the Army Research Command in the presentation of a Junior Science Symposium if conducted during March of 1961, provided that this program does not conflict with our existing Junior Academy program and activities.

(6) The Academy's AAAS representative reported that he has not attended those meetings in the past few years, and it was noted that appropriate arrangements for sending Wisconsin delegates should be considered.

(7) Arrangements and program plans for the 1961 annual meeting at Carroll College were discussed. It was agreed that the reservation blank should be mailed twice to members.

(8) The President presented Prof. F. CHANDLER YOUNG who will serve as Chairman of the Long-Range Finance Committee until May, 1962 to replace Dean JOSEPH BAIER who resigned for health reasons.

(9) In the absence of the Chairman of the Membership Committee, the Secretary reported on preparation of new membership prospectus and application blanks by the Committee. Additional copies of the form may be obtained from the Treasurer's office. Total Academy membership as of this date is 1150 in the following categories: Life, 37; Sustaining, 39; Honorary, 3; Active, 981; Library, 87; Student, 1; and Family, 101. (The first student membership was received at this meeting.)

(10) As chairman of the special committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Academy, the Secretary distributed and discussed copies of the committee's report. It was voted unanimously to recommend that the members approve the revisions in the entirety of the constitution and by-laws at the annual business meeting on May 6, 1961. Copies of the proposed revisions will be published in the Winter, 1961 issue of the Wisconsin Academy Review (see pp. 45-48 of this issue).

(11) The President announced appointment of the following committees to report at the annual business meeting of the Academy: Nominations: ROBERT J. DICKE (Chairman); EDGAR W. LACY, and HENRY A. MEYER; Audit: FRANK H. NELSON (Chairman) and CYRIL C. O'BRIEN; and Resolutions: ROBERT C. POOLEY (Chairman), STEPHEN F. DARLING, and H. A. SCHUETTE.

(12) According to traditional policy of the council, approved for Life membership the following members who have been members continuously for 40 years: (All are from Madison unless otherwise noted) PAUL W. BOUTWELL (Beloit), F. L. BROWNE, CLARENCE T. EVANS (Wauwatosa), EMMA L. FISK, EDWIN B. FRED, H. W. MARCH, HARRY STEENBOCK and EMIL TRUOG. It was agreed to invite these new Life members and their spouses to be honored guests at the annual banquet on May 6, 1961.

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MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY - Miss Ann Grattan, Reporter
(Marquette News Bureau)

THEODORE L. SQUIER, M.D., has been appointed clinical professor of medicine, emeritus, after 30 years service on Marquette's medical school faculty. He is continuing his private practice in Milwaukee. ... Construction has begun on Marquette's new life sciences building to be occupied by the biology department in the late fall. The five-story brick building will combine two floors of offices, lecture halls, seminar rooms and student laboratories with three floors of greenhouses, animal quarters, and faculty research facilities. The cost is estimated at \$1,583,000. ... Two National Science Foundation institutes will be offered during Marquette's 1961 summer sessions--one for high school mathematics teachers and the other for high school teachers of chemistry and physics. ... Four National Defense graduate fellowships are available for philosophy students who wish to begin doctoral programs at Marquette in September. The fellowships provide stipends for three years, starting at \$2,000 for the first year. ... Vice Admiral WILLIAM FRANCIS RABORN, Jr., USN, first director of the Navy's fleet ballistic missile program, will speak at Marquette March 19 on Polaris and the missile weapon system. ... Marquette has been awarded a National Science Foundation grant of \$60,900 in support of JOHN W. SAUNDERS' research in embryonic development. Saunders is chairman of the biology department.

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BELOIT COLLEGE - Dave Mason, Reporter (Director of
Public Information, Beloit College)

LESTER B. McALLISTER, acting chairman of the Department of Economics, has been appointed to the faculty of the National War College for the 1961-62 academic year. He will be one of three civilians on the 18-member faculty of the War College whose students include high-ranking officers in the various services. ... Beloit is one of 20 selected liberal arts colleges to share in a recent \$200,000 grant by the General Electric Foundation. ... Beloit College plans to break ground for its new \$1,200,000 library in late February or early March. The new structure is the first building to be constructed under a long-range development program announced in 1959. ... A two-day symposium on Africa will be held on the Beloit campus February 24-25. Guest experts will join Beloit faculty and students in the special program, being planned in conjunction with the College's Charter Day observance. ... Beloit's Logan Museum of Anthropology recently received an outstanding collection of ceremonial dolls and other artifacts of the Southwest Indian tribes as a gift from Mrs. HELEN-MARGARET GREENE of Tucson.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE - George Richard,
Reporter (Director, UW-M News Service)

ARTHUR P. BECKER, Chairman, department of economics, is a member of a national committee planning a conference on land value taxation and economic problems. ... GARETH W. DUNLEAVY, Associate professor of English, is the author of a new and well received scholarly volume: "Colum's Other Island: The Irish at Lindisfarne." ... Provost J. MARTIN KLOTSCHKE is president of Goethe House, Inc., which in January dedicated a new Goethe House suite of rooms in the Milwaukee Public Library. ... FREDERICK I. OLSON, Chairman, department of history, has been named associate director of the

University Extension Division with headquarters in Milwaukee. He also serves as assistant to the Provost for adult education. ... Mrs. FLORENCE L. WALZL, Associate professor of English, was chairman of a committee which suggested to university regents names for UW-Milwaukee buildings. This has resulted in: (Increase A.) LAPHAM HALL; (Hamlin) GARLAND HALL; (Carroll Gardner) PEARSE HALL; Downtown NORTH HALL; and Downtown SOUTH HALL. The first three are on the Kenwood campus; the other two in downtown Milwaukee. Lapham was one of the founders of the Academy and its first secretary. ... ROBERT F. ROEMING, Associate Dean, L & S, has been appointed general local chairman for the annual meeting of the Central States Modern Language Association, May 5-6, in Milwaukee. ... The UW-M News Service is assisting to publicize the 91st annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy by sending out announcements as part of its regular News Service program.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Jack Newman

(Director, UW News Service)



ROBERT C. POOLEY, Professor of English and Chairman, ILS, was elected a trustee of the research foundation of the National Council of Teachers of English. ... MERLE CURTI, Professor of History, has received the award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History for his book, "The Making of an American Community." ... LEWIS M. CLINE, Professor of Geology, has been elected editor of the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology. ... KARL PAUL LINK, Professor of Biochemistry, is co-winner of the 1960 Albert Lasker Award for distinguished cardiovascular research.

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WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGES



Last July Governor GAYLORD NELSON appointed four new members to the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Colleges: WILLIAM K. BUNDY (Menominee), JOHN K. KYLE (Madison), MILTON R. MELHOUSE (Lancaster) and JOHN C. THOMSON (Stevens Point). They will serve five year terms on this 12-man body. ... A Speech Activities Workshop will be open for high school teachers of debate and drama at the Pigeon Lake Camp in the Chequamegon National Forest August 13-26. ... Over 170 foreign students were studying at the state colleges last fall with 57 in the fields of industrial arts and home economics at Stout State College (Menominee). ... Last September the enrollment at all state colleges totaled 15,644 - an increase of 1,306 or enough to establish another college. The new freshman class was 5,564 for a larger percentage of increase than any other Wisconsin institution of higher education. ... The Regents recently took action to double the appropriation for library books which now total over a half million for the system--but should be increased 100% to meet American Library Association standards. Since 1950, new library buildings have been constructed at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Stout, and Whitewater. A new unit is planned for Oshkosh and at Superior facilities expanded into space vacated by new construction. Libraries now are open an average of 80 hours a week. ...

For the second consecutive year, the National Science Foundation has made a grant to the Board of Regents for a Field Biology Institute at Pigeon Lake Camp near Drummond. Forty-eight Junior and Senior High School teachers of natural science subjects will attend from June 11 to July 22. All members of the

Institute's staff are Wisconsin Academy members including Director JAMES UNGER (Oshkosh), CLARENCE McNABB (Whitewater), CARL SCHILDT (Eau Claire) and JACOB SHAPIRO (Oshkosh). ... The Regents already have discussed plans for observing the 1966 Centennial of the Wisconsin State College System. The school at Platteville was established in 1866 and Whitewater started soon thereafter in 1868. ... A recent bill passed by the Legislature permits the Board of Regents of State Colleges to accept gifts, grants and bequests on behalf of the nine schools in the system. An effort is being made to increase this form of support. ... It is reported the new student unions at each State College are being used extensively and greatly enhance student morale. ... To La Crosse State College goes the honor of having Wisconsin's Alice in Dairyland chosen from their sophomore class - Miss JOAN MARY ENGH of La Crosse.

On February 16, 1961 the State Senate confirmed the appointment to the Board of Regents of State Colleges of ELIZABETH HAWKES (Washburn) to succeed BARNEY BARSTOW (Superior). They also confirmed the reappointment of Regent MARY M. WALTER (De Pere). ... Recently the Regents named Regent JOHN THOMSON, vice-president of Hardware Mutuals (Stevens Point) to represent them on the State Coordinating Committee for Higher Education replacing BARNEY BARSTOW. ... Formal inauguration of new Presidents LEONARD C. HASS (Eau Claire) and ROGER E. GUILLES (Oshkosh) took place on May 25, 1960 and Dec. 4, 1959 respectively. ... Wisconsin State College, River Falls, recently held its fourth Grassroots Politics Conference on the subject, "Wisconsin Government in the 1960's--Is Reorganization Needed?"

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Honors and Awards - Positions Held in Organizations

Honors, awards and new positions of Academy members (not reported elsewhere) include the following: Vice-president (Arts) CYRIL C. O'BRIEN of Marquette University was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London. ... AARON BOHRD, U.W. Artist-in-Residence, recently held a one-man exhibition at the Milwaukee Art Center and his ideas on art were featured in The Milwaukee Journal. ... R. G. LYNCH of the Milwaukee Journal was presented a Conservation Achievement Award by the Wis. Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America. ... CHARLES STODDARD (Minong) has been appointed head of the U.S. Dept. of Interior's technical review staff which provides advisory and staff ordination services to the Secretary of Interior. ... The Wisconsin State Journal carried a feature story about Mrs. HAZEL KUEHN (Madison), retired librarian of the State's Legislative Reference Library and she also rated a Milwaukee Journal "On Wisconsin" column. ... Photographer EDGAR OBMA (Dodgeville) made an outstanding portrait photo of President KENNEDY about a year ago and was featured in the Milwaukee Journal when it was being hung for exhibition in the Dodgeville postoffice.

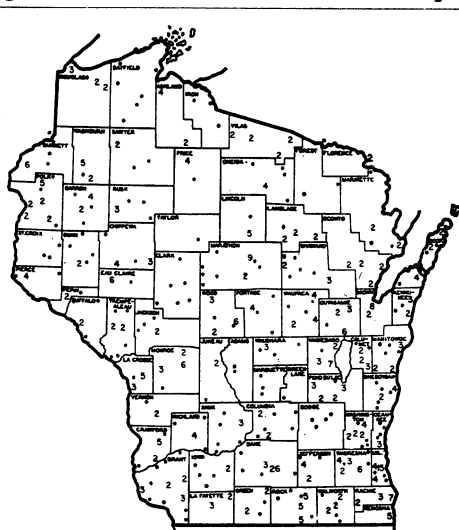
LINDSAY HOBEN recently was appointed Editor of The Milwaukee Journal. ... HARRY NOHR (Mineral Point) is the new President of the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation. ... Mrs. JOHN C. WARNER (Milwaukee) is Secy.-Treas. of the Wisconsin Roadside Council. ... HELEN SMITH (Evansville) is in "The Author's and Writer's Who's Who for 1960." ... ORRILLA T. BLACKSHEAR (Madison) is President of the Wisconsin Library Assn. ... MARVIN F. SCHWEERS (Madison) received a Superior Service Award from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. ... Former Milwaukee Mayor FRANK P. ZEIDLER received the Milwaukee Vocational School's honorary Civic Apprenticeship

Award for supporting their program during his 12 years in office. ... Mrs. ETHEL PARKER (Madison) won awards from the American Red Cross on two stories in the Capital Times. ... EDWARD SCHNEBERGER (Madison) is the new second Vice-President of the American Fisheries Society. ... Both the Milwaukee Journal and Capital Times recently have featured BOB NEAL (Mineral Point) and his Pendarvis House restoration project carried on with EDGAR G. HELIUM. ... Conservation Commissioner PAUL J. OLSON (Madison) received the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation's Bronze Medal--their highest award to a non-member for work in the field of horticulture or conservation. ... WALTER BUBBERT, Educational Director of the Museum's Group of the Wisconsin Centennial, Inc. was given a citation by the State Historical Society for his years of effort in making Wisconsin interesting. They also gave H. R. HOLAND (Ephraim) a certificate of honor for outstanding work in the field of local history. He is an honorary curator of the Society.

FRED G. WILSON (Madison) was presented the first distinguished service award of the Wis.-Mich. Section of the Society of American Foresters. ... OWEN J. GROMME (Milwaukee) recently had an exhibition of his watercolor bird paintings at the Milwaukee Public Library. ... Mrs. CARRIE CROPLEY (Kenosha) won first place in the article category in the Wisconsin Regional Writers Association annual contest. Also, HELEN C. SMITH (Evansville) took second prize in creative non-fiction and BEATRICE FRACKELTON (Oconomowoc) second prize in poetry.

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The WISCONSIN PHENOLOGICAL SOCIETY's organizational meeting was held in Madison Jan. 23, 1961 with about 50 members present. A constitution was adopted and officers (all Academy



Wisconsin residents who have made a hobby of observing behavior of plants and animals to learn more about climate have contributed great amounts of information to the Wisconsin Phenological society. The map shows the present distribution of observers in the state, with dots pointing out single ones and numbers denoting where more than one are active.

members) elected: President, Prof. REID A. BRYSON (UW Dept. Meteorology); Vice-president, DONALD R. THOMPSON (WCD Game Survey Project Leader); Secretary, PHILIP W. SMITH (Wis. Dept. Agr. Coop. Survey Entomologist); Treasurer, ERNEST L. CHAMBERS (Chief, Wis. Dept. Agr. Plant Industry Div.). These officers, plus three individuals appointed by the President, constitute the Executive Committee: Prof. JOHN T. MEDLER (UW Dept. Entomology), Prof. ROBERT J. MUCKENHIRN (Asst. Director, Wis. Agr. Expt. Station) and WALTER E. SCOTT (Admin. Asst. to the Director WCD). Botanist JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN is acting as coordinator for this new organization which already has over 600 members including 400 observers throughout the state. Interested persons should write Box 351, Madison, for more information.

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ATTEND THE 91st ANNUAL MEETING

CARROLL COLLEGE — WAUKESHA

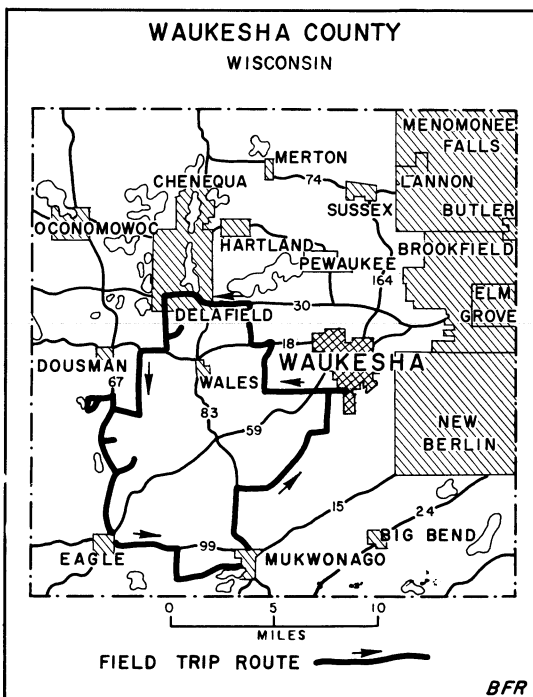
Symposium on "Conservation Problems and Practices in Southeastern Wisconsin"

(Continued from page 6)

Sunday, May 7 - Field Trip, 67 miles by bus, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Several buses have been reserved for the eight scheduled stops to observe conservation problems and practices in the field. (Again see p. 160 of last issue). One of these is an especially catered noon lunch at Puckner's Pond in the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Resource personnel who will explain activities at these places include:

HOWARD C. HASS, Area Soil Conservationist, US Soil Cons. Serv.
DONALD MRAZ, Fishery Research Biologist, Wis. Cons. Dept.
Prof. HARVEY UBER, Geography Dept., UW-Milwaukee
ARTHUR R. ENSIGN, District Fish Manager, Wis. Cons. Dept.
RONALD POFF, Lake Classification Biologist, Wis. Cons. Dept.
MAX von DAHLEN, Forester, Wis. Cons. Dept.
GERALD R. SMITH, County Recreation Director, Waukesha
ALLEN E. McVEY, District Game Manager, Wis. Cons. Dept.



DON'T FORGET - The alternative opportunity offered to hear a full dress rehearsal of the Waukesha Symphony Orchestra led by Conductor MILTON WEBER from 2:00-4:30 p.m. Sunday, May 7.





THE BOOKSHELF

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, HIS DOCTRINE AND ART IN THEIR HISTORICAL RELATION

By Arthur Beatty

University of Wisconsin Press
Madison, Wisconsin
Third Edition 1960
Cloth \$5.00 Paper \$1.95

Prophet not without great honor in his adopted country (he was a native Canadian), the late ARTHUR BEATTY, Professor of English in the University of Wisconsin, held life membership in the Wisconsin Academy. His career was distinguished by infectious teaching and well-graced professional connections--with such eminent men in research as Ernest de Selincourt, G. M. Harper, Joseph Warren Beach, Ernest Bernbaum, Salvador de Madariaga, Emile Legouis, Louis Cazamian. Professor Beatty actually guided the critical judgments of these and other scholars through his originality and sagacious perceptiveness. In the study of Wordsworth he transcended the role of "pioneer," a term commonly applied to him in bibliographies; his constructive interpretations have enduringly served in the aid of students who otherwise have been "halted without an effort to break through" Wordsworth's profoundly interrelated references. It is under the sound tutelage of Beatty that we are able to appreciate the true importance of emotion as, to Wordsworth, a sign of the activity of the Mind of Man. And our nebulous concepts of the "visionary gleam (the light that never was on sea or land)" become luminously revealing because Professor Beatty extolled that light--unearned though it be--unpredictable, and a transient visitation. He viewed it rightly as still the pabulum of Youth on the way to mature Imagination-Reason and as conducive to "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Misapprehensions in scholarship, for instance that of Irving Babbitt--widely adopted for awhile--could categorize Wordsworth as a "devotee of idle revery." Professor Beatty disproved that fatuous concept. In a convincing review he demonstrated that the English poet thought and wrote not from sentimentalism, "not in a mystical and idle sense, but in the words of Reason deeply weighed." His key analyses this Wisconsin scholar issued particularly in a volume dated 1922 and re-published in 1927. Now, thanks to wide demand and to the sedulous enterprise of the University Press, there appears a third edition of William Wordsworth, His Doctrine and Art in Their Historical Relations. Students everywhere will be debtors for the new availability of this epochal book. The grateful disciple who has actually known Mr. Beatty will take devout joy in the faithfulness with which the Press has reproduced it. Its appearance induces nostalgic recollections of a great scholar and a richly gracious gentleman.

---Ralph A. McCanse

THE PHYTO-CLIMATE OF WISCONSIN

By J. Y. Wang

UW Agricultural Experiment Station
Madison 6, Wisconsin
1957-60 140 pp. illus. Free

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin has published a series of studies on the climate of Wisconsin in relation to the growth and development of native and cultivated plants. The first was published in 1957 as Research Report #1, The Growing Season, by Professors JEN-YU WANG and VERNER E. SUOMI. In 1958 they published Temperature: Normals and Hazards. The third, Moisture: Normals and Hazards, Part A., Rainfall, by J. Y. WANG is just off the press. Reports on evapotranspiration and soil moisture, phytoclimatic units, and phenology are planned. Various analyses, maps, illustrations, charts, and tables are presented in these publications, which are useful for farmers and growers as well as biological researchers of Wisconsin. Copies are available on request from the Agricultural Bulletin Room, Univ. of Wis., Madison 6.

WISCONSIN READER

By Doris H. Platt, Editor

State Historical Society of Wis.
816 State st., Madison 6, Wis.
1960 206 pp. \$1.75

A selection of 37 short articles from Badger History, periodical published by the Historical Society for young students including Junior High School age, makes up this Reader which is not intended to be a comprehensive history. Its purpose is to arouse an interest in local and personal history. Included are articles of purely community significance and others more generalized, but all a part of the total Wisconsin story. Compiled for a varied audience from authors ranging from adult professionals to children, the editor hopes the reader may "find many paths to Wisconsin history opened by these articles." Six Academy members are represented, with stories ranging from "The Passenger Pigeon" (Schorger) and "Lyman Draper" (Hesseltine) to "Therese Baird at Green Bay, 1824" (Neita Friend). "American 'Big Top' History," "The Last Log Drive," and "The History of Our County Names" are examples of this cream of extra-curricular reading. --- G.M.S.

LAND FOR THE FUTURE

By Charles Stoddard et al

The Johns Hopkins Press
Baltimore, Maryland
1960 570 pp. Illus.w/graphs \$8.50

Academy member CHARLES H. STODDARD, who operates a national conservation school camp at Minong, Wis., is a research associate forest economist with Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.) which produced this book. It was written largely by MARION CLAWSON, formerly Director of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. A chapter on "Agricultural Land Use" was written by R. BURNELL HELD and STODDARD wrote the chapter on "Forestry as a Land Use" and part of one on miscellaneous uses of land. Other chapters deal with land in time and space, urban uses, land for recreation, land for grazing and future land use in the United States. The book contains 71 tables, 65 pages of appendices and an index of 25 pages. Possibly its primary importance is the projection of estimated land use demands for the future: 1980 and 2000.

Based on available statistical data, the book states: "Where it is estimated that total demand for all outdoor recreation may rise in the year 2000 to ten times its level in 1956, this should be interpreted as something between five and fifteen times. With the information available at the time this study was written, no more precise estimate can be made." The thesis that recreational demand will greatly exceed the simple ratio of

population increase alone is clearly made based on a number of simultaneous trends which have a multiplicative effect.

Several summary points are significant so far as future land use is concerned. Large shifts in land use are not expected up to the year 2000 although there will be some localized shifts where cities grow and absorb farmland. Changes in major land use will become more difficult in the future--and changes within each land use is likely to be more important than change between land uses. --- W.E.S.

FREE FOR THE ASKING

These recent publications of interest are FREE from sources listed. * indicates author or editor is Academy member.

From U.W. College of Agriculture (Bulletin Mailing Room, Madison 6): "Rural and Urban Population Change in Wisconsin, 1950-1960" by GLENN V. FUGITT; "The Story of Price County, Wisconsin"* by JON A. DOERFLINGER and D. G. MARSHALL; "Education for Technological Change Among Wisconsin Farmers" by MURRAY A. STRAUS and ALLEN J. ESTEP; "Rural Development in Price County" by LEO J. MORAN and SYDNEY D. STANFORTH; "Who Joins 4-H Clubs?" by BURTON W. KREITLOW, LOWELL PIERCE and CURTIS MIDDLETON; "An Easy-to-make Birdhouse"* by R. A. McCABE and R. S. ELLARSON; "Field Crop Varieties for 1961" (Rev. Dec. 1960); "Log Grades" (Spec. Circ. 60) and "Forestry Research Notes"* Nos. 59 to 68 inclusive.

From Conservation Department (Box 450, Madison 1): "Research Hi-lites"* compiled by RUTH HINE; "Enjoy Life, see more...do more in Wisconsin" (Rec. Adv. booklet); "Public Lands Open to Hunting and Fishing" (1960 map and list); "Forest Insect Surveys within specified Areas"* Tech. Bull. 21 by R. D. SHENEFELT and P. A. JONES;

"Films, Slides and Display Sets" (Rev. 1960); "Wisconsin Wild Flowers" (Rev. 1960); "Enjoy Wisconsin's State Parks and State Forests" (new map and list); "Conservation --Why and How?" (new leaflet); Revised leaflets on Brule River State Forest and Interstate and Potawatomi State Parks; "Research in Wisconsin--1959"* edited by RUTH HINE; "Columbia County Wetlands" (also Waukesha Co.--limited edition); "Fish, Game and Forestry Research Projects Four or More Years in Operation"* by L. CHRISTENSON, J. HALE and D. MACKIE; "A Program for Quail and Upland Game Management"* by CYRIL KABAT and DONALD R. THOMPSON (Spec. Wildlife Rpt. No. 4); "The 1960 Gun Deer Season - A Summary Report"; "Inventory of Forest Resources--Lincoln County Forest" (also Price and Taylor County Forests); "Forestry Laboratory and Field Manual for Vocational Agriculture Instructors"* (Limited edition); "Whittlesey Watershed" (Prog. Rpt. 1960); "List of Islands Controlled by the Conservation Department" (Rev. 1960); "Directory of W.C.D. Field Personnel Available to Assist School Programs"; "Proceedings of Midwest Conservation Education Conference; Preliminary Report on the Lake Geneva



Smallmouth Bass Studies (1958-1959)* by DONALD MRAZ; "Creel Census on the Upper Mississippi River, 1957-58"* by RAYMOND C. HUBLEY, Jr. and GLENN D. JERGENS; "The Harvest and Development of

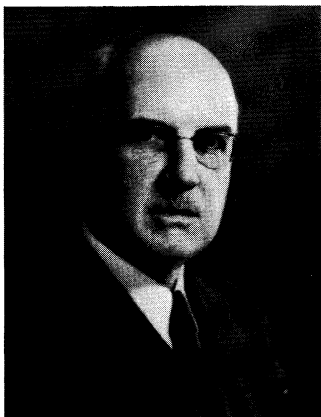
the Fish Populations in Yellowstone Lake, Lafayette County, 1954-1959" by CLIFFORD BRYNILDSON; "Concentrations of Fishermen on the Mississippi River as Determined by Aerial Census" by RAYMOND C. HUBLEY, Jr. and JOHN G. BRASCH; "Carry-over of Legal-size Hatchery-reared Trout Stocked in Two West Central Area Streams" by THOMAS A. KLINK; "Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Statistics" by RAYMOND C. HUBLEY, Jr.; "Great Lakes Commercial Fishing Statistical Report (1959)" by L. W. WIEGERT; "A Preliminary Report on Evaluation of the Habitat Management Program in Bohemian Valley Creek, LaCrosse County" by LUDWIG FRANKENBERGER; Annual Progress Reports on "Evaluation of Watershed Stabilization Procedures" by RAY J. WHITE; "Delafield Fisheries Studies" by DONALD MRAZ and "Winnebago Studies" by GORDON R. PRIEGEL; Southern Area "Fish Management Activities," both 1960 Summary and 1961 Plan.

From Department of Resource Development (State Capitol) by Research Economist PHILIP SUNDAL: "Geography of Wisconsin Manufacturing," "Opportunities for Wood Industry in Northwestern Wisconsin" and "Preliminary Resource Inventory-Central Wisconsin" (Marathon, Wood, Portage, Adams and Juneau). From State Board of Vocational and Adult Education (Madison): "Post-High School Vocational-Technical Education in Wisconsin." From State Soil Conservation Committee (Soils Bldg., UW, Madison 6): "Putting Soil Conservation to Work" by CLETUS HOWARD and J. H. BEUSCHER. From Wis.State Employment Service (Box 1607, Madison): "Inventory Publicity Media in Wisconsin." From U.W. Hydrobiology Laboratory (Dept. Zoology, Madison 6): "Ecology and Physiology of Lake Fishes" (studies on Wisconsin lakes). From U.W. Botany Dept. (Madison 6): "The Phytosociology of Boreal Conifer Hardwood Forests of the Great Lakes Region" by P. F. MAYCOCK and J. T. CURTIS (Reprint from Ecological Monographs, Jan. 1960).



From Coordinating Committee for Higher Education (Wis.Center Bldg., Madison 6): "Financing Public Higher Education in Wisconsin" (semi-annual rpt. June 1960) and mimeographed reports and summaries as follows: "Population Changes and Their Implications for Higher Education in Wisconsin" by D. G. MARSHALL; "A Study in Four Parts Dealing with the Feasibility of a Longer School Year for Wisconsin's Public Colleges and Universities;" "Enrollment Projections to be Used in an Analysis of Space Needs for the University at Madison and Milwaukee and for Each of the State Colleges;" "Space Needs of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Colleges 1965-1975;" "Actions Which the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education Has Taken Relative to a Long-range Plan for Higher Education in Wisconsin;" "University of Wisconsin and State College Salaries (comparison by rank) 1957-58 and 1958-59 Academic Year;" "Cooperative Long-Range Planning for Education Beyond High School;" "Establishment of a Council of Presidents and Deans of State Colleges and Universities;" "Two-Year Programs of Teacher Education;" "Contributions of Schools of Vocational and Adult Education Beyond High School;" "Tuition and Fees at Publicly-Controlled Institutions;" "Tuition for Out-of-state Students;" "Functions and Character of the Various Units of the State Colleges and University;" "Adult Education and Extension;" "1960-61 Trends in Faculty Salaries;" "Cooperation Between State Colleges or Extension Centers and Vocational Schools;" "Fraudulent Institutions;" "College Costs;" "Numbers of Collegiate Institutions in Relation to Area and Population, Wisconsin Compared with Other States;" "Engineering Education Improvement in Wisconsin's Public Institutions of Higher Education;" "Report on Faculty Salaries at the University of Wisconsin;" and "Long Range Planning Committee Report."

* * * *



In Memoriam

Warren Judson Mead

1883-1960

WARREN JUDSON MEAD was born in Plymouth Wisconsin on August 5, 1883 and died at Belmont, Mass. on January 16, 1960. He was graduated from Plymouth high school and at the University of Wisconsin was granted an A.B. (1906) and an A.M. degree (1908) in geology. He became a professor there in 1918 and in 1926 was awarded the Ph.D. degree. He then spent a year as visiting professor at the University of California. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was appointed professor and chairman of the department of geology in 1934. In 1949 he retired from the chairmanship and in 1954 was made professor emeritus. Mead had a combination of skills that suited him exceptionally well for "figuring out how things worked and making quantitative measurements." It was only natural, therefore, that he turned his attention to the quantitative aspects of geology. His greatest motivation was to learn how something worked, or why some situation existed, and then to set about explaining it. In following this motivation, his discoveries and explanations make an enviable record of achievement and will long continue to influence teaching and research in geology. He was a member of many geological societies, serving as president of the Society of Economic Geologists in 1942. Joining the Wisconsin Academy in 1911, he had been a Life member since 1951.

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Lucius Chapin Porter

1881-1958

LUCIUS CHAPIN PORTER was born Oct. 31, 1881 in Tientsin, China where his parents were missionaries, and died at Beloit, Wis., Sept. 7, 1958. He was educated at Beloit College, graduating in 1901, and at Yale Divinity School. Receiving his bachelor of divinity degree in 1906, he studied in Germany for a year before being ordained in the Congregational ministry. He spent 41 years in Christian education, most of it at Yenching University in China. He was granted a master's degree at Columbia University in 1916 and spent his leaves as visiting professor of Chinese philosophy at Columbia and Harvard universities and Claremont and Beloit colleges. Interned by the Japanese for four years, he eventually returned to Yenching, but retired in 1949. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, American Oriental Society, Assn. for Asian studies and others, and joined the Wisconsin Academy in 1954.

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Raymond T. Zillmer

1887-1960

RAYMOND T. ZILLMER was born in 1887 and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on December 13, 1960. A prominent lawyer, he had received his bachelors, law, and doctor's degrees at the University of Wisconsin. Before beginning the practice of law in Milwaukee in 1914, he spent two years on the political science faculty at the Univ. of Wisconsin. He was very active both in local and state bar associations and served on several committees studying better city and county government. He had been a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Bar Association Foundation also.

(Platz Studios)

Perhaps his most widely known activity was his proposal to establish an Ice Age National Park along the terminal moraines of Wisconsin. He was an ardent champion of outdoor activities, especially hiking and camping, and was instrumental in attempts to acquire land in Kettle Moraine State Park. He laid out many miles of trails in that park and willed a sum of money to build shelters for hikers and skiers there. He was a member of both the American and Canadian Alpine Clubs and the Sierra Club. His 22 years of explorations in the Canadian Rockies began in 1928 and in 1947 he and his son made the first crossing of the Cariboo Range. He mapped the area carefully and some years later was honored when an isolated peak was named Mt. Zillmer. An excellent climber, he was often asked to lead parties on important climbs. His work in the Izaak Walton League covered many years and in 1953 he received their Broughton Award for his work on the Kettle Moraine State Park. The National Campers and Hikers Association honored him in 1959 for "outstanding effort in conservation work and stimulation of interest in the outdoors." He was an Academy member since 1954.

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Michael J. Moloney

1903-1960



MICHAEL F. MOLONEY, professor of English at Marquette university, died March 7, 1960 at the age of 57. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Notre Dame, the M.A. from Georgetown University, and the Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. Prof. Moloney had been a member of the Marquette faculty since 1944, after heading the English department at St. Viator college, and serving with the English department at Wright Junior College, Chicago. He came to Marquette from DePaul University. He

contributed numerous articles to professional journals and other publications, and is the author of books on Francois Mauriac and John Donne as well as the souvenir booklet for the 75th anniversary of Marquette University in 1955 entitled "Pere Marquette: The Inspiration for a Great University." He was a member of several professional language associations and joined the Academy in 1959. --Marquette News Bureau

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Lewis C. French

1893-1960

LEWIS CLARK FRENCH was born February 11, 1893 near Naperville Illinois and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on December 18, 1960. He was one of the nation's first farm editors, initiating a weekly farm page in the Janesville Gazette shortly after World War I. He joined the staff of the Milwaukee Journal in 1926, from where he retired in January, 1960. (See Retirement Profile in Wis. Academy Review, Winter 1960, p. 32.)

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Anton Schneider

1899-1960

ANTON A. SCHNEIDER, retired Horicon insurance agent, died November 5, 1960 at Madison. He was born in Horicon on August 7, 1899 and was educated there and at the Milwaukee School of Engineering.



Mr. Schneider had a deep and abiding interest in the State of Wisconsin and he especially enjoyed its fish and other wildlife and its beauty. He traveled extensively --mostly in the state--and took thousands of pictures for his collections which already totaled more than 2,000 filed and annotated negatives ten years ago. As he liked fishing and the sound of running water, scenes of lakes, streams and waterfalls are numerous. He helped to promote the restoration of Horicon Marsh and to develop a county park at the "Kettles Area" east of Horicon. He also is credited with coining the slogan, "Horicon, Indian by Name - Marsh by Fame." "Tony" Schneider discovered the Wisconsin Academy in 1955 and supported it as a sustaining member until his death. -- W.E.S.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS - Sketches: p. 6, "Conservation for Tomorrow's America," copyrighted by Ohio Div. Cons. & Nat. Res., by permission; p. 15, "Where American Agriculture is Coming of Age," Circ. 385, UW Ext.Serv.; p. 19, "Illustrated History of the Northwest" by Chas. R. Tuttle (1876); p. 20, Wisconsin Magazine of History, Dec. 1919, v. 3, no. 2; pp. 21 & 22, by Chas. Schwartz, courtesy Wis.Cons.Dept.; p. 23, by Byron Jorns in "Farms or Forests," UW Coll. of Agr.; p. 26, "Trees and Shrubs of New Hampshire" 1955, by Soc. for Prot. of N.H.Forests; p. 29, Wis.Cons.Bull., Dec.1959 by Jens vonSivers; p. 36, from copyrighted Milwaukee Journal, Jan.24, 1961, by permission; p. 37, map by B. F. Richason. Photos: p. 40, from "Forest and Flame in the Bible," Govt.Printing Office; p. 44, from Horicon Reporter.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

(Proposed Revised Draft, February 1961)

Editor's Note: This proposed revised draft of the Wisconsin Academy Constitution and By-laws was recommended for adoption by the Council at their meeting on February 4, 1961 (see Secretary's report on pages 31-32) and will be considered for action by Academy members at the annual business meeting at Carroll College in Waukesha, May 6, 1961. This is a complete revision carefully prepared by a special committee with Secretary TED J. McLAUGHLIN as Chairman and including Past-Presidents JOSEPH G. BAIER, ROBERT J. DICKE and L. E. NOLAND, President MERRITT Y. HUGHES (ex-officio), Attorney WM. E. SIEKER and W. E. SCOTT.

* * * * *

RESOLVED, That the constitution and by-laws of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters be, and it hereby is, amended in its entirety to read as follows:

CONSTITUTION

Preamble

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin passed an Act to incorporate the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, approved March 16, 1870; therefore be it resolved, that we the members of said non-profit educational association accept and adopt the following constitution for the government of our Academy, hereby repealing all former acts or laws that may have been in force.

ARTICLE I

Name and Location

This association shall be known as the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and shall be located at the City of Madison.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of the Academy shall be the promotion of sciences, arts and letters in the State of Wisconsin. The specific functions of the Academy shall be those listed in Section 2 of the statutory charter of the association as follows:

- " 1. Researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological, and social sciences.
2. A progressive and thorough scientific survey of the state with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural, and other resources.
3. The advancement of the usual arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention.
4. The encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit.
5. The formation of scientific, economic, and art museums.
6. The encouragement of philological and historical research, the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library.
7. The diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contribution to science, literature, and the arts. "

ARTICLE III

Membership

The by-laws of the Academy shall determine the qualifications, rights and privileges, and payment of annual dues of the various classes of members. Unless otherwise provided therein, applicants shall be elected to membership by vote of the Council upon nomination by a voting member of the Academy.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Academy shall be a president, president-elect, vice-president for each of the three departments (sciences, arts and letters), secretary, treasurer, and librarian. These officers shall be elected, on recommendation of the committee on nominations, by the members of the Academy at the annual business meeting, and shall hold office until the close of the following annual business meeting of members or until their successors assume office.

Section 2. The Council shall fill, for the remainder of the unexpired term, any vacancy occurring in any office.

Section 3. The officers shall have such powers and duties as usually pertain to their respective offices, as well as such powers and duties as may from time to time be conferred by the Council, and those powers and duties specified in the by-laws.

ARTICLE V

Council

The Council of the Academy shall be entrusted with the management of its affairs during the intervals between regular meetings, and shall consist of the officers, editor of the TRANSACTIONS, editor of the Wisconsin Academy Review, chairman of the Junior Academy Committee, past presidents who retain their residence in Wisconsin, and such other officers as subsequently may be designated. In addition, the Council may at its pleasure invite such other editorial assistants, representatives of committees, or other members of the Academy to participate in meetings of the Council, but without vote. Five members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at regularly called meetings, provided the secretary and one of the presiding officers be included in the number. The Council shall be empowered to adopt standing rules for the conduct of business and government of the Academy, provided such rules do not conflict with Statutes of the State of Wisconsin, this constitution and by-laws of the Academy.

ARTICLE VI

Committees

Section 1. The standing committees of the Academy shall be those listed and described in the by-laws; shall be appointed annually by the president with the advice and consent of the Council; and shall make annual reports to the members and such periodic reports to the Council as may be directed by the Council.

Section 2. The Council shall be empowered to create such special committees with such purpose, membership, tenure, and mode of appointment as may be deemed necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the Academy.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings

The annual meetings of the Academy for programs corresponding with its purposes and for business shall be convened at such time and place as the Council may designate. Special meetings may be called by the Council. The number of voting members present at any business meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, provided notice of the meeting has been sent to all members at least one month before the meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

Publications

The Council shall be authorized to publish such regular publications in the name of the Academy as may be named and described in the by-laws to carry out the objects of the Academy. The Council shall be authorized to issue special publications.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

Amendments to this constitution may be adopted by the members of the Academy at any annual business meeting by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of all members present and voting; provided, that the amendment has been proposed by five members or by a majority vote of the Council, and that notice has been sent to all members at least one month before the meeting.

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BY-LAWS

I. Classes of Membership

Section 1. Life members shall be elected either on account of special services rendered to the Academy or upon payment of one hundred dollars or more. They shall have the same rights and privileges as active members.

Section 2. Sustaining members shall be so elected or designated and shall pay annual dues of ten dollars. They shall have the same rights and privileges as active members and shall be specially listed in the membership roll in recognition of their support of the work of the Academy.

Section 3. Patron members shall be so elected or designated annually upon payment of fifty dollars or more each year. They shall have the same rights and privileges as active members while designated as patrons.

Section 4. Student members shall be regularly enrolled students and shall pay annual dues of one dollar. They may attend meetings of the Academy but shall not be allowed to vote and to hold office.

Section 5. Institutional members shall be elected in recognition of an annual membership fee of fifty dollars. One duly designated representative of every such

institution shall have the rights and privileges of active members on account of such payment.

Section 6. Library members shall be elected in recognition of an annual membership fee of four dollars. One duly designated representative of every such library shall have the rights and privileges of active members on account of such payment.

Section 7. Active members shall be elected upon application and shall pay annual dues of four dollars. They shall have the rights and privileges of voting and holding office.

Section 8. Family members shall be elected on account of being the spouse of life, sustaining, patron, or active members and shall pay annual dues of one dollar added to the spouse's membership dues in any of the foregoing classes. Family members shall have the same rights and privileges as active members.

II. Membership lists

The secretary shall be responsible for the maintenance of a current list of members according to the various classes of membership. The Council may direct that lists of members be published from time to time.

III. Payment of Dues

Section 1. As soon as possible after January first of each year, the treasurer shall send to members statements of dues payable, and in case of non-payment shall, within the succeeding four months, send a second and, if necessary, a third notice.

Section 2. The treasurer and secretary shall strike from the list of members the names of those who are one year or more in arrears in the payment of their dues, and the treasurer shall notify such members of this action offering at the same time to reinstate them upon receipt of the dues in arrears for the preceding year plus the dues for the current year.

Section 3. In consideration of the payment of dues or upon election as a life member, a copy of each publication of the Academy shall be sent to every member; provided, that only one copy of each publication shall be sent to each family membership. Student members shall be sent only the Wisconsin Academy Review.

IV. Duties of Officers

Section 1. The president shall be the principal executive officer of the Academy; shall in general supervise and control the business and affairs of the Academy, subject to the control of the Council; shall when present, preside at all meetings of the members and of the Council; shall have the authority to execute such documents as are necessary or proper to be executed in the course of the Academy's business; and shall prepare an address which shall be delivered before the annual meeting of members of the Academy at which his term of office expires.

Section 2. The vice-presidents shall be responsible in their respective areas of specialty for the selection of research reports or other papers submitted by members for presentation in general sectional sessions of the annual meeting, subject to the direction of the other members of such program committee. In the absence of the president or in the event of his inability to act, a vice-president (in the order of sciences, arts and letters) shall perform the duties of president.

Section 3. The president-elect shall assume the office of president at the end of the annual business meeting one year from his election and shall supervise the preparation and planning of the program for the annual meeting at which he shall assume the office of president.

Section 4. The secretary shall keep a full and complete record of all rules, regulations and changes in laws governing the Academy; shall see that all notices are duly given; shall keep complete minutes of the meetings of the Council and of the members; shall be custodian of the seal of the Academy and of its records; shall prepare membership lists as directed by the Council; shall with the respective vice-presidents, president-elect and other designated persons prepare the program of research reports and other general papers for the annual meeting of members; and shall supervise the mailing of publications of the Academy to the members.

Section 5. The treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the Academy; receive moneys due to the Academy from any source; deposit all such moneys in the name of the Academy; disburse funds of the Academy in payment of legitimate expenses incurred by the Academy; and shall keep accurate records of all receipts and disbursements and present a written account thereof at each annual meeting of members, such account to segregate clearly the major classifications of income and expenses.

Section 6. The librarian shall have charge and custody of the library of the Academy and shall supervise the exchange publication program with other learned societies, subject to the direction of the Council.

V. Official Allowances

The Council is authorized to fix and pay an annual allowance for expenses and services rendered to the secretary, treasurer, editors and such other officers and assistants of the Academy as may be deemed necessary.

VI. Publications

Section 1. A regular publication of the Academy shall be known as its TRANSACTIONS, and shall include suitable research reports and other appropriate matter.

Section 2. An editor of the TRANSACTIONS shall be appointed by the Council and he shall be charged with the special duty of editing and overseeing the publication of the TRANSACTIONS. The editor may appoint such assistants as he may need.

Section 3. Materials to be published in the TRANSACTIONS must represent genuine original contributions to the knowledge of the subject discussed. Preference shall be given to papers of special interest to the State of Wisconsin and to papers presented at a regular meeting of the Academy. The privilege of submitting manuscripts for publication in the TRANSACTIONS shall be reserved for the members of the Academy.

Section 4. A regular publication of the Academy shall be known as the Wisconsin Academy Review and shall include proceedings of the Academy, news regarding Academy members and activities, brief articles by members and other material of interest.

Section 5. An editor of the Wisconsin Academy Review shall be appointed by the Council and he shall be charged with the special duty of editing and overseeing its publication. The editor may appoint assistants as needed.

VII. Standing Committees

Section 1. A committee on membership shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be the secretary of the Academy.

Section 2. A committee on nominations shall consist of three members and shall nominate members to fill the positions of officers listed in Article IV of the constitution for election at the annual meeting of members. This committee shall be appointed at least three months prior to the date of the annual business meeting.

Section 3. Committees on program, local arrangements, and publicity shall be appointed for each annual meeting of members. The president-elect shall serve as chairman of the committee on program and the secretary shall be an ex-officio member.

Section 4. A committee on budget shall recommend an annual budget for adoption by the Council and shall be composed of the president, president-elect, secretary, chairman of the long-range financial planning committee, and treasurer as chairman.

Section 5. A committee on long-range financial planning shall study and recommend to the Council suggestions for the improvement of the long-range financial stability of the Academy and shall be composed of the treasurer and four other members.

Section 6. A committee on long-range program planning shall study and recommend to the Council suggestions concerning the time, place and program format for future annual meetings of members and shall be composed of five members.

Section 7. A committee on the Junior Academy of Science shall consist of five members and shall supervise the activities of the Junior Academy of Science. The chairman of this committee shall be designated by the Council.

Section 8. The president of the Academy shall be an ex-officio member of all standing committees.

VIII. Constitution and By-laws

The secretary shall be responsible for the maintenance of currently revised and correct copies of the constitution and by-laws. He shall supply copies of these documents to members upon request. The Council may authorize the publication of the constitution and by-laws from time to time.

IX. Parliamentary Authority

The parliamentary authority of this organization shall be the latest revision of Robert's Rules of Order.

X. Amendments

Amendments to these by-laws may be adopted by the members of the Academy at any annual business meeting by a two-thirds affirmative vote of all members present and voting; provided, that the amendment has been proposed by five members or by the majority vote of the Council, and that notice has been sent to all members at least one month before the meeting.

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NEW MEMBERS

Life:

ELLA M. MARTIN, Platteville (A-1948)

(Elected Life members after 40 years with the Academy were:)

PAUL W. BOUTWELL, Beloit

EDWIN B. FRED, Madison

F. L. BROWNE, Madison

H. W. MARCH, Madison

CLARENCE T. EVANS, Wauwatosa

HARRY STEENBOCK, Madison

EMMA L. FISK, Madison

EMIL TRUOG, Madison

Sustaining:

HARRY GESSERT and Mrs. GESSERT, Elkhart Lake

(Former Active and now Sustaining members are:)

Mrs. J. P. BAMBACHT, Wis. Rapids

E. J. SAWBRIDGE, Platteville

FRANCIS D. HOLE, Madison

GEORGE R. SEARS, Appleton

WILLIAM B. SARLES, Madison

Family:

GEORGE R. GILKEY and Mrs. GILKEY, La Crosse

Mrs. TED J. McLAUGHLIN (he is a member)

THEODORE N. SAVIDES and Mrs. SAVIDES, Madison

Active:

ERWIN J. BACH, Sheboygan

RONALD A. SERVAIS,

LOWELL W. BAHE, Milwaukee

East St. Louis, Illinois

Mrs. JESSIE D. BAILLIE, Racine

GEORGE SOULE, Madison

GOODWIN F. BERQUIST, Jr., Milwaukee

WILLIAM W. STEWART, Spooner

ROBERT F. BLACK, Madison

J. Y. WANG, Madison

EUGENE COOPER, Beloit

A. VINCENT WEBER, La Crosse

CHARLES R. KING, Whitewater

DAVID CHARLES WHEELER, Eugene,
Oregon

BARTHOLOMEW K. KUNNY, Beloit

ALAN S. POOLEY, Madison

Library:

ALVERNO COLLEGE, Milwaukee

WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGES at

HEBER J. GRANT LIBRARY, Provo, Utah

River Falls

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.

Stevens Point

LAKE STATES FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION, St. Paul, Minn.

Received since the Council Meeting:

Sustaining: Miss CLAIRE CALKINS, Rhinelander

Active: VERNON D. KENDRICK, La Crosse

Student: SONIA A. EBERHARD, Milwaukee

OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

PRESIDENT: Merritt Y. Hughes, Humanities Res. Inst., UW, Madison

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Carl Welty, Beloit College, Beloit

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Sciences: William B. Sarles, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

Arts: Cyril C. O'Brien, Marquette University, Milwaukee

Letters: Robert C. Pooley, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

LIBRARIAN: Roger E. Schwenn, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

SECRETARY: Ted J. McLaughlin, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

TREASURER: David J. Behling, NW Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee

THE COUNCIL: The above-listed officers and the Past Presidents:

Paul W. Boutwell, A. W. Schorger, H. A. Schuette, L. E. Noland,

Otto L. Kowalke, E. L. Bolender, Katherine G. Nelson, Ralph N.

Buckstaff, Joseph G. Baier, Jr., Stephen F. Darling,

Robert J. Dicke, and Henry A. Meyer

COMMITTEES: Publications: The President and Secretary,
ex officio, and the Editor of the TRANSACTIONS, Stanley D. Beck

Membership: Robert F. Roeming, Chairman; Harry G. Guilford;

C. W. Threinen, and the Secretary, ex officio

AAAS REPRESENTATIVES: Robert J. Dicke and Stephen F. Darling

CHAIRMAN, JUNIOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE: Jack R. Arndt, U. W.

EDITOR, WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW: Walter E. Scott, Madison

EDITOR, TRANSACTIONS; Stanley D. Beck, U. W., Madison

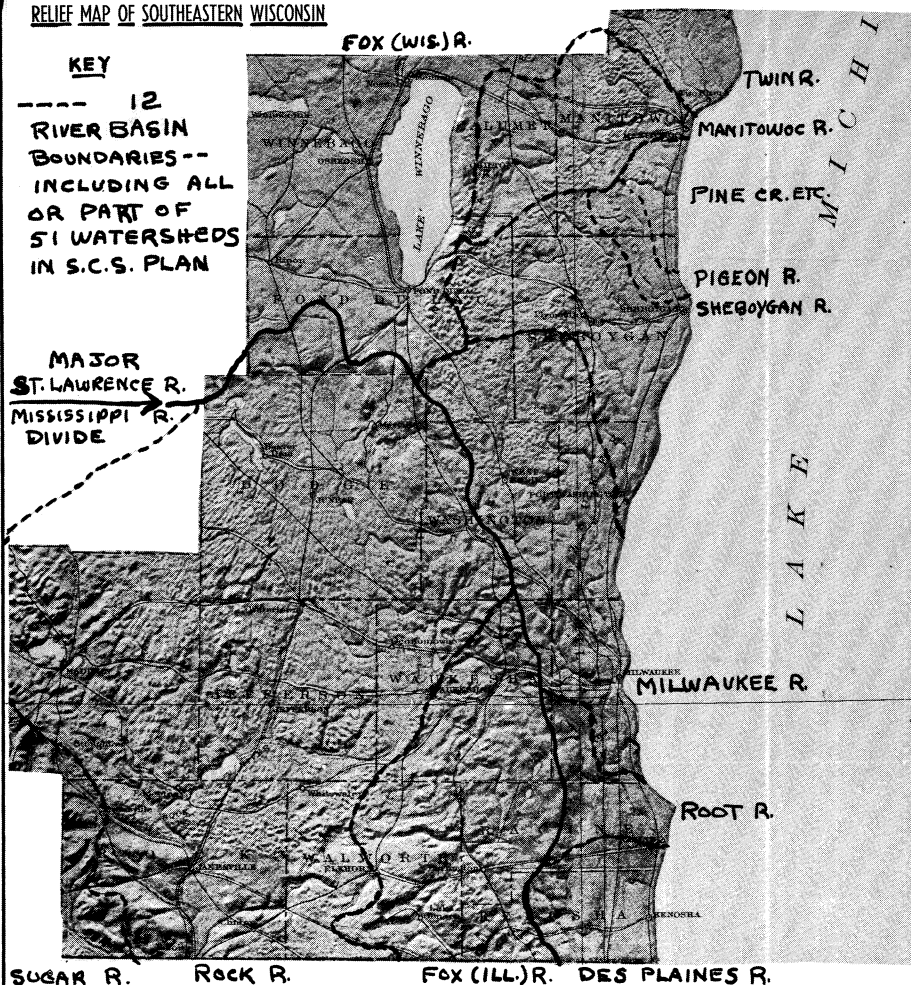
EXCHANGE LIBRARIAN: Miss Laurel Nelson, Memorial Library, U. W.

RELIEF MAP OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

KEY

----- 12
RIVER BASIN
BOUNDARIES--
INCLUDING ALL
OR PART OF
SI WATERSHEDS
IN S.C.S. PLAN

MAJOR
ST. LAWRENCE R.
MISSISSIPPI R.
DIVIDE



RELIEF MAP OF WISCONSIN - 1915. Accompanying "A History of Agriculture in Wisconsin" (1922) by Joseph Schafer. Reproduced from a model prepared by W. O. Hotchkiss and F. T. Thwaites.

Statistical Approximations - * 60% of the state's total population.

- * 1/7th of the state's interior area, 5,400,000 acres.
- * 256,000 acres of public surface water resources, almost 23% of all interior state waters with at least 23 lakes over 1,000 acres
- * 100,000 acres of land set aside for recreational and wildlife uses in addition to interior waters.
- * Over half of the state's square mile area of Lake Michigan.
- * Over 10% of the Lake Michigan frontage in public parks.