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Wisconsin Academy Review

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Members receive the TRANSACTIONS of the Academy (annually) and the Wisconsin Academy Review (quarterly) plus occasional mailings relating to special events such as the Annual Meeting and the Fall Gathering. Each member has the right of one vote at the Annual Meetings (except student members).

COVER

Provocative talks, stimulating discussion, good fellowship, and superb musical entertainment highlighted the Fall Gathering of the Academy at the UWM.

THE ACADEMY

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters was chartered by the State Legislature on March 16, 1870 as an incorporated society serving the people of the State of Wisconsin by encouraging investigation and dissemination of knowledge in the sciences and humanities.

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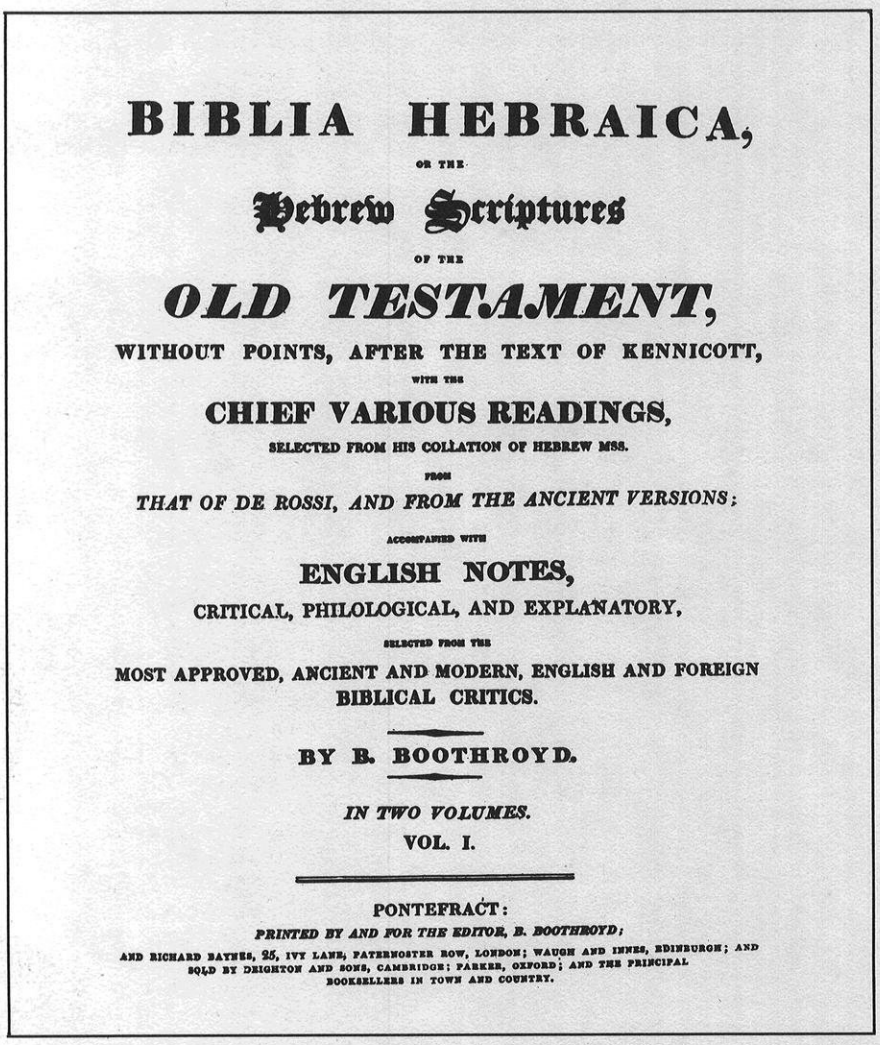
THE BOOTHROYD BIBLE



BIBLIA HEBRAICA,

OR THE

Hebrew Scriptures

OF THE

OLD TESTAMENT,

WITHOUT POINTS, AFTER THE TEXT OF KENNICOTT,

WITH THE

CHIEF VARIOUS READINGS,

SELECTED FROM HIS COLLATION OF HEBREW MSS.

FROM

THAT OF DE ROSSI, AND FROM THE ANCIENT VERSIONS;

ACCOMPANIED WITH

ENGLISH NOTES,

CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL, AND EXPLANATORY,

SELECTED FROM THE

MOST APPROVED, ANCIENT AND MODERN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BIBLICAL CRITICS.

BY B. BOOTHROYD.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

PONTEFRACT:

PRINTED BY AND FOR THE EDITOR, B. BOOTHROYD;

AND RICHARD BAYNES, 25, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON; WAUGH AND INNES, EDINBURGH; AND SOLD BY DEIGHTON AND SONS, CAMBRIDGE; PARKER, OXFORD; AND THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

In the library of Mount Mary College in Milwaukee there is a book which is a little too large to stand upright, so it rests on its side--rather appropriately, because it is much older than most of the books around it. It belonged to a learned Catholic pastor of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, the Rev. J. F. McCarthy, and after his death it came into the possession of the College as a gift of the sister to whom he had willed it. The book had traveled quite a lot before it reached Wisconsin. It had once belonged to "Missionary Smith of Demerara" and had also belonged to a resident of the Indian city of Benares. It is called "Biblia Hebraica, or the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament without points". This itself is rather unusual. The Hebrew vowel points were invented much later than the consonant symbols, and it is not often that one sees a Hebrew Bible without them. What is even stranger, the volume was published in Pontefract--a small town in Yorkshire, England, more than 150 years ago and was printed by and for the editor.

I found myself wondering who was this printer-scholar from Yorkshire and the story turned out to be an interesting one indeed. Benjamin Boothroyd was born at Warley, Yorkshire on October 10, 1768. His father was a shoemaker, and when young Benjamin left the village school at the age of six, where in his two years there he learned to read, he followed his father's trade.

He seems to have been a difficult child, being described as "a terror to the neighborhood"; he eventually ran away from home but returned, and settling down a little, became a great reader. A friend taught him sim-

ple arithmetic with the aid of a broken slate and pencil.

In his teens Benjamin had a traumatic conversion experience. He was seated in an alehouse, having a good time with some companions, when he was suddenly struck by a feeling of guilt which was so strong that (as he said later) the chair shook under him. At this point he became a regular churchgoer and his mode of life changed so strikingly that he decided to enter the ministry. He studied Latin and Greek and gained admission to a theological seminary near Halifax where his diligence rapidly gave him advanced status.

At the age of 22 he left the seminary and became pastor of a Congregationalist church in Pontefract, where his income after church expenses were paid amounted to about $100 a year. While this sufficed him for a time, he found he needed extra income when he married some years later, especially as he became the father of eight children. So he opened a bookstore, to which he later added a printing press, from where he published a number of works of a religious character as well as a history of Pontefract which he wrote himself.

One day he chanced to read a book on Hebrew poetry, and there and then decided to learn Hebrew. He procured a Hebrew grammar, lexicon and Bible. He learned his nouns and verbs, and began to read a chapter of the Pentateuch daily in the original tongue. He became convinced that the accepted Hebrew text of the Bible contained many errors, and resolved to produce one himself in which these errors would be noted and corrections offered. Thus was born the idea of his Biblia Hebraica.

Boothroyd worked on his project for seven years, spending six hours daily at the printing press. He describes how the proofs were read: "My wife learned the names of the Hebrew letters; and we examined the sheets, not by uttering words, but pronouncing letter by letter. In this manner the work was completed. I had not an individual about me that could assist me. The compositor was like my wife; he knew only the letters." No wonder he did not include the vowel points!

In the light of the great advances in Hebrew scholarship in the last century we can say confidently that many of Boothroyd's theories were mistaken. But his Bible, completed in 1813, remains a remarkable forerunner of the intense criticism of the text of the Hebrew Bible that was to occupy the attention of scholars for years.

A few years later he moved to Huddersfield where he brought out a revised English Bible. His labors did not go unnoticed, for the University of Glasgow conferred upon this country lad with two years of village schooling the degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Divinity. Boothroyd continued his work in the ministry in Huddersfield until his death in 1836 at the age of 68.

Boothroyd is a remarkable example of a man who pursued learning and achieved remarkable heights, when there was nothing in his background or training that predisposed him to such a pursuit. His method was simple--hard work. The church sexton later related that in coming from the town to his cottage, he had to pass the minister's house and he could scarcely ever remember the time "when there was not a light in the doctor's study".

One final story. One Sunday Boothroyd was told that a clergyman wanted to see him. He came in and immediately engaged Boothroyd in conversation on the Hebrew Bible and Biblical criticism. After a while Boothroyd inquired who his visitor might be and he turned out to be a Church of England Bishop--about as far in social standing above a dissenting preacher as could be imagined in nineteenth century England. After their conversation, Boothroyd offered to accompany the Bishop back to his lodging. The Bishop accepted, and took hold of his arm as they walked along. Boothroyd thereupon commented that it was "somewhat unusual for a poor dissenting minister to be thus arm-in-arm with a Bishop of the Church of England". The Bishop's answer is well worthy of consideration and might with profit be imprinted on the walls of our universities: "Sir", he said, "In the republic of letters there is no aristocracy".

ALAN D. CORRÉ is this year's first prize winner of the Wisconsin Academy's award for research in the Humanities.

Born in London in 1931, Dr. Corré received a first class honors degree in Hebrew at the University of London in 1951, and his M. A. degree in Aramaic and Arabic at the University of Manchester. In 1955 he came to this country, and became the spiritual leader of the second oldest Jewish community in the United States in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1962 he received a Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Pennsylvania for a dissertation on Tamil, one of the major languages of South India and Celon. In 1963 he was appointed assistant professor and chairman of Hebrew Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and in 1965 became associate professor. This year the Milwaukee Public Museum named him Research Associate in Biblical Archeology.

During a survey of library resources in Milwaukee, Dr. Corré became interested in some rare incunabula in Alverno College, an account of which he published in the current Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS. He found the subject of this article at the same time. Dr. Corré is currently working on an unusual Hebrew manuscript he found in the library of Concordia College. His essay "Anatomy of a Decipherment" will appear in the next TRANSACTIONS.

Dr. Corré is married to the niece of Sir Joshua Hassan, Prime Minister of Gibraltar, and has four children.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

REFLECTED IN WISCONSIN LITERATURE

Industry and literature have been mutually cooperative from the earliest Wisconsin days. Influence of industry upon Wisconsin was strongly felt long before there was a Wisconsin. Government and church, of course, prompted the first explorations, but industry quickly saw a profit and sent out forces. Many an Indian tribe first saw white men in the form of industrialists--the early fur traders.

All our explorers did their looking with a keen eye for basic values and resources that industry, as they knew it, could use at that time: minerals, furs, trade routes, and people to trade with. What they saw they immediately put to paper and the record became priceless to the developers who followed them; to the historians for the next 350 years; and to countless writers from green sheet to Pulitzer prize.

FUR TRADING

Wisconsin's first industry was the fur trade. For nearly two centuries the beaver dominated our history. The dairy cow as a later-day symbol of Wisconsin is far less romantic, and is poor material indeed for song and story regardless of the size of the milk check. Wisconsin was a fertile area for the fur trade, for the upper regions of the Mississippi River Valley had more fur-bearing animals than any other part of the world. Wisconsin easily could have been named the Beaver State.

Many young men of adventurous spirit and ambition were willing to risk their lives in the fur trade for the enormous profits that allured and tantalized them. When the trade was at its height, a thousand percent was the usual profit on a year's transactions. All this--exploration, adventure, new lands, new people, the contest with nature, the contests with each other--is the stuff that creates literature. In wealth, in the time that it lasted, in the lives that it ruined, and in the volume of literature that it created, the fur trade stands as the first of the giant industries of Wisconsin.

Literary sources of these early days, which were richly mined by later researchers, were the Jesuit Relations covering the years 1632-1673 and Jonathan Carver's travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766-68. Countless writers have recreated those days until every schoolboy looking up a Wisconsin river thinks he sees the tireless voyageurs and imagines himself paddling the critical rear position.

From the earliest fur traders, Wisconsin has never been without her industrialists. Ever in increasing numbers they came, each to play his specialty in a new land, some with great capital, some with only splendid ideas or burning ambition.

LEAD MINING

The first manufacturer in Wisconsin was an Indian, operating with a white advisor. Fur traders had been supplying Indians with lead shot at the rate of four pounds for one prime beaver pelt. The Indian would much rather save his beaver pelts to trade for rum. Indians knew that the dull crystals all over southwest Wisconsin were somehow, when mixed with white man's magic, changed into lead, and then with further white magic, into shot.

Nicholas Perrot, working another trade to his own advantage, as was his habit, showed the Indians how. He had them dig a shallow trench in a hillside, and stack brush and firewood in it, mixed with chunks of galena. The whole was fired. As the wood burned, the sulfur in the galena burned away and the easily melting lead collected in a crude pig at the downhill point of the trench. As with so many other possessions of the Indian, white men soon liberated the area and the mining industry of Wisconsin began. Much has been written of it by historians, analysts, and economists. Our novelists, however, have been intrigued much more by the fur trade before it and the lumbering industry that both followed and was contemporary with it. The best known novel

By William F. Steuber

based on the lead region is not native at all, but features Galena (Illinois), the metropolis of the West at that time, entitled The Bright Land by Janet Ayer Fairbanks.

LUMBERING

If one were to ask a schoolboy, historian, man on the street, housewife, store manager or tourist to name the most colorful time in Wisconsin history, without hesitation most of them would tell you northwoods lumbering. It had volume, measured in hundreds of billions of board feet. It extended over three-fifths of the state. It employed tens of thousands of men. It took 60 years to harvest. It has never been exceeded as Wisconsin's biggest, most valuable crop.

It developed its own literature beginning with the Paul Bunyan yarns, which, by the way, never saw print until about 1910 when it was all but over. Edna Ferber used Wisconsin's lumbering as the theme of one of her best-selling novels, Come and Get It.

AGRICULTURE

In the early 1840's Europe discovered the truth that God had stopped making land but was still making people. The big rush for America began and kept on for the next 80 years. If the profit potential for farming seems low today compared to corporate earnings, it wasn't always that way. Early purchasers of four forties expected and did pay for their land, their cabins, their fencing, and had cash left over, all out of the first crop of wheat.

One of the first to write productively for agriculture was William Dempster Hoard. A native of New York experienced in cows, butter and cheese, he came to Wisconsin, and shortly after the Civil War started a country newspaper. For the next half-century he wrote, lectured and preached the virtues of the dairy cow until he convinced the state so thoroughly that it became the leading milk state. The literature of Shakespeare himself has had no greater influence, for the writings of Hoard alone created the vast dairy industry Wisconsin has advertised on her automobile plates for twenty years. A grateful state made him a Regent of The University of Wisconsin, and elected him her governor.

The farm industry shows up in Wisconsin literature in two ways, but strangely opposite. Book after book portrays farm or village life as nostalgically ideal for the young. Carefree, healthful, yet disciplined and virtuous. Derleth's Evening in Spring, Glenway Wescott's The Grandmothers, Sterling North's Rascal, John Muir's Story of My Boyhood and Youth, and a score of others idealize the rustic setting for the formative years. But the hard, real truth of mature life on the farm is altogether another story far less pleasant. Hamlin Garland, Wisconsin's first and foremost giant of letters, told the cruel truth about most early farm life for the millions who could barely scratch out a living in his Son of The Middle Border and Daughter of The Middle Border.

Flour milling, automobiles, heavy machinery, brewing, paper making, chemicals, publishing and leather, all had their day or still are prominent Wisconsin industries. Some, as railroading and the circus, have inspired adventure writing, and good rousing tales by one writer after another. For the most part, however, modern Wisconsin industry in the shop and factory seemingly is not currently being researched by today's writers as source material for much story or drama.

I know of no romantic story set in a Wisconsin brewery, steel plant, or paper mill. There could be, and perhaps our story spinners are missing some excellent settings, for stories are made by what people do, and the people in manufacturing are certainly doing.

An outstanding exception to the general avoidance of taking modern day commerce as story material, however, is George Vukelich's Fisherman's Beach, a 1962 novel dramatizing the effect of the lamprey on a Lake Michigan fishing family. He did a masterful job with it, and the critics were impressed.

Latest to touch on commerce and finding a story in it is Tom Bontley, who spent a summer in a Madison shoe store, and arranged the experience into a novel entitled The Competitor.

TOURISM

Wisconsin is going about making a big thing of just showing off. Being courteous and friendly to our guests while we show them around the place pays off handsomly without depleting a mine, cutting down a forest, or taking a ton of raw material. Getting people to pay for looking at pleasant things is nice work, and we've got it. Sightseers to our state make up our third best industry. The northwoods, Door County, Wisconsin Dells, The Great River Road, Wade House, Circus World Museum, the William Tell drama at New Glarus, Taliesin, House on the Rock, all are part.

Wisconsin lakes and rivers, the forests in Menominee County, our marvelous conservation program that fits man to the environment; we understand it all so much better because there was an Aldo Leopold who gave us A Sand County Almanac. Owen Gromme's Birds of Wisconsin, Robert Gard's and L. E. Sorden's Wisconsin Lore and dozens of other descriptive Wisconsin books help keep bringing tourist dollars into the state.

Up to this point we have been reviewing a direct relationship between Wisconsin industry as an activity that has sparked good books, or literary output from more or less professional writers whose work has greatly influenced Wisconsin industry.

Sources for the discussion in addition to the books mentioned were:

"Readable Wisconsin", a booklet of source material compiled in 1965 by the Wisconsin Library Commission;

The Wisconsin Story, 650 pages, by H. Russel Austin of the Milwaukee Journal, 1964 edition;

Why Wisconsin, an intriguing history by Francis F. Bowman, published in 1948; and

"Wisconsin, the Thirtieth Star", by Edgar G. Doudna in the 1948 Wisconsin Blue Book.

As many exciting, romantic and influential things are going on in Wisconsin industry today as in any period of the past. It is going to be far more difficult to identify and reveal the story material, to catch the glamor from now on, however, because of the very bulk, volume and variety of what is going on. For example, the Federal Technical Services Act of 1965 authorized $60 million in Federal funds to assist states in spreading scientific and technological information to business and industry, primarily through colleges and universities with engineering, business administration, and applied science programs.

With the current information explosion--18,000 titles annually by the professional book publishers, 70,000 titles annually by the Federal government in research and development alone, and literally millions of studies going on in corporate research laboratories that all end up in print--information retrieval has become a science in itself.

This becomes the hard core business literature upon which profit depends, perhaps the very existence of the company itself. Company computers grind out information by the sheaf, by the packet, by the bale in sophisticated detail never before available. Computers are, since 1950, already in their third generation. One minute of computer time often equals 30 years of man time.

Witness the account reported in the Wall Street Journal recently about the sales manager who asked for an analysis of sales territories that had been fed into and stored in the computer. He got the print-out the next day--it had to be delivered to his desk on a shipping room dolly.

Nevertheless, computer output to the engineers, chemists, analysts, accountants, and officers is most significant literature, for by it they operate the company. Other company literature are the reports on research, economics, trends, prepared strictly for internal use but they must be as well done and as accurate as any college text.

Then come the annual reports to the public, the brochures advertising their output and creating the company image. A company today to stay on top must create literature, good literature, for its very life. And it must be pretty good because the State Historical Society of Wisconsin wants copies of all of it to record for posterity the status of Wisconsin Industry today.

WILLIAM F. STEUBER, Madison, is Assistant State Highway Engineer with the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin. He writes on natural resources, roads, and historical research. His novel, The Landlooker, won the Friends of American Writers annual $1,000 award in 1958, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Award of Merit, and the American Association of State and Local History Award of Merit.

•

Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year,
I listen, and it cheers me long.

Longfellow, Words in Winter.

THE LOST CEMETERY

By Harvey A. Uber

While making a study of the south Kettle Moraine area, I came upon the magazine, "Let's See", of July 25 through August 7, 1958, published in Milwaukee, which contained the article "The Welsh Hills of the Kettle Moraine", by Edward Harris Heath. In this article, the Kettle Moraines are likened to the hills of Wales, and the area around Waterville, with its Welsh homes dating back to 1850 is described in an enchanting way. One paragraph of the article which follows uses Waterville as a starting point and gave rise to my curiosity and investigation.

"Turn northward here, travel the winding, dipping road to join 30, head west toward the Waukesha County line and, if lucky, behind a tangle of lilacs gone wild, you'll find a lost cemetery - even the state historical maps have forgotten the record of it. The tumbling tombstones tell their own tales. One obelisk, marked Capen, bears names of three brothers twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, all lost in one year in the strength of their youth. Then read the dim carving and note the year is the early 1860's. The terrible war."

BEHIND THE LILACS

In the Spring of 1959 I set out to locate this "Lost Cemetery" along Highway 30 (now STH 134) and there, not more than a short city block south of the highway, and exactly on the boundary between Waukesha and Jefferson Counties and at the intersection of County Trunk X and Highway 30, was a small plot with lilac bushes fifteen to twenty feet high, all in bloom, and filling the air with a perfume of rare fragrance.

Under these wild and tightly growing lilacs was the "Lost Cemetery" with many of its markers broken off and tumbled over. Due to the hardness of the white and light gray marble of which these markers were made, and the excellence of the workmanship, many of the names and symbolic carvings are still in excellent condition after a century of exposure. One of the cemetery lots is enclosed with an iron pipe fence most of which still stands in place. Several of the markers are obelisks, and of these, the one with the name "Capen" is of historical importance. It is this particular marker which brings interest to the "Lost Cemetery" and makes its history different from other similar small forgotten cemeteries in the same area.

Since there is no record of this cemetery, information was obtained from farmers in the area and from people in Concord, a small town just to the west. One elderly farmer, Ed Schultz, who said he was born here and whose father and grandfather had lived here before him, was able to give the most helpful information. He told of Concord, a small town to the west of the cemetery, which prospered in the 1840's because it was on a stage coach line from Milwaukee extending westward through Aztalan, Lake Mills and to Madison, and that all the people in the area were prosperous farmers of mixed nationalities. From the names on the grave markings, however, most were of English origin. One of these, a Dennison Capen, known as D. D., was the caretaker of the cemetery. He had four sons, three of them having lost their lives in the Civil War, and for whom he had an obelisk erected in the cemetery as a memorial.

The obelisk is about five feet high and on its south face has inscribed the names of the three Capen brothers.

J. M. Capen, Died May 20, 1862, age 27 yrs., 11 mos., 28 da.; G. A. Capen, Died Mar. 31, 1862, age 25 yrs., 10 mos., 27 da.; W. L. Capen, Died Jan. 30, 1863, age 22 yrs., 4 mos., 10 da.

Under these names are the words, "Died in the U. S. Army 1863." On the east face of the obelisk is the in-

scription, Philip B. Capen, died Oct. 2, 1875, Aged 81 years, 4 mos., 6 da., and on the west face is inscribed Julia Capen, Died 1870, 71 yrs, 8 mos., 7 da. Memory seems to have it that the bodies of Philip and Julia are buried here but how they are related to the three boys is not known. Possibilities are that Julia was either the mother or the aunt of the boys, and that Philip was the uncle and could have been the husband of Julia if she were the aunt.

IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

In the Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, Vol. I, p. 404, was found the following information. The 29th Infantry was recruited almost wholly from Jefferson, Dodge, Dane and Columbia counties. Men were entered into service on August 21, 1862 at Madison and on November 2, they left the state for active service. They proceeded down the Mississippi River on the east bank to a place opposite Helena, Arkansas. Here they engaged the enemy in several battles and moved on in April, 1863.

According to records, both J.M. Capen and G.A. Capen were from Concord and enlisted together. On May 31, 1863 J.M. Capen died of disease aboard the hospital boat R.C. Wood, but the date on the obelisk is given as May 30. No doubt the news which came home was faulty and is the cause of this error. G.A. Capen, like his brother, died of disease, but in Helena. From the records, it was of interest to note that of this infantry group, five died in battle, twenty-five to thirty of wounds, and many more of disease, probably due to poor sanitation.

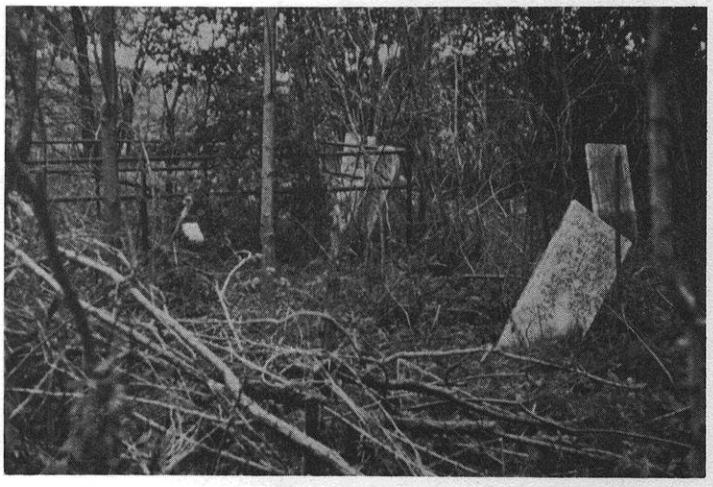
Of the younger brother, W.L. Capen, there is no record. A good assumption, however, would be that as the youngest, he was left behind, but being very patriotic, followed his brothers, never enlisting, and like them was lost in service and consequently was never recorded.

HISTORY OF A TOWN

The father, Dennison D. Capen, after erecting the obelisk in memory of his three sons, moved to Iowa where he remained for many years. In his will he requested that his body be returned to Concord for burial. He wished his fourth son to bury him in "His Cemetery". This was in 1908. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the southern part of the cemetery where there is an opening to the adjacent farm.

Mr. Ed Schultz told of what a prosperous small town Concord was in the 1840's, but that in the 1830's, 40's, and 50's a terrible cholera epidemic known as "milk fever" wiped out many of the people in the entire farming community. The carvings and inscriptions on many of the stones in the "Lost Cemetery" are mute evidence to this fact. The probable reason why so little is known of this cemetery and other smaller ones in the area is because the people in dread of the epidemic fled the area, leaving only their dead behind.

The carvings and inscriptions on some of the tombstones in this little cemetery are so striking and in such excellent state of preservation, that either at sight, or with rubbings made by placing paper over the stone and then stroking with a soft lead pencil, the maker's name, "Ramsey and Bennett, Mil.", is plainly readable. The rubbings also brought out phrases on one stone "It made me long for endless rest". This, no doubt, is mute evidence that some had suffered much before death with the terrible milk fever.



Tumbled markers below lilacs

Weeping willow

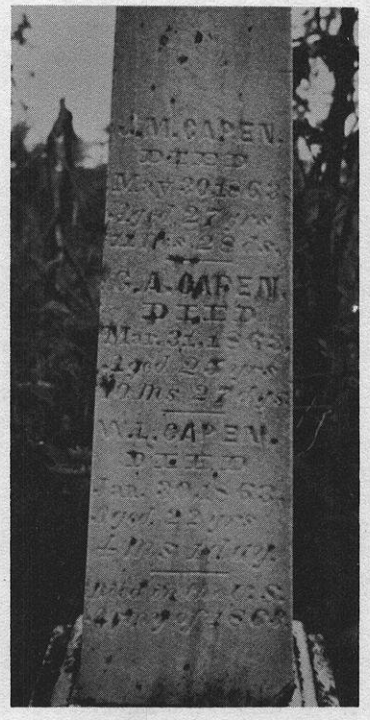
Hand with pomegranate twig

"RAMSEY AND BENNETT, MIL."

It seems evident that the same maker carved most of the stones in the "Lost Cemetery" because of the similarity of two designs used more often than others. The one is the "weeping willow" which symbolizes sorrow, and the other, "twigs of pomegranate leaves with blossoms", which symbolize "eternal life". One marker which has well withstood the elements of time has a carving on it of a hand holding a blossoming pomegranate twig and with the index finger of the hand pointing upward. This probably symbolizes eternal life above in God's hand. One marker for a child has on it a lamb in a lying position, and over it the inscription, "Absent not dead". As the lamb is a symbol of innocence, the meaning here probably is, Here in peace rests God's innocent child.

Another marker, rectangular in shape, has oak leaves in its upper corners, and between these an angel holding a sprig of pomegranate leaves with a second sprig to the left of the angel. Since oak leaves symbolize "Strength" and pomegranates "Eternal Life", the meaning here could be, eternal life held in the strong hand of an angel.

All the markers in the "Lost Cemetery" are made of a very hard white or light gray marble which could have been gotten from no other place than Barry, Vermont. As mentioned before, the style of the carvings and inscriptions on most of the stones indicate the same manufacturer "Ramsey and Bennett, Milwaukee". Inscriptions and carvings such as are found on these stones was the work of an artist and are no longer found on too many present day grave markers. Most cemeteries permit only flush stones as grave markers today, and marble as is found in the "Lost Cemetery" could never serve in this way because of its corrosive and corrasive qualities. Then, too, such exquisite carvings would add more to the cost of a marker than most people are willing to invest.



Capen Obelisk

Not until 1903 was the "Lost Cemetery" cleaned up officially. Up to 1959 when I first viewed the cemetery, nature had again taken over and there was a dense cover of lilac blossom. Since that time the 4-H Club and others have on occasion cleaned out most of the overgrown lilacs and dense undergrowth. Much still remains to be accomplished and it would therefore seem that like the Cushing Memorial State Park, this small area could be set aside as a "Capen Memorial Cemetery". The cost would entail little more than a sign and an occasional cleanup.

In this same area there are several other small cemeteries with as few as eight graves which also can be considered as lost cemeteries. These no doubt were spots of convenience selected by small groups which pioneered this far west together. About twelve miles farther west at Aztalan is a well-kept cemetery with one marker dating back to 1819 and others up to the present. Some of the markers in the Aztalan cemetery are of the same design as those found in the "Lost Cemetery" and were also made by the same Milwaukee manufacturer. All these spots lie in deep mystery and for want of records are forgotten but not lost.

HARVEY A. UBER is Professor Emeritus of Geography at The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Since his retirement in 1963, (see Wis. Acad. Rev., V. 10, p. 127; and V. 12, p. 39) he has been very active in lecturing and promoting the proposed Ice Age National Park by conducting many bus trips in the Upper Kettle Moraine Area which may become part of the park.

His lecture tours, which began as the result of being asked to lecture at Luther Manor, a Milwaukee home for the elderly, have served to make his retirement meaningful. Dr. Uber has occasionally hired a bus for a one or two day trip through different areas, taking groups of people around Wisconsin and lecturing on the countryside. These trips have met with great success, and sometimes have to be repeated for lack of room.

In addition, Dr. Uber has been the coordinator of several UWM alumni reunions, resulting in the creation of the UWM Alumni Association, of which he is a trustee. Dr. Uber is presently engaged in compiling a history of the Lake Park Lutheran Church, to which he belongs and has been very active in for many years.

THE EMERGING FIFTH ESTATE

By Karl O. Werwath

THE FIRST FOUR

In those times past, before the dawn of the industrial revolution as we know it, there were a number of so-called social classes distinguished and identified essentially by the facts of life.

What has been established, the first estate, the lords spiritual or clergy, claimed recognition as the delegate, the representative, and the interpreter of the Supernatural, of the Divine. They were custodians of specific systems of belief and worship, involving both a philosophy of life and a code of ethics, the forerunners of the modern ecclesiasts.

The second estate, the lords temporal or nobility, possessed political power under constitutional provisions of an estate-society, and in a sense were prototypes of modern industrialists and businessmen who engage in the economic development of land and materials use. This estate has had significant influence on the history of man and of civilization.

The great body of the third or peasant estate was distinguished from the first two by its principal occupation, namely, work, manual labor. And this commons estate was distinguished in turn from the small merchants, the artisans and craftsmen who together with the agriculturists formed the bourgeoisie.

There were expanding elements here which eventually led man beyond the basic concerns for the provision of grain, the price of bread, and the productivity of labor. One of these elements was the invention and practical application of movable type, in Western history ascribed to Johann Gutenberg. This in itself was a tremendous technological advance.

Not only did it lead to the evolvement of a fourth estate, known today somewhat collectively as journalism, but more important was the long term effect in the dissemination of knowledge bringing to mankind new productivity, and out of it a better life, an enjoyment of greater liberty, and the more meaningful pursuit of happiness than had been his lot heretofore.

AND NOW THE FIFTH

Now emerges the fifth estate - that group of professional and paraprofessional people who by background in the hard disciplines possess organized sets of knowledge and rationalizing ability to serve society in a specialized manner. One of these groups in an historical sense comprises the engineers and technologists, specialists in relatively new disciplines even though some facets of their occupation may be traced back to the ancients.

Only in the past century or two have those engaged in the practice of science, engineering and technology achieved an awareness of a certain ideological unity. They may be too modest to assume the fifth estate, or perhaps the whole group is too young to have been assigned estate status by those who stratify society.

Nevertheless, technological advance, the expanding almost explosive force that it is today, is so positive an influence in contemporary society that engineers and engineering technicians must and do take a serious view of their responsibilities as they are thrust upon them.

They must and do understand the awesome power that modern science and technology have placed into their hands. They must and do realize that this power is to be used for the benefit of humanity, not divorced from tradition and the estates which have brought man to his present level of civilization. This power, finally, means that hopes for the future depend upon the wisdom of a whole new type of decision maker.

NEW ENGINEERS NEEDED

About one out of every twenty people ever born on this earth is alive today. Of those who ever studied science, engineering, or mathematics, nine out of ten are alive today. These are among the professional and technical people who make up this fifth estate.

Consider these ratios as derived by students of the situation. In 1900 there was one engineer or technical specialist for every 1,800 persons in the United States. In 1950 the ratio was one for every 300. By 1980 the ratio is expected to be one for every 90 people, and by the year 2,000 the need may be closer to one engineering specialist for every 40 Americans.

These facts make clear that engineers and engineering technicians are increasingly responsible for change, for economic stability as well as sociological gain. As they increasingly share in the responsibility for community welfare, they join the main stream of professional type people.

Ten years ago in THE AMERICAN ENGINEER, I defined the role of the engineer and the technician, and the contributions they make to the American economic system. This engineering team is engaged in taking the load from human and animal muscles and using natural forms of energy and machines, so that today work is

A 25 million electron volt betatron for the new Engineering Center of the Milwaukee School of Engineering. The X-ray beam generated by this machine can penetrate steel objects up to 20 inches thick.

done 95 percent by machines, whereas in Civil War days probably 15 percent of work was accomplished this way.

Science, engineering and technology have been the handy-workers of civilization. Through these hard-core disciplines, man has been fed, clothed, housed, and transported better and faster than in the days of yesteryear. And they have opened up for him new unknowns to explore, to research and develop for intelligent, peaceful, purposeful and prosperous existence.

The technological environment which this has provided introduces whole new areas of work, vast new industrial complexes which have created income, more leisure time, more educational opportunity, more establishments for cultural pursuits.

EVER-INCREASING POSSIBILITIES

Because of this new estate, there are jobs today which did not exist sixty, forty, twenty, even five years ago. Because of this new estate, there is more refined instrumentation to aid the advancement of knowledge, more wealth to espouse the works of art and culture.

Such an achievement would not have been possible without the human beings who make it work, namely, the members of the technological, the engineering team. The engineering technician is the most recent member of this professional team. He comes there through demand and now, through certification, his status is defined, and he takes his rightful place in this new, emerging estate.

In a 1962 report, the American Society for Engineering Education carefully defined the engineering technician:

"An engineering technician is one whose education and experience qualify him to work in the field of engineering technology. He differs from the craftsman in his knowledge of scientific and engineering theory and methods, and from an engineer in his more specialized background and in his use of technical skills in support of engineering activities."

In 1963, the Engineers' Council for Professional Development showed agreement with this concept in releasing their definition of the engineering technician.

Reliable sources estimate that in the next ten years we will need about 700,000 new engineers, but that only some 450,000 will be available.

In its Preliminary Report on Goals for Engineering Education, the American Society for Engineering Educations states that....

"New demands on practicing engineers will require increasingly higher levels of professional competence, fuller preparation to accept new and varied responsibilities, and broader acquaintance with many interrelated facets of modern life."

The engineering technician will be expected to step in and fill the need. This he has already proved qualified to do.

Those of us who have been in the field a long time can reach back and observe what has happened to the engineering technician who entered the employment market two generations ago, as well as those who followed him since.

Our studies show him to be a man not only of technical competence but also of substance in his community life. A review published ten years ago revealed that the technician graduates of a five-year period were, a quarter century ago, either home owners or in process of becoming home owners. Many had built up sufficient economic resources to own their own businesses. Most were active members of church and fraternal organizations, parent-teachers and civic associations.

Another review undertaken early this year of some 2,250 technician graduates since 1948 revealed some 300 different job titles, some so new that the occupation described could not have been listed on any company roster in 1948.

A MARK ON THE ECONOMY

The concern to solve the problem of identification of the engineering technician testifies to the importance that recognition of his role has in education, in industry, in government, in private practice, and in the immediate future economic progress of the nation. The technician certification program has provided a sound base for such recognition.

Consider the world of tomorrow and where it is headed in terms of sociological and economic growth. The experts make some pretty sweeping predictions.

We may tend to think that the world economy is led by two giants, the United States and the Soviet Union. But there is already a third giant in the Common Market of Europe.

An Atlantic economy, embracing both the United States and Western Europe, would represent a concentration of economic dynamics far beyond anything the world has yet seen. By 1980, its total population may well be beyond the half-billion mark. Its production

could at least be twice as large in volume as that of today. And it might consume at least that much more food, twice the amount of minerals, metals, and petroleum now produced by the entire free world.

This is an impressive portrayal, for it implies that the properly educated, trained and certified technologist whom we now know as the engineering technician will have great opportunity to make enormous contributions to the well-being and progress of his country, and to that of other countries which understand well the concept of the engineering team, and employ it successfully to do productive work.

The productive and the creative form the greatest savant to peace on earth. Through the creative engineer and the productive engineering technician, we can enhance the work and service to mankind of this new technological economy.

KARL O. WERWATH (A 62) has been President of the Milwaukee School of Engineering since 1948. He is recognized nationally for his contributions to the advancement of engineering and technical institute education in the United States, Canada, Europe and South America.

He received the B.S. degree in electrical engineering from MSOE in 1936 and has pursued advanced studies in the School of Education at Northwestern University and The University of Wisconsin.

President Werwath's professional affiliations and activities have been extensive, varied and continuous: Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers (President 1961-62), National Society of Professional Engineers, Engineer's Council for Professional Development, American Society for Engineering Education (Vice President, 1962-64) and National Council of Technical Schools. During 1956-58 he was Chairman of the Working Committee on Supporting Technical Personnel of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers; and in 1961 he was Secretary of the U.S. Technical Education Delegation to the U.S.S.R. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of Augustana College since 1962.

Among the honors bestowed on Mr. Werwath are the James H. McGraw Award in Technical Institute Education (1958) by the American Society for Engineering Education, and the Lutheran Man of the Year (1965) awarded by the Lutheran Men in America of Wisconsin.

He has contributed articles to the American Engineer, Journal of Engineering Education, Technical Education News, and many other periodicals including the Wisconsin Academy Review.

Book Review

THE URBAN UNIVERSITY: AND THE FUTURE OF OUR CITIES by J. Martin Klotsche. Harper & Row, New York, 1966, pp. ix, 149, $4.50.

J. Martin Klotsche, Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and past president of the Wisconsin Academy, reminds us that "our society is irretrievably urban", and that "there is, then, a unique role for our universities--that of giving new meaning to the quality of urban life". To meet this challenge the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee established a Department of Urban Affairs in the fall of 1963. The UWM is not unique in this for today every city with a population of more than 500,000 has at least one university of substantial size and a number of them are addressing themselves to the needs of their communities.

It was not always so. Every state university in the Midwest was deliberately placed in a predominantly agrarian setting--Madison, Urbana, Ann Arbor, and Athens. The students and faculty would not then be distracted by the bustle and vice of Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit and Cincinnati. But our point of reference in contemporary society is the city and we have not moved rapidly enough to examine its base, to determine the sources of its tensions, to plan its future. The ivy covered tower in the pastoral setting no longer has the relevance that it once had. But Klotsche cautions us that "the urban university must not become so committed to the affairs of the city that the purposes for which it exists will be compromised". The fundamental teaching and research functions of the university must continue.

Chancellor Klotsche is careful to point out that "this volume is not intended as a definitive treatment of the urban university". It is simply "an effort to present, within a readable compass, the main trends in what has been a neglected area of American higher education". Studies in depth will inevitably follow this initial survey.

Walter F. Peterson
Professor of History
Lawrence University

A PORTRAIT OF MURIEL SPARK

By Marjorie M. Bitker

"....through sheer luck this writer happened to meet Mrs. Spark at the supper following the ceremony of the National Book Awards...."

"She happens to be, by some rare concatenation of grace and talent, a serious--and a most accomplished--writer, a moralist engaged with the human predicament, wildly entertaining and a joy to read....She simply and quite literally has added, wherever convenient, the 4th dimension to otherwise sober and realistically tethered fiction....The fact is, she has got about everything."

So writes a Saturday Review critic, and in similar lyric vein write most other critics on both sides of the Atlantic about Muriel Spark, novelist, playwright, poet, and author of many short pieces in varied forms, who is hailed by such phrases as "diabolically clever", and "shining with a Waugh-like brilliance", "possessing an ominous witchcraft".

Who is this literary phenomenon, ranked with the foremost of England's contemporary writers? What rare admixture of background and experience enable her to write with equal authenticity of England and Africa, high society and low, old and young?

Born and educated in Scotland, she attended school in Edinburgh. Her family was half Church of England, half Jewish, and several of her short pieces, as well as The Mandelbaum Gate, her most recently published novel, astutely set forth the religious conflicts of her childhood background. Her downright, uncompromising Jewish grandmother who lived her beliefs in a Gentile world is immortalized in several sketches written in loving remembrance.

Eventually, Muriel Spark resolved her theological difficulties by turning, in 1954, to the Catholic Church. The conversion was not sudden; she had been leaning that way for a long time. Yet basically devout though she must be, she makes no blind acceptance of either doctrine or practice, as demonstrated by a certain tolerant bird's eye view of all religions in The Mandelbaum Gate.

This novel, a dazzling melange of suspense story and farce (recurringly Mrs. Spark's trademark in an assortment of settings), is basically a serious commentary on man's infinite capacity for both faith and self-deception. The scene is the Holy Land of today, where the Mandelbaum Gate of the title, a mere hole in the wall through which no Arab or Jew may pass without special permission to the forbidden territory on the other side, symbolizes the idiocy and futility of arbitrary barriers.

One more piquant element is built into Mrs. Spark's backbround; after an early marriage (now ended) she lived for some years in Central Africa, whose silences and spaces, native and "colonial" residents have been the subject of numerous short works. The volume of short stories entitled The Go-Away Bird trenchantly sets forth the impact and stranglehold of Africa upon a sensitive spirit.

Unexpectedness is one of her chief characteristics as a writer-not unnaturalness-that is different. But there is a fresh quality in the situations in which her unique characters find themselves, and in what they say and think. Whether it is a matter of murder on a remote tropical island, as in Robinson (her second published novel); or of the effect of imminent death personified by anonymous telephone calls, as in the immensely successful Memento Mori; or in the wild tragicomedy, rooted in Spiritualist seances, of The Bachelors; or of the satire of middle class life under England's present social structure, as in The Ballad of Peckham Rye, all is refreshing, novel, arresting as dew on new grass in an unfamiliar garden. She is equally adept wearing the tragic and comic masks.

Over her private life she has drawn a thick, firmly tethered veil, in the belief that her works reveal to the public as much of herself as she would have them know. Neither her publishers, her friends, nor her literary agent--fiercely devoted to her as an artist and as a human being--will betray her desire for privacy, a condition all too seldom considered necessary, in these days of the newspaper and television spotlight, by lesser literary figures than she.

However, through sheer luck, this writer happened to meet Mrs. Spark at the supper following the ceremony of the National Book Awards in March of this year. Mu-

riel Spark in the flesh, even briefly encountered, magically reinforces Muriel Spark in print; offbeat, sparkling, perceptive, sophisticated, and suggestive of depths beyond the controlled polish of the facade.

For her, writing, as for most professionals, is very hard work. According to an interview in The Observer, she writes longhand with a minimum of revisions, and seldom outlines her stories. They grow as they go, out of characters she makes up in her head. In fact, she is surprised that people seem to believe in them more than she does herself; similarly, she is amazed when reviewers find in her works values and meanings she had not consciously intended. This may well be. But every admirer of Mrs. Spark's works (of whom this writer is one) will remember always these "made up" characters: The tragicomic octogenarians in Memento Mori; Miss Jean Brodie, the Scottish schoolmistress whose "prime" kept her in every sense alive; the Girls of Slender Means, boarding in genteel lodgings during the worst of London's blitz, their concern for their shared Schiaparelli gown, and the meaning--or lack of it--in their unimaginable fate.

She corrects very little in her first drafts before giving them to the typist. Astonishingly productive, she has written twelve novels in the last seven years with a thirteenth, having a New York background, forthcoming in the near future. Much of her work appears in the New Yorker magazine, both independent short stories and sections of novels. In her early London days as a secretary, then editor, of a poetry magazine, she tried her hand at verse herself. Employed by the BBC, she wrote radio scripts and plays, now published in book form under the title Voices at Play. Interested in the lives of other writers, she has produced biographies of Wordsworth, Mary Shelley, and the Brontes, all, as one would expect, very much alive.

Latest of her works to be published here is a satirical play, "Doctors of Philosophy", which has enjoyed successful stage production in England, Sweden and Finland. Contemporary in theme as Harold Wilson and the Council Houses, it concerns a parsimonious professor of economics surrounded by women of high academic but few domestic or emotional accomplishments. Also on the scene as a sort of Greek-English chorus is Mrs. S., the Daily Help, whose earthy and polysyllabic observations are far wiser than the pallid utterances of her educated employers. In rebellion against her parents is the daughter of the house, in love with a boy named Charlie. In fact, all the male characters are named Charlie. The dialog in this fantastic and highly pertinent comedy of contemporary British manners has been termed "Shavian" and "Saki-like". According to eyewitness reports it plays brilliantly, and it seems a pity that the theme and characters are too remote from the American social scene to make production likely in the U.S.

Could it be because of the social criticisms which precipitated the play that Muriel Spark chooses to spend the greater part of each year on this side of the Atlantic? In London, her home is in unfashionable Camberwell; in New York, it is an apartment on the East Side, not far from the United Nations. She puts in a solid day's work-when she is writing something-at an office reserved for her use at the offices of the New Yorker magazine. There is a splendid rumor flying around that she may become a permanent resident of this country some time soon. Her next novel will have a New York background.

If she should in fact live permanently among us, Yankees beware! Charming, poised, omniscient, merciless, she has few if any peers in print as a revealer of human folly. So let us brace ourselves to see, through the "humor and fantasy which are (her) most characteristic devices for conjuring the truth about the human soul", ourselves as the inimitable Muriel Spark sees us.

MARJORIE M. BITKER (Mrs. Bruno V. Bitker) (A65) was born in New York City. She received her higher education at Barnard College (A.B., Magna Cum Laude) where she was a Caroline Duror Fellow, and Columbia University (M. A. in English and Comparative Literature).

Mrs. Bitker began writing professionally while in college. Her articles and verses have appeared in national and local magazines and newspapers. At the present time she is a frequent contributor to the book section of The Milwaukee Journal.

Her professional career includes ten years as an editor in various New York publishing houses and for five years she taught a class in Editing and Publishing at New York's Hunter College. Since 1955, Mrs. Bitker has done free-lance editing and taught Creative Writing at The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Extension.

She is a member of the Board of Visitors of The University of Wisconsin and is currently serving as secretary. She is President of Friends of Wisconsin Libraries of which she is a founding member; and a member of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College.

Mrs. Bitker resides in Milwaukee at 925 E. Wells St.

□□□

Education is the instruction of the intellect in the Laws of Nature, under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws.

Thomas Henry Huxley, A Liberal Education.

Academy News

Council Meeting

October 8, 1966

Present: Jack R. Arndt, David J. Behling, Pat Behling, Eunice R. Bonow, Ruth L. Hine, Aaron J. Ihde, Frank L. Klement, Otto L. Kowalke, Norman C. Olson, Henry A. Meyer, Lowell E. Noland, James A. Schinneller, Walter E. Scott, Henry A. Schuette, John W. Thomson, and Carl Welty.

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 a.m. in the Wisconsin Center on The University of Wisconsin campus in Madison. President Behling presiding.

1. The Minutes of the Council Meeting of May 6, 1966 were approved as printed in the Wisconsin Academy Review.
2. Mr. Behling reported that he would represent the Academy at the installation ceremony of the president of Milton College.
3. Mrs. Lillian Mackesy of the Appleton Post-Crescent has been appointed as Chairman of the Publicity Committee. In her letter of acceptance, she requested material for news releases and stories of Academy activities.
4. Mr. Clarke, the Librarian, reported that the students in his class were working on the Cumulative Index of the TRANSACTIONS. An ad hoc advisory committee composed of Messrs. R. Dicke, H. Iltis, A. Ihde, L. Noland, W. Scott and J. Clarke (chairman) was appointed to assist in preparing the index.
5. Mr. Behling announced the resignation of Mr. Frank Nelson as a member of the Auditing Committee and the death of Mr. Stanley Polacheck. The new Auditing Committee will be Attorney Arthur Wojta and Mr. William Upjohn.
6. Mrs. Behling, the administrative assistant, reported a total membership of 1335 (a loss of 15 members since April) including three Honorary Members, 57 Life Members, 973 Active Members (including family members), 138 Student Members, 103 Library Members, and 61 Sustaining Members. Forty members were dropped for non-payment of dues for two years.
7. Mr. Olson, the Treasurer, presented an informal report calling attention to a deficit in cash income. The Council unanimously approved the motion to authorize the Treasurer to pay $2,000.00 due on the printing account and the remainder when dues are received in January. The informal report of the Treasurer was accepted.
8. The report of Mr. Becker, chairman of the Wild Rivers Project, was read. Their next meeting will be held Oct. 22 and 23 at the Trees for Tomorrow camp at Eagle River.
9. Mr. Thomson reviewed the tentative program for the 1967 Annual Meeting to be held April 28-30, 1967, at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh.
10. Mr. Suppan's report of the program for the Fall Gathering to be held November 11-12 at The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee was read. A motion recommending that a five-dollar registration fee to include the two meals be charged was unanimously approved.
11. The report of the ad hoc committee to study the Review was presented by Mr. Thomson. The recommendations included the nomination of Miss Ruth L. Hine as Editor, a printed publication, and suggestion to decrease the cost of publication. The report was accepted. The motion that Miss Ruth L. Hine be appointed Editor of the Review was unanimously approved.
12. A letter from the J. Cramer Publishing House of Leipzig, Germany, requesting permission to publish the article "The Rotifers of Wisconsin", Harring and Myers, originally published in the TRANSACTIONS 20-23, 1922-1928, upon payment of the sum of $125. The permission was granted, future reprint rights to be retained by the Academy. The Council unanimously approved the motion that hereafter the TRANSACTIONS by copyrighted as issued.
13. The report of the Centennial Planning Committee was presented by Mr. Scott. A separate bank account to receive centennial funds will be established at a Madison bank. The report was unanimously approved.
14. A letter was read from the Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors offering to assist the Academy.

The Meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Eunice R. Bonow, Secretary

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Now that the Holiday rush is over, the Centennial Planning Committee reminds Academy members that the pink pledge cards they received in December can be of help when preparing their income tax returns. All gifts to the Wisconsin Academy for its Centennial Celebration are deductible both for Federal and State tax purposes. A contribution at this time would assist in getting this budget underway soon and your pledge of continued support assures an inspiring and successful 100th Anniversary celebration in 1970.

1870 - 1970 1870 - 1970 1870 - 1970 1870 - 1970

1870 - 1970 1870 - 1970

Committees-1966-67

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Wild Rivers Cooperative Research Project

George C. Becker (Stevens Point) Chm.
(See Wis. Acad. Rev., V. 12, No. 4, p. 81 for list of committee members)

Establishment of a Humanities Research Foundation

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Aaron J. Ihde (Madison)
American Association for the Advancement of Science
Mrs. Arthur J. Wojta (Milwaukee)
Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council
Rezneat M. Darnell, Jr. (Milwaukee)
State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas

People & Places

Prof. Alan D. Corré, center, chairman of the UWM's Department of Hebrew Studies, has been named winner of the first Humanities Prize awarded by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. With Prof. Corré are UWM Prof. Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr. (left), Chairman of the Academy's Humanities Prize Committee, and Academy President David J. Behling (right).

Prof. Corré was chosen for the new, annual prize of $75 because of his article, "Anatomy of a Decipherment". In it he describes how scholars deciphered a previously unknown script discovered on pieces of pottery in Syria. The language is Ugaritic, a member of the Semitic group of languages, related to Phoenician and Hebrew.

Ugaritic was the language of a small kingdom, Ugarit, in the 15th and 16th centuries before Christ. The language was unknown until a peasant found clay pottery at Minet-el-Beida on the Syrian coast, across from Cyprus. The area is close to the mound of Ram Shamra, which is the site of the ancient city of Ugarit. The city had been known from references in ancient sources, Prof. Corré said, but the location had been lost.

The tablets were discovered about May 14, 1929. By June 4, 1930, announcement was made that the figures had been partially deciphered. By 1931, the decipherment was virtually complete, one of the shortest decipherments of a language on record. Professor Corré's article will be printed in the next volume of the TRANSACTIONS.

Prof. L.G. MONTHEY (A 54) (Extension) has received the Gold Plaque Award of the Wisconsin Recreation Industries Association for service to the tourist industry.

JAMES E. BULL (A 66) (Platteville) is the publisher of American Haiku, the only magazine devoted exclusively to the development of haiku poetry in English.

Prof. HUGO O. ENGELMANN (A 59) (Sociology) is the author of the recent books Essays in Social Theory and Social Organization published by William C. Brown Co., and Theoretical Sociology, published by Clearinghouse for Sociological Literature, Washington.

Emer. Prof. WALTER A. ROWLANDS (A 60) (Ag. Econ.), received the Annual Award for Distinguished Service from the Association of Wisconsin Planners.

Emer. Prof. J. HOWARD MATHEWS (A 19) (Chemistry) received a Certificate of Merit at the 40th National Colloid Symposium held on the Madison campus in June.

Prof. C.S. CHARD (S 64) (Anthropology) participated in a week-long seminar at Sapporo, Japan, on "Microevolution and Population History of Northern People" in August.

Prof. D. C. SMITH (A 62) (Agronomy) was elected president of the American Society of Agronomy for 1966-67.

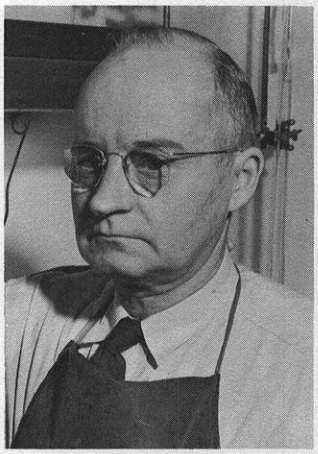
Prof. M. L. JACKSON (A 47) (Soils) is serving as vice-president of the Soil Science Society of America.

Chancellor DONALD R. MCNEIL (A 65) (Extension) has been appointed to the Governor's Committee on the United Nations.

The sixth annual National Conference on Pharmaceutical Analysis was held at Land O' Lakes on September 26-30. Participants (all pharmacy) in the conference included LOUIS W. BUSSE (A 61), TAKERU HIGUCHI (A 49), K. A. CONNORS (A 64), and C. H. BARNSTEIN (A 64) (UWM).

O. J. MUEGGE (A 48), Madison, resigned as Wisconsin State Sanitary Engineer and Director of Environmental Health on July 31.

Retirements



HAROLD HULL, Assistant Professor of Soils, The University of Wisconsin, recently retired. Born at Whitewater in 1896, Prof. Hull spent his entire soils career with The University of Wisconsin, receiving the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees here.

In 1932, he started soil testing. He used "indicators" from a bottle to determine soil acidity in the early days of soil testing. He helped start a soil testing station at Marshfield. This was an area of "problem" soils and there was a need for a laboratory to solve soil problems peculiar to that area of the state. He has managed the State Soil Testing Laboratory at Madison since 1932.

Scientists at the University relied on Hull's soil tests as a benchmark for research. His soil testing service aided hundreds of research projects.

It would be impossible to calculate how much money he has saved for Wisconsin farmers. Once a farmer himself, he sometimes worked weekends to complete soil tests a farmer needed. His colleagues enjoyed working with him and they call him a careful, meticulous worker who did a tremendous amount of work.

In recent years Hull provided Wisconsin farmers with another important service--analysis of forages and corn for prussic and nitric acids. His tests prevented many farmers from poisoning livestock with toxic feeds.

He is a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, Alpha Zeta, Phi Sigma, and Epsilon Sigma Phi. He enjoys working with his garden, lawn, strawberries, and roses in his spare time. He likes to travel and he and his wife, Ruth, plan to do more vacationing now.

The University of Wisconsin
Department of Agricultural Journalism

WILLIAM K. SMITH, Professor of Genetics and Agronomy at The University of Wisconsin, retired December 24, 1965, after 34 years of service on the University faculty. Professor Smith is primarily responsible for reducing the coumarin content in sweet clover varieties. As a result of his work, the problem of coumarin poisoning in livestock has been nearly eliminated.

Smith was born at Banffshire, Scotland, in 1900. He received a B. S. degree from Saskatchewan University, Canada. Smith was a fellow to the State College of Washington and received a Ph.D. degree in plant breeding in 1931.

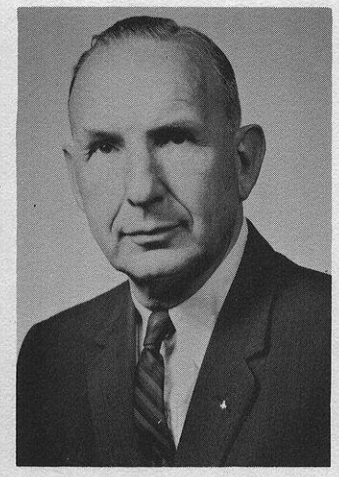
He served as an agent with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1930-31. Smith was a National Research Council fellow in genetics at The University of Wisconsin in 1932-34, and from 1934-37, he was a research associate and instructor of genetics and biochemistry.

In 1937, Smith was named assistant professor of genetics and agronomy, associate professor in 1945, and full professor in 1953. Since 1953 he has been an agent with the Agriculture Research Service and Forage and Range Branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In his research, Smith worked with hybridization of various sweet clover varieties to produce a strain with low coumarin content. Coumarin is the chemical in sweet clover that can cause hemophilia. Smith suggested to Dr. Karl Link, discoverer of warfarin, the characteristics of spoiled sweet clover that causes hemophilia. Link later discovered the use of dicoumarol as an anticoagulant. Smith was active in the improvement of red clover varieties and did work with disease resistance in wheat.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Genetics Society, the American Society of Agronomy, the Genetic Association, and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He enjoys vacationing in Door County and his favorite hobby is botany. He is married and has three children, and lives in Madison.

The University of Wisconsin
Department of Agricultural Journalism



HOWARD L. ORIANS was born in 1900 in Marion, Ohio and received his early education there. After graduating from North Central College at Naperville, Illinois in 1922 he attended the Evangelical Theological Seminary, receiving his degree in 1924. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by his College in 1955. For 41 years he served Evangelical and United Brethren churches in Wisconsin, with an eight-year term as Superintendent of the Southern Wisconsin district. Starting in 1942 he represented his church at seven General Conferences and is Secretary of the Board of Publications of his church at present. In 1965 he retired from the active ministry but still serves on several committees and on the Board of Missions of the Wisconsin Conference. He continues his active hobby of nature study and photography, having been on the lecture staff of the National Audubon Society for 19 years. He has produced four full-length films on Wisconsin wildlife and some sequences have been used by Disney and in The University of Wisconsin Arboretum movie. Some color TV tapes were made for showing in several cities by the Olas Corporation. He is a long time member of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, serving as President and on its Board of Directors, as well as chairman of its 25th Anniversary convention committee. He became affiliated with the Wisconsin Academy in 1956.

--Gertrude M. Scott

In Memoriam

ERNEST L. CHAMBERS was born in Ohio in 1897 and died at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on August 2, 1966. He came to Wisconsin in 1921 after graduating from Ohio State University and received his M.S. degree from The University of Wisconsin in 1925. He served in various capacities in the State Department of Agriculture since 1927, retiring as state entomologist in 1961. A life member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, he was its treasurer from 1927 to 1958 and managed the Wisconsin State Fair flower show for almost 25 years. He was a member of the Entomological Society of America since 1922, secretary of the National Plant Board from 1929-32 and served on the editorial board of the Journal of Economic Entomology from 1952-58. Since his retirement, Mr. Chambers had been a consultant in entomology to private firms. (See Fall 1961 Review for retirement profile.)

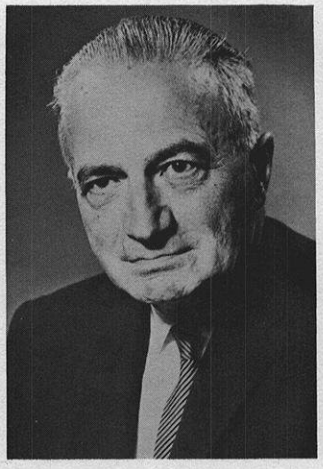
--Gertrude M. Scott

WILLIAM G. MARQUETTE, former Associate Professor at The University of Wisconsin and Life Member of the Academy, died in December, 1963. He was born in Watertown, Wis., on February 4, 1882, and received a B. S. in 1903 and a Ph. D. in 1907 at The University of Wisconsin. Prior to that he received a Ph.G. at Northwestern University in 1899.

He became an Instructor in Botany at The University of Wisconsin in 1906, the same year that he was voted into membership in the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1908, and Associate Professor in 1910.

In 1909, the TRANSACTIONS of the Academy published his "Concerning the Organization of the Spore Mother Cells of Marsilia quadrifolia". From 1911 to 1918 he was Associate Professor at Columbia University, New York. Dr. Marquette joined the staff of Carl Zeiss, Inc., New York, as Science Manager in 1920, where he remained until 1935. He then went to W.M. Grosvenor Labs, Inc., New York, as a consulting microscopist and translator.

His specialties were cellular physiology and optics. Dr. Marquette was made a Life Member of the Academy in 1950.



STANLEY L. POLACHECK was born on November 17, 1895 and died at Milwaukee July 6, 1966. A lifelong Milwaukee area resident, he received his early education there and studied engineering at The University of Wisconsin. He enlisted in the Navy during World War I and upon his return joined his brother in a firm to sell lighting fixtures. Mr. Polacheck had a deep interest in conservation of natural resources and in the arts and was active in both areas. The Milwaukee Audubon Society, John Muir Nature Club and others were among his interests and he was the current president of the Audubon Society. He served as Endowment Chairman of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology for almost ten years and during his term as President in 1958-59 a search for a "natural wildlife community" was begun. This culminated in the purchase of the Honey Creek Sanctuary where the Society owned 125 acres by 1964, and Mr. Polacheck had donated a bronze plaque commemorating its purpose. He was presented with the Society's Silver Passenger Pigeon Award in 1966.

With his wife, Mr. Polacheck traveled extensively and collected rare bird prints by Gould, Audubon, Catesby, Wilson and others. Some were brought home on consignment and eventually he arranged for donation of 20 Gould hummingbird prints to the Milwaukee Art Center by a group of donors. Other presentations were made at his instigation. An exhibition of Thai paintings at Milwaukee Downer College in 1962 was the result of his suggestion while viewing an exhibit in Bangkok, and subsequent raising of funds for transportation of the paintings. Besides his work with the Art Center, he was a member of the first steering committee of Bookfellows, a "friends" group for the Milwaukee Public Library, and chairman of its acquisitions committee. He was a member of Friends of the Museum and participated in other civic organizations. His membership in the Wisconsin Academy dated from 1954.

--Gertrude M. Scott

Special Reports

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN REPORT

The Society has had a banner year and it is my pleasure to list several substantial accomplishments which have been made from July 1, 1965 to the present.

1. The Field Archeology Act, signed December 2, 1965, establishes a state archeologist on the staff of the Society, serving without additional compensation, whose function is to review applications and issue permits for archeological work on state land and under state-owned waters, encourage exchange of archeological information and stimulate research in Wisconsin archeology.

2. The Historic Sites Act signed by the Governor June 28, 1966, appropriates $100,000 for land acquisition and development at three historic sites: for a state carriage museum building at the Old Wade House State Park, for restoration work at the Villa Louis, and for land acquisition and development at the Circus World Museum.

3. The State Building Commission accepted a grant of $372,500 from the U.S. Office of Education for the Society's building addition. This money was made available under the Graduate Facilities Act and will enable us to remodel much of the old part of our building.

4. The State Building Commission allocated a sum of approximately $600,000 to the Society for the purpose of remodeling the existing building. Planning on that has already begun. This sum includes the $372,500 freed by the above cited Federal grant.

5. The State Building Commission appropriated $140,000 to the Society to move the Chicago and Northwestern train shed from Milwaukee to Baraboo to house the Circus World Museum's priceless collection of circus wagons.

6. The building addition is just about on schedule and we look for completion in the early spring of 1967. After completion it will be several months before the Society can complete its occupation of the building because of the huge volume of stack materials, museum exhibits, offices, etc. which must be transferred.

7. The handsome exterior of the addition, following the architectural treatment of the existing building, has stimulated many favorable comments in Madison. We continue to receive praise for preserving the design of our building.

8. Board of Curator members Donald C. Slichter, Milwaukee, and H. M. Benstead, Racine, have done a magnificent job of enlisting private and corporate support for the History of Wisconsin Project. The University is committed to assist by establishing Research Professorships in Wisconsin history for one year for each of the six authors. The General Editor is the Society's Director of Research, William Fletcher Thompson, who also will do the final volume. Other authors are: Miss Alice E. Smith, Director-Emeritus of Research at the Society; Prof. A.T. Brown of The University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Prof. E. David Cronon, The University of Wisconsin and member of the Board of Curators; Prof. Richard Current, who is leaving The University of Wisconsin to take a position at the Woman's College, University of North Carolina; and Prof. Paul Glad, who will join The University of Wisconsin History Department this fall.

9. The fourth annual circus parade, in which the Society cooperates through its Circus World Museum is expected to be a rousing success again this year. Vice President John C. Geilfuss will ride in a carriage immediately behind the Governor, to represent the Society. The parade is sponsored by the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company. This year the City of Milwaukee has extended the celebration to cover three days--In Old Milwaukee.

10. The Society's membership has climbed to new heights. Here is a five-year recapitulation:

    June 1, 1962 - 4,262
    June 1, 1963 - 4,460
    June 1, 1964 - 4,850
    June 1, 1965 - 5,200
    June 1, 1966 - 5,907

11. Gifts to the Society have been received in memory of three men who died during the past year:

    Frederic Sammond, who served on the Board of Curators, 1952-1966

    Clarence H. Knudsen, who served on the Museum staff, 1953-1966

    C.L. Harrington, retired Supervisor of Parks and Forests, Wisconsin Conservation Department.

I continue to be gratified by the active interest and work of the Board of Curators, all busy, accomplished persons--the kind who do the community's work. It is a great privilege to work with this group. The friendships I have made more than repay me for the time and effort spent in working for the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott M. Cutlip
President

June 11, 1966

The presentation which follows was delivered by Mr. Archibald at the fall meeting of the Planning and Steering Committee of the WILD RIVERS PROJECT. The base of operations was the Trees for Tomorrow Camp at Eagle River. On Saturday and Sunday, October 22-23, 1966, field trips were taken through the eastern and western portions of the Pine and Popple River basins. The itineraries included stops at the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company lands, the Calumet-Hecla developments, the Aspen Lake Dam on the Popple, the MacArthur pine and scenic wilderness areas.

WILD RIVER MANAGEMENT

By Philip L. Archibald
Supervisor, Nicolet National Forest

Thank you for inviting me to meet with you to discuss the management of national forest lands, especially as it relates to the Pine and Popple Rivers--and their designation by the State as Wild Rivers.

While the Forest Service has managed these two rivers for about 35 years, we have never designated them as "wild" rivers. After passage of the State Wild River Bill, we were, of course, concerned as to how this would influence future management--how we would fit into the overall picture. We recently spent a day with George Becker, your Wild Rivers Project Chairman, discussing with him the things we have to offer. I think it is important that we are each communicating--one with the other. I commend your group for the initiative and informational work you have done on these rivers so far.

Let me tell you a little about national forest management, especially on the Nicolet--and it is similar to most national forests. There are 186 million acres in the National Forest System. 154 national forests in the United States, with 642,000 acres in the Nicolet. The forest is divided into five ranger districts, with one Job Corps Center.

You are aware of the condition of the lands when they were acquired back in the early 30's. This was after the day of the large sawmill, often followed by the too-large fire. Days when the price for timber was low, taxes high in relation, and few pulp mills had entered upon the scene.

You have heard of our Multiple Use Program under the auspices of the 1960 Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. The key to our management is use: timber, wild life, recreation, water, wilderness and "wild" rivers. This is managing the resources without damage to the other resources to meet people's needs, locally and nationwide. When the Multiple Use Act was passed, many people and users of national forests felt that this was the answer that they had been looking for--that it meant their particular use would now be more applicable. Perhaps in some instances it was true, but in many cases it was the exact opposite. It meant that their use had to "give" a bit to make way for the uses that might be even more necessary at that particular time. I like to define multiple use management as the planned harmonious coordinated use of the national forest.

One characteristic that makes the management of a national forest an interesting business is that it can logically produce so many different products and benefits. The forest itself is a resource of many uses. It is our job in the Forest Service to blend these uses together so they will bring more values to more people. This is multiple use management.

While trees and wildlife give us problems, as you might suspect, people's use is perhaps our main problem. But, of course, it is the use of a resource that makes it valuable to man. There are conflicts of interest in this use. We, as managers of public lands, have to decide which use at any particular time--over any particular period, on which acres--is most suitable.

Two main objectives of multiple use are to (1) Establish patterns of land use to meet changing public needs; and (2) Integrate the resource activities. Decisions of use have to be made on areas of land whether it is watershed, a ranger district, or a National Forest. It is complicated, but is an orderly process. We get our help from laws, policies, regulations, and experience.

We are a nation governed by laws. The Forest Service is no exception. Laws and regulations flow from Congress, such as the Multiple Use Act; the Secretary of Agriculture issues regulations; the Forest Service itself issues policies and procedures. In our intensive professional management, we now have a bookcase full of Forest Service Manuals. At one time, the Forest Service manual was only one book which could be carried in a ranger's saddle bag.

Next in the flow of our multiple use management comes the Multiple Use Guide, which contains decisions which apply region-wide from Maine to West Virginia--from Minnesota to Missouri. It describes the situation of each resource, such as timber, recreation, water, and it also describes the supporting activities, such as engineering, fire, insect and disease control, and land acquisition. It defines the various broad land management zones. These are the General Forest Zone, Travel Influence Zone, Water Influence Zone and Special Zone. The zones are areas of influence related to physical features, such as bodies of water, roads, and special areas, such as wilderness areas. As I indicated before, the guidelines are broad and apply to many states. Within their framework, we build Ranger District Multiple Use Plans that deal with zones, units and decisions. It consists of a map and narrative plan.

The heart of multiple use planning is the decisions made by land managers--the rangers assisted by staff specialists, such as engineers, recreation planners, wildlife biologists, landscape architects, soil scientists, hydrologists, and foresters. Decisions are made to minimize conflicts in resources management and peoples' needs. The decisions apply to zones and units.

There are four main steps in decision making for each resource or supporting service in the Ranger District Multiple Use Plan. Decisions are made by considering: (1) Resource demands--peoples' needs. What

is the demand for canoeing or use of wild rivers, such as the Pine or Popple? (2) Resource potential--what portions of the Pine and Popple are suitable? (3) Assumptions--based on present demand and the potential of the resource. We make assumptions as to what uses will prevail in the future. For instance, will there be an increased demand for canoeing and use of wild rivers by 2000? (4) Management Analysis--this is the main step. It pronounces the direction a particular resource will take. It considers peoples' needs, resource potential, and assumptions blended with experience and professional know-how. For example, one decision reached for wild rivers could be that no impoundments will be allowed on wild rivers.

Based on our management analysis, we set up zones and management units. We make management decisions peculiar to these. We first incorporate into the Ranger District Multiple Use Plan all the forest-wide zone decisions. Examples of decisions within the general Forest Zone are:

1. Residence occupancy and summer homes for personal use will not be considered a compatible use.
2. Cleared rights-of-way for utility lines will be offset from standard gravel surfaced, or better, roads in forested areas to reduce the sight distance along the cleared strip to not more than 300 feet.
3. A variable strip up to 330 feet between deer wintering yards and upland timber types will be maintained for wildlife habitat.
4. Orchards and berry thickets on old homesites will be managed for wildlife.

Examples of Forest-wide decisions, within the Travel and Water Influence Zones are:

1. Timber cutting, or cultural work, will be designed for the primary purpose of improving the present and future aesthetic value of "seen" area.
2. Timber products will be skidded and piled away from a gravel surface, or better, road right-of-way. Haul roads to parallel main roads by 600 feet, where possible.

Next, we go to management units within each zone. These units are areas within the zone that require special management. Examples are: (1) Eagle and osprey nesting sites where we would have a buffer zone 660 feet wide; we leave three to five old growth trees; we would not identify the nests to anyone except National Audubon Society; no trails would go to the nests; we would not designate them on maps. (2) Research projects outside of Experimental Forest. (3) Roughing area similar to the Butternut-Franklin Complex. (4) Wild Rivers, such as the Pine and Popple, now categorized as zones, could be management units.

We feel we must take a positive approach to the management of our national forest lands, whether we are talking about timber management or "wild" rivers management.

Mother Nature isn't always too kind to us. She sometimes lets fire, disease, and insects run rampant and destroy timber stands with a loss in aesthetics, as well as economic loss. We can, and certainly have, improved on nature. Artificial regeneration is often necessary to correct soil erosion and stream pollution. Animal populations, such as deer, rabbits, and beaver often have to be controlled to prevent damage. On the other hand, positive management toward aesthetics often includes leaving snags, dead trees, over-mature trees, "wolf" trees, even in the general forest area zone.

In our recreation resource management planning, we first took an inventory of potential development sites. The second step was to develop recreation area plans. An example again is the Nicolet's Butternut-Franklin Complex. The third step is to develop special projects; wild rivers would fall in this category. This winter and next spring we will develop a plan for these two rivers.

We are, of course, also concerned with those portions of the Pine and Popple within the boundaries of the Nicolet in private ownership. Like many aspects of the stream and lake pollution problems, the whole is important. Many of the private tracts we will attempt to purchase under the Land and Water Act if they are needed to enhance this resource. Perhaps scenic easements would protect the rivers in other cases. About 161 miles of these two rivers, including their main tributaries, are within the Nicolet. About 118 miles are in National Forest ownership; 80% of the Pine, 60% of the Popple.

Certainly in the Nicolet's wild river plan, there would be many restrictions--some of which are already in effect in our water influence zone management. You need to remember the reason we have placed the Pine and Popple in water influence zones up to now is for their protection--protection which makes them, or keeps them, in the "wild" river category. The reason they are now considered for wild rivers is because of their past management and zoning protection. We will want to keep out roads, keep improvements few and rustic. Timber harvest, if any, might be during winter months only; special slash cleanup will be required within "seen" areas; artificial structures will be avoided; access will be limited.

This week, I visited the newly acquired Sylvania Tract. It is unique with its settings of lakes, streams, and mature timber stands. Your group should visit the area when it opens next spring. Canoe routes will be a feature attraction.

As I look at the Nicolet National Forest, with its land, lakes, and streams, like the Pine and Popple, and our management system, with an eye toward improving the streamsides and lakesides as they grow into mature stands of conifers or long-lived hardwoods, such as maple and birch, I can envision aesthetic stands comparable in many respects to that of Sylvania--scenic because they have been managed for that purpose. We are aware of our obligation to manage the lands properly. Now, and even more so in the future, should a person canoe down these rivers, over National Forest lands, he would sense the same feeling of primitive, near-naturalness that he might sense in Sylvania.

In one way, Sylvania has it over our management here on the Pine and Popple. The Government owns all the lands inside the tract. They have nearly complete control over lakes and streams. We do not have this pattern of ownership on the Pine and Popple. It really isn't that bad; however, there are private lands and it would seem to me that zoning of these lands is quite necessary. Probably your group could be quite influential and helpful in the establishment of adequate zoning. The counties are aware of their obligation and are taking action.

There are, of course, many definitions of a wild river. You hear such terms as free-flowing, natural, undeveloped, primitive, pollution-free, no-cut, etc. We all recognize that none of our Wisconsin rivers have been free from manmade influences; timber cutting, fires, hunting, fishing, dams and contributions to pollution. These watersheds, including the water influence zones, must not only serve the fisherman, the canoeist, the hunter, but also must contribute to our timber production, because the Forest Service is also obligated to assist the local economy.

I'm aware that some people would like to see no timber removed from along "wild" rivers. Our obligation here, of course, is to harvest such timber without de-

molishing or destroying the other resources and uses; particularly the watershed values and the aesthetics of the streamside. Our lakes, streams, bogs, and swamps in this area, which are famous for their recreational qualities, are also the giant sponges which hold and gradually release the water needed for domestic, industrial, agricultural and recreational use.

But while we all recognize the importance of good watershed management, providing recreation in the form of scenic beauty, hunting and fishing, we in the Forest Service also realize that for every dollar of value in a standing tree, 24 more dollars in value are added in logging, manufacturing, selling, and transporting the product to you, the consumer. This is not to say, of course, that there may be extensive stretches of the Pine and Popple Rivers where a no-cut decision will prevail. Our area plans for these wild rivers will consider such zoning.

Much of our positive management work in the past has been accomplished through timber management, including the improvement of watersheds, wildlife habitat improvements and the improvement of aesthetics. Remember that these streams, the Pine and Popple, have been zoned for many years as water influence zones on the Nicolet, and aesthetics is of prime importance.

One of our Forest-wide coordinating requirements in all Water Influence Zones is: Timber cutting or cultural timber stand improvement work will be designed for the primary purpose of improving the present and future aesthetic value of the "seen" area. Developments may be necessary along the rivers. For example, to make the North Fork of the Pine River canoeable, it probably will be necessary to do development work. Perhaps portages would be the answer. I understand the Pine River is canoeable all the way. Kimball Creek is canoeable from Road # 2176.

The Eagle River Multiple Use Plan mentions that there is needed improvement on several canoe streams to satisfy the demand for near natural primitive area experiences, such as on the Pine, Brule, Deerskin, and Rat. I feel that because of its amount of whitewater, the Peshtigo River may be one of our best choices.

In summary, I hope you have a better picture of the part we are to play in the scheme of things. We hope you approve of our approach and our past management. We are sensitive to our role. Since a large percentage of the headwaters frontage on the two rivers is in the national forest, it is important for you to know our plans, policies, and management practices. We will be guided in our planning by your thoughts. Many of your inventories, surveys, and historical data will help us in deciding how to best manage these rivers under our Multiple Use Program.

We have base maps, aerial photos, timber type maps, soil surveys, recreation inventories, timber inventories, recreation plans, timber plans, wildlife plans, snowmobile plans, compartment prescriptions, and much experience derived from many hours spent in the Forest, and along the rivers, which we hope you will take advantage of in your future studies of the Pine and Popple.

Book Review

HANDBOOK OF AMPHIBIANS AND TURTLES OF WISCONSIN by W.E. Dickinson. Milwaukee Public Museum, 1965, 45 pages, $1.50 (by mail).

Mr. Dickinson completed this herpetological publication to bring state records up to date and to serve as a companion piece to the Lizards and Snakes of Wisconsin. Eventually both books will be combined for greater convenience to the reader.

The handbook contains a checklist of turtles and amphibians present in the state as well as species once listed but now of doubtful occurrence. The author includes a section on the food and care of frog and turtle pets which will be helpful to individuals keeping terrariums. The key contained within the text is very good because of the clear descriptions and matching illustrations. Distribution maps are large and easy to read; however, they are not clarified in terms of verified occurrence, probable occurrence and limits of range. Descriptions of each species are very brief, giving the reader only a cursory idea of life cycles, breeding habits and natural history of Wisconsin herptiles. The color plates included in the handbook are excellent and will be of further use in identification of doubtful species. A bibliography for further information on the frogs, toads, salamanders and turtles of Wisconsin is found at the end of the text.

The main attribute of the Handbook of Amphibians and Turtles of Wisconsin is its conciseness as a field guide of Wisconsin Species. The publication is not detailed enough to be considered a reference, but is sufficiently compact to help the layman ascertain the identity and composition of Wisconsin herptiles.

C.M. Pils
Wisconsin Conservation Department
Madison

New Members

June 1 - August 31, 1966

Aldrich, Dr. Ruth I.
3249 N. Summit Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53211

Coulter, Dr. John C.
6985 N. Longview
Milwaukee, Wis. 53209

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