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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW



FALL
1968

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

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CONTENTS

FEATURES

1 Guest Editorial William B. Sarles

2 A Negro in Mid-Nineteenth Century
Wisconsin Life and Politics Edward Noyes

7 Natural Resources at the Crossroads:
People C. Kabat

12 A Bit of Thailand Francis Knipp

17 A Race of Giants Philip B. Whitford

20 Book Reviews

22 People and Places

23 Retirements

23 In Memoriam

Cover Profile

About the Authors

ACADEMY NEWS

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

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THE PRESENT CHALLENGE

THE Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in its ninety-ninth year faces a challenge greater in depth and breadth than any other encountered in its history. This is a dynamic, developing challenge which must be studied continuously so that its many aspects may be understood and solutions to key problems may be devised. To be more explicit, the challenge involves communication of facts, concepts and ideas.

There is an ever-increasing number of scientists, technologists, scholars, and artists at work in the world. Their discoveries and proposals must be published or by some other means made known to all who have the intelligence to understand. Specialization of the discoverers and the innovators in in any field of endeavor adds to the complexity of communication and the difficulty of comprehension. Use of different languages and alphabets contributes to the magnitude of the problems of communication faced by even highly trained, competent scientists and

scholars. Consider, for example, the difficulties encountered by an accomplished microbial geneticist who must try to translate intelligently a significant article published in Japanese by one of the growing number of microbiologists working in his special field in Japan! Microbial geneticists whose native language is English have enough trouble trying to understand the writings of their English-speaking colleagues who delight in the introduction of new terminology. Communication becomes even more difficult when ideas, interpretations, explanations, concepts, or descriptions must be elucidated and understood.

The question might be asked: Why is communication a challenge to the Academy? The Academy is concerned with support and development of sciences, arts and letters. The Academy, by means of its meetings and publications, is involved in the dissemination of information; in communication of knowledge to those competent to understand. The Academy is

committed to stimulation of learning and to the awakening of interests. The Academy is concerned with bridging the gaps that exist between specialists and those who need to know significant facts, concepts, interpretations, and ideas.

What can the Academy do toward improvement of its efforts to achieve its objectives? The diversity of interests and of competence represented by its membership is valuable. It makes it possible for members and guests to gather in meetings and to publish volumes devoted to interdisciplinary communication of facts, concepts, and ideas. The specialists have their own journals and their own meetings that can be devoted entirely to their specialties. The Academy, because of its diversity, provides an opportunity for development of awareness of the accomplishments of others and the possibilities for improvement of communication. The challenge of effective communication is here now and is growing.

By William B. Sarles

**A revealing insight into
the life of a man . . .
and the conscience of a state.**

William H. Noland was one of a handful of Negroes who stood apart from their fellows in the life and politics of mid-nineteenth century Wisconsin. A resident of Madison for the greater part of a generation following 1850, Noland was born free. It is not certain where his birth occurred. The manuscript census of 1860 lists his birthplace as Virginia; that of 1870 names New York. There is also a report that he was born in Maryland. Whichever is true, Noland lived in Baltimore before he appeared in Madison. He was the first Negro to establish permanent residence there, for of six colored Madisonians tabulated by the census taker of 1850 none remained in the place a decade later. Early in his stay, the Madison community labeled Noland with the title

and the healing art of the veterinarian. Available evidence indicates that Noland succeeded in paying his way, and he reported personal property of modest value in the census tabulations of 1860 and 1870.²

The story of William H. Noland includes more, however, than his establishing residence in Madison, Wisconsin, or his earning a living there. Most significantly, Noland strove for betterment of his people at a time when their hopes for advancement were dim and far. This was not all. Noland was first of his race named by a Wisconsin governor to state office, albeit the minor post of notary public. When Governor Randall called for troops at the beginning of the Civil War, Noland was quick to suggest recruitment of Negroes. In 1866,

gained attention in his role as champion of the oppressed in July, 1854. In March previous, Wisconsinites had witnessed the arrest of Joshua Glover, a fugitive slave, and they were "stirred deeply" when a mob freed him from custody in Milwaukee.³ It was against the background of the Glover affair that Noland found his way into public notice. On July 10, 1854, the *Wisconsin State Journal* reported that Noland, then working as a barber, had refused tonsorial services to an individual known to have assisted in apprehending Glover. Noland informed the man that "he did not shave kidnappers or their underlings," and the fellow took his departure. The incident was hardly of major historical proportions, and newspapers treated it lightly; neverthe-

A Negro in Mid-Nineteenth Century

"Professor", and it was by this designation that he was commonly known.¹

Noland pursued a diversified occupational life in which resourcefulness had more than an ordinary part. He was a barber and the concocter of dressings for the hair and scalp. He was baker, grocer, and ice-cream maker; he was manufacturer of hominy and of rye coffee as well as cleaner and dyer of clothing. He was a musician and band leader whose talents were in perennial demand for dances and parties. Towards the end of his life, Noland pursued chiropody

after the Democratic candidate for the Madison mayoralty withdrew and thus left no one to contest incumbent Elisha W. Keyes's bid for re-election, a curious turn of events occurred on election eve when certain Democrats sponsored Noland—A Union party supporter—as an opponent. In none of these episodes did success come to William H. Noland. A defiant Secretary of State prevented the notarial appointment; Governor Randall did not respond to the suggestion for recruiting Negroes; and Keyes easily won re-election.

Noland appears first to have

less, a Wisconsin Negro had spurned a slave catcher.

With equal firmness, Noland held the conviction that America was as truly the homeland of black men as of white, and that Negroes should not be deported to colonies without their consent. When Edmund Weir, a preacher and one-time slave, pictured to Madisonians the attractions of Liberia as a habitation for American Negroes, Noland was moved to protest. He criticized sharply Weir's statement that America was not in verity the home of the colored man, and he asserted that free Negroes

of the United States were fully competent to speak for themselves with regard to a choice of residence. They were entitled to the privileges and immunities of the Constitution he said, and should not be sent unwilling to an African colony. Noland wrote:

One thing is perfectly clear, the colored people of the United States are natives of the soil, if birth gives any right, then this is their home, they almost to a man in the Free States so regard it, their patriotism is proverbial, they again and again have resolved to contest every inch of ground to maintain this position . . . , and fearful though the struggle may be, they will drain the cup to its bitter dregs, but to be separated, never.

The correspondents stated that Anderson's behavior not only was obnoxious to the laws of the state but also was bringing disgrace upon its black population. Perhaps more importantly, Anderson's behavior would jeopardize success of a Negro suffrage law enacted by the legislature in March, 1857. The law was to go before the electorate for approval or rejection in November, and was "being watched with . . . much anxiety by the colored people." As events were to prove, Wisconsin voters were not ready to accept Negro suffrage, and the measure failed of adoption.⁴

Not quite four months after the Journal letter, Noland became the center of an editorial controversy when on July 9, 1857, Governor Coles Bashford appointed him a

However this may or may not have been, the Wisconsin Secretary of State, David W. Jones, was evidently better informed, and upon the basis of Noland's color, Jones refused to file the required bond.⁵

The newspapers quickly chose sides over the issue, and their views reflected editorial attitudes toward slavery and the Negro. A common argument against the Noland appointment and in support of Secretary Jones's position was that of the *Madison Daily Argus* and *Democrat* which stated that framers of the state constitution in refusing the Negro the ballot had never intended him to hold office. Thus, no "sensible man" would claim an individual could be an office-holder if he lacked the vote. On the other hand, editor Adam C. Sandford of the *Racine Advocate*

Wisconsin Life and Politics

By Edward Noyes

If Noland spoke with decisiveness about the Negro's right to live in America, he was no less determined that lack of dignity should not mar the progress of his people toward citizenship. In the spring of 1857, William Anderson, an ex-slave, appeared in Wisconsin to speak on the topic of services contributed by Negroes in the Revolution, but was arrested for drunkenness both at Milwaukee and at Madison. A committee, with Noland's name heading the list of signers, forwarded to the *Wisconsin State Journal* a letter denouncing the lecturer's conduct.

notary public.⁶ This action was in accord with statutory provisions authorizing the governor to "appoint in each organized county of the state one or more notaries public, who shall be considered state officers."⁷ Noland's selection resulted from the action of one W. B. Jarvis who employed Noland as a clerk in his law and land office. It was apparently as a matter of routine that Jarvis requested the Governor to make the appointment, with himself to deposit bond for Noland. Bashford readily complied, but he was possibly unaware of facts concerning the appointee.

asserted that he had come to Wisconsin in the fall of 1854 and less than three months later in January, 1855, Governor William Barstow had appointed him as a notary. Sandford had successfully qualified even though lacking state citizenship. The *Wisconsin State Journal*, also friendly to Noland, contended that Jones was exercising administrative powers which were not his. Jones's responsibility under the law, said the *Journal*, was confined to keeping "a fair record of the official acts of the Executive and Legislative department." And because a bill origi-

Jeff Edmund
Simon A. H.
Albany Wash
Allen Sumner
Anna D.

Sharon

Washington
Dand
Dand
Walworth
Shack

May 1	May 19
4	24
15	3
July 15	11
July 29	

Madison is a Negro and the Secretary refused to sign his bond
1857

Secretary Jones' refusal to approve Noland's appointment as a Notary.

State Historical Society

nating in the Senate and designed to prevent non-voters from office-holding in Wisconsin had become lost in the assembly on March 4, 1857, the *Journal* claimed there was no such prohibition in effect.⁹

In a tempest at whose center stood a Negro, racial over-tones could hardly be avoided. To the *Daily Argus* and *Democrat*, Secretary Jones had acted in the public interest by preventing an appointment from going to one who might not be trustworthy in handling serious responsibilities. Moreover said the *Argus*, the appointment roused the question of social equality between Negro and White in Wisconsin and this included inter-marriage and racial amalgamation. The *Wisconsin State Journal* observed that although the *Argus* had ridiculed him as a Negro, Noland's color was no valid basis for objection to his exercising the office of Notary because there was a marked resemblance between the editor of the *Argus* and Noland. Indeed, on occasion the two men had been mistaken for one another. At this point, Noland entered the fray and complained to the *Journal* of being "wounded in the house of one's friends" as he found the comparison odious on personal grounds. With tongue in cheek, Noland wrote that the *Argus* editor was "getting quite decent . . . , he actually calls me Professor Noland three times in the same article, and Negro not once."¹⁰

Meanwhile, lines were assuming shape in anticipation of state elections in Wisconsin, and the Noland affair became entangled in the mesh of related political activity. The *Wisconsin State Journal* observed that although Bashford's appointment of Noland had given "a sweet morsel to (Democratic) tongues," Secretary of State Jones had profited little from the affair.

Both the *Journal* and the *Waukesha Republican* charged that elements unfriendly to Jones's reelection were maneuvering in favor of another person and they were willing to use any device to forestall Jones's nomination and this included the Noland appointment. Nor did Governor Bashford escape criticism. The *Argus* described Bashford's selection of Noland as a notary public an attempt to gain support for re-nomination from that Republican faction which supported views of the controversial Wisconsin abolitionist, Sherman Booth. "He already has the k.n.'s (Know Nothings)—the railroad influences which he has sought to propitiate and now he wants Bro. Booth," said the *Argus*. And although The *Weekly Democratic Standard* of Janesville voiced reluctance to criticize Bashford's official acts while he was a candidate for re-nomination, the *Standard* could not "help pronouncing the recent effort of Governor Bashford to make 'a state officer' out of a negro, as a palpable violation of his official oath, and a daring attempt to override the constitution of the state." The jousting among the editors of southern Wisconsin did not escape notice. From northern Wisconsin, the *Green Bay Advocate* remarked:

There is another Dred Scott case in Madison; and by the way the papers there are getting excited . . . , one would think that this glorious Union is just on the point of being split into infinitesimal fragments. The way of it is this: There is a colored individual there, whom all frequenters of Madison will be apt to remember," named Noland . . .

But the controversy over Noland's notarial appointment died away. Party members and newspapers alike turned their attention to more pressing matters as the Wisconsin political campaign of

1857 progressed. Finally, in September, and after Governor Bashford was no longer considered a candidate for re-election, the *Journal* explained that had the executive known who Noland was, he probably would not have made the appointment.¹²

The years between 1857 and 1861 were crowded with events leading to the Civil War, and when the struggle began the Union faced the immediate necessity of raising men for its military effort. Wisconsin was required to furnish one regiment under Lincoln's call of April 15 for 75,000 militiamen, and Governor Randall responded to the presidential summons on April 16 by inviting state militia companies to volunteer for the unit. The call did not include Negroes. In 1861, the federal government, which based its policy largely on political expediency, did not accept colored men as soldiers. Nor were Negroes eligible for service with the Wisconsin militia; they had been excluded ever since enactment of the first territorial militia law of 1838. But William H. Noland seems to have been unimpressed by legal or political obstructions, and on April 18 he inquired of Randall if the executive would accept a company of Negro men for either the state or federal service. Noland did not envisage a subordinate role for Negro recruits, but anticipated their taking an active part in the war against the "Rebels and traitors who are attempting to overthrow the government."¹³

Noland explained that he had no authority to speak for his fellows, but from what he knew of them generally and judging from his own feelings, he thought there was little doubt that thousands were impatient for an opportunity to prove their merits. He did not consider the Negro's lack of civil rights as a restraint upon his fighting for a country under whose

laws he enjoyed protection of person and property. Noland wrote:

I have no doubt but that thousands of brave hearts among them are burning with impatience to flock to the American Standard and prove to the world that they are alike brave, loyal, and reliable . . . & trusting to the love of liberty engrafted upon the American heart, for the ultimate triumph of Justice and right in their Case, theirs (sic) are willing to prove that they at least know how to die.¹⁴

Randall appears not to have answered Noland's letter. Indeed, a reply would have been pointless. But the Noland letter came at a time when Randall was discovering that some Wisconsin militia units were refusing to volunteer, and in the interest of public safety their disbandment was a necessity. This was not all. Captain Henry Little, the mustering officer assigned to Wisconsin, provided a poor example by going over to the Confederates, and on the same day that Noland wrote Randall, Captain Frederick W. Horn of the Cedarburg Rifles resigned his commission in a long epistle outlining his objections to the war. The captain was a man of affairs. He had served in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature and had been Assembly Speaker; from 1854 to 1855, he was Wisconsin Immigration Commissioner.¹⁵ Randall appears not to have replied to the officer, but the observer is forced to speculate on what thoughts passed through the governor's mind as he read the two messages with their widely variant purposes.

As for the Negro in the military service of Wisconsin it was not until mid-1863 that the federal government authorized recruitment of colored men in the state. Some Negroes credited to Wisconsin's military effort were obtained beyond its borders. All Negroes credited to Wisconsin served, not in state units, but as United States Colored Troops. This was in accord with policies established by the War Depart-

ment in May, 1863. The total number of Negroes serving in Wisconsin's behalf was 353, and this figure included the only organized Negro unit so credited. The unit was Company F of the 29th United States Colored Troops. Negroes not belonging to Company F served in a scattering of other organizations; many saw service as substitutes.¹⁶

But honorable service of the Negro soldier credited to Wisconsin was of little value in obtaining voting rights for the state's colored population. Indeed, Wisconsinites firmly rejected a Negro suffrage law at the polls in November, 1865. Nevertheless, William H. Noland and his fellows became voters in 1866 when there succeeded an effort to achieve Negro suffrage through court action. In that year, the complaint of Ezekiel Gillespie that his vote was refused "for the sole reason that he was of African descent" resulted in final litigation before the state Supreme Court. In rendering judgement, the Court asserted that in truth the Negro had been entitled to the ballot since 1849 when the popular vote in a referendum on the question alone had been in its favor. This reversed the position of the State Board of Canvassers who had been negative in 1849 because votes favorable to the issue were less than a majority of all ballots cast in the general election. Thus, the judges of 1866 righted what an eminent Wisconsin jurist, John Bradley Winslow, described in 1912 as "a practical joke upon an entire state."¹⁷

The decision in the Gillespie case was coincidental with a contest over the mayoralty of Madison and in which Noland became involved as a candidate. The election was to occur on April 3, and the incumbent, Elisha W. Keyes, was a candidate for re-election on the Union Republican ticket. National issues concerned with reconstruction policies of Andrew Johnson hardly affected city politics, and the Madison Union Party Convention had nominated Keyes by acclamation with no reference to the presidential position. This was on the evening of March 30. The Wis-

consin State Journal supported Keyes's candidacy; the mayor had provided the city substantial improvements, but without extravagance. The Wisconsin Daily State Capitol also gave Keyes "cordial support," but took a stand somewhat different from that of the Journal toward expenditures for civic improvements by warning that an incoming city administration must exercise greater thrift in using public funds.¹⁸

On the evening of March 29, the Democratic City Convention, chose Simeon D. Mills as its candidate for the mayor's office. Mills was a pioneer resident of Madison, and had a long history of interest in town development. Among other reasons for his competency to fill the mayoralty, said the Wisconsin Daily Democrat, were his "earnest and long-continued efforts" to establish the State University.¹⁹

But Simeon D. Mills chose not to run when a Keyes victory appeared likely. On April 2, the Wisconsin State Journal announced:

It became evident that a very large majority of the people were determined to endorse our present able and efficient Mayor with a re-election; and Gen. Mills evidently did not wish to be in the way of making that endorsement unanimous.

Mills himself indicated that originally he had thought "no considerable opposition would be made to (his) election," but under the circumstances he had decided not to enter "an exciting contest of a character in which (he) had no desire to participate."

Mills's withdrawal from the Madison mayoralty contest seemingly left the field to Keyes, but elements within the Democratic party now put Noland forward as an independent candidate. Noland explained events as follows:

Yesterday (April 2) at about 3 o'clock, as I was passing the corner at the Bank of Madison, a large crowd . . . accosted me, and began telling me . . . I must be a candidate for Mayor. Some . . . said that Mr. (G. W.) Hyer, editor of the Democrat wished to see me, and that I must go with them to his office.

. . . Supposing they were intending only a little fun; I thought the easiest way would be to comply. Accordingly, . . . I went . . . Mr. Hyer . . . was anxious that I should be an independent candidate . . .

But Noland rejected Democratic support when he viewed the party's wartime history and its hostility to extending the Negro any rights except "to labor under the taskmaster's whip," and thus he refused to sign an announcement proclaiming himself a candidate. He could understand the Democrats' "unfortunate plight" in being unable to find a mayoralty candidate, but thought it improper for the party to expect him, or any Negro, "to soil his fair fame, and his new birth into the rights of citizenship, by voluntarily lending himself to their purposes." Noland urged Democrats who wished truly to compliment him, to vote the Union ticket, a stand which the *Wisconsin State Journal* applauded. But Noland conceded there was little he could do if Democrats insisted upon voting in his favor.²⁰

Proposal of Noland's name in the mayoralty campaign roused journalistic comments suggestive of those heard over the notarial appointment in 1857. Nevertheless, when the election was over 306 of 1267 Madisonians voting had cast ballots for Noland. The remainder voted for Keyes. In assessing the outcome, the *Wisconsin Daily Capitol* believed Noland's support represented the extent of the city's radical strength favoring greater rights for Negroes. The out-of-state *Chicago Times*, which viewed Noland's candidacy as a radical-inspired test of Negro equality, saw in his defeat a sign that "the spirit of fanaticism and negro equality was beginning to tire" before resurgence of conservatism. But the *Wisconsin State Journal* observed that the radicals of whom the *Times* wrote were radical copperheads and Noland's strength among Union party radicals was nil. In the final analysis, editorial opinion considered the election a quiet affair. Keyes had proved an easy victory and candidate Mills

had shown discretion in withdrawing before certain defeat. With regard to the Noland vote, a striking feature was that it was as great as it was. After all, Noland's name was offered only on the day preceding the election.²¹ Otherwise, the significant element in Noland's candidacy—however he as an individual regarded it—was that only a week after Wisconsin Negroes attained citizenship one of their number received backing for elective office in the state. It was a new development in Wisconsin politics.

Thus it was that William H. Noland stood apart from his fellows in Wisconsin life and politics during the mid-nineteenth century. By 1866, Noland had lived slightly more than half his Madison years, and during the remainder he retained the regard and respect of his fellow Madisonians. In 1872, upon the occasion of a benefit party for Noland, the *Wisconsin State Journal* made him the subject of a long editorial entitled "An Old Standby in Madison." Reviewing Noland's occupational endeavors and the notarial appointment of 1857, the editor paid tribute to his "superior abilities, . . . high culture, and . . . noble aims and purposes." The *Journal* also spoke of Noland's rising by "mere force of character superior to all the prejudices that so long beset his race."²² One concrete testimonial to Noland's "rising superior" was that he reputedly gave his children the best education the city provided; a son, William S. Noland graduated from the University of Wisconsin.²³

It was during the 1870's that Noland turned to chiropody as a means of livelihood. He began to tour the state as he engaged in practice; newspapers called him "Doctor" and "the celebrated chiropodist." Success seems to have accompanied the new venture. Indeed on December 20, 1879, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* reported that Noland was giving "speedy relief" to sufferers "indiscreet enough to try to have a No. 7 foot fit a No. 5 boot;" he was also considered proficient in veterinary medicine.

But in December, 1880, Noland's time ran out. After returning to Madison from a professional trip early in the month, he fell ill of pneumonia. Death came on December 19. The *Wisconsin State Journal*, friendly through the years, was moved to eulogize Noland in an editorial entitled "An Old Citizen Gone." Once more, the *Journal* reviewed his life and labor. In commenting upon Noland's associations and attainments, the editor wrote at length. He stated in part:

The Professor was a singular man, and had led a rather varied life, but he never forgot what was due to himself and to the community, and now that he is gone he will be missed and regretted by a larger circle than many men who were much more pretentious in their career.

To sum, it would be erroneous to say that William H. Noland played the role of either a Douglass or a Washington as he strove for bettering the lot of Negroes in Wisconsin. Nonetheless, he acted and spoke at a time when there were in the state few of his people to act or to speak. His role was essentially modest, but from his station, Noland contributed to achievement of a fuller measure and a greater realization of the American Dream for his fellows.

1. For details concerning Noland's birth and residence see *Wisconsin State Journal*, May 24, 1872, and December 19, 1880; United States Census Bureau, Manuscript Census, Dane County, 1860, I, p. 333, and 1870, I, p. 644. The Manuscript Census for Dane County, 1850, II, lists Negro residents of Madison on pp. 297, 301, 302. None of these listings appear in the 1860 tabulation.

2. Statements describing Noland's occupational career may be found in *Wisconsin State Journal*, May 24, 1872 and December 19, 1880. Cited subsequently as *Journal*. See also W.L.E. Ferslew, compiler, *Madison City Directory and Business Advertiser for 1858* (Madison, (1858?)), p. 84; B. W. Suckow, compiler, *Madison City Directory*. . . . (Madison, 1866), p. 123; Pryor & Co.'s *Madison City Directory, 1875-6*. . . . (Madison, 1875-6) p.76. For Noland's property listing, see Manuscript Census, Dane County, 1860, I, p. 333, and *Ibid.*, 1870, I, p. 644.

3. A brief account of the Glover affair is available in William Francis Raney, *Wisconsin A Story of Progress* (revised edition, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1963), pp. 148.

4. *Journal*, May 26, 1857.

(Continued on page 21)



NATURAL RESOURCES AT THE CROSSROADS: PEOPLE

H. Armstrong Roberts

THREE BILLION now and 3 billion more by 2004—this is the world population picture . . . 200 million now and 362 million for the United States by 2000 . . . 4 million now and up to 6 million for Wisconsin by 2000.

This is the population explosion—an expression repeated as many times as there are people. Just about every concern of human beings today is attributed to the population explosion, and in some ways rightfully so. On the other hand we can't use this as our only excuse for our inability to cope with not only today's but also some of yesterday's people problems.

Philosophically, yesterday's crossroads are relatively the same

as today's and in all likelihood will be the same tomorrow. And though history repeats itself, the material things that confront each succeeding generation change in size, shape and form according to the laws of thermodynamics. All matter is energy and all energy is constantly changing. Ideally each generation should solve its own problems. Unfortunately this is not the case. Each generation finds itself trying to learn why yesterday's problems weren't solved while simultaneously trying to meet its own crises. One reason for this may be that we haven't been able to effectively use yesterday's knowledge to solve today's problems because apparently we see and interpret conditions differently than did our ancestors.

The psychologists refer to this process of seeing and interpreting as symbolizing.

Everything and every condition relating to it that exists on the earth is interpreted, explained and described as man sees it. Thus all adversities and amenities past and present are people problems.

The crossroads for the natural resources that the previous speakers discussed were all people confrontations, either dilemmas or blessings. The difficulties that are being encountered with these natural resources and solutions to them are interpreted through human eyes and human minds. Water, soil, air and the non-human living organisms do not speak for themselves, we do.

Talk presented for the symposium "Natural Resources at the Crossroads" at the Annual Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America, Wisconsin Chapter, January 26, 1968, Madison.

By C. Kabat

The discussion in this article will be a summarization of the: (1) Status and trends of some major activities bearing on natural resources performed by man to sustain and improve himself and how these brought us to our current crossroads in natural resource management; and (2) some of the things being done to hopefully lead us down the right roads or blindly down the wrong roads. These activities of man will encompass technological, sociological, political and philosophical considerations.

The pattern for discussing man's major activities will be to identify the activity and its crossroad, cite some developments pertinent to it, and some conclusions or observations on where we are going. Because of the many activities that bear on people and natural resources at the crossroads, I will be very brief and selective in source material on each. Also, I will try to include some activities that we often overlook as we become preoccupied with our individual interests and employment responsibilities.

Before presenting the activities I will make a few references to the human population growth to set the stage. Reports on the analysis of the impact of population growth on natural resources are legion. The one I selected for citing here is from the National Academy of Science. "Rapid population growth will create difficulties in reaching America's noble goals of optimum education of all, universal abundance, enriched leisure, equal opportunity, quality, beauty and creativity".¹

What is being done about controlling population growth? Kingsley Davis, an authority on this subject, analyzed the success of what he seemed to think was the one overall specific effort aimed at controlling population growth, namely Family Planning.² He concluded that this program is devoid of any goal to control population growth and has only one real target and that is to help people have children when they want them but not how many. Davis' deductions are sustained by other authorities.

We have no alternative but to conclude that the problem of population growth will be with us for some time, that is, if we have to depend on family planning for its solution.

Food Production

Crossroads. Either food production is insufficient or improperly distributed since over half of the world population is starving or undernourished. Even more awesome consequences are predicted for the near future by William and Paul Paddock in their book, "Famine-1975".³

New Developments. No other activity seems closer to the heart than the stomach. **Examples:** Up to 700 billion people could be fed through the use of increased nuclear power development in areas of agro-industrialization.⁴ This could open vast areas such as large parts of India and Pakistan to food habitation. A legume, Townsville lucerne, could increase Australian beef production⁵ 20-fold. Red tide, a single-celled plant which grows profusely in some oceanic water, has been found to contain 26% protein. This is a possible new cattle feed.⁶ Newspaper cuttings supplemented by molasses and soybean oil meal kept cattle fat and healthy for 56 days.⁷ The new gains wheat which yields 80-100 bu./acre and a new variety of rice, IRR-8-288, which yields up to 9.5 times more per acre than present varieties.⁸

Other potential developments include producing protein by growing single-celled organisms on petroleum fractions, developing plants with pyramidal or cone form to take advantage of sunlight to increase photosynthesis, and adding carbonates to soils or spraying on plants to also increase photosynthesis.⁹

Conclusions. Despite all of the technological advancements to date, the food shortage cited earlier remains. One reason for this is that consumption rates increase almost as fast as production increases in the developed countries. Every increase of \$2.00 more in income results in one pound more

consumption of food per individual. Greatest gains in future food production will have to come from acres now under cultivation.¹⁰

Unless solutions are found to reform agriculture in poor nations by 1985 the problem may be humanly insoluble, according to a report by the President's Science Advisory Committee.¹¹

Thus, the solution is far from being in sight today.

Air Utilization

Crossroads. "Not only is air pollution clearly out of hand in all of the nation's metropolitan areas, it is also an increasingly serious problem in thousands of smaller communities and in rural areas. Air pollutants total 135 million tons per year."¹²

The air pollution problem results largely from the process of burning fossil fuels. But this isn't the only problem. Oxygen required by animals comes from plants. Lamont C. Cole at the 1967 AAAS Conference warned that the destruction of vegetation by urbanization processes is already resulting in more oxygen being used than is produced by plants in some areas. Further, Reid A. Bryson of the Center of Climatic Research at the University of Wisconsin believes that current air pollution shades the earth from the sun's radiation enough to significantly bring about shorter, cooler summers and longer, colder winters. In northern states the winter could be lengthened by six weeks and summer frosts would be common.

Developments. Significant strides have been made in developing methods for reducing stack and vehicle emissions in the United States and Western Europe.

Conclusion. A task force created by former HEW Secretary John W. Gardner believes that sufficient authority exists under the Clear Air Act of 1965 as well as the available technology to reduce harmful emissions by 90 percent. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates a potential reduction in automobile pollution from 2,310 pounds per car in 1963 to 140

pounds by 1980.¹³ However, if Lamont Cole is right, the problems of oxygen depletion from loss of terrestrial and oceanic vegetation has yet to be reckoned with.

Space Utilization

By space utilization I mean the aggregate use of land exclusive of water and air.

Crossroads. Joseph L. Fisher and Donald J. Patton¹⁴ visualize that in the balance of this century land uses for urban development will double, will more than double for outdoor recreation, will slightly increase for agriculture crops, and will remain about the same for grazing and forestry.

The difficulties with urban sprawl, decaying central cores of cities, annexation, traffic congestion and other stresses resulting from overcrowding are too well known to belabor here. A seemingly new concern, "noise pollution", deserves a few comments. Actually it's very old. Sixty years ago Dr. Robert Koch warned: "The day will come when man will have to fight merciless noise as the worst enemy of his health." Noise falls in four general categories: annoyance, disruption of activity, loss of hearing and physical or mental deterioration.¹⁵

Developments. Rather than cite even a few technological developments, I will refer only to some of the vast number of programs in existence aimed at distributing people in space. These include Model or Demonstration Cities, River Basin Development, Watershed Development, Comprehensive Planning, Urban Renewal, Space Exploration.

Conclusions. Obviously we have the programs; we now need the will to implement them. No one program alone will solve the dilemmas cited above. As an example let's briefly review a few cases of established and proposed so-called model cities. The first of these is Pullman, a city of 8,000 located eight miles west of Chicago. Its founder, George M. Pullman, established it as a model place for railroad workers. Everything was precise, cultural, saloonless, clean and luxurious. For some it served

its purpose. It was described by Richard Ely in Harper's Magazine as a benevolent feudal town built to be run by authorities as they wanted it. In 1894 the town was battered during a strike by Pullman workers. By 1930 only a few vestiges remained of this wonder city.¹⁶ (An Experiment in Industrial Order and Community Planning, 1880-1930).

Now there is Reston, a complex of seven cities in Virginia, to be constructed in high density pattern with 42 percent set aside for public use. Reston was designed in keeping with the federal "Year 2000 Policies Plan", a guide to development which would discourage sprawl. One city has been built—Lake Anne Village. The original designer and manager is out; properties weren't selling. Reston is in debt, \$45,000,000. One hopeful solution is to build a U. S. Geological Survey headquarters there.¹⁷

Athelstan Spilhaus, Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, goes one step further. He says start from scratch. Build an experimental city separated from existing cities designed to accommodate about 250,000 people each. Everything would be ideal; no cars or trucks, free public transportation, model shopping centers, adequate open space, etc. Buildings would be designed to be removed whenever outdated, like changing tires. Eventually 800 such cities could be constructed where all people in the U. S. could live.¹⁸

Water Resource Improvement

Crossroads. The enormity of the needs was recently expressed in an estimate of the costs for U. S. construction requirements for only water and waste water utilities, public and private between 1966 and 1980. According to the Business and Defense Services Division of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, it will take \$66.3 billion to do this job. This is exclusive of maintenance, land, multipower dams, etc.¹⁹ Would anyone care to estimate how much more it would cost to correct all of the United States' water resource problems? Consider here also that there are

650 kinds of pesticides being used that affect our water resources.²⁰

Conclusion. Can we do it? Wisconsin took a first large step forward in passing Chapter 614, Laws of Wisconsin, 1965. Full implementation of the provisions of this law would be an excellent start. There would still remain the crossroads such as sedimentation, the nutrients draining off the land, as well as many other problems unreported here.

Soil Utilization

Great strides have been made in securing the soils in the cavernous gullies of the 1930's found in many places in Wisconsin. Full use of the soil surveys developed through the cooperative program of the Soil Conservation Service and the Geological and Natural History Survey of the University of Wisconsin will significantly prevent adverse exploitation of soils in the future.

However, here it must be remembered the top soils Wisconsin now has are considerably different than those of the early 1800's—the virgin prairies and surface water banks reasonably secured by native vegetation have been drastically affected by man's use.

On this activity, I am again deferring to other speakers on the program for coverage.

Maintaining Plant and Animal Diversity

Here I am referring to the native plant and animal species. If there is one impact of technology that is most disregarded in the great creations of modern man—the chemist, the engineer, the food producer, the mathematician, the physicist—it is the destruction of our native plants and animals.

Status and Trends. What can I say after poring through thousands of pages of reference material on this subject? The best I can do here is to cite a few statements made by Lewis Mumford in his summarization of the Conference on Future Environments of North America.²¹ The purpose of the Conference was to insure the existence or replenishment of a suf-

ficiently varied environment to sustain all of life, including human life.

"We are now busily wiping out every manner of botanical and zoological variety in order that the machine, or some plastic substitute for a natural species, may flourish . . . In a word, the conservation of natural resources means nothing less than the conservation of human potentialities."

In one of his final recommendations Lewis Mumford made this interesting statement: "If we want to preserve nature, let's get back to the city and see what makes a man, a man in a human environment."

Developments and Conclusion
We will have to make a reality that goal of the Transportation Land Use Plan developed by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and many cooperators which concerns the preservation of the natural resources comprising the environmental corridors of seven south-east counties. It is the best-known effort on a large scale in Wisconsin to maintain environmental quality which includes plant and animal diversity.

As an example of the number of species that occupy each habitat, consider the estimate of the distinguished English ecologist Charles S. Elton for Wytham Woods, a two-square mile woodland near Oxford.²² Up to 5,000 animal species with a total population running into many millions are estimated on this area. Add to this number the many plant species found in Wytham Woods and we have a picture of what happens to native plant and animal diversity every time we destroy an area for other uses.

The degree of annihilation of the native plant and animal species and replacement with exotics depends on the use to which such an area is converted. If it goes to urban development the result is—man, lice, Norway rats and pollution bacteria such as the coliforms. If it goes to agriculture some of the original organisms will remain and a few new ones such as the corn borer, codling

moth and other domestic crop predators will emerge. The consequence of introducing exotic species such as carp, European hare, English sparrows, etc., to replace the lost native species are well known. Overall the gene pool will be decreased and natural resource equilibrium greatly upset.

Now, because my time is running out I am going to skip the format used up to this point and make some rapid fire remarks on some additional activities that are paramount to this subject. Some of these are frequently under-emphasized in land use planning.

Improvement of Human Health

Despite significant reductions in some form of heart disease and cancer,²³ heart transplants, polio control, removal of a monkey's brain and keeping it alive and functioning outside its own body²⁴ and other medical phenomena, a recent study reported in the British Medical Journal showed that life expectation in the U. S. remained almost stationary for the past 15 years.²⁵ Apparently new human-life-killing stresses are developing faster than medical advancements. Further, the question of morality involved in human organ transplants is now receiving much attention.

Can we ever control human diseases? Dr. Aidan Cockburn in his book, "Infestious Diseases—Their Evolution and Eradication" has documented some interesting history on this possibility. He reported that diseases have always been with us—all they need to break out is the right environmental condition.²⁶ As an example he cited the increase of syphilis when people began to respond to the Protestant Reformation in the 15th century which was aimed at people becoming more conscious of the need for modesty. Prior to this time "yaws", a mild disease of children prevailed. The incidence of "yaws" seemed to control syphilis outbreaks. "Yaws" was transmitted when people slept eight to the bed, took community baths and wore less clothing. The Reformation changed this. Down went "yaws" and up went syphilis.

Controlling Human Behavior

The possibility that human behavior will be managed in the near future remains on the distant horizon. First of all just how the human brain thinks is still being questioned. Studies on individual responses to various stimuli are fairly well advanced. If or when the integrative functions of the brain will ever be understood is a still moot question. With 20 billion neurons or more involved in each human brain, answers don't come easily.²⁷

Everyone knows the impact of the Vietnam situation on all U. S. programs. Why people resort to war to solve problems brought forth many theories at a recent meeting of the N. Y. Academy of Sci. in November 1967 on a "Study of Emotional Behavior", but no conclusions on this.²⁸ This meeting evolved a wave of reaction to Konrad Lorenz's book, "On Aggression" in which man's emotional reactions were interpreted from studies of lower animals. The anthropologists agreed this just can't be done, man is different—he thinks. "War is an evolutionary paradox"—a human idiosyncrasy, Halloway, a Columbia University anthropologist was reported as saying at a meeting of anthropologists in December 1967.²⁹

There are a multitude of studies on the physiological and psychological processes of learning, memory storage, genetic and acquired inheritance and the creation of living organisms. The synthetic viral DNA, Drs. Arthur Kornberg, Mehran Goulian and Robert L. Sinsheimer recently created was a step in the latter direction.³⁰

In summary, neither is technology available nor is public acceptance ready for human behavior control according to the Executive Council of the National Academy of Sciences.³¹

Program and Organization Improvement

The recognition that the effective management of natural resources require highly coordinated and multi-disciplinary efforts has resulted in a great splurge or or-

ganizational and program mergers, transfers and recombinations in just the last few years. Here at the University of Wisconsin there is now a College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, a School of Natural Resources, a Department of Environmental Sciences and a Water Resources Center. At the state level we now have a Department of Natural Resources. Nationally, there is an Environmental Sciences Services Administration (ESSA) and a number of proposals for other similar agencies, including a Department of Environmental Science. Internationally similar mergers of organizations and programs evolved such as the International Biological Program.

If these organizational and program changes aren't enough, consider the proposal by David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, for a new profession of "Manager of Environmental Forces". This would combine the physical sciences, social sciences and the humanities. Superimpose on these changes, the emphasis on Cybernetics, Systems Analysis, Program Planning and Budget Systems (PPBS), on mission-oriented research and psychoneurobiochemistry and we have picture of man struggling to organize his drive on the challenges of the 1960's.

Conclusions. The end of new programs and organizations is far from being in sight.

Economic Improvement

All that needs be said here is that we are finishing eight years of unparalleled dollar prosperity. However, dollar prosperity and natural resource prosperity seem to be going in opposite directions.

Leisure Utilization

Anyone who reads Sebastian de Grazia's book, *Of Time and Leisure*, will discover if he hasn't already done so that leisure is yet to be defined and at least isn't just what we suspected. The average work week hasn't decreased greatly in the past 20 years, and time spent travelling to work and in family activities is increasing.

Moral Improvement and Religious Participation

Hippies, protests, LSD, rise in delinquency are all a part of our time. Yet is this any worse than Nero fiddling while Rome burned and moonshine and bootlegging in the 1920's?

Organs, hymns and liturgy give way to whistles, drums and chants in our churches. Yet in the face of these changes Lawrence Fellows of the New York Times reports that Black Africa is embracing Christianity as it has never done before, but in the form of a vast revolution of religious dissidence and revival, tailored to African experience.³²

This ends my summary of man's activities that have created many of today's natural resource crossroads. By this time if you feel disillusioned, be cheered by the 13 predictions made by E. E. Booher, President of McGraw Hill Book Co., for the next 25 years. They add up to Utopia, including no major war, and school programs which will extend from minus one year!³³

To make enduring progress in selecting the best roads to take in maintaining and enhancing our natural resources, I propose the following philosophical precepts:

1. With the vast technological developments with us and still more coming, we will be more inclined and capable than ever before to drastically change the environment. Therefore, we need to first reflect on the words of George Perkins Marsh who in 1864 in his book, "Man and Nature", wrote: "To disturb the balance of nature without calculating the consequences invites disaster." Then we need to resolve to immediately stop exploiting posterity's natural resources. We have already taken far more than our share.

2. We need to rededicate ourselves to managing our natural resources through sincere cooperative and coordinated efforts.

3. We need to develop complete comprehensive plans and make the goals of comprehensive planning a reality. In this process we need to establish the water bank Dr.

Laurence R. Jahn discussed previously and other natural resource banks to protect our environmental corridors.

4. We need to do more for our souls and less for our stomachs.

5. While we always need new technology, we must resolve to acquire adequate knowledge today and use it to solve today's dilemmas and not wait for tomorrow's answers.

6. We can all start by reaffirming the need to continually respect each other's knowledge and legal and moral responsibility. Without these virtues, programs and technology cannot succeed.

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*A
Bit
of
Thailand*

**A special feature
by Peace Corps Volunteer
and Academy member
Francis Knipp**

Thailand is a rich country; rich in potential, rich in smiles, rich in the desire for progress. She is anxious to see herself as an active and contributing member of the world community. And, with a little time and help, she can be.

For the past three years my home has been in Thailand. I was a Peace Corps Volunteer working with the Thai people in the area of health development. This is a national program of the Thai government covering all of Thailand. However, efforts are being concentrated in the poorer regions, of which the Northeast is the largest.

The Northeast of Thailand consists of a great plateau which gradually changes to long rolling hills, then mountains as you move toward the north. Part of the northern border with Laos is formed by a wide and deep river, the Mekhong. This river holds much of the potential for the future development of the Northeast, as well as Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. During the dry season, the Mekhong is a peaceful river. But, if the rains are too heavy, large tracts of land are flooded and crops and homes destroyed. A committee of the United Nations has been studying ways to tame and harness it.

Two languages are commonly used in this region; Thai, and Laotian. In the town Thai is commonly spoken, while the villagers usually speak Lao. There are also many small ethnic groups living in the mountains. Most of these have their own language. However, Thai is the language of the country and is being taught in all the schools. Even the older people in the villages can understand Thai, though they may have trouble speaking it. Few villages are without a school. At present each child receives at least four years of education.

The planting and harvest season coincides with ours in the midwest. During this season the land is beautiful; an endless variety of carefully walled rectangles filled with various hues of green. Each stalk is replanted by hand, each evenly spaced from the other, lovingly, as if the planters were creating a work of art. Slowly the green deepens, and the stalks stretch into the sunlight. Finally the heads form, and after four or five months the harvest can begin. Gold has chosen its color well.

The rainy season always comes. But, often it avoids large areas of land. Or, it may come, then go into hiding for two months to return only after the ground has hardened and the rice died.

I have never been in a village during the harvest. But I'm told it is a happy time with song and laughter, rice whisky and beer to lighten the work. Relief and gaiety combined, and thankfulness for the fact that, at least this time, the pixie Fate has blessed them.

The mountains are still covered with forests and jungle. Many varieties of the wood are so dense that a block of it will sink in water. In one of the mountainous provinces I watched logging trucks labor up slopes of 30 degrees and come down again with 2 to 3 logs 40 feet long and 2 feet in diameter! At some of the inclines, the side of the trail was lined with small trees torn out of the ground by the truck winches.

Much needed roads are being built as rapidly as possible. They are welcomed from the first cut of the dozer blade. Not only do they relieve the feeling of isolation, but they allow new economies to develop and old ones to expand. The traffic they carry is greatly varied: elephants, ox carts, the usual cars, busses, trucks, motorcycles, quite a few pedestrians, and, in the evenings, small cowboys riding their water buffalo back to the corral under the house.

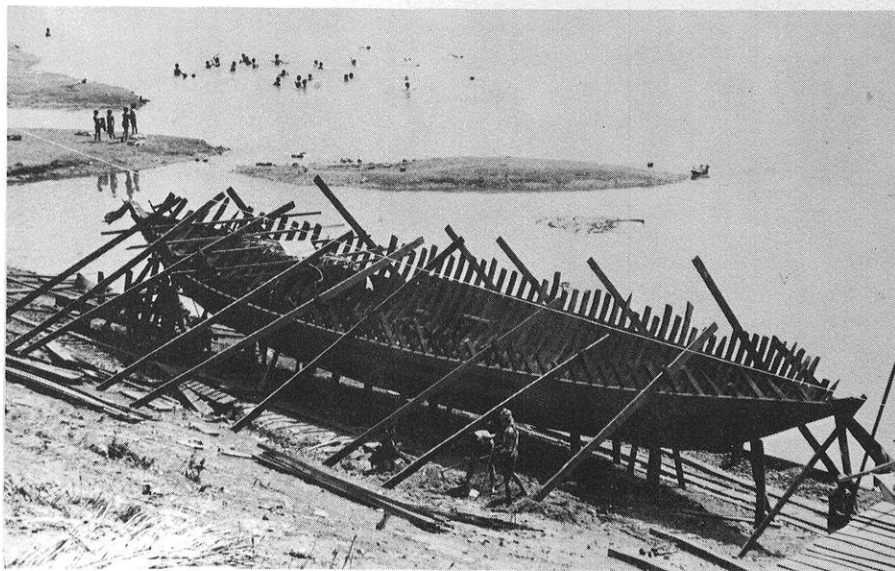
Of villagers beyond the age of 40, few have traveled to the provincial town. Very rarely has any-



Fields of young rice



Views of the Mekhong River



one of this age group traveled the 180 to 450 miles to Bangkok. However, of those 20 to 30 years old, most have been to the provincial town often, and many even to Bangkok. This, along with the radio has brought the people into a vivid awareness of the world, and an interest in it. The lack of noisy machinery has made it easy to hear the radio even while planting the yearly rice crop.

All of Thailand knew and respected John F. Kennedy and expressed sympathy over his death. He and Lincoln are the best remembered presidents of the United States. It was Lincoln who like Rama V, their king four generations past, freed the slaves. Then there was the shame and disappointment I felt when the deaths of Dr. Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were mentioned.

Uncertainties are something the Thai people have been living with for several hundred years. These uncertainties are concerned mainly with the weather. However, it is often said that people are like the weather, and just as the rains have a tendency to avoid places that need it most, so do people. Good roads and radios are relatively recent, as is the interest in developing the Northeast of Thailand and other underdeveloped areas of the world. But thankfully we have begun.

A broad range of development work is needed in the Northeast. It includes construction of roads and irrigation systems, improved methods of agriculture, improved sanitation and health education, more schools and teachers, training in technical skills, and others. My work was concerned with a very small part of the overall development program: working with the members of the Thai health department in the planning and construction of water supplies.

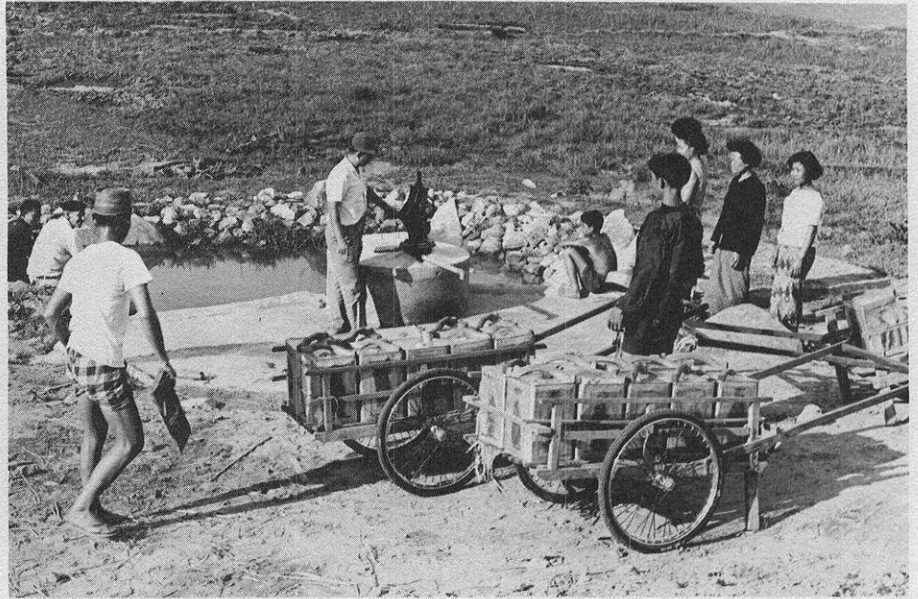
The Northeast which can be so rich and verdant during the rainy season, resembles a desert during the dry season. The dry season lasts three to four months and is preceded by a cold season of three months. During these two periods rain rarely falls. Rivers and streams that once flowed full are



Using a hand auger to drill test holes for shallow wells

burnt dry for two months at the end of the dry season. Large pockets of salty soil cover much of the Northeast with the result that wells tend to become brackish. This water can often be used to wash clothes and bathe, but drinking water must be found elsewhere. Most water for consumption comes from hand-dug ponds which collect water during the rainy season and hold it hopefully throughout the dry season. Also, rain water is collected from roofs and stored in clay jars for drinking. Not only are these sources unsanitary, but, as happens many years, the rainy season is short or the dry season unusually hot and long. Then water becomes very scarce and the incidence of sickness high. Some deep wells have been drilled and good water found. But these are far too few.

The dry season, however, has some good points. All the villages are accessible and the villagers free to think about things other than rice crops. It is the season when their needs are most apparent to them. Ground water levels are at their lowest and shallow wells found having water during this season will have it throughout the year. So, wells are dug and pumps put in, ponds are enlarged and filtration units built, rain catchment tanks are built,



Carts for carrying water to the village



Transporting pipe to be used in a village water supply

and existing systems repaired and improved. In some cases where the water source already exists and the water yield is sufficient, village water supplies are built which have water piped to public taps.

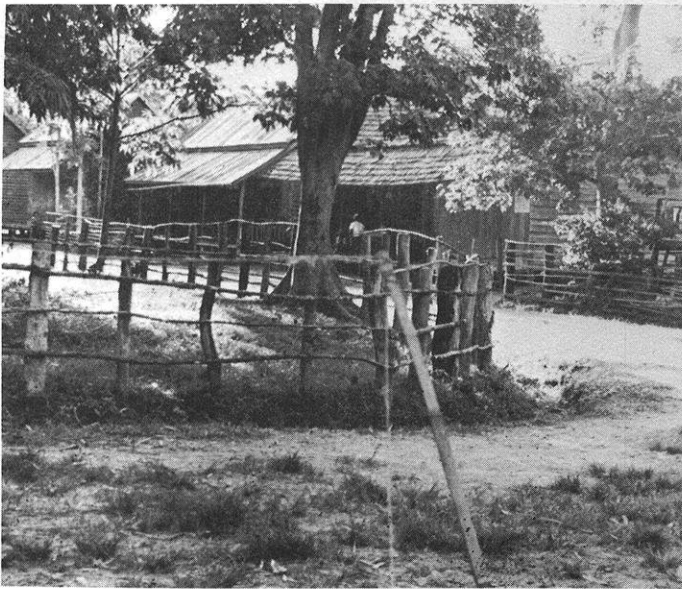
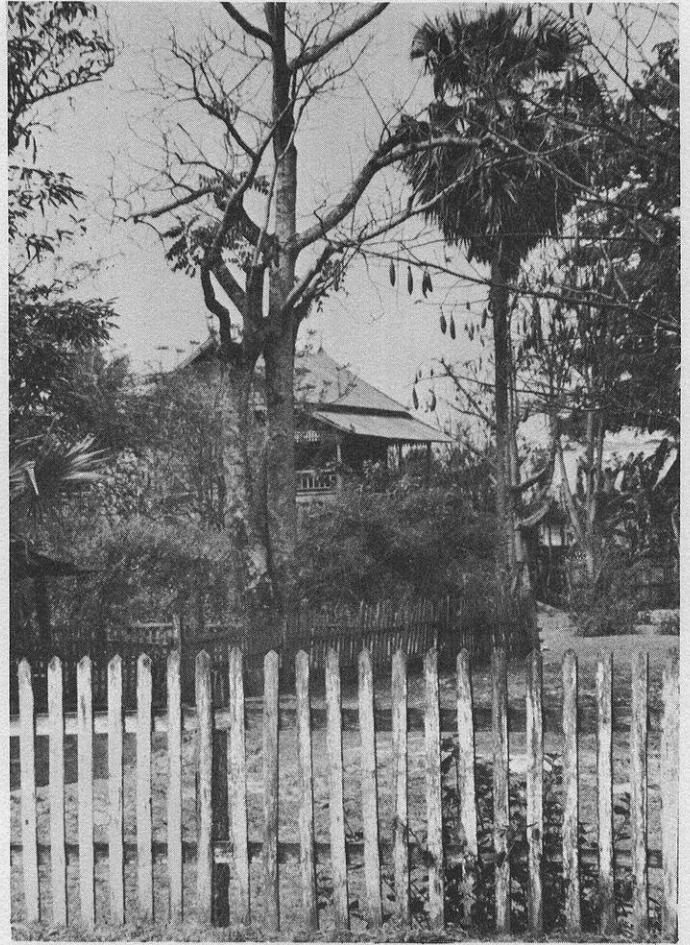
This and the whole development program in Thailand is only a beginning. But an encouraging beginning. For already changes can be seen. Not only the physical changes, but also changes in attitude. Passive acceptance of fate

is being replaced by the desire and quiet determination to move ahead. Disinterest and prejudice are giving way to participation and enthusiasm. All that is asked for is the guidance needed to make their efforts successful.

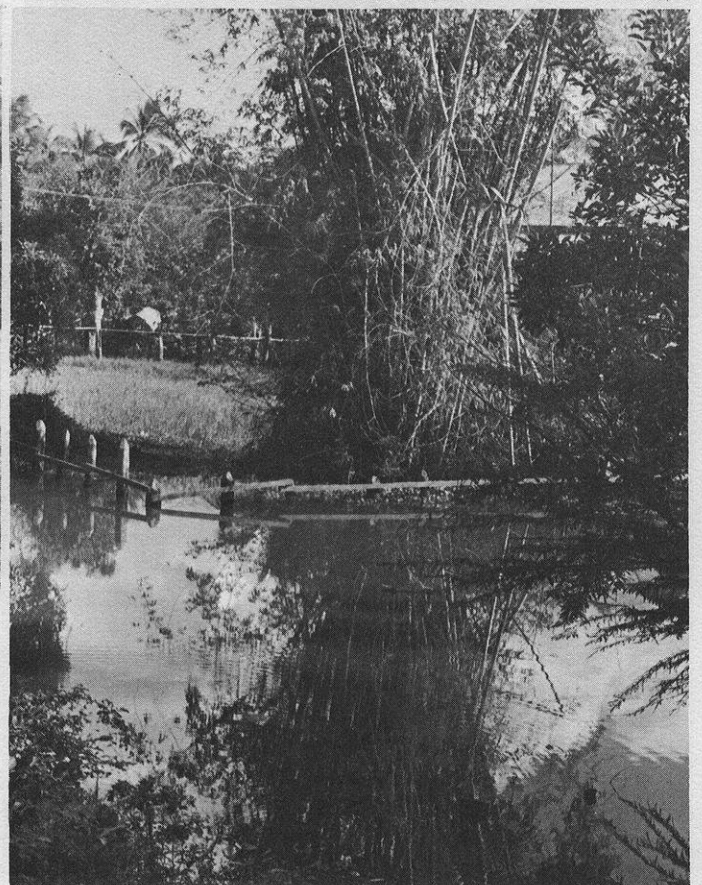
To the Thai people like them, America and the modern world with all its technology is like the home of a new friend. We have opened our door to them. They are our guests.



Travelers of the road



Village scenes



A RACE OF GIANTS

**A Biologist's
Perspective of
the Contributors
to the Transactions
50 Years Ago.**

A PURELY chance chain of events recently caused me to get out Vol. 18 of the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. A quick glance through the table of contents inspired this brief article, for therein were listed some of the classic papers of American biological science by men who built international reputations in their fields. I went on to Vol. 19 and discovered more work by the same noted authors plus papers by others equally important; men who not only achieved personal fame in biological science but who helped to build the Academy and the University of Wisconsin, and in the course of doing so created the state's reputation as a leader in science and conservation.

The first names to catch my eye were those of E. A. Birge and his colleague Chancey Juday, names known to all limnologists and to all the older generation of the Academy. Birge was an early and long-time leader of the Academy, its President for two terms (30 years apart), Dean of Letters and

Science at University of Wisconsin, 1891-1918, then President of University of Wisconsin until 1925 and active in the Academy for 20 years after his retirement. It was E. A. Birge who laid the foundations for modern American limnology and his publications in the field are classics; for example in Vol. 18, Part I, "The Heat Budgets of American and European Lakes," pp. 166-213 and in Part II, "The Work of the Wind in Warming a Lake," pp. 341-391. Juday contributed in that volume "Limnological Studies on Some Lakes in Central America," pp. 214-250, and "Limnological Apparatus," pp. 566-592.

But Birge and Juday were not alone, for nearly a dozen other biologists of note were contributors in the years 1915-1919 inclusive (though apparently no issue of **Transactions** was published in 1917). J. J. Davis, an M.D. with a hobby, published in Vol. 18, Part I, the first three of his classic series of "Notes on Wisconsin Parasite Fungi,"—a monumental work appearing in regular installments

By Philip B. Whitford



for over 20 years, which was continued from the 1940's to the 1960's by Henry Greene. Alban Stewart contributed a major paper on "Botanical Conditions of the Galapagos Islands," pp. 272-350. Gilbert M. Smith was establishing his reputation with two articles in the study of algae, a study which culminated in five widely known texts and reference books on algae and lower plants, plus senior authorship of what was probably the most widely used basic text in general botany in the country from the mid-1930's to the present.

A. W. Schorger contributed one of his early works in wood chemistry in 1919. He went on to an illustrious career in wood chemistry at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory and in private industry, meanwhile expanding his hobby of bird and animal studies into two major books, *The Passenger Pigeon* and *The Wild Turkey*, plus filling a professorship in wildlife management after his first retirement. He was President of the Academy in 1942-43, was the prime mover in establishing the Junior Academy in 1944, contributed a series of articles on wildlife and one on the history of the Academy (1962) and is still an active member of the Academy Council.

Other important contributors in those years were James W. Mavor,

pioneer in parasites of fish and later author of important textbooks; H. F. Wilson, eminent entomologist; H. A. Schuette, whose publications on the biochemistry of plankton complemented the work of Birge and Juday and who was another Academy President; Edward T. Harper, noted specialist in fleshy fungi; H. C. Oberholzer, ornithologist; Huron H. Smith, curator of botany at the Milwaukee Public Museum and author of pioneering classics in American ethnobotany; Hartley H. T. Jackson, zoologist and author of the *Mammals of Wisconsin*; and A. S. Pearse, who became one of the top animal ecologists in this country and author of several texts.

In addition to the men publishing in the *Transactions* in those few years, between 1915-1919, the 1917 membership list includes another dozen of the nation's prominent naturalists of the early 20th century; five honorary members included T. C. Chamberlain, geologist and one of the founders of the Academy; William Trelease, one of the best known botanists of the early 20th century; David Starr Jordan, already the top U.S. authority in ichthyology at that time; and W. M. Wheeler, economic entomologist, then at Harvard. The only one of the five not in natural history was Hamlin

Garland, Wisconsin's best known literary figure. Other active members at that time who achieved national recognition included C. E. Allen, G. S. Bryan, R. H. Denniston, E. M. Gilbert, J. B. Overton, L. H. Pammel, all botanists, and zoologists M. F. Guyer, W. S. Marshall, and George Wagner. Of the 27 names I have mentioned, 10 have been listed in *Who's Who in America*, and all are well known in their specific fields.

This brief period about 50 years ago perhaps marks the peak of the Academy's influence on the intellectual and scientific progress of Wisconsin. Natural science and studies related to Wisconsin's resources accounted for approximately 80% of the papers in the *Transactions* from 1870-1932, according to L. E. Noland's index, a fact which is reflected in the state's 50-year reputation as a leader in conservation work. Schorger, in his "History of the Wisconsin Academy," Vol. II, 1962, declared, "The major accomplishments of the Academy have been the publication of the *Transactions*, building of a science library, and promotion of the Geological and Natural History Survey, and the Junior Academy of Sciences. It is doubtful if any other Wisconsin organization has accomplished so much with so little cost to its citi-

zens." Undoubtedly, in the words from Genesis which novelist Rolvaag borrowed, "There were giants in the earth in those days."

Consideration of the role of these individuals and their interactions, especially within and through the Academy, leads to some thought-provoking questions regarding our current role:

1. Why, in the current proliferation of specialized scientific journals, is it no longer "respectable" to publish important contributions in the Transactions?
2. Who are the members of today's Academy who might be remembered as giants 50 years hence?
3. Are there any better ways in which today's Academy can bring together great men and great ideas to such a degree as did the Academy of 50 years ago?
4. Can we still be a vital force towards the advancement and the integration of all phases of science, or have proliferation and specialization ruled out such a possibility?

I cannot answer these questions precisely or in detail, perhaps there are no satisfactory answers, but I believe a serious consideration of them is essential to the continued success and vitality of the Academy.

CONTENTS

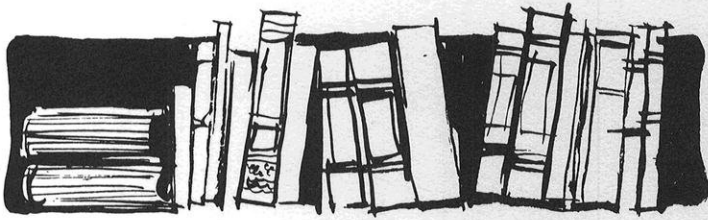
	Page
The Work of the Wind in Warming a Lake (With Plates I-X). EDWARD A. BIRGE.....	341
Additional Species of Pholiota, Stropharia, and Hypholoma in the Region of the Great Lakes. With Plates XI-XXIV). EDWARD T. HARPER.....	392
A Monograph of the Algal Genus <i>Scenedesmus</i> , based upon Pure Culture Studies. (With Plates XXV-XXXIII). GILBERT MORGAN SMITH.....	422
A of Algae found in Wisconsin Lakes.....	531

CONTENTS

Eight Unedited Letters of Joseph Ritson. Henry A. Burd	1
A Species List of the Aphididae of the World and their Recorded Food Plants. H. F. Wilson and R. A. Vickery	22
The Influence of the French Faerie on the Towneley Cycle of Mystery Plays. Louis Wann	356
The Preparation of Selenic Acid. H. H. Morris.....	369
The Fauna of Lake Mendota—A Qualitative and Quantitative Survey with Special Reference to the Insects. (With one Figure). R. A. Muttkowski.....	374
Notes on the Vertebrate Fauna of Houghton and Iron Counties, Michigan. (With Plates I-V). Alvin R. Cahn	
A Review of the Plover Genus <i>Ochtho</i> and its Nearest Affinities.....	
The Amomum	

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF VOLUME XVIII, PART I.

	Page
The Periodicity and Distribution of Radial Growth in Trees and their Relation to the Development of "Annual" Rings. J. G. GROSSENBACHER.....	1
Notes on Parasitic Fungi in Wisconsin—I. J. J. DAVIS....	78
Notes on Parasitic Fungi in Wisconsin—II. J. J. DAVIS... 93	93
The Relation of the Corpus Christi Procession to the Corpus Christi Play in England. MERLE PIERSON.....	110
The Heat Budgets of American and European Lakes. With three Figures, and five Tables. EDWARD A. BIRGE....	166
Limnological Studies on Some Lakes in Central America. With four Figures and three Tables. CHANCEY JUDAY. 214	214
Notes on Parasitic Fungi in Wisconsin—III. J. J. DAVIS 251	251
Some Observations Concerning the Botanical Conditions on the Galapagos Islands. ALBAN STEWART.....	272



**TITANS AND KEWPIES,
THE LIFE AND ART OF
ROSE O'NEILL**

by **Ralph Alan McCanse**

Vantage Press, Inc.

New York, 1968, 220 pp. \$5.95.

The phenomenon of Rose O'Neill—one of the most beautiful and successful American women of the early twentieth century—is explored with knowledge and sensitivity by Prof. McCanse.

The title of the book, paradoxical as it may seem, is a vivid summation of the endeavors of this American artist of Irish descent whose meaningful "Titan" drawings were obscured by the cult of the "Kewpies" that swept the United States in the years immediately preceding World War I. Rose O'Neill was an artist, an handsomely remunerated magazine illustrator, and a writer of novels. In the Appendix to the book, Ralph Alan McCanse gives a most stimulating evaluation of *The Loves of Edwy*, *The Lady in the White Veil*, *Garda*, *The Goblin Woman*, and of several of her poems, notably the meaningful "The Master-Mistress," "Meemie—To Oblivion," and "The Doom Bride."

To do justice to Prof. McCanse's book, the reader must be willing to become captive of the author, and join him in the fascinating exploration of the psychology of a beautiful and extremely talented woman. To stress the impact of early experiences in the career of Rose O'Neill, Ralph Alan McCanse evokes the colorful world of her parents: the gifted, intrepid Meemie, and the Shakespeare-quoting William O'Neill whose showmanship and sociability alternated with periods of brooding that eventually led him

to seek refuge in the wilderness of Hemmed-In Holler in Arkansas.

Rose's world was unique, populated by creatures that stemmed from mythology and from epic legend. What are "Kewpies" after all, if not an expression of love, a bit simplified perhaps, but still consistently related to the titanic primordial creatures Rose's fertile mind conceived in her constant attempts to re-enact nature's pristine search for unity? In his perceptive analysis of this strange dichotomy of "Titans" and "Kewpies," Prof. McCanse writes "These 'sweet monsters,' as she typically termed them, called for long drawn-out labors, as the shapes emerged out of primordial worlds—spawned from the paleozoic ooze in dim and distant eras long before the time of Man. Of such was her vision about life and human lineages—heroic, epic, profoundly emotional." The propensity of Rose O'Neill the artist to become emotionally involved, was evident in the woman as well. Both marriages, the first to the dashing "professional Virginia gentleman" Gray Latham, the second to Harry Leon Wilson, author and playwright, failed miserably. Rose had to rely on her many friendships, and especially on her devotion to sister Callista and to her unfortunate brother Clink, to fill the void love left in her life.

Ralph Alan McCanse is a pictorial writer, unusually skillful in conveying the mood of places through the magic of his pen. Unforgettable is his description of Bonniebrook, the Ozarks homestead accidentally destroyed by fire after Rose's death by what could be called an act of "funny pity" on Clink's part toward a sick kitten who needed warmth; or his description of the Castle

Carabas, a fitting cornice for the queer, enticing assembly of artists that gathered to enjoy the free hospitality of Rose and Callista in the Neo-Raphaelite splendor of this eerie castle. Especially charming, and evoked with the warm colors of a Neapolitan sunset, is the vision of the Villa Narcisus in Capri and of its eccentric owner, Charles Caryl Coleman, one of the last legendary Americans to live in this island and to capture the imagination of the local people.

By focusing our attention not merely on the fabulous career of Rose O'Neill but on her artistic urge to give life to "sweet monsters" with a Michelangelo-like *terribilita* as well, Ralph Alan McCanse sheds light on the search for new forms of expression so characteristic of American and European art and literature at the turn of the century. The fact that he is able to point out the intellectual turmoil of the time through the picture of a very popular but elusive woman, indicates once more the perceptive nature and the poetical insight of this exceptional writer. *Titans and Kewpies, The Life and Art of Rose O'Neill* is a page of Americana no reader will easily forget.

—Corinna del Greco Lobner,
U.W.-Parkside, Racine Campus

**THE DECLINE OF THE
PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT
IN WISCONSIN, 1890-1920**

by **Herbert F. Margulies**

The State Historical Society
of Wisconsin,

Madison 1968, 310 pp. \$5.95.

There is no question but that Robert M. La Follette is the most important figure in Wisconsin history. Moreover, he founded a dynasty that lasts to this day. "Young Bob" succeeded his father in the senate. Philip, the younger son, served three terms as governor in the 1930s. Bronson La Follette, a grandson, after two terms as attorney general, is now challenging Warren Knowles for the governorship of Wisconsin.

Old Bob was the spiritual leader and also the storm center of

the progressive movement in Wisconsin from 1890 to 1920. La Follette's dynamic personality, gift of oratory, and tireless dedication to reform caught the old guard Republicans in a period when their leadership was weak and their policies largely dictated by corporate interests. Moreover, La Follette utilized the intellectual resources of the University of Wisconsin to the fullest extent in developing Progressive legislation. Extending the total resources of the university for the benefit of the state became the core of the "Wisconsin Idea."

There is also a disquieting side to Margulies' account. Old Bob was often difficult in the extreme. As with almost all men of ironclad principles he broke with most of his chief supporters over the 30-year period covered by this account. Yet at times he could compromise in surprising fashion with his traditional opponents. Nonetheless, admiration for La Follette on the part of the author clearly runs through the volume.

The reader may well puzzle over the title of Margulies' study. The movement originated in the 1890s and a 10-year crusade reached its climax in 1904-1905 with Wisconsin assuming substantial leadership in the national Progressive movement. But even then serious internal political problems plagued La Follette. When did the movement end? Margulies is not completely clear. "The long period of Progressive domination in Wisconsin, marked by the personality of Robert M. La Follette and an imposing array of reform legislation, was brought to an abrupt halt in 1914." (p. 124) "The original Wisconsin progressivism—the vibrant, grassroots progressivism of Congressman La Follette and the 'university boys'—had faded and died of internal contradictions and external pressures by 1916." (p. 282) Although the old progressivism may have died a new progressivism arose and "in 1919 and 1920 the La Follette faction rode back to power on the crest of a wave of angry sentiment generated by wartime quakes." (p. 244) Moreover, the

decline of a movement rarely, if ever, sets in before it has a chance to rise.

This volume is not an attempt to fill the need for a complete political biography of La Follette. Its focus is the internal dissent within the party and the forces that accounted for its decline. Although it fails to establish La Follette's intellectual frame of reference it offers a substantial body of fact from which we can draw our own conclusions. Its imperfections notwithstanding, Margulies has made a substantial contribution to the political history of Wisconsin.

—Prof. Walter F. Peterson,
Lawrence University.

FOOTNOTES

(Continued from page 6)

5. *Ibid.*, April 23, 1857. The vote on Negro suffrage in 1857 was 28,325 for and 41,345 against. See *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, December 19, 1857, for returns.

6. *Journal*, July 17, 1857.

7. State of Wisconsin, *Laws of the State of Wisconsin, Together With the Joint Resolutions and Memorials Passed by the Legislature at the First Session, Commencing on the fifth day of June, and ending on the twenty-first day of August* (Madison, 1848), p. 112.

8. *Journal*, September 5, 1857. The original entry relative to Noland's appointment with Jones's refusal to file the bond on the basis of Noland's color is available in State of Wisconsin, Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Secretary's (of State's) Office Wisconsin, Appointment of Notaries Public, Commenced and Commissioned under the Administration of His Excellency William A. Barstow January 1854 to July 1859, unnumbered pages, section "N." Cited subsequently as Notarial Appointments. The notation is presented pictorially in the text.

9. Newspaper coverage referred to in the text is available as follows: *The Daily Argus and Democrat*, editorial, "The Subject Fairly Opened," August 1, 1857; cited subsequently as *Argus*. See also *Weekly Racine Advocate*, July 29, 1857; *Journal*, July 17, 20, and 22, 1857. Sandford qualified as a notary on March 23, 1855. See Notarial Appointments. With regard to the law concerning office holding qualifications, see State of Wisconsin, *Journal of the Senate of Wisconsin, Annual Session, A.D. 1857* (Madison, 1857), and *ibid.*, *Journal of the Assembly of Wisconsin, Annual Session, A.D. 1857* (Madison, 1857), pp. 338, 382, 760, and 780-781.

10. Journalistic opinions referred to in the text are available as follows. *Argus*, July 21 and August 1, 1857; *Journal*, July 20 and 22, 1857.

11. For editorial remarks relative to the Noland appointment and the approaching gubernatorial contest of 1857 see: *Journal*, September 9 and July 30, 1857; *Waukesha Republican*, July 28, 1857; *Argus*, July 18, 1857; *The Weekly Democratic Standard* (Janesville), July 27, 1857; and *Green Bay Advocate*, July 30, 1857.

12. *Journal*, September 5, 1857.

13. For Noland's letter see State of Wisconsin, Executive Department, Organization and Administration of the Army, Series 1/1/5-11, Noland to Randall, April 18, 1861. These files are located in the Archives Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Cited subsequently as Archives, Series 1/1/5-11.

14. *Ibid.*

15. Reluctance of certain militia units to serve is discussed in E. B. Quiner, *The Military History of Wisconsin; A Record of the Civil and Military Patriotism of the State, in the War for the Union* . . . (Chicago, 1866), 49; and Little's defection, p. 54. Horn's letter is available in Archives, Series 1/1/5/11, Horn to Randall, April 18, 1861. A convenient biographical sketch of Horn is in *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography* (Madison, 1960), pp. 177-178. Cited subsequently as *Wisconsin Biography*.

16. For a discussion of the Negro in Wisconsin's Civil War effort, see Edward Noyes, "The Negro in Wisconsin's Civil War effort," *Lincoln Herald* (Summer, 1967), VXIX, pp. 70-82.

17. A concise treatment of the Gillespie case is Frederick I. Olson's "The Railway Porter Who Wanted to Vote," *Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society* (June, 1960), pp. 6-8. For other details see, John Bradley Winslow, *The Story of a Great Court* (Chicago, 1912), pp. 246-249, and O. M. Conover, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1867), XX, pp. 544-561, "Gillespie vs. Palmer et al." For a study of the Negro suffrage movement in Wisconsin, see Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., "Wisconsin and Negro Suffrage," *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (Spring, 1963), XLVI, pp. 180-196.

18. See Richard Watson Hantke, "The Life of Elisha William Keyes" (unpublished doctoral thesis, The University of Wisconsin, 1942), p. 192; *Journal*, March 31, 1866; *The Wisconsin Daily Capital* (Madison), April 4, 1866. Cited subsequently as *Daily Capital*. A biographical sketch of Keyes is available in *Wisconsin Biography*, pp. 203-204.

19. *Wisconsin Daily Democrat*, March 29 and 31, 1866. Cited subsequently as *Daily Democrat*. Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen, *The University of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1949), p. 56, state, "To Mills, more than to any other one man, belongs the credit for passage of the University charter."

20. *Journal*, April 3 and 4, 1866.

21. For references concerning the textual discussion see, *ibid.*, April 7, 1866, citing *Chicago Times*; *Daily Capital*, April 4, 1866; and *Daily Democrat*, April 2 and 3, 1866. The Keyes Papers in the Manuscripts Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin are silent upon the subject of Noland's candidacy.

22. *Journal*, May 24, 1872.

23. The writer is indebted to the Office of the Registrar, The University of Wisconsin, letter of Mrs. Lora Dreher to Whom It May Concern, July 12, 1868, stating that William Smith Noland graduated in 1875 with an A. B. degree.

24. *Journal*, December 20, 1880.

ACADEMY NEWS



People and Places

Three long-time members of the Academy were elected to Honorary Life Membership by the Council during this past year.

EDWARD FRANCIS BARTA, Professor of Pathology at Marquette University School of Medicine, retired from the active practice of clinical pathology in Milwaukee in 1965. He attended Marquette as a student and received his MD degree in 1913. Dr. Barta served as a pathologist at several hospitals in Milwaukee and in the Reserve Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy during World War II. He joined the Academy in 1929.

DELMER C. COOPER retired as UW Professor of Genetics in July 1966 after 38 years of service. He made important contributions to the understanding of reproduction in corn, tomato, tobacco and alfalfa with special reference to double fertilization and seed formations. Professor Cooper joined the Academy in 1929. His retirement was featured in the *Review* in the summer of 1966 (V. 13, No. 3, p. 51).

VILLIERS W. MELOCHE joined the Academy in 1929. He had spent 42 years on the Madison campus of the UW as a faculty member in the Department of Chemistry before retiring in 1966.

A "Retirement Profile" appeared in the Spring 1966 issue of the *Review* (V. 13, No. 2, pp 30-31).

U. W. Center System 1968 Teacher of the Year winners, who received awards of \$100 to \$150 included Academy members **JACK VILLMOW** (A67) (Kenosha, Geography) **KEITH L. WHITE** (A68) (Manitowoc, Biology) and **ROBERT E. ESSER** (A47) (Racine, Biology).

Prof. **ROBERT A. MC CABE** (A64) (U. W., Wildlife Ecology) was recently initiated into the Gamma Sigma Delta honorary society.

Prof. **CAROL EDLER BAUMANN** (A64) (UWM, World Affairs Institute) is the author of the recent book *Western Europe: What Path to Integration?* published by D. C. Heath.

Prof. **ELIZABETH MC COY** (A29) (U. W., Bacteriology) received the Pasteur Award at the Illinois Society of Microbiology at their recent meeting.

The formal changeover of academic and administrative responsibility between the University Center System and U. W.-Green Bay and U. W.-Parkside took effect July 1. The former Center System Campuses at Marinette, Manitowoc, Fox Valley and Green Bay are officially tied to U. W.-Green Bay, while the Kenosha and Racine Campuses are tied to U. W. Parkside. The Center System is now composed of seven campuses: Baraboo-Sauk Co. (Baraboo),

Marathon Co. (Wausau), Rock Co. (Janesville), Washington Co. (West Bend), Marshfield-Wood Co. (Marshfield), Waukesha Co. (Waukesha) and Sheboygan Co. (Sheboygan).

Director **MARGARET E. MONROE** (U. W. Library School) will be on leave during 1968-69 to do research on library service to disadvantaged neighborhoods. Her Library School duties will be assumed by Assistant Director **JACK A. CLARK** (A65) who will become Acting-Director.

Prof. **JOSEPH G. BAIER** (A45) (UWM, Zoology), besides being Chairman of the University Faculty Council also serves as Chairman of the Ad Hoc UWM Medical School Committee on Program and Curriculum, and Chairman of the University Committee-UWM.

Prof. **GOODWIN F. BERQUIST** (A61) (UWM, Communications) is serving as a member of the University Committee-UWM while Prof. **CHARLES C. RUST** (A68) (Rock Co. Campus, Biology) is serving as a member of the University Committee-Center System.

Other University Committee representatives include Profs. **ELMER HAVENS** (A65) (UW-Green Bay, English), **JAMES H. SHEA** (A61) (UW-Parkside, Geology) and **NORBERT ISENBERG** (A65) (UW-Parkside, Chemistry).

The U. W.-Green Bay Faculty Executive Committee has elected Profs. **KEITH L. WHITE** (A68)

(Botany) to serve as a member of the Committee which includes, among others, Academy members **ELMER A. HAVENS** (A65) (English), and **HARRY GUILFORD** (A54) (Zoology).

Prof. **JAMES H. SHEA** (A61) (UW-Parkside, Geology) has been elected President of the UW-Parkside Chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Prof. **ARTHUR H. ROBINSON** (A65) (UW, Geography) is a contributor to the new 17-volume International Encyclopedia.

Prof. **RICHARD N. RINGLER** (A62) (UW) has been appointed new chairman of the Department of Scandinavian Studies.

Dr. **FOREST W. STEARNS** (A51) (Rhineland), formerly with the U. S. Forestry Department, is serving as a faculty member of the Department of Botany on the Madison campus of the UW.

J. NASH WILLIAMS (A63) (Madison) was featured in "Know Your Madisonian" in the July 28 issue of the *Capital Times*. Mr. Williams is Vice-President and Secretary of General Casualty Co. of Wisconsin.

Dr. **LON WEBER** (S64), Assistant to the Vice-President for University Development and State Relations, has been appointed assistant Vice-President, UW Central Administration.

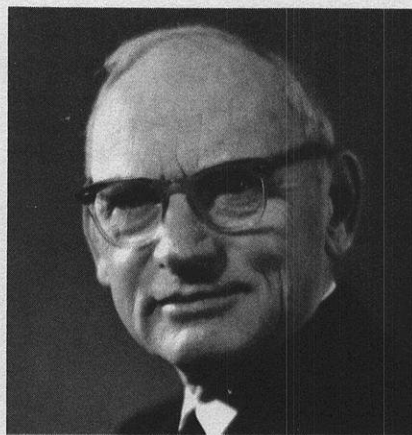
Prof. Emer. **M. STARR NICHOLS** (A61) UW, Civil Engineering) has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Health, Great Britain.

Coordinator **FANNIE TAYLOR** (S65) (UW, Arts Council) WAS re-elected to the Board of Directors of the Association of American Dance Companies for 1968-69.

T. F. KOUBA (A54) received a Commendation Award from the Soil Conservation Society of America at its annual meeting in Athens, Georgia last August, and **RUTH L. HINE** (A56) was elected a Fellow of the same Society.

Retirements

The invitation to students, colleagues and friends of Prof. **MERLE CURTI** said in part: "AS a wide-ranging and pioneering scholar in American intellectual and social history, as a devoted teacher of undergraduate and graduate students numbering in the thousands, and above all as a warm and sensitive human being, his influence will long be felt in the history department and in the University he has served with such notable distinction."



Prof. E. David Cronon, chairman of the University of Wisconsin History Department, wrote this short tribute to a distinguished colleague when announcing a two-day program in April to honor Prof. Curti prior to his retirement last June. During his 47-year teaching career, this Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of History has spoken eloquently for academic freedom. He believes that the educated person has an obligation to strive for a better world.

Prof. Curti's teaching duties were augmented by several books on broad and local subjects, interpreting American ways of thinking. He is active in numerous professional associations, having served as President of both the American Historical and Mississippi Valley Historical Associations, Senator of Phi Beta Kappa, director of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute and vice chairman and director of the American Council of Learned Societies. The last named Society awarded him a

\$10,000 prize in 1960 for "extraordinary scholarly achievement." He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society and National Council for Social Studies. In 1964 he was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Michigan during ceremonies which honored President Johnson in like manner, and in April 1965 he was dubbed Knight of the Royal Order of the North Star by the King of Sweden, the highest decoration to persons not heads of state.

"In his teaching and writing, Prof. Curti is a living symbol in the social studies of the 'Wisconsin idea' of scholarship applied for the benefit of humanity." (Campus Report, May 1968.) —G.M.S.

In Memoriam

ALLEN ABRAMS (A-43), long associated with chemical research in the Marathon Corporation at Rothschild, died August 9, 1968 at Wausau. Since retirement in 1956, he had been a consultant to Arthur D. Little, Inc. and served on the boards of directors of Marathon Battery Co., Wausau Paper Mills Co., and McKey Perforating Co.

Mr. Abrams was born at Butler, Pa. in 1889. He attended Washington and Jefferson College, receiving an A.B. in 1910, and two honorary degrees, M.S. (1915) and Ph.D. (1937). He was a life trustee of the College. He studied both at Cornell and the University of Michigan and was granted a B.S. degree by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1915. After service in the chemical warfare service in World War I, he returned briefly to MIT to teach. When opportunity arose to become chief chemist at Cornell Wood Products Co. in 1921, he accepted. In 1926 he joined Marathon Corporation as technical director and from 1940-1956 he was vice-president and director of research.

Active in many professional organizations, his long affiliation



Fabian Bachrach

with the Technical Assn. of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) seems particularly fruitful. Two years after joining in 1924, he became a member of the mechanical pulp and paper testing committees. He was chairman of the 50th Anniversary Committee in 1965, and had served on many other committees before a two-year term as president in 1932-33. As first chairman of the Training Committee in 1927, he helped develop an avenue of communication between the industrial and educational worlds. In the 1940's he organized a Business-Industry-Education Day in Wisconsin which has become an annual event. The idea was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and National Assn. of Manufacturers (NAM) and B-I-E Days are now held throughout the country, when educators and businessmen can meet and exchange views and experiences. For some years he was a member of the policy and education committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. A director of NAM, he represented it in 1956-57 on the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. He organized and conducted a Conference on Higher Education at the request of Wisconsin's Governor.

Mr. Abrams wrote many technical papers and holds several patents, one for the widely used cellophane-type cheese wrapper. Among numerous awards from professional societies, the latest was the gold medal of TAPPI for achievements in the pulp, paper and paperboard industry. When

accepting the award, he urged fellow members to become involved in civic affairs, and the industry itself to use its resources to reduce pollution caused by manufacture of paper products. One of his other citizen services was as a member of the board of trustees of the National Council for Stream Improvement. He was active in many local affairs and was vice-president in Science of the Wisconsin Academy in 1963-64 (see Review, Summer, 1963). —G.M.S.

Miss **CARRIE I. CROPLEY** (A-57), curator emeritus of the Kenosha County Historical Society, died December 16, 1967. She came to Kenosha at the age of 15 from Lake County, Illinois, where she was born in September 1887. After graduating from high school and business college, she received a bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago. Miss Cropley



Kenosha News

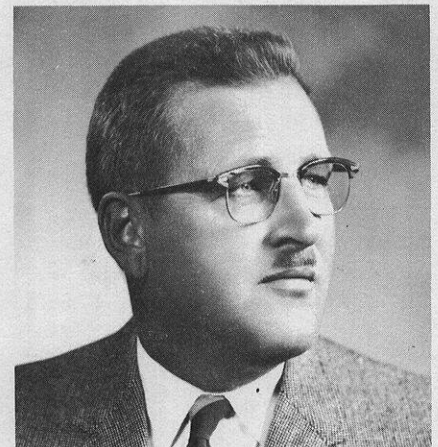
was employed in the City Water Dept. for five years before joining the Historical Society in the 1930's as recording and corresponding secretary. Her activities with the Society expanded to involve work in the operation of the museum housed in the courthouse. She became curator in 1951. Through her promotional work, with assistance from Society members, the museum is now located on spacious grounds at 6300-3rd avenue. Her interest in Kenosha's history resulted in a book published in 1958, "Kenosha, From Pioneer Village to Modern City." She received several awards from

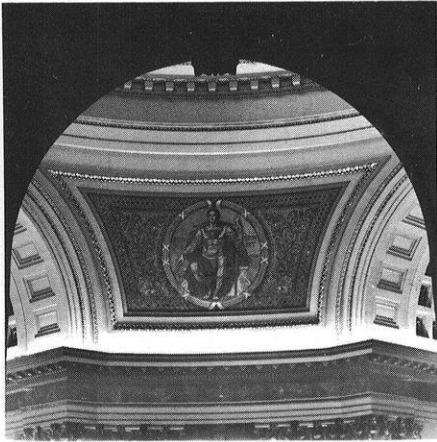
local groups for outstanding contributions to the community and also from the Regional Writers Assn. for creative writing. The State Historical Society gave the local Society three meritorious awards during her leadership. She retired from active duties in January 1967. She was affiliated with the Marathon Historical Society and a past member of the board of the State Historical Society.

—G.M.S.

LELAND L. JENS (A-66), founder and president of Jens Nursery, Inc. at Wisconsin Rapids, died December 26, 1967. He was born at New Holstein, Wisconsin on November 29, 1915. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he went to Wisconsin Rapids in 1941 as representative of the Farmers Home Administration. Six years later he established the Jens Nursery. He became active in various state and national trade associations and was first president of the Wisconsin Christmas Tree Growers Association and a former vice-president of the national growers organization. He served on the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association and was chairman of its Legislative Committee. Also, he was a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and on its Government Nursery Production Committee.

Mr. Jens worked in many civic groups as well and was prominent in Rotary International and the local Masonic lodge. He had been





Cover Profile

The mosaic mural, an art form first employed by the ancient Egyptians and Sumerians, is the subject of the *Review's* Fall and Winter covers.

Among Wisconsin's best-known examples are the mosaics in the State Capitol at Madison—the four allegorical figures ornamenting the pendentives in the great rotunda. Liberty (front cover) and Justice are represented by monumental female figures, Government and Legislation by a youthful and

an elderly man, respectively. All four murals, thoroughly Neo-classical in style, measure some twelve feet high by twenty-four feet wide and were executed in 1915. Their creator was the Ohio painter, mosaicist, and art critic Kenyon Cox.

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

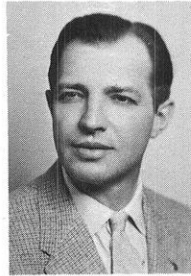
About the Authors

WILLIAM B. SARLES (S33) is Chairman of the Department of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, and is currently serving the Academy as President-Elect.

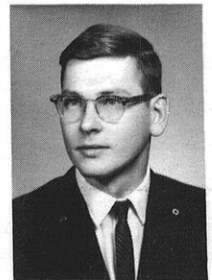
EDWARD NOYES (A60), Professor of History at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh, is an enthusiastic researcher into the life and times of our state. The material on William H. Noland was presented by Dr. Noyes recently at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in New York. His research is currently on Wisconsin's reaction to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.



C. K. ABAT (A57) is Assistant Director of the Bureau of Research in the Department of Natural Resources. After receiving his training at the University of Wisconsin in Wildlife Management and Agronomy, he joined the Department as a pheasant research biologist, and later served as Chief of Wildlife Research and Research Coordinator. He has been an effective promoter of sound research programs and a strong supporter of the inter-agency approach toward solving conservation problems.



FRANCIS KNIPP (A66) was born and raised in Manitowoc. He graduated from Lincoln High School in 1959, and then attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In June of 1965 he received a Bachelors degree in Mechanical Engineering. The three years following graduation were spent working in Thailand as a Peace Corps Volunteer.



PHILIP WHITFORD (A49) is Chairman of the Botany Department at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Dr. Whitford received his graduate training at the University of Illinois and the University of Wisconsin. He worked in the field of conservation education in Maryland, before coming to UWM in 1949 as Assistant Professor of Botany. His current research is focussed on the prairies of Mississippi and east-central Wisconsin, and the north-south transitions of prairie vegetation.



vice-president of the Wisconsin Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the County Civil Service Commission, a trustee in his church, and a past chairman of Brotherhood Week in his community.

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