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Wisconsin Academy Review



Vol. 12, No. 3

Summer, 1965

Published quarterly by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

Wisconsin Academy Review

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THE ACADEMY

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

MEMBERSHIP SERVICES

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

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University of Wisconsin, Madison

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Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point

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CHAIRMAN (Junior Academy Committee)
Jack R. Arndt
University of Wisconsin, Madison

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The Academy Council is composed of the above named officers, appointed officials and the following PAST PRESIDENTS:

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Academy News

Thoughts on Academy Policies



by President Harry Hayden Clark

During one of our many talks, Past President Walter Scott, whom I feel honored to follow, remarked that it was up to each Academy president to emphasize what seemed to him important. I am glad to comply with the Review Editor's request to present my thoughts on a few matters which I hope may receive more attention during the next year.

First, I hope something can be done regarding the balance and proportionate emphasis of the three designated branches of the Academy--the sciences, arts and letters. The last issue of the TRANSACTIONS, for example, carried only one paper (on landscaping) which could be interpreted as even remotely relating to the arts and letters. And an auditorium session at the Annual Meeting on The Humanities in which very distinguished scholars participated, drew an audience of only an average of five, while other sessions involving papers on arts and letters sometimes drew audiences of only two people. Naturally I am glad that the spokesmen of the sciences attract such wide attention and draw upon such distinguished collaborators, but during the next year at least I hope this extreme imbalance will be kept in mind and that we can do everything possible to make the arts and letters as attractive as are the sciences. Perhaps one realistic approach toward interesting the scientists in arts and letters would be to encourage attention to those aspects of arts and letters which involve some aspect of science and their mutual influence and inter-relation, if not cross-fertilization.

Second, if this imbalance is one of our chief problems, along with the constant problem of increasing the membership, I would suggest that consideration be given to trying to balance our very successful work in arousing the interest of high school students in science through our Junior Academy program by securing a comparable person to balance this work and to speak for The Humanities. Since such an appointment should help recruit students for the University (and other colleges), and help to reduce "drop-outs," perhaps the

University could be persuaded to pay part of the costs. I realize that we must avoid duplicating any services we now have, and have no wish to overlap on anything like the Wisconsin High School Forensics Association. But whatever the obstacles, I hope the Academy will persist in exploring ways and means of trying to increase interest in The Humanities in the high schools.

Third, more needs to be done to publicize what the role of The Humanities is and can be made to be, since many people seem to have only hazy ideas as to what the objectives of literature and the arts are. To this end the Academy has already approved, for a four-year trial period, a plan for annual prizes of \$75 and \$50 for the best papers submitted to the TRANSACTIONS relating to arts and letters. I am appointing a committee to administer these prize-awards made up of people who have agreed not only to formulate a statement of what is considered the aims of The Humanities but who will travel to the high schools and colleges to talk on the subject so as to arouse interest in it. It is hoped that papers on The Humanities will include mature interpretation and criticism focused on illustrations of man's attempt to achieve his distinctive humanity as opposed to such things as machine tabulations of things such as textual variants. Incidentally, I trust that the TRANSACTIONS Editor's policy of having each paper appraised by two specialists on its topic should be continued so as to continue to make the TRANSACTIONS a scholarly journal of intrinsic quality and not a mere repository for data whose humane significance has to be interpreted elsewhere.

Fourth, in regard to recruiting members, much might be gained, I think, if we issued Christmas gift cards (well in advance) so that members could add Academy memberships, especially for juniors, to their Christmas gift possibilities. And the membership committee might well make a special drive for members, department-by-department, in places such as Marquette University, where the Academy has so far failed to make much of

an appeal. The fact that competitors for the prizes in The Humanities must become Academy members should also help to increase our ranks.

Fifth, I expect to suggest that The Council explore the possibilities of arranging to allow members with manuscripts for books (which have the strong endorsement of two qualified specialists) to publish them under the name of the Academy, perhaps limiting the plan to two books a year at the start. At present this plan would involve only the use of the Academy's name, without money. But the last meeting of The Council approved the recommendation of the committee on "Research in the Humanities" (headed by President Walker Wyman of the WSU-Whitewater) that the Academy establish a "Wisconsin Foundation in the Humanities" which should help us solicit a "revolving fund" for the publication of properly appraised books which should help to continue and dramatize the high scholarly quality of the Academy's work.

Sixth, programs. I suggest, since sessions devoted to The Humanities last year drew such small audiences at the Annual Meeting, that we experiment in a few cases with panel-discussions in which we could have lively and many-sided debates of issues of wide interest. And since many of our members are more interested in practical classroom teaching than in advanced research for the elite, might we not experiment (to balance our ultra-scholarly interests) by having perhaps two papers on the ways and means by which "knotty" problems such as Relativity or Literary Transcendentalism can be most effectively focused for the comprehension of students? I do not mean to emphasize the kind of pedagogy within the rightful domain of the School of Education, but rather the logical steps within the subject matter itself along with some attention to psychology. The inclusion of this area of practical teaching might also widen the Academy's influence and membership.

Seventh, in accord with Past-President Scott's use of ad hoc committees I should like to appoint a few this year to concern themselves with very broad topics relevant to the problem of balancing the Academy's three branches mentioned earlier. For example, I have asked Dr. Hans Reese, famous in this field, to head a committee to report on the topic "Psychiatry and Literature: Ways in Which the Sciences and Literature May Co-operate" or on a closely related phase of this topic. In this way, I hope that the policy of continuing ad hoc committees making "position reports" on topics of broad interest, may reinforce and supplement the papers in the regular program.

I shall welcome further constructive suggestions, and look forward to trying to carry on, with your help, the great tradition established by my distinguished predecessors. May I take this opportunity to thank last year's ad hoc committees who completed their work with such suggestive reports.

New Officers

DAVID J. BEHLING, President Elect, is Editor of Field Publications at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He joined the firm as an agent in 1927 while attending the University of Wisconsin. The same year, shortly after his graduation, he came to the home office. Starting as a clerk in the Agency Department, he worked his way up to Agency Assistant. In 1945, he became Associate Editor of Field Publications.



Seven years later, Mr. Behling became an Officer and assumed his present position. As official secretary for the Agency Department, he directs all field publications and several commercial publications with a joint subscription list of over 150,000.

A frequent contributor to national insurance magazines, Mr. Behling has also been active in company, community and political affairs. He is past president of the independent employee union at NML, the company's Supervisors' Association and its Officers' Club. Mr. Behling has worked on behalf of the United Hospital Fund, the Community Fund, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and is a Senior Counselor of the U.S.O. He is a past president of the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance, having served in that position in 1956 and again in 1957. Mr. Behling joined the Academy in 1956 and served as Treasurer from 1960 to 1965. Mr. Behling is also Editor of the Life Advertiser - the official publication of the Life Advertisers' Association, of which he is an Officer and Executive Committee member.

Mr. Behling, whose hobbies are gardening, fishing and reading, lives with his wife in Mequon, a Milwaukee suburb. He has two sons; one is a special agent for Northwestern Mutual in Milwaukee, and the other a 1961 graduate of Wabash College, who has his masters degree from Harvard University, where he is a member of the faculty and working for his doctorate.

GEORGE C. BECKER, Vice President (Sciences), was born in Milwaukee in 1917 and received his initial academic training at The University of Wisconsin (B.A., 1939; M.A. in German literature, 1940). He began his teaching career in 1940, teaching foreign languages at Port Edwards prior to entering military service.



After serving with the Army Signal Corps in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines he resumed high school teaching and administrative duties. He

subsequently returned to the UW at Madison to pursue scientific interests, receiving an M.S. degree in 1951. After six years on the teaching staff at Madison West High School he accepted a position in the Biology Department at Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point. He received his Ph.D. from The University of Wisconsin in 1962 and achieved full professorship the same year. In 1965 he was cited by the campus newspaper as a candidate for the Teacher-of-the-Year Award with special commendation for his knowledge of subject matter, fairness, and concern for the individual student.

After graduate research on the longnose dace, Dr. Becker expanded his fish research, studying fish distribution at strategic locations throughout the State. Papers on these studies have been presented at Academy Meetings and have appeared in the *TRANSACTIONS*, the *Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin*, and *Copeia*. He is presently authoring a book on Wisconsin fishes.

His zoological research aroused a related botanical interest and in the summer of 1964 he received a research grant from the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities for a study of the vegetation of Portage County.

Dr. Becker served for a year on the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Chapter of Nature Conservancy. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, acting as chairman of the Conservation Committee. He is the newly appointed Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Pine-Popple and Wolf Rivers Surveys for the Wisconsin Academy. He has been a member of the Academy since 1941.

LESLIE H. FISHEL, JR., Vice President (Letters), became the seventh Director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in August 1959 and has introduced some major innovations in the Society's program. To work more closely and effectively in local history, he established the Office of Local History at the Society and was instrumental in organizing the Wisconsin Council for Local History. Under his direction, the Society's historic sites program has accelerated. The Village of the 1890's at the Stonefield Farm and Craft Museum, Cassville, has become a reality and the Museum of Medical Progress in Prairie du Chien is a going concern. In making these improvements at these and other sites, the Director has organized and worked closely with laymen's committees to assist in the sites' development, notably the Living History Committee of Prairie du Chien, the Farm Museum Committee for Stonefield, and the Historic Sites Foundation for the Circus World Museum at Baraboo.



Dr. Fishel has taken a lively interest in the research responsibilities of the Society. In collaboration with the University, he established an urban history section at the Society to encourage the study of the growth and development of cities. He has instituted Area Research Centers at several of the Wisconsin State Universities to provide research materials for faculty and students there. Two publication series have been inaugurated under his

direction: the "State Street" paperback books, and "Logmarks," a series of inexpensive scholarly studies. In addition, the manuscript collections of the Society have grown in many areas, with particular emphasis on twentieth century history.

Dr. Fishel has focused attention on the Society's responsibilities in the field of education. Children's programs on Saturday mornings have become a regular feature and the Society has instituted a Junior Curator program to attract young people of high school age into historical work.

Dr. Fishel was educated at Oberlin College and Harvard University. He has taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Oberlin College, where he served as Alumni Director for four years. He serves on a number of State commissions and committees and is a member of the Madison Civil War Round Table, the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin, and several scholarly organizations. He is continuing his research in the area of the history of the Negro in the United States and regularly writes a column in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*.

Dr. Fishel was a naval officer during World War II. He is married and has five children. He has been a member of the Academy since 1960. (Photo: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.)

ADOLPH A. SUPPAN, Vice President (Arts), received his academic training at Milwaukee State College (B.E., 1933), the University of Chicago (M.A., 1936), and The University of Wisconsin (Ph.D., 1947). He has taught at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and its predecessor institution (Milwaukee State College) since 1940. He has been Professor of English and Philosophy there since 1948 and Director of the Summer Session. Since 1962 Professor Suppan has been Dean of the School of Fine Arts.



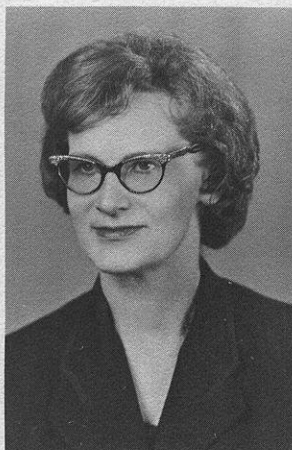
Professor Suppan serves on the Board of Directors of a number of groups: Milwaukee Repertory Theatre, Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council, Metropolitan Arts Council, and the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the Wisconsin Academy (A 57), Wisconsin World Affairs Council (past president), Goethe House of Milwaukee (currently president), and the Governor's Council on the Arts (formerly chairman).

The results of his research and his ideas about the role of the arts in American society have been published in the leading local and national art publications. His paper on "The New Climate for the Arts in the American City: the Growth of Cultural Centers" appeared in the Academy's monograph *The Wisconsin Academy Looks at Urbanism* (*TRANSACTIONS*, Vol. 52, Part A, p. 88).

EUNICE R. BONOW, Secretary, is a native Milwaukeean. She received all her academic training (B.S., M.S., Ph.D.) at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and has been of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee since 1948. She is Associate Professor of Pharmacy.

Professor Bonow has been extremely active in the area of pharmacy student recruitment, and has authored a booklet entitled "She is A Pharmacist" which is especially aimed at pointing out the possible career opportunities in the profession of pharmacy for women.

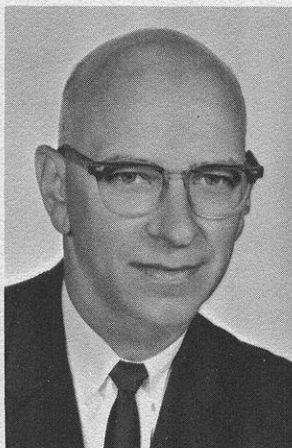
She is active in several professional societies including the American Pharmaceutical Association (past-secretary of the Southeast Wisconsin Branch and chairman of the Historical Section), the Wisconsin and Milwaukee County Pharmaceutical Societies, the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, Sigma Xi, Rho Chi, and Kappa Epsilon (past-secretary of the Grand Council), a national professional society for women in pharmacy. Miss Bonow has been an active member of the Academy since 1958.



NORMAN C. OLSON, Treasurer, was born in Milwaukee in 1916 and attended Lincoln High School, Marquette University, and The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (B.S., 1964) where he majored in botany and English. Having served in five different departments of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. since 1937, he is currently an Officer in the Agency Department. He is a Certified Life Underwriter (CLU), the highest professional designation offered in the life insurance industry.

During World War II, Mr. Olson served 16 months beginning in 1942 in the European theater of operations as 2nd Lt. in the coast artillery corps. Being interested in military affairs, he remained an active reservist until 1963 when he retired with the rank of Lt. Colonel. Prior to retirement, his final assignment was Deputy G-3 on the General Staff of the 84th Division, Wisconsin's own Reserve Division.

In addition to his professional interests, Mr. Olson is an amateur ornithologist, a student of the American Indian and has a strong interest in 17th century literature. He enjoys painting nature subjects and participating in any activities pertaining to Wisconsin history, conservation and the out-of-doors. He has been a member of the Academy since 1963.



JACK A. CLARKE, Librarian, received his appointment as Director of Libraries at Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire on July 1, 1962.

In addition to a Ph.D. degree in French history received from The University of Wisconsin, Dr. Clarke holds an undergraduate degree from Michigan State University. Postgraduate studies in history and library science were completed at Wisconsin also. Dr. Clarke spent a semester and summer session at the University of Poitiers, at Poitiers, France.

His experience includes an internship at the Library of Congress. Following this he became Librarian at Washington Cathedral Library and later at Doane College. Previous to his present appointment, Dr. Clarke was Assistant Librarian for social studies at The University of Wisconsin.

He continues his interest in history by writing articles and book reviews for historical journals. A similar service is given librarianship through articles in library journals. Book reviews chiefly in the fields of philosophy and religion appear in professional library periodicals. He is active in professional associations.

Dr. Clarke will join the faculty of the UW at Madison in September 1965 as Associate Professor of Library Science.



Committees

STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership

Charles D. Goff, Chairman

Nominations

Walter E. Scott, Chairman

96th Annual Meeting Program

David J. Behling, Chairman

96th Annual Meeting Local Arrangements

Stephen F. Darling, Chairman

96th Annual Meeting Publicity

Douglas D. Sorenson, Chairman

Budget

Norman C. Olson, Chairman

Long-Range Financial Planning

Walter E. Scott, Chairman

Long-Range Program Planning

Katherine G. Nelson, Chairman

Junior Academy of Science

Jack R. Arndt, Chairman

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Centennial Planning

Walter E. Scott, Chairman

Audit

Frank M. Nelson, Chairman

Citations

Carl Welty, Chairman

Resolutions

R. G. Lynch, Counselor

TRANSACTIONS (Editorial Board)

Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr., Chairman

Council Meetings

February 6, 1965

MINUTES

Present: Jack R. Arndt, David J. Behling, Joseph G. Baier, Harry Hayden Clark, Robert J. Dicke, Aaron J. Ihde, S. Janice Kee, Otto L. Kowalke, William M. Lamers, Henry A. Meyer, Katherine G. Nelson, Lowell E. Noland, Eugene M. Roark, Walter E. Scott, John W. Thomson, Carl Welty, and Walker D. Wyman. Also present were J. J. Chopp, membership chairman, and Douglas Sorenson, publicity chairman.

The Meeting was called to order at 10:07 a.m. at the Wisconsin Center in Madison, President Scott presiding.

1. The Minutes of the Council meeting of October 3, 1964, were approved as distributed.

2. Mr. Behling discussed the Treasurer's Report. Copies were distributed, and the report was approved.

3. The appointment of an Executive Secretary was suggested by Mr. Behling. Primary duties would include assisting both the Secretary and Treasurer. He felt that a salary of \$1000 per annum would be in line; this would mean that the Academy would pay about \$500 more than at present for this work. The Secretary and Treasurer would no longer receive any compensation other than expenses. A committee consisting of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and such others as might be desired, was established to select a person for this position. The method of salary payment, title, exact duties, and so forth, are to be arranged by this committee. A report is to be ready for the next meeting of the Council, in May.

4. Both Vol. LIII itself, and Part A, of the TRANSACTIONS, are expected to be ready for mailing in March. Part A is the monograph on "The Natural Resources of Northern Wisconsin," containing papers given at the 94th Annual Meeting in Wausau in May, 1964. Mr. Berquist, TRANSACTIONS Editor, has submitted his resignation following completion of these volumes. Mr. Ihde, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, pointed out that a replacement should be found as soon as possible, so that he may work with Mr. Berquist for a time.

5. In further discussion of nominations, Mr. Roark and Mr. Behling both declined to serve again. A unanimous motion of commendation for the work of Mr. Berquist, Mr. Behling and Mr. Roark was adopted.

6. Mr. Arndt, Review Editor, reported that he would obtain 4000 copies of the Junior Academy Review, plus enough additional copies to include one with each Senior Academy Review. These extra copies will cost about \$100. The winter issue is expected to be ready for distribution about February 20. During 1964, the Review cost the Academy approximately \$1700.

7. Membership applications approved totaled 1 Life, 4 Sustaining, 45 Active, 9 Family Active, and 4 Student.

The names have been listed in the Review. In a discussion of membership promotion it was suggested that there should be a better follow-up on Student members, to keep more of them in the Academy as Active members. The use of Student Memberships as gifts should be encouraged, also. As a method of attracting more members from industry, Mr. Sorenson suggested that Wisconsin industry be used as a theme for an Annual Meeting. The 1966 meeting, in Appleton, might be a logical choice.

8. Use of a \$50 gift from Mr. C. M. Goethe, a Sustaining Member from Sacramento, California, was discussed. He had urged its use for "young Scientists"; use for the Junior Academy membership program was approved. Mr. Goethe, a well-known philanthropist and conservationist, is marking his 90th birthday soon. A committee is setting up an observance of the event, and has asked for some recognition by the Academy. It was decided to have Mr. Scott draw up an appropriate letter, affix the Academy seal complete with red ribbon, and forward it to the committee.

9. Miss Kee, Librarian, described her negotiations with the University Library in regard to their responsibilities and procedures which affect the Academy. A second draft of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Library was discussed; a final draft will be submitted to the Council in May. The possibilities of obtaining \$3500, rather than \$3000, as their contribution to the cost of the TRANSACTIONS, and of getting their commitment for purchase of TRANSACTIONS, were discussed. Both matters will be looked into by the Librarian.

10. Mr. Dicke, Mr. Clark and Mr. Scott reviewed program plans for the 1965 Annual Meeting. Publicity, local arrangements, evening programs, and exhibits were among topics discussed. All are being handled efficiently by the appropriate committees.

11. Mr. James A. Schwalbach, Professor in Extension Art Education at the University in Madison, described the Wisconsin Rural Artists Association program and the Rural Art Calendar published by the group to raise funds and advance art interest and participation. The Calendar has been published at little or no cost to the Association, through the devoted efforts of Mrs. Erma Graeber, Rhinelander. Mrs. Graeber did much of the work herself. She is presently unable to continue the task, and Mr. Schwalbach would like to have funds to bring together eight people as a "workshop" group to produce the artwork needed for the Calendar. A grant to the Association for that purpose, for one year from Steenbock funds, was approved.

12. The Long-Range Planning Committee had not met, and had no report to offer at this time. They expect to meet soon, however.

13. Citations for Miss Helen White, of the University of Wisconsin English Department, Dr. Steenbock, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, were recommended and approved. A reasonable expenditure for hand-lettered citation certificates, with seal and ribbon, was approved.

14. Mr. Clark, reporting for the Research in Humanities Recognition Committee, pointed out that the main purpose of the program is the encouragement and discovery of new talent, rather than reward for further

accomplishment. Standards will be set by the Committee, but awards will be given for original work. A total of \$500 has been budgeted over a four-year period, to permit a First Award of \$75 and a Second Award of \$50, each year. Mr. Ihde suggested that the first year be regarded as a trial, but that the money be set aside for the entire period. The TRANSACTIONS would have first publication rights to the research, but there would be no guarantee of publication. Another possibility would be publication in the Review. Membership might be granted, or at least offered, to all entrants.

15. The Centennial Planning Committee had no report; a general discussion of financing for the occasion resulted in no conclusions.

16. The Long-Range Financial Planning Committee plans to meet soon to discuss support for Academy programs and membership growth.

17. Mr. Sorenson, in charge of Publicity, plans coverage of the Annual Meeting, Citations, and other Academy affairs.

18. Dr. Arthur Hasler represented the Academy at the recent AAAS meetings in Montreal, and reported to the President on happenings there. Payment of the annual AAAS assessment (\$10) was approved.

19. The transfer of \$500 of the Steenbock grant to the Junior Academy was authorized.

20. Plans for mailing the special Wisconsin Heritage issue of Wisconsin Tales and Trails magazine to all Academy members, at cost of about \$600, were approved. Because this is to be a membership promotion, as well as a boost for the Annual Meeting, the use of Steenbock funds was authorized. Approximately 6000 copies will be mailed to members of the State Historical Society, and all of the magazine's subscribers will receive this extra issue. It will contain a description of the Academy and the Annual Meeting.

21. Financing for the 1965 TRANSACTIONS, Part A (Proceedings of Annual Meeting), was discussed. Five hundred dollars will be set aside for this purpose, and efforts made to raise the additional \$2000 needed through donations or grants.

22. If a TRANSACTIONS Indexing project is attempted through the anti-poverty program, the Academy would still have to provide ten percent of the cost. No decision was made.

23. Special publications being considered for the Centennial Observation might include some sort of "Century of Progress" report. In any event, they should be part of the TRANSACTIONS series, in order that they might get better distribution and public notice. It was felt that perhaps funds should be earmarked for their publication, even now.

24. Use of \$56 of the AAAS Research Grant to support Bald Eagle studies by Terrence Ingram, of Apple River, Illinois, and Platteville, was authorized. The 1963 grant was allowed to lapse. Two hundred sixteen dollars will be available during 1965, and will be used for high school grants, as AAAS prefers.

25. It was agreed in principle that members who have been enrolled for 40 years, but who have dropped out

temporarily during that period, should be granted Honorary Life Memberships. Such awards were authorized for Mr. Albert Fuller (Milwaukee) and Mr. John Ockerman (Madison).

26. Mr. Scott reported that he had had excellent success in getting Academy members to serve on the several ad hoc Committees. Several of them are preparing drafts of their reports. The final reports and recommendations will be submitted to the Academy at the Annual Meeting in May.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:10 p.m.

Eugene M. Roark
Secretary

May 7, 1965

MINUTES

Present: Jack R. Arndt, Joseph G. Baier, Ralph N. Buckstaff, Harry Hayden Clark, Stephen F. Darling, Robert J. Dicke, Aaron J. Ihde, S. Janice Kee, Otto L. Kowalke, William M. Lamers, Henry A. Meyer, Katherine G. Nelson, Lowell E. Noland, Eugene M. Roark, Walter E. Scott, John W. Thomson, and Carl Welty. Also present were Douglas Sorenson, publicity chairman, several ad hoc committee chairmen, and a number of Academy members and wives.

The meeting was called to order at 6:54 p.m., at The Wisconsin Center in Madison, President Scott presiding.

1. The Council heard a most interesting proposal by Mr. Burton Hotvedt, of The Brady Company, Milwaukee, for a new Academy membership brochure. A rough dummy was passed around, and well received.

2. The Minutes of the Council meeting of February 6, 1965, were approved following correction of item 4 to read, "Mr. Berquist, TRANSACTIONS editor, has submitted his resignation to become effective following completing of the 1965 TRANSACTIONS."

3. In the absence of Mr. Behling, there was no Treasurer's Report other than the printed one, which was distributed and approved. Mr. Scott reported a gift of \$50 from Academy member John S. Lord of Chicago, which was not listed in the report.

4. All applications for new memberships were approved. Names will be listed in the Review.

5. The reports of the various ad hoc committees, as reproduced and distributed, will be submitted to the Academy membership, with the recommendation that they be accepted. Mr. Taylor explained that certain topical and politically controversial portions had been deleted from the report of the Committee on Forest Conservation. Mr. Hanson mentioned that the report of the Committee on Acceleration of Topographic Mapping should be amended to indicate that the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies (NRCSA) will not introduce a legislative bill to carry out the recommendations, but that Assemblyman Norman C. Anderson, Madison, has done so or will do so. It was pointed out that considerable interest has been demonstrated in these reports.

6. Mr. Arndt distributed a financial report for the Review for the year ending April 30, 1965. He asked for \$200 to make possible the publication of a supplement to the summer issue to contain the ad hoc committee reports, and for \$200 for Junior Academy report publication. These amounts, over and above the budget, were approved. The Review is on schedule; second class rates are in effect and mailing costs will amount to about \$10 per issue.

7. Mr. Arndt reported that twelve Junior Academy district meetings had been held, with three remaining. Two delegates will go to West Virginia for the National Youth Science Camp.

8. Miss Kee, Librarian, reported that a "Memorandum of Understanding" has been signed by Mr. Kaplan, University librarian, and by her and Mr. Scott for the Academy. It deals with the dual responsibilities of these groups in the handling of the Academy library. The Memorandum will appear in the Review.

9. Since the last annual meeting, 183 new memberships have been added to the Academy rolls, representing 207 individuals. These include one Patron, four Life, nine Sustaining, 148 Active, and 21 Student. In the solicitation of AAAS members in Wisconsin, 90 memberships were obtained. The membership goal remains 5000 by 1970.

10. The Long-Range Program Planning Committee reported no changes in the list of future Annual Meeting sites. It was decided to proceed with plans for a Fall Meeting, Oct. 29-31, at Wingspread near Racine. The River Basin Survey proposal has been approved by the Committee, and the new vice president for sciences is expected to head up this project.

11. The new citations were exhibited; they are very handsome. Additional suggestions for worthy recipients will be considered.

12. The Long-Range Financial Planning Committee has completed a survey of other state academies and their financing. Great variations were found. Copies of the findings were distributed and discussed by Mr. Darling. No recommendations are being made at this time.

13. Mr. Ihde submitted the following nominations for Academy officers, 1965-66: President elect - David J. Behling; Vice president, (Sciences) - George C. Becker; Vice president, (Arts) - Adolph A. Suppan; Vice president (Letters) - Leslie H. Fishel, Jr.; Secretary - Eunice R. Bonow; Treasurer - Norman C. Olson; Librarian - Jack A. Clarke. This slate will be submitted to the Academy membership on May 8.

14. The report of the ad hoc Committee on Academy Business Efficiency was discussed by Mr. Scott. The membership brochure outlined earlier, and recommended by this committee, would be financed with Steenbock donation funds. Duties and responsibilities of the Administrative Assistant are further explained in the report, as are procedures for processing new memberships. A two-member Membership Review Subcommittee would be empowered to approve membership applications, saving the Council a good deal of time. Membership certificates would be made available to new members requesting them, but would not be sent automatically.

15. Mr. Logan, chairman of the ad hoc Committee on Encouragement of the Arts, has asked that the Committee be continued. So far, they have only identified problems in this area, as follows:

This Committee realizes that it has only begun to survey the possibilities. While a variety of arts activities have come into existence in Wisconsin, the recognition of outstanding work is various in different forms.

Drama, music, and dance opportunities are increasing as are activities in the visual and plastic arts. But the timely encouragement of distinguished achievement is not always accorded either composer, playwright, choreographer, or performer. In the performing arts also, a dependence is felt on the measure of recognition from performance and criticism or work beyond the limitations of the State.

The visual arts are given exhibits on an encouraging scale, but awards at any one exhibition can appear inconsistent or even caprice.

This Committee to suggest means of encouragement of the arts by the Academy will have to explore further the relations between existing art institutions and practices, and a satisfactory proposal enabling the Academy to honor distinguished individuals and works of art.

In addition to seeking channels by which Academy citations might be given in the arts, committee members notice that papers on the arts and artists might more often be published in the Wisconsin Academy Review and in the TRANSACTIONS. Few or no monographs exist on the works of Wisconsin arts and Academy encouragement of an occasional monograph would be a fine contribution to the arts.

16. It was suggested that an effort be made to select an Academy member living in the area of the meeting to serve as our delegate to meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This should be easier, in many cases, than trying to get a delegate from Wisconsin to attend, perhaps at his own expense.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:55 p.m.

Eugene M. Roark
Secretary

Annual Meeting

May 8, 1965

MINUTES

The meeting was convened at 4:50 p.m. in the auditorium of The Wisconsin Center, Madison, President Scott presiding. Thirty-nine members of the Academy were present.

Mrs. Patricia Behling, Milwaukee, the new Administrative Assistant, was introduced.

1. The Minutes of the Ninety-Fourth Annual Business Meeting on May 2, 1964, were distributed and approved.

*1964-65
Report
to the
Governor*

**Wisconsin Academy
of Sciences,
Arts
and Letters**



THIS REPORT

This 1964-65 Report is a supplement to the Summer, 1965 issue of the Wisconsin Academy Review, the quarterly publication of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Composition and layout were done by Jack R. Arndt and Jeanne L. Evert. Douglas D. Sorenson prepared the biographical sketches of the ad hoc committee chairmen. Additional copies of this Report (at \$1.00 each) may be obtained from the Administrative Assistant to the Academy: Mrs. Patricia K. Behling, 4421 N. Cramer St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53211.

THE ACADEMY MEDALLION

The following excerpt from the TRANSACTIONS (Vol. 20, pp. 711-712) written by E. A. Birge explains the significance of the Academy medallion which appears on the front and back covers of this 1964-65 Report:

The Wisconsin Academy has commemorated its Semi-centennial by a medallion bearing the portraits of six representatives of its distinguished members. The medallion was made possible by friends who provided the funds necessary for designing it and sinking the dies.

The artist is Leonard Crunelle, the sculptor, of Chicago. He has succeeded in the difficult task of furnishing a permanent memorial of the semi-centennial in a form which unites great historical value with high artistic excellence. The medallion is 72 mm. high and 47 mm. wide. The obverse bears the figure of Minerva tending the lamp of learning and a motto from Lucretius, Naturae species ratioque; the reverse carries the inscription, The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1870-1920, and the portraits of the six members namely:

William Francis Allen, Historian
Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, Geologist
Philo Romaine Hoy, Physician, Naturalist
Roland Duer Irving, Geologist
Increase Allen Lapham, Naturalist, Geologist
George Williams Peckham, Zoologist

These men were selected as representative members of the Academy, out of a much longer list of persons who are well worthy of mention, as may be learned from the memorial address of Dr. Chamberlin (pp. 000-000). They are chosen in part for their intellectual eminence and for their services to the Academy, and in part for the periods in which their lives and activities fall. Three of them, Chamberlin, Hoy, and Lapham, were charter members of the Academy, and the others became members very early in its history. Each of them served as president of the Academy, except Lapham, who was its secretary from the beginning until his death in 1875. They fittingly represent three groups of the members of the Academy and three eras in its history: those of the pioneer days, those who helped to establish modern learning in the State, and those who have contributed largely to the advance of science in its more recent phases nearly or quite to the close of the first half-century of the Academy's life.

Dr. Hoy and Dr. Lapham represent the pioneer period of science in the State. Dr. Lapham, the surveyor, was also botanist, meteorologist, and geologist; Dr. Hoy, the busy country physician, was also a naturalist, especially on the side of zoology. Professor Allen and Professor Irving, in turn, were among the first men to bring modern scholarship to the state, Professor Allen in the departments of Latin and history and Professor Irving in geology. Both were members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, and the work of each was cut short by an early death so that their influence was limited to the first twenty years of the history of the Academy. Finally Dr. Peckham as zoologist and Dr. Chamberlin as geologist represent the men whose large contributions to science have continued nearly or quite to the present time.

These six members of the Academy may be grouped in still another way: Three--Allen, Chamberlin, and Irving--were members of the university and their great contributions to knowledge are in the field of their professional work; the other three--Hoy, Lapham, and Peckham--reached large results by giving to science the free hours of lives whose principal duties were in other lines.

Such are some of the considerations which underlie the selection of the men chosen to represent the Academy during fifty years of its life.

Report of the President

To His Excellency, Warren P. Knowles,
Governor of Wisconsin

Sir:

In accordance with our Charter from the Legislature which has remained unchanged since it was approved on March 16, 1870, I have the honor to submit the following report for the period May 2, 1964 through May 8, 1965 during my term as President. A copy of the Charter is appended to this report and your attention is directed to SECTION 5 calling for this report--a procedure which was followed carefully in the early years of the Wisconsin Academy. This report also will be made available to the Legislature and the citizens of the State.

Until recently, this organization was supported by the people of the State through a small annual Legislative appropriation to assist publication of the annual TRANSACTIONS. During the last several years The University of Wisconsin Memorial Library has purchased copies of this publication to carry on its worldwide exchange program for scholarly and scientific journals with about 660 institutions in 60 countries. This past year a Memorandum of Understanding was signed to assure this continued mutual cooperation which was started about 1900 when the Wisconsin Academy's library was integrated into that of The University of Wisconsin. At present it contains approximately 40,000 volumes valued at about \$300,000 and is available to all citizens of the State without charge.

Although our budget for the year was slightly less than \$10,000, this does not include cooperative work paid for by The University of Wisconsin which furnishes an Exchange Librarian when necessary and jointly sponsors the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science, operating through over 140 high school science clubs which have more than 4,000 members throughout the State. This project, started by the Senior Wisconsin Academy about two decades ago, is growing gradually in strength and stature. It furnishes small research grants and awards for winning science projects which are judged in both district and statewide contests. In considering this small budget, it must be remembered that except for small expense allowances this year for the Secretary and the Editors, all officers other than the Junior Academy Chairman worked without compensation.

Primary source of income for the Wisconsin Academy is the dues paid by its members, contributions from patrons and other miscellaneous gifts from interested companies and individuals. Our success this past year might be measured in over 200 new members, of which more than half were members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science with which we have

been affiliated about 40 years. At present there are approximately 1300 members (including libraries not on the TRANSACTIONS exchange list) and this reflects a 15% increase over the previous year. We are proud to count among our membership not only the present and several former Governors, but also many University presidents and outstanding professors, scientists, statesmen, business men and scholars.

Our goal in part is to bring together the leaders in different fields of endeavor--and by no means is this limited to the teaching profession. Members are kept aware of each others' work through the quarterly Wisconsin Academy Review as well as articles published in the more technical TRANSACTIONS. In addition, over 40 papers were presented at the 95th Annual Meeting held at The Wisconsin Center in Madison, May 7-9, as well as field tours and opportunity for contact at the annual reception and banquet. Publication of the Wisconsin Academy Review in the past 12 years has greatly increased effectiveness of the organization's program. At this last annual meeting, citations were presented to the State Historical Society, Professor Helen White and Emeritus Professor Harry Steenbock for their significant contributions related to the meeting theme, "Role of the Sciences, Arts and Letters in Wisconsin History."

Besides the accomplishments already cited, following are some additional results of the past year's work:

1. Published a special TRANSACTIONS Part A monograph of 150 pages on "The Natural Resources of Northern Wisconsin."
2. Surveyed all similar state and regional Academies in the country, finding that the Wisconsin Academy is one of the oldest and largest--and one of only three which include the arts and letters as well as the sciences.
3. Inaugurated a plan for fall field meetings and tours with the first scheduled at Wingspread in Racine County in October 1965.
4. Established an award program to stimulate research in the humanities by young scholars.
5. Encouraged the fine arts with \$400 in scholarships to members of the Wisconsin Rural Artists Association, who produced their 1966 Calendar containing pictures of their work.
6. Enhanced mutual efforts in the broad field of science through affiliation of the Wisconsin Phenological Society to the Wisconsin Academy for joint meetings and other activities.
7. Inaugurated scientific studies on two Northeast Wisconsin watersheds--the Pine-Popple and the Wolf Rivers--with the plan to publish papers on findings in

the TRANSACTIONS as was done previously on the Brule River of Douglas County (subsequently bound into book form).

8. Reappointed Dr. Rezneat M. Darnell, Jr. as Wisconsin Academy Representative to the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas (elected Chairman) and continued to support them in their work.

9. Established an Administrative Assistant position for the Wisconsin Academy to help the Secretary and Treasurer in their routine work and facilitate business efficiency.

10. Selected for the theme of its 96th Annual Meeting at Lawrence University in Appleton, May 6-8, 1966, "Wisconsin's Manufacturing and Potential for Industrial Growth."

11. A new membership invitation brochure is being prepared as a contribution to the Wisconsin Academy by several business firms in Milwaukee and it is expected this will help increase members by several hundred percent by the Centennial year for a more effective and efficient organization. Anyone is welcome to affiliate so long as they have interest in the group's purpose: the promotion of sciences, arts and letters in the State of Wisconsin.

12. Activated ten ad hoc committees on subjects of importance to the people of Wisconsin on these subjects:

Water Research

Forest Conservation

Rural Industries Research Needs

Maintenance of Roadside Cover and Scenic Beauty

Natural Areas Use and Management

Acceleration of Topographic Mapping

Research in the Humanities

Library Improvement

Statewide Support for the Milwaukee Public Museum

Preservation of Historic Buildings

These reports, and the names of committee members who participated in producing them, are appended herewith in complete text for your information and guidance on these matters. It was felt that the Wisconsin Academy should play a more active leadership role in helping to solve problems facing the State--and especially when these directly relate to the purposes for which this organization was formed almost 100 years ago.

We wish to acknowledge important financial assistance from Dr. Harry Steenbock in addition to others. Also, we believe that the Wisconsin Academy is well on its way toward much greater membership strength as well as opportunity for service to the state as it approaches its Centennial in 1970.

Respectfully submitted,
On Behalf of the Academy,

Walter E. Scott

Walter E. Scott
President, 1964-65

CHARTER

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Lucius Fairchild, Nelson Dewey, John W. Hoyt, Increase A. Lapham, Alexander Mitchell, Wm. Pitt Lynde, Joseph Hobbins, E. B. Wolcott, Solon Marks, R. Z. Mason, G. M. Steele, T. C. Chamberlin, James H. Eaton, A. L. Chapin, Samuel Fellows, Charles Preusser, Wm. E. Smith, J. C. Foye, Wm. Dudley, P. Engelmann, A. S. McDill, John Murrish, Geo. P. Delaplaine, J. G. Knapp, S. V. Shipman, Edward D. Holton, P. R. Hoy, Thaddeus C. Pound, Charles E. Bross, Lyman C. Draper, John A. Byrne, O. B. Smith, J. M. Bingham, Henry Baetz, Ll. Breese, Thos. S. Allen, S. S. Barlow, Chas. R. Gill, C. L. Harris, J. C. Squires, George Reed, J. G. Thorp, William Wilson, Samuel D. Hastings, and D. A. Baldwin, at present being members and officers of an association known as "The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters," located at the city of Madison, together with their future associates and successors forever, are hereby created a body corporate by the name and style of the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters," and by that name shall have perpetual succession; shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded in all courts of competent jurisdiction; and may do and perform such acts as are usually performed by like corporate bodies.

SECTION 2. The general objects of the Academy shall be to encourage investigation and disseminate correct views in the various departments of science, literature and the arts. Among the specific objects of the Academy shall be embraced the following:

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

SECTION 3. Said Academy may have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; may ordain and enforce such constitution, regulations, and by-laws as may be necessary, and alter the same at pleasure; may receive and hold real and personal property, and may use and dispose of the same at pleasure; provided, that it shall not divert any donation or bequest from the uses and objects proposed by the donor, and that none of the property acquired by it shall, in any manner, be alienated other than in the way of exchange of duplicate specimens, books, and other effects, with similar insitutions and in the manner specified in the next section of this act, without the consent of the legislature.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the said Academy, so far as the same may be done without detriment to its own collections, to furnish, at the discretion of its officers, duplicate typical specimens of objects in natural history to the University of Wisconsin, and to the other schools and colleges of the State.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of said Academy to keep a careful record of all its financial and other transactions, and, at the close of each fiscal year, the President thereof shall report the same to the Governor of the State, to be by him laid before the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The constitution and by-laws of said Academy now in force shall govern the corporation hereby created, until regularly altered or repealed; and the present officers of said Academy shall be officers of the corporation hereby created, until their respective terms of office shall regularly expire, or until their places shall be otherwise vacated.

SECTION 7. Any existing society or institution having like objects embraced by said Academy, may be constituted a department thereof, or be otherwise connected therewith, on terms mutually satisfactory to the governing bodies of the said Academy and such other society or institution.

SECTION 8. For the proper preservation of such specimens, books and other collections as said Academy may make, the Governor shall prepare such apartment or apartments in the Capitol as may be so occupied without inconvenience to the State.

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 16, 1870

Water Research

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



KURT W. BAUER (Chairman) is Executive Director of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, a research agency for Wisconsin's seven most populated counties.

He is a graduate of Marquette University and has M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from The University of Wisconsin with a major in civil engineering and a minor in regional planning. He is a registered engineer and land surveyor.

He belongs to a number of professional organizations including the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Public Works Association and American Water Works Association.

GEORGE F. HANSON (Vice-Chairman), State Geologist, Director, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Madison
BENTLEY COURTENAY, Director of Selective Service (Wis.), Madison
C. LEE HOLT, Jr., District Geologist, Ground Water Branch, United States Geological Survey, Madison
JOE MILLS, Director, Izaak Walton League of America and John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club, Ripon
ARTHUR A. OEHMCKE, Fish Management Area Supervisor, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Woodruff
LEWIS A. POSEKANY, In Charge, Rivers Survey Section, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison
RICHARD S. SARTZ, Research Hydrologist, United States Forest Service, La Crosse
KENNETH B. YOUNG, In Charge, Surface Water Hydrology, United States Geological Survey, Madison

The Committee on Water Research was created by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in February 1965. The charge to the Committee was to investigate and cite the need for additional water research in Wisconsin, indicate the types of projects that are most urgent, and the problems faced due to present lack of knowledge about the water resources of Wisconsin.

INTRODUCTION

In November 1961 Governor Gaylord Nelson created a special subcommittee of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies (NRCSA) to study problems related to water resources. One of the specific problems cited was "What physical and economic data are lacking for effective planning? How may data be obtained and at what cost?" In June 1962 the subcommittee submitted a report entitled "Essential Data for the Solution of Wisconsin's Water Problems."

The following report presents, in abbreviated form, the type of data collection and research program which was recommended by the NRCSA, and the status of current legislation through which this objective could be accomplished.

WHY COLLECT BASIC DATA?

Basic data has been defined as "knowledge expressed quantitatively, insofar as possible, concerning the location, extent, quantity, quality, availability and time characteristics of the water resource." (Luna Leopold, Budget Cur. Circ. A-67).

Every day scores of decisions are being made that in some way affect our water resources; most of them are costly and many of them are irreversible. The concept that intelligent decisions in such a complex field as water management can be made without sound basic facts is as unrealistic as imagining that a bank can be run without bookkeepers.

WHAT IS RESEARCH

Although the collection of basic data may tell what is happening, it is a sterile venture unless the facts are properly compiled and interpreted to permit us to deduce why it is happening. The translation of the whats into the whys constitutes research.

"Research," in the words of Charles Kettering, "isn't a physical thing--it is a state of mind. It is a simple, organized way of accomplishing something you wish to do..." What it is wished to do under the provisions of Bill 6, S is to permit information to be gathered, interpreted and made readily available, that is "comprehensive in character, unbiased in nature and as scientifically sound as the status of modern water sciences permits." (Stewart Udall, Press Release Dec. 21, 1964). It is only with this information that sound decisions can be made in the management of our water resources to solve our present problems and to anticipate and prevent those of the future.

WHAT TYPES OF PROBLEMS WOULD BE STUDIED?

It would take a report of much wider scope than this to itemize all the types of problems on which study is intended, but the few examples below illustrate some of the studies that would be initiated or accelerated.

1. What is the current status of knowledge? It is, of course, essential to keep abreast of current developments in water resource studies in order that efforts are not dissipated in unnecessary duplication.

2. What is the general availability of ground water and surface water for industrial, municipal and agricultural development? Are there actual or potential problems in either quality or quantity? What will the immediate and long-term effects of developments be on the water resource as a whole?

3. What are the specific, quantitative relationships of geology, climatology, land use, etc., that control the flow regimens of our streams? How will these be affected by changing land and water use, such as urbanization and wetland drainage? How can low flows be augmented and flood flows diminished?

4. What are the effects of lagoons, impoundments, fluctuations in water levels and temperatures, etc., on the ecology of our lakes and streams?

5. What are the effects of pesticides and other pollutants on the ecology of lakes and streams? What standards should be set for their control?

6. What are the specific economics of pollution? What are the costs of, and the economic benefits derived from, pollution control. How should these costs and benefits be allocated?

7. What is the hydrology of ground water pollution? How can waste disposal systems and wells be best designed to avoid pollution in problem areas?

WHY IS LEGISLATION NECESSARY?

The responsibilities of the state agencies concerned with water resources, with the exception of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, are primarily in the regulatory and administrative fields. Their present facilities are strained to the utmost to fulfill these duties. Many of these agencies do collect valuable data in the course of their regulatory activities but much of it remains unevaluated and unused due to lack of funds to store, retrieve, and process it. Coordinated research is out of the question due to the press of other activities. Legislation is therefore necessary both to provide funds and to specify that these be used expressly for integrated programs of data collection and research.

CURRENT LEGISLATION

The report of the Water Subcommittee of the NRCSA was endorsed by the full committee and Bill 130S was introduced in

the 1963 session of the State Legislature to accomplish the stated objectives. Although the bill passed the Senate without dissent it was not brought to a vote of the Assembly.

On January 13, 1965, the bill was reintroduced into the current Legislature as Senate Bill 6. The general fund was designated as the source of the appropriations, but a subsequent amendment provides for financing from the Outdoor Recreation Act Program which derives its income from a 1¢ tax on cigarettes. On March 11, 1965, Bill 6, S with the amendment, was reported out of committee with a favorable recommendation for passage and was referred to the Joint Committee on Finance.

On February 4, 1965, Senate Bill 84 was introduced into the Legislature. This bill provides that the program be financed from the uncollected refunds of the gasoline tax; however, as it presently stands, this bill appropriates only half of the funds requested.

PROVISIONS OF BILL 6, S

Bill 6, S provides for "an accelerated water resources research and data collection program" and makes the following appropriations for the 1965-67 biennium. It also designates the State Geologist as "coordinator" of the program.

Conservation Department	\$200,000
Board of Health	152,000
Department of Resource Development	12,000
Water Pollution Committee	87,000
University of Wisconsin (Geological and Natural History Survey)	\$230,000
Biennial Total	\$681,000

FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS

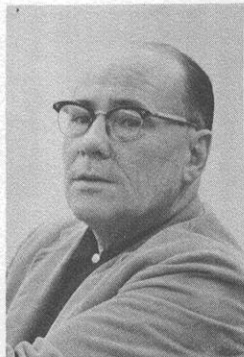
In addition to the state funds it is anticipated that federal matching funds to supplement the state appropriations can be obtained for a major portion of the program. Such funds may be obtained by entering into a cooperative agreement with the United States Geological Survey, in which instance the federal government matches state funds on a 50/50 basis and provides extremely highly trained personnel of a caliber that it would otherwise be impossible to obtain. Federal matching funds may also be available through the federal Water Resources Research Act, Public Law 88-379. This would enable the state agencies to finance research projects by university personnel on a 50/50 state-federal cost sharing basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the vital need for a coordinated, and continuing, program to provide essential facts for the wise management of our water resources the Committee on Water Research recommends that the Academy support legislation to accomplish this objective, but the success of the program, and the best interests of the State, would be jeopardized by any curtailment of the budget proposed in Bill 6, S.

Forest Conservation

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



M. N. TAYLOR (Chairman), has been Executive Director of Trees for Tomorrow, Inc. since it was founded in 1944. He was born in Merrill, Wisconsin and spent two years in the School of Forestry, University of Idaho, before graduating from The University of Wisconsin with a major in journalism.

He worked in the sawmills of Oregon and the woods of Washington and on newspapers of Chicago and Wisconsin.

He is a member of the Soil Conservation Society of America, and the Society of American Foresters. He was an honorary vice-president of the American Forestry Association and is former president of the National Council of Forestry Association Executives.

J. BURTON MILLAR (Vice-Chairman), Woodlands Manager, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah
WILLIAM J. P. ABERG, Member (Ret.), Wisconsin Conservation Commission, Madison
GORDON A. BUBOLZ, Chairman, Wolf River Regional Planning Commission, Appleton
GEORGE S. JAMES, Regional Director, United States Forest Service, Milwaukee
DONALD J. MACKIE, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison
BERTHA I. PEARSON (Miss), Vice-President, Citizens Natural Resources Association, Wausau

This Committee submits the following recommendations in support of Wisconsin's long-range forestry and conservation program. You will note that the first two items are considered the most important from the standpoint of immediate action.

FIRST PRIORITY

1. The 0.2 mill tax for forestry purposes no longer meets the requirements of the State. Rising costs and additional responsibilities have squeezed the forestry budget to the point where more funds must be made available or the program must be curtailed. The ideal solution would be to remove the constitutional 0.2 mill limitation and permit the State Legislature to set the limit of forestry mill tax.

2. The Wisconsin forest inventory, which was completed in 1956, provided valuable resource information for forest management and utilization planning. Data was collected between 1950 and 1956 and is no longer valid for many purposes. This is especially true for the northern and central counties. The forest inventory should be brought up to date as soon as possible to provide a better basis for industrial and governmental planning.

SECOND PRIORITY

1. The ten-year Outdoor Recreation Act provided \$189,000 for recreational development and \$1,093,000 for land acquisition in northern state forests during the first two years of operation. The state forests provide recreational opportunity for roughly a million persons each year. The land area required for intensive recreational activity on state forests in no instance is more than 5% of the forest total. The forests are providing this valuable additional service with a small investment of funds or land. The capacity of these lands to provide recreational opportunity should be further increased.

2. Wisconsin has been a leader in the field of forest taxation. However, our present laws are still inadequate to foster long-range forest management on private land. Vast amounts of research are available for framing new laws to improve the situation. We suggest that a study be made of the Minnesota Tree Growth Law.

3. The need for effective management tools in order to properly harvest the deer crop. The time has arrived to give the Wisconsin Conservation Department legislation enabling it to do this job.

4. Many counties, with land under the quarter million acre county forest program, cannot afford the cash investment needed now to intensify timber management, improve roads, and do recreational development. A revolving loan fund could be set up to solve these problems.

5. Presently, state forests pay 30¢ per acre to local government in lieu of taxes. In many instances, this amount is grossly in excess of fair taxation. In other instances, 30¢ per acre is inadequate. A system of payments should be worked out to meet more nearly the needs of local communities.

6. Forest fire control has become a highly developed technique. However, there are forested areas of the State which are not receiving the level of fire protection needed. Protection, consistent with the value of the timber, should be extended to those areas.

7. While timber stand improvement is the most efficient way of improving our second growth forests, very little work is being done at the present time by small private landowners. An educational and research program along this line, with details on how crews can do this work on an economic basis, would prove most helpful in obtaining optimum growth. The same holds true for plantation maintenance.

8. In the area of conservation education--in order to build an informed public for the future--it is vital that the teaching of conservation education be expanded in our school systems. To accomplish this, state universities, colleges, and other institutions offering teacher training should provide stimulating courses in resource education. We also recommend that Wisconsin's network of school forests be activated as outdoor laboratories. Many of these tracts are of great potential value, but lie dormant and are seldom used.

Research in the Humanities

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



WALKER D. WYMAN (Chairman) has been President of Wisconsin State University-Whitewater since 1962. For the previous 30 years he taught history at Wisconsin State University-River Falls where he became chairman of the department of social science.

He is a recognized authority on frontier history. Wyman has at various times been visiting professor of history at the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Maine.

He has authored several books, some 25 articles and more than 200 book reviews. He is active in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and other historical and educational organizations.

WALTER F. PETERSON (Vice-Chairman), Associate Professor of History, Lawrence University, Appleton
JAMES H. ALBERTSON, President, Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point

HARRY HAYDEN CLARK, Professor of English, University of Wisconsin, Madison

ROBERT H. IRRMANN, Professor of History and College Archivist, Beloit College, Beloit

FRANK L. KLEMENT, Professor of History, Marquette University, Milwaukee

ADOLPH A. SUPPAN, Dean, School of Fine Arts, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

INTRODUCTION

In its long history, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters has devoted much of its attention to the scientific aspects of our society, and has launched numerous research projects and published the results that have enriched our understanding of the geological, biological, and other segments of Wisconsin.

In recent years, the Academy has slowly enlarged its concerns. This has been reflected in the change in emphasis, the character of the annual program, and the wide variety of interests reflected in the membership. Under the leadership of Walter E. Scott, president 1964-65, the Academy has further broadened its field of inquiry and expanded its role as a society interested in shaping the future of the State.

This Committee specifically reflects this enlarged vision. Its report seeks to draw attention to the place of the humanities in our life, and invites consideration of the need for greater attention to this field.

NEED FOR INCREASING THE ROLE OF THE HUMANITIES

American society is restless today and its values are increasingly the subject of debate. As the fuller effect of the technological revolution is manifest in sprawling urbanization, greater mobility of the people, increased leisure time, greater pressure on our recreational resources, it becomes increasingly apparent that the scientific age needs the leavening of the humanities with their concern for the values men live by.

It is further apparent that there is a great imbalance in our scholarly research, publication, and distribution of knowledge. Scientific studies attract millions of dollars while the humanities exist on bare-bone budgets. The significant efforts of corporations to support great music and drama are hardly sufficient to redress the imbalance of the relative role of science and the humanities.

There are many agencies in Wisconsin dedicated to this great task of placing greater emphasis upon this other facet of our life: the liberal arts faculties in all the colleges and universities, professional organizations, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, area research centers, and numerous others. They need both encouragement and increased financial help in their efforts to enlarge the role of the humanities in our social order.

Because of this need in Wisconsin and because there is currently being discussed at national levels the creation of a National Humanities Foundation, this Committee recommends the establishment of a Wisconsin Foundation for the Humanities for the general purpose of research and dissemination of humanistic knowledge.

PURPOSES OF A WISCONSIN FOUNDATION FOR THE HUMANITIES

1. To provide an organization for assessing the status of humanistic studies in existing institutions and agencies, and to coordinate their efforts to increase and distribute knowledge.
2. To establish a long-range plan for increasing the role of the humanities in Wisconsin.
3. To serve as the agency for administering any funds made available for this purpose.

Specifically, the Foundation might be concerned with the need to improve libraries, hold conferences, subsidizing research and publication, the exchange of students and professors, and explore ways to take the humanities to the grassroots of Wisconsin. Its principal avenues for operation would presumably be through existing agencies now committed to this general purpose.

Rural Industries

Research Needs

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



ROBERT J. MUCKENHIRN (Chairman) is Associate Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, The University of Wisconsin. He received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from The University of Wisconsin with a major in soils.

He taught soils courses until he became assistant director of the experiment station in 1949. He became associate director in 1960, and during his tenure the research division has made spectacular growth with some 500 agricultural research projects under his direction.

Among his professional memberships are the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is on The University of Wisconsin

committees on Environmental Resources, Agricultural Outlook and Economic Information.

DANIEL O. TRAINER, JR. (Vice-Chairman), Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison

MARVIN T. BEATTY, Associate Professor of Soils and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, University of Wisconsin, Madison

ROBERT J. DICKE, Professor of Entomology, Chairman, Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, Madison

I. O. HEMBRE, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Soil and Water Conservation Committee, Professor of Soils and Agricultural Extension, University of Wisconsin, Madison

DOUGLAS G. MARSHALL, Professor of Rural Sociology, Chairman, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison

HENRY H. WEBSTER, Associate Professor of Forestry, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Both rural and urban well-being depend on the wise use of resources. The most important resources are the character, knowledge, skills and institutions of the people, but these can be effective only if soils, water, forests, minerals, fuels and other resources are also available.

Rural industries utilize the resources of rural people and of their lands, water and forests to create goods and services. Most of the products and services are supplied to urban people since they are by far the majority of our population.

Among Wisconsin rural industries the largest will continue to be agriculture and its related enterprises such as farm services and supply, food processing, transportation and marketing. Research on the technology of food production, processing and distribution has helped make food plentiful and low in cost. Such research, supported by both state and federal funds, must continue. However, it is essential that we greatly expand our knowledge about fundamental life processes and resource interactions--such as photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, nutrition, the water cycle and biological controls. Discoveries in these

fields may create not only additional sources of food and fiber at less cost but open new vistas of knowledge regarding life itself and the interaction of man and his environment.

The second largest group of rural industries is related to forestry. Forests, like farms, capture sun energy for man's needs. The trees convert that energy into wood which is convertible into shelter, clothing, paper and many other products of use to man. As in agriculture, research on both fundamental life processes and forest production technology is greatly needed. Special research needs exist with regard to wood utilization and marketing to secure more income from presently harvestable trees. Economic returns, ownership patterns and tax rates on forest lands are urgently in need of analysis. Both public and private owners, if armed with better information, could manage more efficiently and secure higher returns from the forty-seven percent of Wisconsin's land which is in forests and woods.

A third area of major significance to rural areas is natural resource management. This is inextricably bound not only with agriculture and forestry but with recreational, industrial and commercial interests. Research has lagged in this area, partly because Wisconsin has been relatively richly endowed with lands, lakes, scenery, forests and wildlife. Today this endowment must be shared by more people having more leisure and means of travel. These natural assets must be more fully evaluated and developed and knowledge about them more fully distributed and used. For example, water quality has become a major problem, even though the quantity available is large. Use of water for households, industry and recreation too often causes deterioration that is preventable. Land use alternatives such as game farms, wildlife preserves, private camp or recreational areas are often not considered because the needs of our population have not been estimated or because the returns cannot be ascertained. Losses of scenic values through excessive road widening or expansion, crowding of lake shores, accumulation of junked cars and litter, urban sprawl into the countryside, failure to provide green belts and parks threaten both the quality of living for our residents and the attractiveness of the State for tourists. Private management of game and fish populations in specified areas may offer more benefits than are generally assumed.

The fourth and in some respects the most important area for rural industries research is that on the social economic and political assets and needs of rural people. While adjustments have been rapid, more are imminent. As examples, our present network of roads, location of towns and villages, and sizes of governmental units were largely designed to serve a larger farm population which had only limited communication facilities. Now automobiles, telephones, radio, television, abundant publications, rapid mail service and expanded educational opportunities have created a radically different rural situation. These new conditions will require improved and redesigned systems of government and educational organization and more closely relate county to county and region to region within the State. Today a rural citizen can go to the county seat thirty or more miles away or reach it by telephone in far less time than it used to take to consult his town chairman only three or four miles away. Rural industries therefore operate in a new setting which should be the subject of far more extensive study than heretofore by governmental, industrial and educational institutions. At the same time old and traditional arts, crafts and historical sites become more interesting and may indeed offer opportunities for new rural handicraft and recreational industries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above situation, this Committee recommends to the Council and the Academy the following proposals:

1. The Academy should further emphasize in its programs and publications research findings related to social, economic and resource development of rural areas. Symposia, seminars or panel discussions are recommended. Development of an attitude of inquiry and appraisal in localities and fuller use of technical knowledge available should be major aims.

2. The Academy should actively support research programs which relate to local government, resource management, education, and recreational enterprises. The Academy with representation from every educational, governmental and industrial interest in the State may serve to identify problems, focus public attention, foster cooperation among public and private agencies, and encourage research by individuals and institutions concerned with rural industries and resources.

Natural Areas Use and Management

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



JOHN W. THOMSON, JR. (Chairman) is Professor of Botany at The University of Wisconsin with a special interest in plant ecology. After receiving graduate degrees at The University of Wisconsin he worked for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and taught at Wisconsin State University-Superior.

He returned to The University of Wisconsin where he guided the founding of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science in 1944, which he directed until 1960.

He has traveled extensively studying lichens of the world and has built an outstanding collection. He has written numerous popular as well as technical botanical articles and is author of books on the lichens. (Photo: Burns Studio, Mt. Horeb.)

REZNEAT M. DARNELL, JR. (Vice-Chairman), Chairman, State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas, Associate Professor of Zoology, Marquette University, Milwaukee

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INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin has long been in the forefront of conservation thought and action in North America. Programs fostered by such ardent conservationists as Muir, Van Hise and Leopold have strongly influenced and vastly improved the continental scene. The past two decades have brought an unprecedented acceleration in the disappearance of the remnants of the natural areas of our State; an acceleration due in part to the rapid increase in population and consequent pressures on our resources. The members of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters have become increasingly alarmed at the loss of these educational and research facilities. A committee of their

members has been appointed by President Walter E. Scott to make recommendations concerning the use and management of the natural areas of Wisconsin

PRESENT NEED AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

As the first step in an appraisal of the use and management of natural areas for public, educational, and scientific purposes, the Committee has sought to examine thoroughly the entire spectrum of public demands for these resources. Man has long thought of nature only in terms of immediate utilization for food, shelter or recreational purposes of the moment. If this view is continued without any check, there appears to be no doubt of the prospective commercial development and gradual elimination of the last remnants of the native vegetation that Wisconsin settlers found when they came here.

The need for natural areas can be measured only in terms of the number of people who will use or be benefited by them, and the importance of the aspects of society concerned--historical, recreational, educational and scientific. The first three of these interests directly concern substantial numbers of Wisconsin's citizens. While the fourth concerns only a few directly, the significance of natural areas in giving direction to research in resource management, fish, game, forests and water, is of great consequence to the entire population. In addition, it is significant that along with forecasts of increasing populations, surveys show that a much larger proportion of the travelling public will be interested in visiting tracts of undisturbed native vegetation, if they are available. Your Committee recommends that state agencies responsible for the management of public lands recognize the needs of a large segment of the population, and the urgency for preserving substantial areas of native landscape from further intensive development.

In addition to the values already cited, Wisconsin needs to maintain its inventory of the native species of plants and animals. We cannot foresee which ones may in the future become important as the source of materials necessary for commercial development or for scientific research. We cannot afford to lose any species nor any particular line of breeding stock or genetic strain which may be of immense value in times to come. These are resources upon which we may need to draw for new drugs, new breeding stocks, and for purposes not now apparent. For example, we have only begun to utilize such native plants as plums, cherries, strawberries, nut trees, and forage grasses for the development and improvement of new varieties of commercially valuable species.

For educational and research purposes we also urgently need natural areas set aside to remain as undisturbed as possible to represent every type of biotic community represented in the State. They will enable our children and the generations to come to study the unaltered communities of plants and animals which existed centuries ago. We must not deprive them of this, their heritage. The scientist needs the areas for comparisons with the altered conditions that he may better gauge the extent of the alterations and so manage more wisely his own environment.

Nor can we omit the inspirational values inherent in the environment which remains unaltered by man. The creative thoughts derived from contact with the wild environments must be deemed an irreplaceable asset contributed by the natural areas.

The preservation of the outstandingly beautiful parts of our native landscape has long been the responsibility of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission which by statute has had the power to create and develop parks within our State. During the late 1930's Professors Fassett and Leopold of the University of Wisconsin foresaw the rapid losses of undisturbed natural habitats in Wisconsin, and fostered the movement which resulted in the establishment, in 1951, of the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas. This Board was empowered to formulate policies for the preservation, selection, acquisition, and management of areas necessary for scientific research, the teaching of conservation, and for the preservation of rare or valuable plant and animal species. This program was an advanced step at that time, but it is now apparent that the State Board must meet the responsibility for formulation of policies for a still broader spectrum of public needs. This Committee therefore recommends that procedures be established for encouragement of the agencies responsible for the administration of Recreational and Natural History Areas to consult with the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas in the implementation of these policies.

PRESENT STATUS OF NATURAL AREAS IN WISCONSIN

In Wisconsin a number of state and educational agencies, as well as organizations and private individuals, have been active in attempting to solve the obvious and growing need for natural areas. Early recognition of recreational needs and of the value of our fine natural sites led to the excellent and continuing development of the state parks system by the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

One of the early successful attempts to solve by joint action the problem of preservation was the formation of a corporation of local people to save the Ridges Sanctuary at Baileys Harbor in Door County.

The State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas has listed many valuable areas which governmental and private owners have agreed to preserve in natural condition. However, this group has lacked the jurisdiction or ownership necessary to control management practices. In some cases, notably that of the deep canyon, Parfey's Glen, the subsequent management was diametrically opposed to the procedure necessary for preservation of the community as a whole and the rare species in it - for which it was originally set aside. Extremely disturbing, too, was the loss by sale and destruction of Scientific Area 7, the Wychwood Sanctuary on Lake Geneva, despite its designation by the State Board as an area to be preserved. It has become apparent that a stronger control rather than moral persuasion is necessary to save some of our very important scientific areas.

More recently, the urgent need for acquisition of valuable areas led to the creation of the Wisconsin Chapter of Nature Conservancy. This group has been able to move far more rapidly than a governmental agency for the purchase of small tracts in cases when time was all important. Their purchases have been turned over to educational institutions for control and management, with significant "reverter" or "reversionary" clauses protecting the usage of the areas.

County boards have taken far-sighted action: Columbia County with Muir Park; Brown County with Lily Lake; Marquette County with Muir Lake (Ennis Lake).

Garden Clubs have contributed generously: in Sheboygan County the local garden club accumulated funds to purchase a natural area. The Green Tree Garden Club purchased Lodde's Mill Bluff, Oliver Prairie, and Benedict Prairie, all exquisite natural areas, which they commendably turned over to The University of Wisconsin for control.

The Wisconsin Conservation Department's active program of wetlands acquisition has in the last few years been a notable development in the preservation of this type of community.

The urgency of the need for preservation of the natural areas of Wisconsin has been so apparent that these agencies and groups have each been doing all they could in an uncoordinated, but effective fashion. Wise leadership could very materially assist in location and evaluation of sites and in a far-sighted program of use and management.

WHAT TYPES OF NATURAL AREAS ARE REQUIRED?

The various types of needs already noted, and the different management procedures associated with them have led this Committee to suggest that the natural areas of Wisconsin be classified in several categories.

Category I - Recreational and Educational Areas

These are areas in which the use by the travelling public and by schools and colleges is comparatively heavy. The criteria for selection of these sites are not as exacting as for the other kinds of areas. They may be of secondary excellence, yet very attractive and comparatively undisturbed. Portions of existing state and county parks are representative of this type of use. The Division of Forests and Parks of the Wisconsin Conservation Department is to be commended for initiating a policy of zoning in the state parks. They have established a light-use zone that qualifies in this class of natural area. Such zoning should be as permanent as possible, and any revision of such zoning made a matter of grave concern. The program of interpretative services with nature trails and guides should be expanded for these areas.

Category II - Natural History Areas

These are the areas which are very little disturbed. They represent outstanding examples of native plant and animal communities or other features of natural history. They would be expected to withstand a moderately heavy use for educational purposes in addition to research uses. Amateur as well as professional naturalists would find them very valuable. The use of these sites would be limited to supervised work or educational experience. "Improvements" other than limited hiking trails would be barred from such areas. To limit the possible damage by over-use of such areas, however, certain management practices should be maintained. These areas should not be open to general recreational uses such as camping or picnicking. Further, much of the intensive use can be channeled to the larger but less sensitive areas suggested for the first category.

Category III - Scientific Areas

These are areas which represent as closely as possible the original condition of the vegetation in the State. They are of the highest quality and are designed for the preservation of plant or animal species, a biological community, or some particular geological or archeological feature. Access to this type of reserve should be strictly limited. It should not be conspicuously marked. Its use, even for research, should be under restrictions in order to maintain the features for which it was established. This type of area must be under as little pressure as possible and relatively little use is justified in order to maintain it.

The program of preservation in Wisconsin should include representatives of each of the above categories. They should be as undisturbed as possible, and represent each of the biotic communities originally present in the State. These are listed in Table I. For some communities large tracts may still be available, but for the majority only small areas of such types remain. The brief listing of the general types of vegetational cover which should be included in a system of scientific natural areas (Table I) gives an idea of the magnitude of the task facing the citizens of Wisconsin. This Committee recommends that the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas be supported in its inventory of all possible sites.

Table I
List of Wisconsin Plant Communities
(From Report of State Board for the Preservation of Natural Areas, 1965)

Distinguishing Features	Communities	Representative Species
Mature Trees Present	Savannas (Scattered trees)	
	Hardwoods dominant	
	1. Oak barren	black oak, hills oak
	2. Oak opening	whiteoak, bur oak
	Conifers dominant	
	3. Pine Barren	jack pine
	4. Cedar glade	red cedar
	Hardwoods only	
	5. Southern dry forest	black oak, white oak
	6. Southern dry-mesic forest	red oak, elm
	7. Southern mesic forest	maple, basswood
	8. Southern wet-mesic forest	soft maple, ash, elm
	9. Southern wet forest	willow, cottonwood
	Forests	
	Mixed conifers and hardwoods	
Mature Trees Absent	10. Northern dry forest	jack pine, aspen
	11. Northern dry-mesic forest	pine, red oak, maple
	12. Northern mesic forest	maple, hemlock, yellow birch
	13. Northern wet-mesic forest	white cedar, ash
	Conifers only	
	14. Northern wet forest	black spruce, tamarack
	15. Boreal forest	balsam fir, spruce
	Terrestrial	
	Shrubs dominant	
	16. Shrub-carr	willow, dogwood
	17. Alder thicket	speckled alder
	18. Open bog	sphagnum, leatherleaf
	Herbs dominant	
	Closed communities	
	19. Northern sedge meadow	sedges, blue joint
	20. Southern sedge meadow	sedges, cord grass
	21. Fen	blue joint, manna grass
	22. Dry prairie	little bluestem, gramma grass
	23. Dry-mesic prairie	bluestem, little bluestem
	24. Mesic prairie	bluestem, needlegrass
	25. Wet-mesic prairie	bluestem, blue joint
	26. Wet prairie	blue joint, cord grass
	27. Bracken grassland	bracken, poverty grass
	Open communities	
	28. Open cliff community	campion, cliff-brake
	29. Shaded cliff community	polypody, fragile fern
	30. Sand barren	junegrass, little bluestem
	31. Beach community	sea-rocket, saltwort
	32. Lake dune community	beachgrass, beach pea
Aquatic	33. Emergent aquatics	cat-tail, bur-reed
	34. Submerged aquatics	pondweed, eelgrass

It should be added that throughout the range of a species the populations of plants or animals will not be exactly the same everywhere. This is reflected in their heredity. For example,

oaks or jack pines will not be the same in northern Wisconsin as in central Wisconsin. To obtain maximum benefit of the variability of the plants and animals it is desirable to have representatives of communities scattered widely across the State. The ideal situation would be to have in each county of the State a representative of each habitat which occurred in that county.

USE OF NATURAL AREAS

It is suggested by this Committee that the rules for the use of the natural areas of Wisconsin vary according to the category in which the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas classifies each area. The following principles are suggested:

1. Auto access roads should be excluded from all areas except for necessary fire lanes or maintenance roads in some of the larger areas. The best and simplest way to insure use of the areas by people who genuinely appreciate them is to ask them to leave their cars at the entrance and enjoy the natural areas by foot.

2. Camping and picnicking should be limited to zones surrounding areas in Categories I and II. They should be prohibited in areas in Category III. Simple picnicking by hikers creates few problems, but picnic tables, like access roads, attract those who are not primarily concerned with the values of the natural areas. Auto campgrounds should not be allowed. These recreation demands are met by the present park system and by private camp-grounds.

3. "Developments" or "improvements" on all types of natural areas should be limited. Line fences will be required to keep out livestock. Simple hiking trails will be necessary to channel traffic and reduce wear on some areas, especially those with educational use in Categories I and II. Even foot trails should be omitted in the scientific areas in Category III. Signs may be needed to inform visitors of the purpose and proper use of the area. Shelter houses, where needed, should remain on the outskirts of the wild area itself. Other so-called "improvements" are not in keeping with the purposes of the natural areas.

4. Wherever possible, trained naturalists should be available to guide groups through areas in Categories I and II. A sharp increase in interpretative services is needed in all of our State, county, and privately own parks.

5. Removal of specimens from areas in Category III should be restricted to limited collections for scientific purposes, and only by specific permit as to locations, dates and species.

6. Management of the vegetation and animal life of all areas should be under the close supervision of trained scientists. All changes and management practices should be carefully reviewed and where possible referred to the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas before being carried out.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AREAS

Wisconsin has in existence a policy-making body for the areas in Category III, the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas. However, the Committee finds that the Board's role has been restricted in several important respects. It is an advisory body composed of appointed public servants, with one member chosen from the private colleges in the State. It has operated without funds, other than occasional stenographic assistance and travel expenses supplied by member institutions. This may have been satisfactory while the State Board was becoming established, but the needs now for communicating information on all of the natural area facilities available throughout Wisconsin, as well as the need to survey larger numbers of prospective areas recommended to the Board, makes continued operation with voluntary assistance almost impossible, and a discredit to the objectives of the program. This Committee therefore recommends that the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas be provided with limited public funds through which to discharge its responsibilities.

While the expenditure of these funds would be at the discretion of the State Board itself, it is apparent that there are three areas of work that cannot now be carried out by an advisory body on a part-time basis. These include the preparation and distribution of descriptive information and maps to those wishing to use the scientific areas; surveys to inventory potential sites already in public ownership so that best additions can be located, designated, and used; and finally to carry out occasional inspections and

maintenance to insure that none are lost through abuse. The first two needs can be met by the appointment of an administrative officer with training and experience in plant and animal taxonomy, ecology, and geology. He would function under the general supervision of the State Board, through its chairman, in implementing the scientific areas program initiated by the State Legislature in 1951. Other assistance, as needed, could be obtained from other agencies on a part-time basis through a transfer of the Board's funds.

In addition, the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas should be enlarged by at least one additional member having a thorough familiarity with the natural history of Wisconsin. The representative for the private colleges on the State Board could be appointed by the Wisconsin Council of Private Colleges. The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters should then be authorized to appoint one member from its membership. The additional member would provide broader representation and additional technical information for the effective management of the scientific areas program.

It is exceedingly important that the scientific areas set aside may have their preservation permanently assured. The longer the time of preservation, the more valuable the area will be to the scientist and to the citizens of the future. The State Board can negotiate with Wisconsin or federal agencies, educational institutions, private groups or individuals to obtain supervision of the areas, but sale or destruction by the owners is still possible. This Committee therefore recommends that the State Board in cooperation with universities and the Wisconsin Conservation Department investigate procedures for assuring legal permanence in the establishment of scientific areas.

The primary responsibility for providing a system of natural areas in Wisconsin for scientific purposes must lie with the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas. This body should be as autonomous as possible so that its actions are not influenced by any of the agencies with which it deals. For convenience, its proposed budget would be administered by the Wisconsin Conservation Department, but it should be maintained as a separate allocation to be expended by the State Board. If this arrangement is not fully satisfactory to both parties, other arrangements should be found for the administration of the budget. Regardless of administrative arrangements, however, the State Board must continue to operate closely with the Wisconsin Conservation Department and many other public and private agencies in appraising and designating scientific areas on lands in diverse ownership to achieve the necessary balance of vegetation represented and available in all sections of the State.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the facts presented here, this Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That state agencies responsible for the management of public lands be asked to recognize the needs for natural areas by a large segment of the population, and the urgency for preserving substantial areas of the native landscape from further intensive development.

2. That procedures be established for encouraging agencies responsible for the administration of recreational and natural history areas (Categories I and II of this report) to consult with the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas, to insure a maximum of coordination among those concerned with the broad spectrum of natural areas required.

3. That steps be taken to investigate how to achieve better control over re-zoning or reclassification of scientific areas to other use; this would be to improve state and county parks administration at one level, and to increase the effectiveness of the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas at another level.

4. That the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas be provided with limited public funds through which to discharge its responsibilities, particularly in making available information as to the location and quality of scientific areas already established, but also in carrying on surveys to locate and establish additional sites as scientific areas. The major requirement in this work will be the employment of a scientist-administrative officer.

5. That the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas be increased by at least one member through an updating of the present appointment procedures.

Maintenance of Roadside Cover and Scenic Beauty

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



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He is a graduate of The University of Wisconsin with a major in wildlife management, agronomy and zoology.

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CARLA KRUSE (Mrs.), Secretary, Citizens Natural Resources Association, Loganville
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INTRODUCTION

In February 1965, Wisconsin took another step forward in the field of roadside management when eighteen agencies (See APPENDIX), public and private, undertook a selective brush management program. It resulted from over eighty years of investigation by a Working Group of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies (NRCSA). Hopefully, this is a fitting effort, born in the waning shadows of a land clearing climax originating with Wisconsin's early settlers. This committee report contains a brief survey and recommendations on this selective brush management and other related programs.

HISTORY OF ROADSIDE CLEARING

An understanding of the tradition of landscape clearing is basic to the present goals of maintaining and developing roadside beauty and utility. Early settlers obviously had no choice but to clear countless acres of tree and shrub growth to create open spaces for establishing homes, cultivating crops and carrying out other necessities of living. The industrious early farmers were so successful in land clearing that by 1870 the acreage of land under cultivation in southern and southeastern Wisconsin counties was close to the peak acreage ever utilized for this purpose. By 1910 all of the counties except those in the far north reached their peak acreage of cultivated land.

Road construction followed similar trends. For example, in Columbia County 1,151 miles of rural roads were already established by 1878 and these increased only to 1,349 by 1958. In the township of Westpoint in Columbia County, on a wildlife study area of 4,500 acres, the location and mileage of roads was identical in 1861 and in 1965.

The pattern of land clearing accompanying cultivation, home and road building was repeated on the roadsides. Thus a necessity of the 1800's became a concept of land use that set the stage for similar practices in roadside management for many decades. The clearing of trees and brush from narrow highway rights-of-way continued as a necessary safety measure with the advent of higher speed and higher volume vehicular travel. But up to the mid-1930's scenic beauty in the form of shrubs and trees along roadsides was still reasonably bounteous and in keeping with the modes of travel utilized at that time. The early tools used to clear woody vegetation from the rural roadsides (sickle, ax, hand saw) were only a temporary challenge to the capacity of Wisconsin's climate and soil to grow trees and shrubs. The late Albert Gastrow, Sr., aptly described this situation, "They cut it down one winter and two years later the shrub growth is back, thicker than hair on a dog's back." But the advent of the tractor-drawn mower, herbicides and the chain saw produced the tools required to completely clear many additional roadsides.

On the beneficial side this same modern equipment and chemical methods permitted an acceleration in maintenance programs to meet responsibilities for noxious weed control and obligations to the public to provide safer roadsides. Chemical treatment of weeds became an effective and economical roadside maintenance tool. Such treatments must be closely supervised, however, and done by competent and qualified personnel. Indiscriminate or careless use of herbicides results in destruction of desirable plant species and, if used as foliar treatment, in unsightly brown areas on the otherwise green roadside. Such indiscriminate use is intolerable, not only to the public, but also to highway maintenance officials who recognize the benefits of preserving desirable native vegetation wherever practicable to do so.

Some conditions resulting from indiscriminate use of herbicides aroused enough of those segments of the public who were most appreciative of a variety of plant species on Wisconsin roadsides to petition former Governor Walter Kohler, Jr., to seek a solution to this problem. The problem was referred to the NRCSA for resolution in 1953. Thus was born the interagency study that eventually resulted in the 1965 selective brush management program for Wisconsin roadsides.

ROADSIDE PROGRAMS FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

Before the NRCSA undertook the 1953 studies, and since that time, there have been other significant events taking place that have contributed greatly to a re-evaluation of landscape clearing and roadside management practices. These are too many to detail in this report. Only a few will be cited here.

Great credit must be given to such people as I. A. Lapham, E. M. Griffiths, Aldo Leopold, A. W. Schorger, and J. R. Zillmer, who with pen and voice deplored the continuing of a wholesale program of landscape clearing. They vividly described the loss of natural scenic beauty, productive soils, habitat for

wildlife and pollinating insects, etc., through the planned destruction of naturally growing plant species.

The efforts of these early pioneers inspired many groups to contribute to the development and support of the programs described below. These include the Citizens Natural Resources Association, which in 1951 sponsored one of the first conferences on chemical use in roadside management. The Wisconsin Roadside Council has vigorously pursued the battle for protection and enhancement of scenic roadsides. The Wisconsin Power and Light Company following the propoundments of the R/W Maintenance Corporation, significantly advanced by the untiring efforts of Frank E. Egler, adopted a selective brush management program for maintaining, in part, rights-of-way under all of their power lines. The Columbia County Highway Commission has strongly supported and assisted the NRCSA Working Group in the experimental work on selective brush management along the roadsides in three southwest townships in Columbia County. One of the most recent groups contributing to this cause is the Wolf River Basin Regional Planning Commission, which launched a co-operative program in 1965 of roadside beautification including an emphasis on the assets of forested areas.

The Wisconsin State Highway Commission pioneered nationally in evidencing concern for the preservation of scenic roadside areas as early as 1953 when in conjunction with construction improvements to State Trunk Highway 35, The Great River Road, it began to acquire scenic easements on strips of land adjoining the highway right-of-way. This effort has continued to date, and abetted by funds from the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (cigarette tax), has resulted in the acquiring of some 492 easements over 112 miles of the route. Since 1962, the program has been expanded to include forty-nine scenic easements along other highways throughout the State and is continuing at its present expenditure rate of about \$150,000 per year.

Since 1958 the State Highway Commission has been developing and implementing policies aimed specifically at more attractive rights-of-way. These policies include designing highways to preserve existing vegetation and conform, naturally, with adjoining property, reduction in roadside mowing to encourage re-establishment of native vegetation on slopes and wide areas of right-of-way, highway planting projects where warranted, and generally attempting to undertake roadside management in lieu of complete right-of-way clearance. The State Highway Commission has also been a national leader in providing waysides, table sites, scenic overlooks, and other facilities as reststops for highway travelers. The advertising control law on the Interstate Highway System is also administered by the State Highway Commission.

Climaxing these and other efforts is the national program for the protection and development of scenic highways. Co-operating with the Bureau of Public Roads, the Wisconsin State Highway Commission assisted by other state agencies such as the Department of Resource Development and the Conservation Department in January 1965 recommended some 152 routes totaling 6,264 miles as potential scenic highway segments. Of this mileage forty percent are on county trunks, thirty percent on state and thirty percent on local roads. Additional programs to aid scenic highway development are being currently formulated from similar recommendations from all states.

A closer insight into the background and status of the selective brush management program of the NRCSA is appropriate.

The objectives of the NRCSA based on the findings of an eight-year study are:

1. Preserve and manage existing roadside vegetation (hedgerows, herbaceous and grassy cover) to: provide a more interesting and attractive roadside, reduce or maintain management costs of rights-of-way, provide a safer highway, maintain and augment habitat for wildlife and beneficial pollinating insects, maintain or improve soil and water conservation practices, and reduce weed control problems. Begin the program in as many towns as possible, and subsequently expand to include more towns and more roads within a town. Select sites for hedgerow maintenance where shrubs will not interfere with other uses of the right-of-way, i.e. road maintenance, power line or telephone line maintenance.

2. Establish roadside hedgerows in areas where cover is now limited or nonexistent.

These objectives constitute the efforts which are being carried to certain towns in an area of about thirty southern Wisconsin

counties in 1965. While more than eighteen agencies, public and private, are directly sponsoring this program, the following four bear the main responsibility: Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Vocational Agricultural Teachers, and Wisconsin Conservation Department. The newness of this program precludes an evaluation of the results of this program at this date; however, early indications show significant promise for a successful effort.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This Committee endorses the existing programs on selective brush management on roadsides and scenic highway development and urges the expansion of these to all areas of the State. It supports any program or legislation that is aimed at the elimination of indiscriminate spraying of roadsides with herbicides. It urges that the necessary organization be established to advocate complementary programs of scenic highway development and selective shrub management with due consideration given to protection and development of grass, tree, shrub and prairie plant communities.

This Committee recognizes that there are many sites along roadsides where tree and shrub growth must be eliminated for purposes of maintaining the conditions required to facilitate traffic flow.

Finally, it compliments all groups and individuals who have made or are making contributions but also admonishes against any slackening of effort or assuming of a *status quo* merely because a good start has been made in maintaining and enhancing the natural resource values of Wisconsin highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way. While the current goals are understood and employed by many of those agencies and individuals responsible for these programs, great public interest and support is required to assure continuity and expansion of effort. This can be done by an acceleration of educational and publicity programs at all levels which must be done now. It must be recognized that while progress is being made in some areas, in others deteriorating forces are continuing to operate to greatly offset the gains.

Material gains can only come from local understanding and activity.

All Academy members are urged to work with local government representatives in every county and town in the State in the protection and enhancement of scenic multiple-benefit roadsides, consistent with their basic purpose of being part of the transportation system. All available media--classroom, meetings, radio, television and printed matter should be used in this effort.

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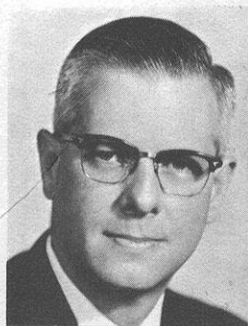
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APPENDIX

Co-operating agencies in the NRCSA Selective Brush Management Program include: Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Chicago-Northwestern Railroad, Commissioner of Public Lands, Committee on Water Pollution, Department of Public Welfare, Milwaukee Road, Public Service Commission, Soil Conservation Service, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, State Board of Vocational & Adult Education, University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Wisconsin Power and Light Company, Wisconsin Railroad Association, Wisconsin REA Co-operatives, Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, and Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Topographic Mapping

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



BENJAMIN F. RICHASON, JR. (Chairman) is Chairman of the Department of Geography at Carroll College. He is a pioneer in the use of aerial flights to study geography. Since 1958 when he began this type of study, 21,500 students have flown over southeastern Wisconsin to study its geography.

He has presented some 40 articles, papers and speeches, most of them dealing with aerial study of geography. He holds membership in a number of professional societies including the Association of American Geographers, American Society of Photogrammetry, American Congress of Surveying and Mapping, and Soil Conservation Society of America.

DOUGLAS F. HAIST (Vice-Chairman), Chief, Urban and Advance Planning, State Highway Commission, Madison

GEORGE F. HANSON, State Geologist, Director, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Madison

JOHN W. OCKERMAN, Member (Ret.), Wisconsin Boundary Commission, Assistant Chief Engineer (Ret.), Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison

ARTHUR H. ROBINSON, Professor of Geography, University of Wisconsin, Madison

RANDALL D. SALE, Assistant Professor of Geography and Soil Surveys, University of Wisconsin, Madison

M. R. STILES, The Stiles Company (Mechanical Engineers), Sheboygan

HAROLD F. WILLIAMS, Area Supervisor, Blister Rust Control, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison

The Committee on Acceleration of Topographic Mapping was created by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in February 1965. The charge to the Committee was as follows:

"The specific charge to your committee is to outline the needs for accelerated topographic mapping of the remaining portion of the State of Wisconsin not yet completed with adequate maps. It is visualized that recommendations might follow somewhat legislation on this matter endorsed by the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies and submitted for consideration in the 1963 Legislature. Not only the urgency of this work should be mentioned but reference also could be made to the available federal aid funds which could be matched to get the job done faster. Savings to the State in various ways in future years due to availability of maps for long-range planning should be detailed along with the importance of establishing a central clearing house for all cartographic mapping activities which would make these reference materials accessible to those needing them."

HISTORY OF ACCELERATED MAPPING

In November 1961, Governor Gaylord Nelson created a special committee to make a study of the topographic mapping in Wisconsin and to make recommendations to the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies (NRCSA) for an accelerated program with proposed legislative action. In July of 1962, the special committee submitted its recommendations to the NRCSA for this accelerated program with a proposed Bill 240, S. This called for a five-year program of full Wisconsin coverage by 7 1/2 minute quadrangles at an annual cost to the State of \$760,000. No action was taken by the Legislature.

ACCELERATED TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING PROGRAM

General Statement

Topographic maps depict the shape of the surface of the land and the precise location of its physical features, both natural and man-made. They are essential basic tools for almost every phase of the development, use and management of our natural resources. Their value is by no means restricted to governmental agencies but extends to every individual who uses the land either for pleasure or for profit. The distribution of topographic maps of Wisconsin is approximately 100,000 per year.

Topographic Quadrangles

Standard topographic maps for the United States are made by the U. S. Geological Survey and are called quadrangles. There are two principal map series, 15 minute (') quadrangles and

7 1/2' quadrangles, so-called because they encompass an area bounded by 15 and 7 1/2 minutes of latitude and longitude, respectively. The mapping scales are shown below.

Series	Scale	Usual contour interval
15'	1:62,500 or approx. 1"=1 mi.	20 feet with 10 foot supplementary
7 1/2'	1:24,000 or 2.64"=1 mi.	10 feet with 5 foot supplementary

Modern quadrangles are compiled from aerial photographs with rigid ground control and field checking. Within recent years all quadrangles have been compiled at the scale and accuracy of 7 1/2' quadrangles even though final drafting and printing is in the 15' series.

Value of Topographic Quadrangles

Volumes could be written on the value of topographic maps and on the frustration and wasted effort occasioned by their lack; however, the values that accrue from accurate map coverage can best be appraised when such coverage is completed.

Kentucky initiated an accelerated 7 1/2' mapping program in the late 1940's. A decade later, Philo Miles, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Highways, wrote, "I would conservatively estimate that the \$6.5 million mapping program in Kentucky has already repaid itself about ten times."

Ohio has just completed a similar mapping program. John Hagan, Engineer of Planning, Department of Highways, writes, "We feel that the cost of the entire program (\$6,024,730) will pay for itself in two or three years."

Status of Topographic Mapping in Wisconsin

Currently, \$120,000 per year of State funds, which are matched by federal funds, are expended for topographic mapping. In addition, about \$3 million of federal funds have been expended recently for mapping at military request.

Under the present program it would take approximately 25 years to attain the desired coverage without any revision of fast growing urban areas.

Figure 1 shows the area presently covered by maps that conform to national standards of map accuracy and also areas where mapping is currently in progress. Figure 2 shows areas where mapping or revision is necessary.

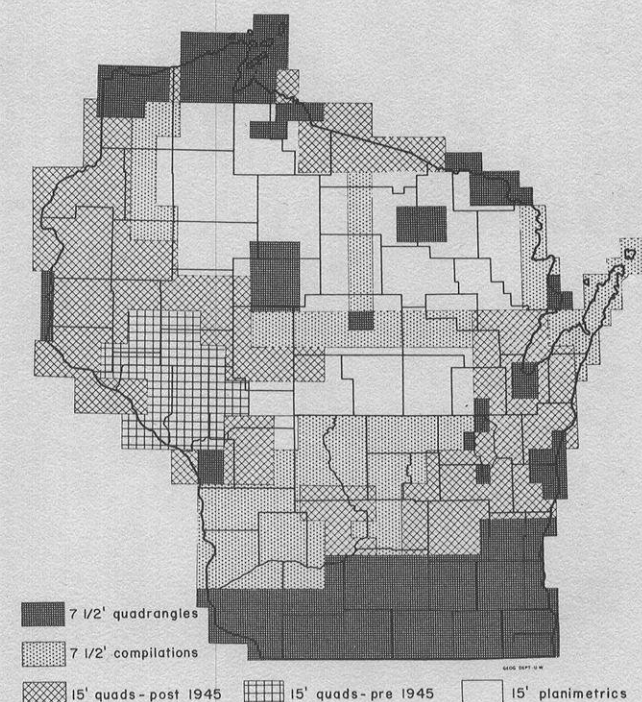


Figure 1. Anticipated status of topographic mapping in Wisconsin. Standard quadrangles published or in progress (July 1, 1965).

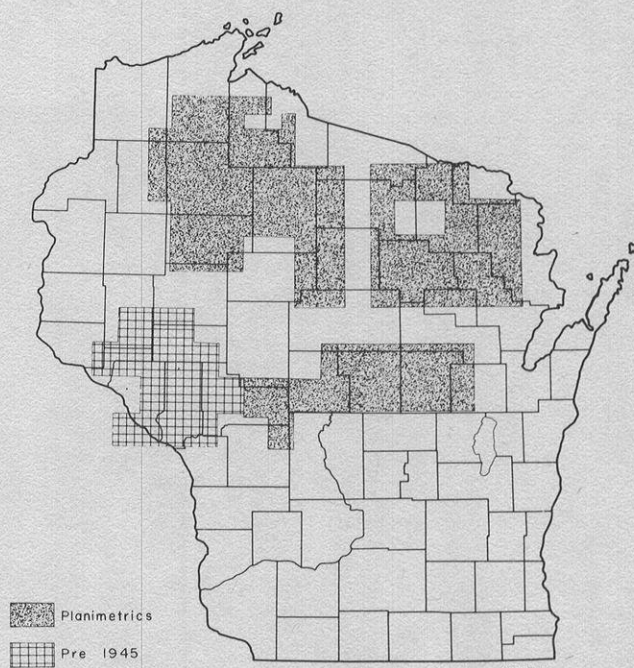


Figure 2. Anticipated Status of topographic mapping in Wisconsin. Quadrangles in need of remapping or revision (July 1, 1965).

Recommendations

The Committee on Acceleration of Topographic Mapping recommends the following:

1. The cooperative program with the United States Geological Survey for topographic mapping shall be accelerated in order to complete the topographic mapping of the State as shown in Figure 2 within a period of ten years. This includes the remapping of the planimetric (maps without topography) quadrangles and the pre-1945 topographic quadrangles. The maps will be compiled on a scale of 1:24,000 but published at a scale of 1:62,500 in the 15' series, except for urban areas indicated where publication will be at a scale of 1:24,000 in the 7 1/2', as well as at 1:62,500 in the 15' series. The area under consideration is 17,270 square miles and under current production rates and costs, the total cost of the proposed mapping is \$2,940,000. This would mean an additional State contribution of \$1,470,000 for the ten-year period. The federal government will provide \$1,470,000 in matching funds.

2. The State shall appropriate \$150,000 annually over and above current appropriations for a period of ten years to accomplish the above objective, but no State funds shall be expended for such mapping unless fully matched by federal funds.

3. An advisory committee shall be appointed to designate mapping priorities.

4. A program of continuing map revision shall be maintained after initial coverage is completed.

5. The Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies prepare the bill and that it be sponsored jointly by NRCSA and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

STATE CARTOGRAPHER

This Committee feels that the establishment of a position of State Cartographer and a Division of State Cartography is urgent for many reasons as follows:

1. The almost exponential rate of increase in mapping activities by federal, state, and other public agencies promotes the existence of expensive duplication of efforts simply through a lack of coordination. There is no thought that the State Cartographer should have any sort of authority to force compliance with any given pattern of coordination. On the contrary, his function should be advisory for the purpose of promoting voluntary cooperation through recommendations leading toward the multiple-use concept in mapping plans. It is anticipated that this function alone will save the taxpayers of the State many

times over the budgeted costs of the Division of State Cartography.

2. There is not now any place an individual or a mapping organization may consult to ascertain what previous mapping has been done or what current mapping proposes to do.

3. The rapid increase in planning operations by public agencies (state, county, multiple-county, municipal) and the concomitant increase in independent mapping vital to adequate planning may be expected to continue. These agencies must have a central clearing house of information to which they may turn if their funds are not to be dissipated in wasteful effort.

4. Technical developments in mapping procedures and cartographic methods are taking place at a rapid rate. These methods reduce the costs of mapping and map preparation and at the same time ensure a better product. A State Cartographer, by maintaining a file of current literature and technical reports, supplemented by regular visitation of federal agencies and other places where technical research in cartographic methods is taking place, can by regular reports and personal consultation make this information available to mapping personnel in Wisconsin. Other states have already established agencies for this purpose, notably the State of Washington which established the Bureau of Surveys and Maps almost ten years ago.

5. All maps made by any agency, whether public or private, should be based upon the best available horizontal and vertical control, should be prepared on a suitable projection, and should utilize the best available map and aerial photo data for compilation. There is not now any one place in the State where a compiler or a surveyor may find adequately indexed and cataloged information on these matters in a form readily available for consultation, nor is there any State officer charged with providing advice and assistance on these matters. Total expenditures on mapping in Wisconsin, that would be aided by such a service, probably amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps more than a million, and a significant increase in productivity would be achieved by making available such a central source of map information.

6. The State Cartographer could provide valuable services to the State Geographic Board in acting to clear requests for names of geographic features and in providing reference maps for investigations of geographic names. He would be a logical central agency to disseminate information on decisions of the State Geographic Board and the U. S. Board of Geographic Names.

Recommendations

This Committee further recommends that a Division of State Cartography be sought and the position of State Cartographer be established and to that end recommends that the bill be prepared by the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies to accomplish the objectives stated below. The major functions of the Division of State Cartography would be:

1. The development and maintenance of a catalog of published maps and map information relating to Wisconsin to be available to all interested persons.

2. The promotion and maintenance of coordination among state and federal mapping agencies, The University of Wisconsin, and other mapping organizations.

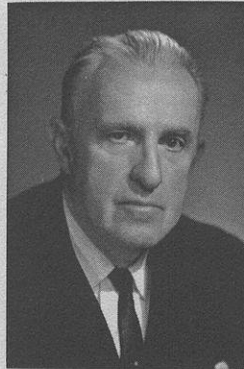
3. The maintenance of up-to-date indices of map and air photo coverage and mapping control data and their dissemination to interested parties.

4. The collection and dissemination to all concerned of information concerning innovations in mapping procedures and map preparation.

5. The publication and distribution of special cartographic materials. It is further recommended that the Division of State Cartography be established under the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and be headed by a State Cartographer in the classified service under the general guidance of an advisory board consisting of: a) one representative each from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, the Wisconsin Conservation Department, the Wisconsin State Highway Department, and the Department of Resource Development; b) the Professor of Cartography at the State University; c) the director of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey; and d) a representative of the Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors.

Statewide Support for the Milwaukee Public Museum

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



WILLIAM M. LAMERS (Chairman) is a native of Milwaukee and a graduate of Marquette University. He directed Marquette's School of Speech until he became Assistant Superintendent of Milwaukee Public Schools in 1941.

Lamers is President of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Museum and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Municipal Art Commission and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

He is a writer in his professional field as well as a writer of poetry and drama.

ROY J. CHRISTOPH (Vice-Chairman), Professor of Biology, Carroll College, Waukesha

JAY M. CONRADER, Free Lance Nature Photographer-Writer, Oconomowoc

STEPHAN F. DE BORHEGYI, Director, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee

CARL G. HAYSEN, JR., Conservationist, Hartland

FRANK H. KING, Assistant Superintendent, Game Management Division, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison

MRS. CHARLES E. NELSON, JR., Naturalist-Conservationist, Dousman

PHIL SANDER, Engineer-Designer, American Motors Corporation, Kenosha

CHARGE

The Committee on Statewide Support for the Milwaukee Public Museum was charged to "consider ways in which the State of Wisconsin could assist the Milwaukee Public Museum in its worthwhile programs--especially in the fields of natural history, and state historical and archeological matters."

INTRODUCTION

The Milwaukee Public Museum is the largest natural history museum in Wisconsin, the fourth largest in the United States. It enjoys a world-wide reputation. Organized in 1882, its staff numbers 116 full-time and 20 part-time employees. Its operating budget is \$1,067,900. It is gradually opening its new building, provided by Milwaukee taxpayers at a cost of \$7,500,000. The Museum is owned and operated by the City of Milwaukee, and is governed by a Board of Trustees.

Obviously the City of Milwaukee can support the Museum at its present operational level. This Committee, therefore, is not considering a bail-out operation, but faces the fact that the Museum renders distinguished service, not only to Milwaukee itself, but to the State. The Committee asks: "Is it not reasonable that all served should pay for the services? Would not support from outside Milwaukee enable the Museum to increase its services, not only to Milwaukee's advantage, but to that of the whole State?"

UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

While this report concerns itself largely with ways and means, certain underlying assumptions require clarification.

It is recognized that truth and humanity are best served when scholars and scholarly institutions co-operate among themselves; that museums, as research and teaching institutions, best fulfill their roles when they "have no boundaries"; that, even when locally sponsored, they should serve not only their several communities, but their neighbors, and the world.

Certainly any community profits by making certain of its educational resources available to outsiders. An excellent museum attracts visitors; creates good will; improves the sponsoring community's image; and directly and indirectly provides economic advantage to the sponsor. Often the visits that outsiders pay find counterparts in the visits traveling members of local communities pay to museums elsewhere.

However, all museums have limited resources. The sponsoring community has priority of right to these; in some cases, exclusive rights. A sponsoring community has no obligation to provide free, regular museum services to citizens of other communities which lack museums because they feel that museum services are freely available nearby. One taxing agency should not look to another taxing agency for free museum services, any more than for free education.

Obviously, small communities cannot support large museums. Even if they could, it would be difficult to recruit collections and a properly trained scientific staff. Such communities should support local history museums. This they can do well.

Because the Milwaukee Public Museum serves the entire State, and could expand such services, the question seems reasonable: What can be done to increase non-local support for it?

APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM

Wider Support Through the Use of Public Tax Funds

1. The Transfer of the Milwaukee Public Museum to Milwaukee County

This long-standing proposal is again being considered by both City and County governments. Such transfer would increase the tax base supporting the Museum; tax many people who now use the Museum but do not contribute to its support; open the Museum's full school programs to pupils living in the County, but outside the City. At issue are the Museum's valuation, and the methods of determining a settlement fair to all parties concerned.

2. The Extension, for Fees, of Certain Museum Services to Non-City of Milwaukee Residents

To date discussions center chiefly on school services. The Milwaukee Public Library now has agreements with certain nearby municipalities to allow book withdrawals by their citizens, with the contracting municipalities paying rental fees. This arrangement has proved advantageous to all parties concerned.

3. The Transfer of the Milwaukee Public Museum to the State of Wisconsin

Many natural history museums are state museums. Transfer to the State would enable the Milwaukee Public Museum to co-operate closer with universities throughout the State, with joint appointments of professors and curators.

4. The Payment of State Subsidies to the Milwaukee Public Museum

Another plan would allow the State to make supplementary grants to aid qualifying Wisconsin museums. A bill now before the New York Legislature proposes such a plan. In 1962 the Board of Regents of the New York State Education Department recommended the granting of supplementary state aid to each qualifying museum to the extent of 20% of the first \$500,000 of its annual operating budget; 15% of the next \$500,000; and 10% of expenditures over \$1,000,000.

Under a similar bill, the budget of the Milwaukee Public Museum would be supplemented by about \$175,000 annually.

Wider Support Through Private Contribution and Other non-Public Assistance

1. The Friends of the Museum, Inc.

This voluntary, non-profit organization, by its dues, programs, solicitations and financial contributions, gives considerable support to the Museum. An annual basic \$5.00 individual membership fee brings with it a subscription to *Lore*, the Museum magazine, and other privileges. Such a fee barely covers the cost of printing *Lore*, and of mailing announcements. Perhaps these dues should be raised to \$10.00, or individual members should be encouraged to take out \$10.00 family memberships. Upper bracket memberships should be encouraged on a prestige and benefit basis to those able to pay the fees. Cultural organizations, conservation and nature groups, and sportsmen's organizations should be invited to take out organizational memberships. Institutional memberships for schools and libraries should be developed. Such memberships might include the use of the Museum's audio-visual services, and access to the Museum staff of lecturers.

Greater efforts might be made to encourage individuals, industries, foundations, corporations, etc., to finance Museum projects, both within the Museum itself and elsewhere in Wisconsin, in which Museum scientists would investigate Wisconsin areas where more knowledge is needed. Much work of this kind is presently being carried on.

Invitations should be extended to interested persons and groups throughout the State to make a special tour of the Museum, its workshops, storerooms, laboratories, offices, recording and broadcasting studios, as well as the public areas. These people would become good will ambassadors to carry the story of the Museum's needs and services to the people of Wisconsin.

3. Widely Distributed Publications

A booklet broadly interpreting the Museum is also recommended. This booklet would be distributed on a statewide basis to local museums, Friends of the Museum, cultural organizations, interested clubs: service, luncheon, scientific, and educational. It should be supplemented by leaflets sent throughout the State. The Committee agreed that if the Museum were more widely recognized as an educational resource for all citizens of Wisconsin, such recognition would bring greater voluntary support for it.

It is also suggested that the Museum should issue an elementary magazine, similar to *Nature and Science* published by the American Museum of Natural History, for distribution throughout Wisconsin schools.

4. Contributions by Museum Visitors

Thought should be given to setting up a receptacle in which visitors could deposit voluntary contributions. Perhaps on certain days or times or for certain exhibits, activities, or tours, charges could be levied.

Library Improvement

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



S. JANICE KEE (Chairman) has been Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission since 1956. She has been a librarian in schools and public libraries since 1927, and has studied library systems all over this country and in Europe.

She was an instructor of Library Science at the University of Wisconsin. She is a member of the Wisconsin Library Association, Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council and Friends of Wisconsin Libraries.

AN OVERVIEW

Historically, Wisconsin has supported education. It has recognized libraries as the core of educational institutions. In less than a hundred years, large numbers of publicly supported libraries have been established. These libraries aim to serve the educational needs of state government officials, students of all ages enrolled in schools, colleges and universities, and the out-of-school citizens in their communities. The Wisconsin landscape is dotted with academic and public library buildings.

Every year there are more librarians, and more students entering the library profession. Library budgets show steady increases. Demands for library materials and services are mounting, and library use is more extensive.

Organized public support for libraries is expressed through the few thousand librarians and library board members who participate in the activities of their state organizations (Wisconsin Library Association and Wisconsin Library Trustees Association). A Friends of Wisconsin Libraries, which is a by-product of Library Weeks in Wisconsin, came into existence in 1963. The several recent federal acts affecting libraries indicate national awareness of library needs.

Though it is evident that there has been library growth in Wisconsin through the years and there are new signs of public interest in library improvement, it has become abundantly clear that Wisconsin's libraries have not kept pace with the educational movement and the resulting library needs. There is a large gap between the commitment to the library idea and the actual level of library development. Wisconsin's libraries, as a whole, fall short of meeting the present minimum national and state standards for library services.

In this decade, there are library standards which recognize societal factors that are influencing education and libraries. Briefly stated, they are: population growth and shifts, expansion of knowledge and new areas of study and research, new educational methods which emphasize independent study, a striving for excellence in education, the critical challenges to freedom and the motivation to understand public issues, the demands for opportunities to continue education throughout life, automation requiring retraining of employees, technological advances affecting library services, and some more leisure time. The great numbers of students who are seen daily in the waiting lines at library circulation desks typify the the society of the '60's.

WHY LIBRARIES?

The library as a public institution must prove its worth to the people who support it. Are libraries necessary? Why should

MARGARET MOSS (Miss) (Vice-Chairman), School Library Consultant, Madison
MRS. BRUNO V. BITKER, President, Friends of Wisconsin Libraries, Milwaukee
JACK A. CLARKE, Director of Libraries, Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire
MILTON A. DRESCHER, Chief, Science and Industry Department, Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee
PAUL GRATKE, Reference Librarian, Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee
MARGARET E. MONROE (Miss), Director, Library School, University of Wisconsin, Madison
SISTER MARY NONA, O.P., President, Edgewood College, Madison
GERALD A. SOMERS, Director, Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay
R. MILLER UPTON, President, Beloit College, Beloit
HELEN C. WHITE (Miss), Professor of English, Chairman, Department of English, University of Wisconsin, Madison
AVERILL J. WILEY, Technical Director, Sulphite Pulp Manufacturers' Research League, Appleton

they be supported? Several members of this Committee have considered this question and they are quoted here as follows:

"Perhaps reading is more important to the adult of today than to any of our forefathers, precisely because our technological age tends to dehumanize man and turn our values upside down. We need more reflective reading, as opposed to the reading of directions, directives, labels and spot news. Our libraries should become oases for man the thinker."

Sister Mary Nona, O.P.
President, Edgewood College
Madison

"The intellect of man is his only claim to uniqueness. The real heroes of man's battle for meaning are therefore those who strive to make the most of this unique attribute. For man's real fight is on the battlefield of ideas, not in any form of physical combat, and adequate libraries can be a decisive weapon in this continuing battle."

R. Miller Upton
President, Beloit College

"People are usually educated in schools in groups. Group thinking is different than individual thinking. Both are valuable for certain purposes in our society. The library is a place most hospitable to individual thinking. It should not be allowed to wither or die for lack of books, personnel, or modern physical facilities."

Gerald A. Sommers, Director
Kellogg Public Library
Green Bay

"How can anyone with the responsibility for our schools deny our children, from kindergarten through high school, the opportunity to know the best of the ever-increasing knowledge and understanding which can be found in books, film, and recordings? When the slogan of an outstanding business concern is, 'Send me the man who reads,' it behooves us to be sure that habit and enjoyment of reading begins early."

Margaret Moss
School Library Consultant
Madison

"The library is the key to adequate work in any field. From the elementary school to the graduate school the library is a most important adjunct to classroom work. In the lower grades the library broadens interests and encourages curiosity. It also makes possible greater range and greater precision for the students in the upper grades."

"In the university the library gives access to the thinking of the professionals in the various fields. Indeed a broad spectrum of research and critical literature is indispensable to the work of the graduate school, for such literature stimulates the alert graduate student to explore fields not yet opened up. The better the library, the better the chance that the superior graduate student will do really original work."

"Nothing can contribute more to the intellectual life of the adult community than a well-stocked and well-staffed library."

Helen C. White, Chairman
Department of English
University of Wisconsin
Madison

LIBRARY CONDITIONS

A summary of the library conditions, based on surveys since 1963, shows serious weaknesses in the total library resources of the State.

Public Libraries

Over 600,000 residents still do not have free access to a publicly supported library. An additional million residents have access only to the small, woefully inadequate library unit open a few hours a week. About half the people of Wisconsin have access to public libraries that are unable to meet their day-to-day demands for a variety of up-to-date books. Slightly over a million residents in the larger cities have libraries that approach the national and state standards. There are serious shortages of qualified library staff members and a growing obsolescence of many buildings. Book resources fall short of the required number of "currently useful" items and the Wisconsin Library Commission's over-lending library is inadequate to serve as an apex to a state-wide exchange-of-materials service.

School Libraries

There are over 700,000 enrollees in the State's 896 public schools. There is a great variance in the quality of school library services. Many of the libraries still have only part-time librarians who lack the required qualifications. Book collections range from excellent to very poor to meet today's needs. Utilization of nonbook materials through libraries is moving along but slowly in some areas. Private and parochial school libraries, with their all-too-often meager library resources, are facing a struggle to keep abreast of demands. State library resources do not offer a satisfactory recourse for the student who cannot get what he needs in the libraries of his community.

College and University Libraries

Facing the greatest enrollment rise ever experienced, Wisconsin college and university libraries are unprepared to meet the challenge. New institutions of higher education are being established. There are new programs of study and expanding graduate programs in the Wisconsin State Universities. All these call for stepped-up library programs to meet current need and to build collections retrospectively. National standards call for 50,000 volumes for the first 600 students and 10,000 for every additional 200 students. Few colleges and universities meet this single standard.

State Government Libraries

"A state without adequate library service is like an individual without adequate education. Governments as well as individuals must have and use full record of knowledge if they are to realize their potentialities." This is a challenging statement to Wisconsin's state government from the national Standards for Library Functions at the State Level. According to these standards, state library service should be better supported and better coordinated.

Special Libraries

As research and development accelerate, industry and commerce are discovering the importance of special information storage and retrieval. The few special libraries in Wisconsin, usually privately supported and located in the larger cities, need to exercise leadership in applying technology to library operations.

Medical libraries, as special libraries, should be established and properly maintained within reasonable reach of professionals in the fields of health.

Library Education

A survey done at The University of Wisconsin Library School in the last months of 1964 showed that, if standards are to be met and needs for professional library service satisfied, approximately 2,000 professional librarians must be educated within the next few years for Wisconsin. For public libraries alone, over 500 professionally-educated librarians are required to meet state standards. Public schools must be enabled to employ close to 600 new professional librarians (at least 400 of them in elementary schools) in order to meet the standards of the State Department of Public Instruction. College, university and other research libraries will require approximately 500 additional librarians over the next few years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The essential elements of a library are personnel, book and nonbook materials, and buildings. In Wisconsin, there are shortages in all of these library essentials in all types of libraries. Population projections and changes in the educational characteristics of the society call for a revitalization of library services. It is therefore recommended that steps be taken to rectify the situation. The steps should include the following:

1. Study of the recent research report on the total library resources of the State (A Statewide Reference Network for Wisconsin Libraries, by Dr. Guy Garrison).

2. Revision of the Wisconsin statutes to provide for improved library book and other resources for all the people, regardless of where they live, and for state-wide coordination of these resources.

3. Improvement and expansion of educational opportunities for librarians.

4. State grants-in-aid to implement a state-wide library program of services.

Preservation of Historic Buildings

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



RICHARD W. E. PERRIN (Chairman) is Director of the Department of City Development of Milwaukee. He also directs Milwaukee's Redevelopment Authority, City Plan Commission and Housing Authority.

He attended Layton School of Art and The University of Wisconsin. He is a registered architect with membership in the American Institute of Architects, Society of Architectural Historians and other American and European architectural and planning societies.

Perrin has directed some 20 urban housing projects and has studied in detail dozens of historical buildings in Wisconsin. He has published more than 40 articles on Wisconsin historical buildings with a special interest in frontier homes and the homes of ethnic groups. (Photo: Clair J. Wilson, Milwaukee.)

RICHARD A. ERNEY (Vice-Chairman), Associate Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison

MRS. ROBERT E. FRIEND, Curator, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Hartland

ROBERT NEAL, Operator, Pendarvis House, Mineral Point

MARY ELLEN PAGEL (Mrs.), Instructor of Art and Art Education, Kenosha and Racine Centers, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

MRS. ROBERT K. RICHARDSON, Former Professor and Historian, Beloit

RALPH SCHAEFER, Mequon

CHARGE

The specific charge to this Committee was:

1. To recommend such efforts as will tend to preserve significant and historic Wisconsin buildings, structures and similar objects made by man, with particular reference to participation by: Academy members; the people of Wisconsin; and the local, state and federal government.
2. To recommend criteria and standards of value in choosing such objects to be saved.
3. To recommend methods of financing preservation activities, including the use of public funds.
4. To recommend priorities and time schedules in terms of urgency and in light of the present tendency toward destruction.

INTRODUCTION

Addressing itself first to the broad considerations of historic buildings preservation, this Committee is mindful that Wisconsin has an exceptional fund of historic buildings, which is probably without parallel in the United States. Wisconsin's architecture, extending from the mid-nineteenth century, embodies the elements that shaped the physical environment of its people and the cultural, social and economic conditions that are interwoven with tradition, invention and fashion within the framework of a pioneer society.

Made possible by the wealth of natural building materials, the State's early architecture is the State's history expressed three-dimensionally. An important segment of the American heritage is found in these Wisconsin buildings and on these sites where notable events transpired and where people of great as well as humble origins contributed their share to the growth of the State and of the nation. While much of the work reflects no major stylistic development and little monumentality, and while much of the commonplace consistently dominated both the urban and rural scene then as it does now, the best of Wisconsin's early architecture has a character very much its own. Primitive log and half-timber construction, buildings of wood frame, brick and stone, whether in Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Victorian eclectic styles in their various manifestations, are fully represented.

Viewing and appreciating these buildings and noticing how frequently they have passed into oblivion, suggests the urgent need to communicate and to interpret their value and to support measures which would safeguard such buildings and other structures in the State having genuine historical, architectural or cultural value. This means, first of all, a positive educational program involving press and other news media, liaison with other interested civic and professional groups, school programs, observance of special events, tourist information and, finally, political action involving appropriate legislation, petitions and appeals where necessary, and giving testimony at public hearings when required.

Secondly, there is need for an inventory listing every structure in the State having real historical, architectural or general cultural value.

Third, recognizing that not every building of interest can possibly be preserved, a full scale program of recording by photographs, data sheets and measured drawings should be undertaken at least to preserve in documentary form what it may not be possible to save physically.

Fourth, with the understanding that not every structure worthy of preservation can be saved where it now stands, the creation of an outdoor museum is definitely indicated. Such a museum would be a collection of buildings moved from their original locations, probably clustered according to ethnic origins of the builders and given a setting in an environment duplicating as closely as possible the original location.

Fifth, important buildings that cannot be physically moved should be identified as landmarks and classified for preservation and restoration if a continued function and use can be assured.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Relating these broad considerations to the four elements of the charge as given this Committee recommends as follows:

1. In view of the increasingly widespread interest in historical buildings preservation and the resultant possibility of duplication as well as fragmentation of effort, the Wisconsin Academy should call upon the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to act as a catalyst to bring together the interests and activities of the Society, the Academy, the more than eighty county and other local historical societies in the State, since the State Historical Society has staff and resources which would enable it to be active and effective in carrying out the desired objectives. State Legislation should promptly be sought to authorize the creation of Landmarks Commissions in communities throughout the State. Suggested language for such legislation, as well as an implementing local ordinance are available from Richard W. E. Perrin, Director of the Milwaukee Department of City Development and Chairman of the Milwaukee Landmarks Commission.

2. As to criteria and standards of value to be followed, the standards of the National Trust for Historic Preservation might well be applicable. Generally, these standards deal with the measurement of historical and cultural significance, suitability, educational value, cost, and administrative responsibilities of sponsoring groups. A statement published by them, entitled "Criteria for Evaluating Historic Sites and Buildings," is good for basic reference. The Historic American Buildings Survey is a long-range program to build an archive of historic American architecture. It is carried on jointly by the federal government's National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress. In 1934, 1935, and 1936 the Survey

was active in Wisconsin but since that time has been carried on in a voluntary manner by individual members of the American Institute of Architects. In the summer of 1960 a student team with a faculty adviser conducted a summer program in Milwaukee. Such a program should be continued on a permanent basis until a record has been made of every significant building in the State and as based upon an inventory to be prepared by the steering committee. Criteria and standards for buildings to be measured and drawn up would be essentially the same as for buildings to be preserved, especially as to historical and cultural significance but with the distinction that the probability of survival of buildings listed in the inventory would be a factor in completing a graphic record as promptly as possible. In this endeavor the help and active cooperation of colleges and universities in the state could be enlisted.

3. To finance the component parts of the proposed preservation activities, federal, state and local participation is indicated. With a favorable attitude apparently emerging on the part of the federal government in connection with historic buildings preservation, federal legislation and appropriations should be sought which would have to be matched by state and local grants for the purpose of conducting and completing an inventory of significant buildings and other structures in the State of Wisconsin. Secondly, such funds should be made available for the purpose of continuing the Historic American Buildings Survey and, third, financial assistance on a matching basis should be made available to permit the restoration and preservation of important landmarks throughout the State and to assist in the development of an outdoor museum for the preservation of outstanding or unique buildings which must be collected into such a facility if they cannot be preserved on site. Private funds from individual, corporate or foundation sources should be solicited on a collateral basis or for the purpose of getting a total program underway, and until such time as federal, state and local financial assistance can be developed. For continuity and long-term programming, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin could be designated as the administrative agency to conduct the program in its various aspects which would include the detailing of required legislation with accompanying budget and other financial estimates to support the program.

4. Priorities and time schedules in terms of urgency and in light of present tendencies toward destruction suggest that attention be first given to the preparation of an inventory, secondly, to the selection and acquisition of buildings regarded as important for the outdoor museum because of their being in imminent danger of destruction; thirdly, the measuring and recording of significant buildings with high priority being given to those in danger of major alteration or destruction; and, finally, a program of restoration and preservation of historically, architecturally or culturally significant buildings remaining on their present sites. These separate measures are not mutually exclusive and any one of them need not wait upon completion of the other before starting it. The separate undertakings would therefore be chronologically parallel to a substantial degree.

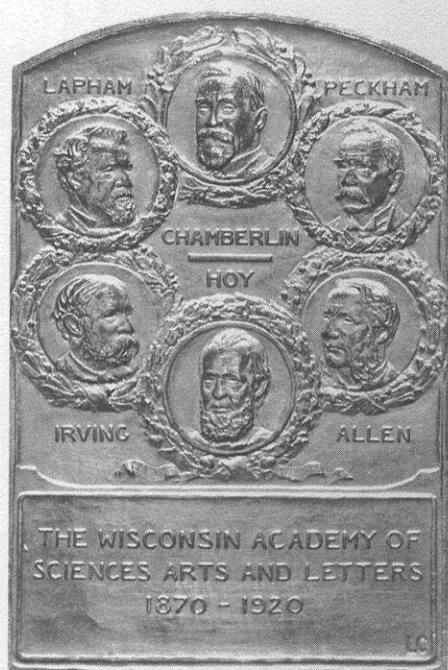


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2. Mr. Goff presented the membership report for Mr. Chopp. Since the last Annual Meeting, 183 new memberships, representing 207 persons, have been approved.

3. Mrs. Nelson reported for the Long-Range Program Planning Committee. The 1966 meeting of the Academy will be held at Lawrence University, Appleton, with the theme "Wisconsin's Manufacturing and Potential for Industrial Growth." A fall meeting, an experimental first attempt, is tentatively scheduled for October 29-31 at Wingspread in Racine County. It will include field trips. Mr. George C. Becker has agreed to serve as chairman of a steering committee to organize a river and watershed survey program for the Academy, and has applied for National Science Foundation funds for the project. Future annual meeting sites are as follows:

1966 - Lawrence University, Appleton
1967 - Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh
1968 - Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire
1969 - Wisconsin State University-Whitewater
1970 - The University of Wisconsin, Madison

4. The Citations Committee, under Mr. Welty, has recommended the award of citations to Dr. Helen C. White, Dr. Harry Steenbock, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. These have been approved and presentation will take place at the banquet May 8, 1965. Recommendations for 1966 citations will be accepted at any time.

5. Mr. Clark submitted the report of the Committee for the Recognition of Research in the Humanities. During a trial period of four years, awards of \$75 and \$50 for the best papers submitted to the TRANSACTIONS, are suggested. The report sets out general criteria and procedures for these awards. The report was approved.

6. Mr. Darling outlined the findings of the Long-Range Financial Planning Committee, which consist so far of information on other state academies and their fund sources. This report was accepted.

7. The Centennial Planning Committee has surveyed other academies, and found that Kansas would also celebrate its centennial in 1970. Chairman Scott reported that little else had been done so far; report accepted.

8. Mr. Lamers submitted the following resolutions and moved their adoption, which was approved.

I

WHEREAS: The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters has successfully conducted its 95th Annual Meeting at The Wisconsin Center on the campus of The University of Wisconsin in Madison;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Secretary shall express the thanks of the members of the Academy to the Director of The Wisconsin Center and his staff and to The University of Wisconsin administration for their helpful assistance in conducting the 95th Annual Meeting through provision of facilities and cooperation among the faculty.

II

WHEREAS: The 95th Annual Meeting represents another milestone in the life of the Wisconsin Academy, cul-

minating a year of service to the citizens of the State through promotion of further endeavor in the fields of science, arts and the humanities resulting from the devoted efforts of the officers and regular and ad hoc committees of the Academy;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the membership of the Academy expresses its appreciation and congratulations to the officers and to the members of the several committees of the Academy, especially to the President, Mr. Walter E. Scott; to the Chairman of the Program Committee, Prof. Harry Hayden Clark; to the Co-chairmen of the Committee on Local Arrangements, Prof. Robert J. Dicke and Mr. William E. Sieker; and to the wives and helpers of several of the officers who have assisted materially in the conduct of Academy affairs--with special recognition of the yeoman service of Mrs. Pat Ehr, who worked faithfully with the Treasurer for several years.

III

WHEREAS: Certain members of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters have died since our last meeting, and whereas the members of the Academy wish to commemorate their devotion to the goals of the Academy;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the membership of the Academy honors the example of participation and support of the activities of the Academy of the following:

Maurice R. Haag	Mrs. M. R. Stiles
Arnold S. Jackson	Leslie A. Stovall
George R. Sears	Hugh Ward Talbot

9. With Editor Berquist in Hawaii, there was no report on the TRANSACTIONS.

10. Miss Kee, Librarian, reported on the Memorandum of Understanding recently concluded with the University of Wisconsin Library.

11. The Treasurer's Report was distributed and discussed by Mr. Olson, for Mr. Behling. The Academy is in good financial condition. The books and statements have been audited and approved, and the report was accepted. In the future, the Treasurer will be bonded. Approval was granted, at Mr. Scott's request, for the President to authorize payment of bills or increases in expenditures, where he feels it is necessary. Establishment of a contingency fund in future budgets was approved.

12. Continuation of the special ad hoc Committee for the Encouragement of the Arts was approved.

13. The report of the ad hoc Committee on Academy Business Efficiency was discussed briefly and approved. It involves a new membership brochure and procedures for handling membership applications, a custodian and records management system, emeritus life and retirement memberships, and related steps for streamlining Academy operations.

14. Following a discussion of the meaning of the Council action of the report of other ad hoc committees, it was agreed that the Academy accept the reports from the committees without necessarily agreeing to implement them. Some members felt that more time should be allowed for study of the reports before the Academy went beyond their acceptance.

15. Review Editor Arndt reported on expected savings due to the second class mailing permit recently obtained. Printing costs come to about \$400 per issue, and he expects to stay within this budget and the additional special funds approved by the Council on May 7. His report was approved.

16. The Junior Academy is growing, steadily and gradually, and expanding at both junior and senior high school levels. Mr. Arndt, chairman, is encouraged by this progress. His report was accepted.

17. Affiliation with the Wisconsin Phenological Society was recommended and approved. This will not entail financial integration or reciprocal membership.

18. A unanimous ballot was cast for the following slate of 1965-66 Academy officers, effecting their election:

President Elect:	Harry Hayden Clark
Vice President (Sciences):	George C. Becker
Vice President (Arts):	Adolph A. Suppan
Vice President (Letters):	Leslie H. Fishel, Jr.
Secretary:	Eunice R. Bonow
Treasurer:	Norman C. Olson
Librarian:	Jack A. Clarke

19. President Scott thanked the officers and members of the Academy for the support and assistance they had given him, and installed Mr. Clark as the new President of the Academy.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:28 p.m.

Eugene M. Roark
Secretary

THE ACADEMY'S 95th ANNIVERSARY MEETING AT MADISON

by Gertrude M. Scott

The Wisconsin Academy's 95th anniversary meeting at The Wisconsin Center and Memorial Union, May 7-8, was successful from many aspects despite several conflicting meetings of other organizations. Total attendance exceeded 200 and both the banquet and noon luncheon had more than 150 members and guests present. As usual, the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science met with the Senior Academy and this year again the Wisconsin Phenological Society held their meeting in conjunction on Friday afternoon, prior to the Academy meeting. The weather was good, although an early morning rain on Sunday may have dampened some interest in the Arboretum field trip which drew a group of about 20 while the simultaneous bus trip viewing Madison's historic buildings and sites attracted about 40 people. A noon box luncheon on Mother's Day Sunday was served to about 50 on the top floor of Van Vleck Hall, from where they also enjoyed viewing the campus through the assistance of a University guide.

Friday evening's reception was attended by approximately 100 people, most of whom signed up at the registration desk managed by Prof. and Mrs. John Medler. Each member received a folder containing reports of the Academy's 10 ad hoc committees which were to be considered the following day at the business meeting.

About 30 Academy officers and their wives attended the Council meeting dinner that evening and discussed these reports after brief summaries by several of the committee chairmen. Besides those who were members of the Council, these included Prof. Robert J. Muckenhirn, Cyril Kabat, M. N. Taylor, and State Geologist George F. Hanson, who was substituting for both Kurt Bauer and Prof. Benjamin Richason. Also at the Council meeting, a fine statement was made by Burton Hotvedt of The Brady Company, Milwaukee, explaining the membership brochure which they are preparing free of charge for the Wisconsin Academy in conjunction with Mr. Richard Shilbauer of the Mueller-Krus Corporation of Milwaukee. Considering the many items of business the Council had before them, it was fortunate that they finished in time for a brief period of refreshment prior to the keynote speech by Prof. Russel B. Nye. Mrs. Harry H. Clark was in charge of the hostesses at the reception who included: Mrs. Walter E. Scott, Mrs. R. J. Dicke, Mrs. W. E. Sieker, Mrs. L. E. Noland, and Mrs. F. R. Zimmerman. Well over 100 people listened to an excellent address by Dr. Nye, who was introduced by the chairman of The University of Wisconsin History Department, Prof. Irvin G. Wyllie. The speech was recorded for possible future use by Radio Station WHA and will be reproduced along with other invitational papers presented on the theme of this meeting, "The Role of the Sciences, Arts and Letters in Wisconsin History."

One of the most interesting parts of the reception were the exhibits prepared under the supervision of Fred R. Zimmerman of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. His committee arranged free reprints of many articles which appeared in the Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS, and posted a series of pictures of previous Academy meetings. Exhibits in glass cases mapped the distribution of the Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS throughout the world and showed the type of publications received in return, as well as historic documents and early day publications of the Academy. Featured was the actual medallion struck off to celebrate the Golden Anniversary 45 years earlier and photographic enlargements of it were displayed along with the citations which were to be presented at the banquet Saturday evening. These were beautifully hand lettered in two colors by Prof. Virgil C. Graham of Wisconsin State University-Whitewater.

Chancellor Robben Fleming presented a short informal address of welcome to the Wisconsin Academy members on Saturday morning, after which President Scott presided at the well-attended morning symposium, while the Junior Academy met elsewhere in The Wisconsin Center. Recordings were made of the speeches by Chief Justice George R. Currie of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Director Leslie H. Fishel of the State Historical Society, Prof. Aaron J. Ihde, Director of Integrated Liberal Studies at The University of Wisconsin, and Executive Director Harold B. McCarty of the State Radio Council. It is hoped that all of these will be prepared in the form of papers which can be published, including the two which were presented informally. Mr. McCarty's speech was embellished by historical pictures of Radio Station WHA (oldest in the nation) and some of these may be reproduced in the publication.

In accordance with tradition, the Junior Academy of Science and Senior Academy members ate lunch together at The Wisconsin Center and President Scott introduced all of the Junior Academy participants and their sponsors to the audience. The joint session was all too short and attempts may be made to arrange the program so that

more opportunity will be available for mutual contact and cooperation between Junior and Senior groups.

Six separate sections were run simultaneously during the afternoon and although attendance was very good at some sessions, the number of participants at others could have been improved. Academy officers are attempting to avoid such conflict and undoubtedly fewer sections will be run in the future. All members received copies of the program, and only one substitution in the invitational papers was made, with President Scott speaking on the subject of 'Conservation History' for Paul J. Olson, who could not be present.

One of the anniversary highlights was the banquet in Great Hall, with a very delicious meal and excellent entertainment by the Badger Ballads company from the Wisconsin Idea Theater. The new President, Prof. Harry Hayden Clark, presided and the invocation was given by the Rev. Alfred W. Swan of the First Congregational Church, Madison. The Presidential Address by Past President Scott concerned the protection of the public trust in Wisconsin waters. Other past presidents who assisted were Prof. Robert J. Dicke, who presented 40-year Life Memberships to Albert M. Fuller of Milwaukee and John W. Ockerman of Madison, and Prof. Aaron J. Ihde, who read the citations presented to the State Historical Society, Miss Helen White and Dr. Harry Steenbock (accepted by Walter E. Scott in his absence). The State Historical Society's citation was received by their President, Prof. Scott M. Cutlip, and Director Leslie H. Fishel also took a bow. The head table was honored by the presence of Chancellor and Mrs. Robben Fleming, who represented The University of Wisconsin.

Junior Academy awards were presented by Chairman Jack R. Arndt. Steenbock-Academy Scholarship winners were: Michael P. Santell, Manitowoc, and John D. Wasserstrass, Monroe. AAAS awards of honorary student membership in that organization went to Merry J. Baillies, Madison, and James F. Stenzel, La Crosse. Thomas L. Fredericksen, Sheboygan received Honorable Mention for his fine presentation.

Since this was an anniversary banquet, special invitations had been sent to all past officers and Life Members. Those who attended were seated together near the head table and were introduced to the audience by Past President Scott. Mrs. Daniel Benjamin and her committee handled arrangements for the banquet very capably and a photo was taken of a portion of the diners (largely front and center), which is reproduced in this issue. (Copies may be secured from the Black Photo Company, 913 Magdeline Drive, Madison, Wis. 53705, for \$2.00.)

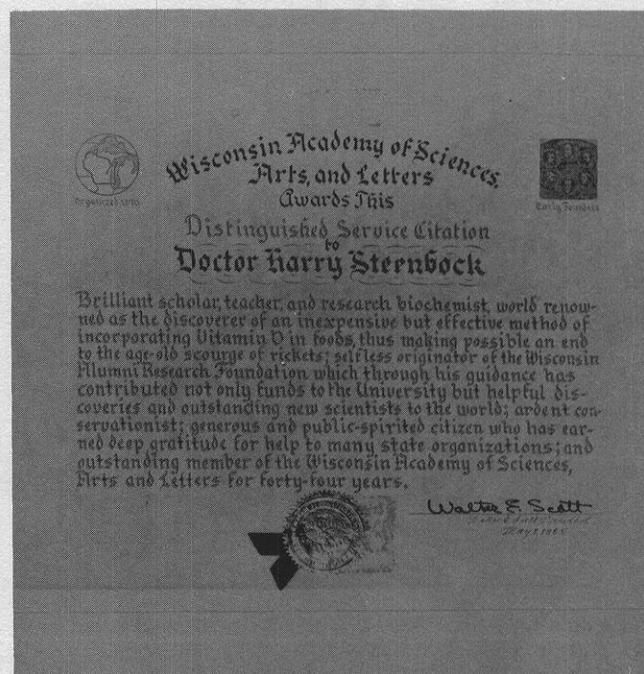
The Badger Ballads show was a fitting ending on an historic theme and the young people in the act were in proper mood to give an enthusiastic performance. Response of the Academy members was spontaneous and appreciative, with many buying recordings of the show on the way out. (These recordings may be secured from the Wisconsin Idea Theater, 240 Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706 for \$3.50.)

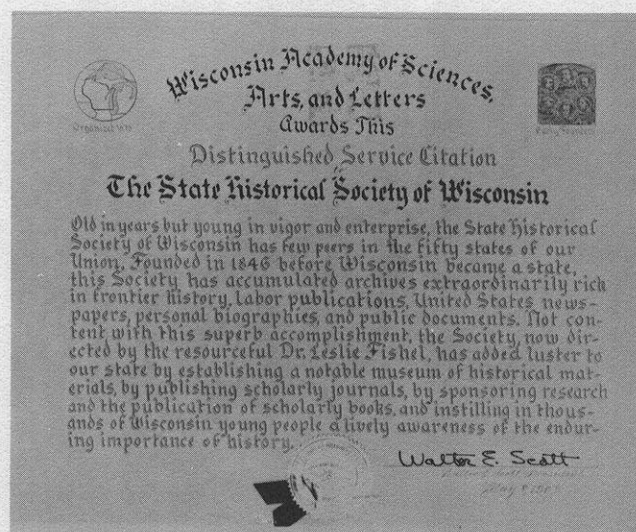
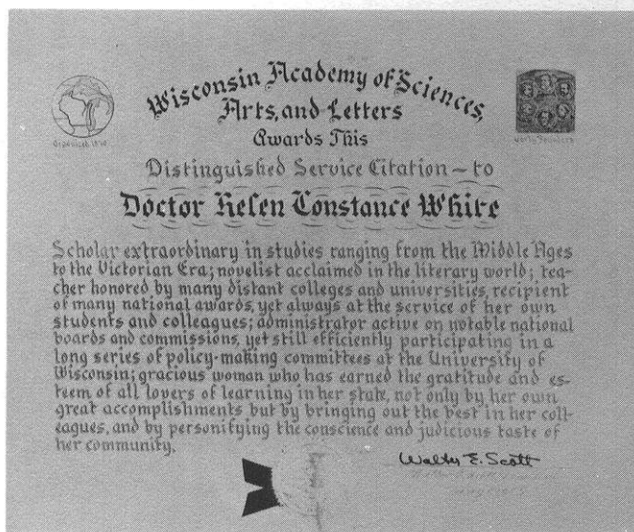
On Sunday morning participants in both the bus tour and Arboretum field trip met at the University Armory parking lot and surprisingly, some people who had not attended the rest of the meeting were on hand for the trips. The historic sites group was guided on a route outlined by Miss Doris Platt, by Richard A. Erney, Associate Director of the State Historical Society, and the Arboretum walk was led by Profs. Grant Cottam and David Archbold, its managing director. William

E. Sieker arranged this portion of the program while serving as Co-chairman of the committee on Local Arrangements, assisting Chairman Robert J. Dicke, who was in Africa during the time when events arrangements had to be made. They deserve credit for handling many details concerning this meeting, as do the several subcommittees, including Publicity Director Douglas D. Sorenson, who did an excellent job of securing publicity with the help of the UW News Service.

No special reference is made here to the annual business meeting on Saturday afternoon as the Secretary's report should include those details. However, the meeting was reasonably well attended and besides the adoption of the traditional resolutions of appreciation, they took two significant actions in favorably accepting the reports of the 10 ad hoc committees and voting to approve affiliation of the Wisconsin Phenological Society. The Wisconsin Academy's new administrative assistant, Mrs. Patricia K. Behling, who now handles all routine business affairs for both the Secretary and Treasurer, was present at this session. (Her address is Mrs. Patricia K. Behling, 4421 N. Cramer St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53211.) Unfortunately, President Elect David J. Behling was out of the State and could not be present at the meeting. It was announced that the 96th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy would be held at Lawrence University in Appleton, May 6-8, 1966, with Past President Stephen F. Darling in charge of local arrangements and President Elect Behling in charge of the program on the general theme of "Wisconsin's Manufacturing and Potential for Industrial Growth."

New officers elected and those re-elected for the 1965-66 year are as follows: President - Harry Hayden Clark, Madison; President Elect - David J. Behling, Milwaukee (formerly Treasurer); Vice Presidents - (Science) George C. Becker, Stevens Point; (Arts) Adolph Suppan, Milwaukee; (Letters) Leslie H. Fishel, Madison; Secretary - Eunice Bonow, Milwaukee; Treasurer - Norman C. Olson, Milwaukee; Librarian - Jack Clarke, Eau Claire; Editor, TRANSACTIONS - Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr., Milwaukee; Editor, Wisconsin Academy Review and Chairman, Junior Academy of Science - Jack R. Arndt, Madison.





Retirements

WALTER A. ROWLANDS, a University of Wisconsin land use specialist retired July 1. He is a native of Canada and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Canada. In World War I he was a member of Canada's Eighth Flying Brigade, fighting in some of the grimmest battles of the war, including Vimy Ridge and Paschendale. Returning from the war, he entered Toronto University and came to Wisconsin in 1921.



As Secretary of the Marinette County Land Clearing Association he began his first study of land use planning and zoning. In 1923 he joined the Agricultural Extension staff as a specialist in land clearing. Later he was advanced to district extension supervisor and for 17 years served as Branch Experiment Station Director. He has served as coordinator of land use planning and development at the University since 1953.

In the 1920's Rowlands became convinced, contrary to the notions of land development agencies at the time, that social and economic injustices were being forced upon settlers in the absence of careful land use planning in areas basically inhospitable for human settlement.

Through counsel with the Wisconsin Attorney General's office, and through advisory meetings with local citizens and officials, he won county board approval in Oneida County of the first comprehensive rural zoning ordinance in the nation under a state enabling act. In the following three years 24 other Wisconsin counties adopted ordinances designed to promote orderly development of lands for forestry, recreation, and agriculture. In recent years Rowlands has been in heavy demand by Wisconsin counties seeking to update zoning ordinances. Through years Rowlands has insisted that local citizens must be informed of the potentialities of zoning and must be a part of any decision. His concept of zoning has been so successful that he has also been in heavy demand

throughout the nation as a speaker on land use planning.

Rowlands promoted the establishment of the first three school forests in Wisconsin, including selection of lands, transfer of title from industry to school district, and arrangements for public ceremonies in dedicating the forest. Today there are more than 350 school forests in the State.

In 1958 he was given a Superior Service Award by the United States Department of Agriculture for "outstanding and sustained leadership in land use planning and rural zoning. . ." In 1963 the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture cited Rowlands and called him "America's pioneer in land use planning."

He is a member of the American Society of Planning Officials, Soil Conservation Society of America, and Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (A 60) and the Wisconsin Roadside Council.

J. HOMER HERRIOTT, Professor of Spanish at The University of Wisconsin and researcher in medieval literature, law, and folklore, has gone to Madrid to continue his studies of an important play written more than 450 years ago. Prof. Herriott retired in June after 40 years of teaching and, with Fulbright support of his project, is gathering material for additional books about the 21-act play written by Fernando de Rojas about 1497. His first book on the play, titled



Towards a Critical Edition of the Celestia, was published last December. The 13th century code of Alfonso the Wise is another subject of his research. Brought to America by the conquistadores, some 1200 of its laws were in force in Louisiana in the early 19th century.

Born in Kansas, Prof. Herriott enrolled at the University of Kansas to study for the consular service. In

1917 he volunteered as an ambulance driver but soon transferred to aviation and flew an observer plane. Before returning after the war, he studied at the University of Grenoble, then finished work for a bachelor's degree at Kansas in 1920. Three years later, enroute to take exams for the consular service, he was offered a teaching assistantship in Spanish. By 1924 he had earned his master's degree from Kansas and was studying at the University of Madrid. Attracted to Wisconsin by the presence of Prof. Antonio Solalinde, he has remained on its faculty except for short periods of leave in the early 1930's--as research associate at Princeton University and European Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies. He became a full professor in 1942 and was Chairman, Department of Spanish and Portuguese (1939-42) and Associate Dean, College of Letters and Science (1947-49). For 18 years he served as Associate Dean of the Graduate School, having been named to the post in 1945. He is a member of many learned societies and was named to key University committees over the years. He has been affiliated with the Wisconsin Academy since 1954. (Adapted from UW Retirement Profile by Hazel McGrath.)

New Life Member

WALTER A. HENZE of Iron Mountain, Michigan, who affiliated with the Wisconsin Academy in 1958 and has been a sustaining member for some years, now has become a Life Member. Born in Detroit in 1886, he moved to Iron Mountain in 1895 with his family and attended schools there. In 1907 he graduated from the Biltmore Forest School and for a number of years was a free lance forester. Mr. Henze is a Registered Forester in Michigan and has worked mainly in cruising and appraising timbered and cut-over lands, as well as in forest management. For some years he was active in the Timber Producers Association and was Chairman of the Legislative Committee. He also served as Chairman of the Executive Board of the Independent Landowners Association, and is a member of the Society of American Foresters and Biltmore Alumni.

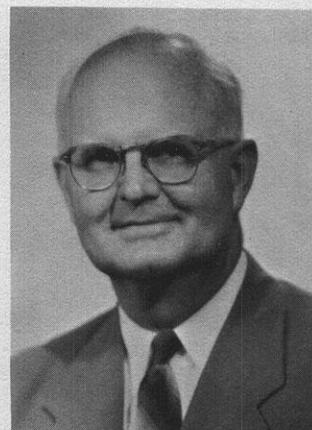


Locally, he was Chairman of the County Parks Committee which established an early forestry education project, and later was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. He also served as Representative in the Michigan Legislature and was appointed to the Conservation Committee. In January 1959 Mr. Henze retired from active forestry work after 51 years in the business, but until recently he was consultant and manager of a 4,000-acre tract of timberland. He plans now to retire and enjoy the familiar forest lands of Michigan and Wisconsin.

---Gertrude M. Scott

In Memoriam

GEORGE R. SEARS was born at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin on August 12, 1904 and died April 24, 1965 at Appleton. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Graphic Arts Research Section at the Institute of Paper Chemistry.



After attending public schools in Beaver Dam, he entered Ripon College in 1922. Two years later he transferred to The University of Wisconsin, where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. From 1928-32 he was a member of the staff of the Du Pont Experimental Station in Delaware. Returning to The University of Wisconsin in 1932 as a teaching assistant, he continued his studies and received the Ph.D. degree in 1936. That fall he joined the research staff and faculty of the Institute of Paper Chemistry and by 1953 had become Senior Research Associate and was made Chairman of the Graphic Arts Research Section.

Serving in many capacities in the Institute's continuing education program, he was director of the 1963 and 1964 IPC Conference on Chemicals and Paper. A member of the graduate school faculty for his entire tenure at the Institute, Sears was a teacher of most of the Institute's M.S. and Ph.D. graduates, many of whom are prominent in industry and research today. Contributions to science from his exceptionally broad knowledge were made through many project reports which recorded his work, consultation and discussion, and his many scientific memos. Active in instrumentation development, he recently carried out work on the phenomenon of web breaks in the various operations utilizing paper from a roll. The work included development of specifications for the design and construction of a continuous web straining device which is now in use at the Institute laboratories.

Among his affiliations with professional societies were membership in the American Physical Society, Electron Microscopy Society of America, American Association of Physics Teachers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and several Technical Associations. He joined the Wisconsin Academy in 1956 and became a Sustaining Member in 1961.

---Gertrude M. Scott

State News

UW Centers

The Racine Co. Center is in its new building; a three-level classroom building and an administration building were officially occupied on March 26.

Two separate fires set by an arsonist caused extensive damage to the Manitowoc Co. Center early on the morning of March 10. The lounge area was gutted and 95% of the library's books destroyed. Plans for restoration and additions to the Center were approved May 7; the project is expected to be completed by September.

With the adoption of the new Center System faculty organization, the first order of business was the election by each Center of its delegates to the Faculty Senate. Profs. LEANDER J. SCHWARTZ (A 64) (botany, Fox Valley) and WILLIAM R. SCHMITZ (A 65) (botany and zoology, Marathon Co.) were elected for 2-year terms.

HENRY C. AHRNSBRACK (A 64) director of the Marathon Co. Center (since its founding in 1947) resigned effective July 1. Prof. Ahrnsbrack has been selected by the University of Wisconsin School of Education to head the U. S. educational delegation to Northern Nigeria. During the summer and fall he will be on the Madison campus, teaching and preparing for his 2 to 3 year tour of duty. Departing for Nigeria in March (1966) he will become "Chief of Party"--which means chief administrator and coordinator of the school program. He will live in Kaduna, the capital of Nigeria.

UW at Madison

Regents CHARLES D. GALATT (L 58) (La Crosse) and CARL E. STEIGER (L 54) (Oshkosh) were appointed as members of the executive committee of the UW Board of Regents Feb. 15. Mr. Steiger was also appointed Chairman of the business and finance committee.

Prof. HARRY A. WAISMAN (A 64) (pediatrics) is a contributor to the recent book Mental Retardation: A Review of Research published by the University of Chicago Press.

Prof. MARK H. INGRAHAM (A 29) (mathematics) is co-author of The Outer Fringe: Faculty Benefits Other Than Annuities and Insurance published by the UW press.

Prof. IRA L. BALDWIN (A 32) (special assistant to the president) was named director of a study to determine the effectiveness of U.S. dollars in helping to develop agricultural colleges and experiment stations throughout the world. The Agency for International Development (AID) has allocated \$58,931 to the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) for the first phase of the project.

Chancellor J. MARTIN KLOTSCH (A 56) (UWM) represented the UW at the Pacem in Terris Conference of world leaders at the United Nations, Feb. 17-20.

The University Extension Division's Engineering Dept. was honored Feb. 20 at the regional meeting of the Construction Specifications Institute for its role in improving construction specifications through adult continuing education. Prof. PAUL J. GROGAN (A 63) (Chm., engineering extension) accepted the plaque.

The UW ranked fourth among universities in size of the basic scientific research (\$3.8 million) supported by funds granted by the National Science Foundation (NSF) according to the NSF's 1964 annual report. The three universities with larger total funds granted by NSF were: the University of California (Berkeley) with \$4.2 million, the University of Illinois with \$4.2 million and Harvard with \$4.1 million. The funds received from NSF plus the \$1.8 million received from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) gave the UW a place among the leading dozen or so major scientific research centers in the nation.

A master plan for the Listeman Arboretum at Neillsville (32.5 acres, a tract of land along a half-mile of the Black River shoreline), patterned after the UW Arboretum, has been developed by UW scientists including Profs. GRANT COTTAM (A 53) (dir., UW Arboretum), FRANCIS D. HOLE (A 52) (soils), ROBERT S. ELLARSON (A 47) (wildlife management), THEODORE PETERSON (A 54) (forestry) and G. WILLIAM LONGNECKER (A 54) (landscape architecture). The plan is designed to preserve and display examples of plant communities natural to the Neillsville area rather than the kind of arboretum which more resembles a formal garden.

A new film dealing with the UW and its alumni has recently been made available by the Wisconsin Alumni Association. The film is a 28-minute sound and color production entitled "Sights and Sounds of 1964."

A post-doctoral fellowship was awarded to Prof. RICHARD N. RINGLER (A 62) (English) by the American Council of Learned Societies for research in Icelandic language, literature and history.

The National Science Foundation has offered the UW a \$50,000 grant to build a biology laboratory at Trout Lake (Vilas Co.), Prof. ARTHUR D. HASLER (A 40) announced March 11. The Trout Lake Biological Station was established by Profs. E. A. Birge and Chancey Juday in cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Dept.

Dean LINDLEY J. STILES (A 55) (education) announced on March 12, that a new graduate program in Comparative and International Education will be offered at the UW beginning September 1965. Dean Stiles is editor of the Ginn Studies in Depth, a series of authoritatively written social science studies of the major nations of the world.

Prof. RAY F. EVERT (A 64) (botany) has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1965-66. He plans to work in ultrastructure of the food conducting tissue of trees, with some travel in France and Germany.

A picture guide for leaf identification of all native Wisconsin trees--plus a guide to areas where they can be found--has been prepared by UW botanists and published by the Friends of the University Arboretum. Single copies may be obtained for 25¢ each from the Arboretum Office, Birge Hall, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Prof. PAUL J. GROGAN (A 63) (Chm., extension engineering) was the dinner speaker, April 8, at the conclusion of a two-day institute for officials of smaller companies concerned about conserving human and mechanical resources.

Prof. MERLE CURTI (A 54) (history) was named a Knight of the Royal Order of the North Star at the Madison meeting of the American Studies Association on April 10. The ceremony was conducted by the Swedish council general on behalf of the King of Sweden. It is the highest decoration given by the Swedish crown to persons not heads of state. Prof. Curti was voted the award because he has promoted academic relations and historical research between Swedish and U.S. Universities, and has contributed greatly to the American studies program at the University of Upsala. In June, Prof. Curti received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Adelphi College.

Dean T. J. SHANNON (A 64) (extension) headed a delegation of extension staff members attending the 50th annual meeting of the National University Extension Association (NUEA) April 25-28. Dean Shannon was elected to the Board of Directors of the NUEA.

Academy members who acted as seminar chairmen for the fifth annual Women's Day on the Madison campus April 29 included Prof. HELEN C. WHITE (A 32) (Chm., English) for the arts and Dean LINDLEY J. STILES (education) for education. Chancellor ROBBEN W. FLEMING (S 64) welcomed the women on behalf of the UW.

Dean ROBERT A. ALBERTY (A 64) was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, April 28.

Chancellor ROBBEN W. FLEMING (S 64) was the featured speaker at the 22nd annual Law School Spring Program on May 1. The title of his presentation was "The Law in a Free Society."

Emer. Prof. HANS REESE (A 42) (neurology) was the first non-Japanese to be awarded an honorary doctorate by a Japanese university. The degree from the University of Kyushu recognizes Dr. Reese's work in international neurology.

Dean A. H. UHL (A 37) (pharmacy) and Prof. DALE E. WURSTER (A 51) (pharmacy) both received awards at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in late April. Dean Uhl received the Smith, Kline and French Award for stimulating research and Prof. Wurster received the Parke, Davis Award in physical pharmacy.

The UW Board of Regents gave strong encouragement to superior teaching combined with distinction in research by approving new professorships at its meeting on May 7. The professorships will be named for JOHN BASCOM (A 74) fifth president of the University of Wisconsin. Dean H. EDWIN YOUNG (A 62) (letters and science) was chairman of the committee which prepared the recommendations approved by the regents.

Prof. MENAHEM MANSOOR (A 56) (Hebrew) is the author of Legal and Documentary Arabic Reader published by E. J. Brill, Holland; and American edition, The Dead Sea Scrolls, published by William Eerdmans, Inc.

Prof. V. W. MELOCHE (A 29) (chemistry) was appointed chairman of the UW Athletic Board by the regents at their June 11th meeting.

Prof. RUTH BAUMANN (A 63) (extension) served as assistant director of the 22nd annual Badger Girls State, June 17-19. The program is sponsored to "promote an interest in and an understanding of the principles of democratic government, and to provide high school girls with practical citizenship training through active participation."

The UW Board of Regents accepted a grant of \$650,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) to endow the Harry Steenbock Research Professorship

in Biochemistry, at its meeting June 11. Emeritus Prof. HARRY STEENBOCK (A 21, L 61, P 64) (biochemistry), now 79, made the monumental discovery of the production of Vitamin D by irradiation of sterols, and who participated in the founding of WARF.

Several Academy members participated in the Wisconsin Alumni Seminar held on the Madison campus of the UW July 4-August 14. Prof. FREDERICK M. LOGAN (A 55) (art and art education), and Prof. HAZEL S. ALBERSON (L 64) (comparative literature) served as seminar leaders; Prof. AARON J. IHDE (A 45) (chemistry and history of science) was a guest lecturer. The seminar was under the direction of Prof. ROBERT H. SCHACHT (A 57) (extension).

A Water Resources Center for the State of Wisconsin has been established at the UW. The Center has received funds under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 which provides for the establishing of such centers. The aim of the centers is to help solve the water problems of each state and the nation as a whole. Research, special services, and training courses will be carried on at the centers. Prof. GERARD A. ROHLICH (A 65) (civil engineering) is director of Wisconsin's Center. He is internationally known for his work in sanitary and hydraulic engineering.

Prof. ROBERT A. KIMBROUGH (A 60) (English) has accepted a research appointment in the UW Institute for Research in the Humanities during the 1965-66 academic year and Prof. HELEN C. WHITE (A 32) (Chm., English) will be the institute's faculty visiting professor. The institute was established in 1959 to serve as a center for scholars in humanistic research, particularly in the areas of history, philosophy, language and literature. The H. F. Johnson Visiting Professor in the institute will be Dr. Hubert Jedin, recognized as the world's outstanding scholar on the Reformation. The professorship was started at the institute by the Johnson Foundation of Racine and is named for HERBERT F. JOHNSON (L 63), chairman of S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc., Racine; and a director of the UW Foundation.

UWM

Chancellor J. MARTIN KLOTSCH (A 56) represented the UW at the Pacem in Terris Conference of World leaders at the United Nations Feb. 17-20.

A 1965 distinguished service award of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education was received by UWM for its successful work with community leaders in seeking solutions to the personal and social problems of language disorders and mental retardation.

An historical marker on the site of the former Milwaukee-Downer College was unveiled in June and marked the opening of the Area Research Center on the UWM campus located in Chapman Hall. In addition to the Center at UWM, there are Area Research Centers at several Wisconsin State Universities--La Crosse, Eau Claire, Oshkosh, River Falls, Stevens Point and White-water. The Centers have a contract with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to serve as repositories for material collected and owned by the Society. The material deposited at each Center pertains to the historical development of that region of the State.

Recent dedication ceremonies at the UWM Arboretum-Field Station were brightened with the news of a \$50,600 National Science Foundation grant. The money is for a biological laboratory, and eventual enclosure of the area in the Town of Saukville. Prof. PETER J. SALAMUN

(A 48) (botany) is field station committee chairman. Formerly known as the Cedarburg Bog, the 177-acre tract holds stands of hemlock and virgin sections of beech and maple, some 350 years old. The tract was originally purchased by the Wisconsin Chapter of Nature Conservancy and given to UWM in 1964.

WSU's

The Trees for Tomorrow Camp at Eagle River (Vilas Co.) was again the site of the (20th) annual resource education workshop for teachers--June 13-July 17.

A six-week NSF-sponsored graduate field biology program for 42 science teachers was conducted at Pigeon Lake Biological Station July 6-August 13. Prof. MARCUS FAY (A 56) was director of the program.

Prof. MARTIN LAAKSO (A 58) (biology, River Falls) received a grant to attend the Activation Analysis Institute (July 20-August 28) at Texas A & M University.

The first Johnson Foundation Awards to distinguished teachers at WSU's were given in June. Among those awardees was Prof. RUDOLPH PRUCHA (A 64) (physics, Whitewater).

Other News

Lawrence University dedicated its new \$1.9 million Casper E. Youngchild Hall of Science in ceremonies on October 8, 1964.

BURTON E. HOTVEDT (S 64) (Milwaukee) was promoted to the post of senior vice-president of The Brady Co., a Milwaukee advertising and public relations agency of which he has served as vice-president and manager of the first Milwaukee office since 1960.

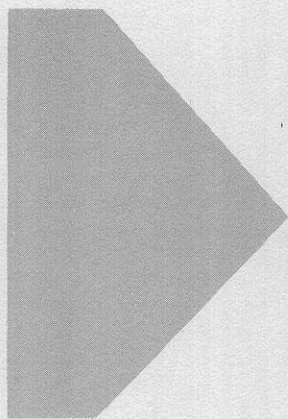
Dr. ROBERT H. DEZONIA (A 62) (Madison, Asst. Dir., State Universities) participated in a panel discussion entitled "What is the Future of Public Higher Education in Wisconsin?" The discussion was sponsored by the Phi Beta Kappa Association of greater Milwaukee on April 7 at UWM.

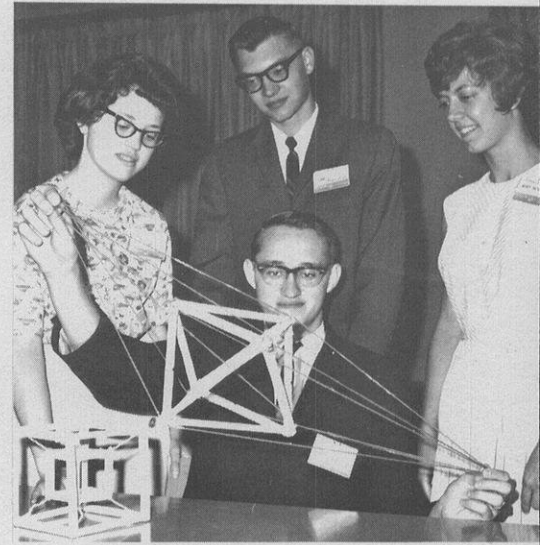
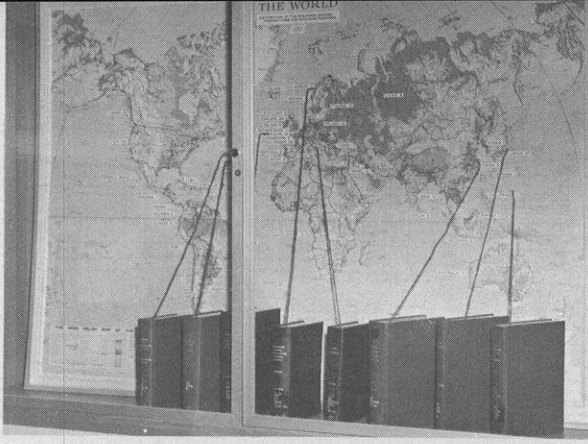
Gov. WARREN P. KNOWLES (A 65) was the featured dinner speaker at the UW's annual reunion activities May 15.

DON ANDERSON (L 42) (Madison) was awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree from Montana School of Mines on June 6.

Sister Mary Nona, O.P., (A 59) president of Edgewood College, was recently elected to a four-year term on the commission of colleges and universities of the North Central Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Sister Nona, who has been president of Edgewood College since 1950, is presently vice-president of the Wisconsin Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities.

95th
Annual
Meeting





FUTURE ANNUAL MEETING SITES

May 6, 7 & 8, 1966 - Lawrence University, Appleton

1967 - Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh

1968 - Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire

1969 - Wisconsin State University-Whitewater

1970 - University of Wisconsin at Madison

1965 Annual Meeting

