Aldo Leopold: biographical materials. 1948/1959

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1948/1959

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/2W2KR7LSKLXXQ82

Leopold Bradley, Nina

University Communications
News Releases

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
7/24/01

NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
-- Hasler memorial planned Aug. 4
-- Magnuson tribute scheduled Aug. 6
-- New fellows named at Wisconsin academy

HASLER MEMORIAL PLANNED AUG. 4

MADISON -- Campus community members will recall the life and career of Arthur Davis Hasler (1908-2001) Saturday, Aug. 4, 5:30-7:30 p.m., Alumni Lounge, Pyle Center, 702 Langdon St.

Hasler, one of the leading figures in 20th century freshwater ecology, whose research answered an intriguing mystery of nature - how migrating salmon precisely identify their "home" waters - died March 23 after a long illness. He was 93.

The Arthur Davis Hasler Memorial Limnology Fund has been established to support the teaching, research and public service roles of the Center for Limnology. Contributions can be made to the UW Foundation Arthur Davis Hasler Memorial Limnology Fund and mailed to: UW Foundation, 1848 University Ave., P.O. Box 8860, Madison, WI 53708-8860.

For more information, contact: Linda Holthaus, Center for Limnology, 680 N. Park St., (608) 262-3304, holthaus@facstaff.wisc.edu.

MAGNUSON TRIBUTE SCHEDULED AUG. 6
CONTACT: Linda Holthaus, (608) 262-3304, holthaus@facstaff.wisc.edu

MADISON -- A tribute to retiring University of Wisconsin-Madison professor John J. Magnuson is scheduled Monday, Aug. 6, 7:30 p.m., 6191 Helen C. White Hall, 600 N. Park St.

Magnuson retired July 1 after nearly 40 years of overall service to aquatic science and 32 years at the Center for Limnology. The program will include informal short reminiscences about Magnuson as advisor, friend, mentor and colleague. If you would like to participate, contact: Roy Stein, (614) 292-1613, stein.4@osu.edu.

Photos, clippings, notes, anecdotes, reminiscences and letters are all sought. For details, contact Bill Horns, (608) 266-8782, hornsw@mail01.dnr.state.wi.us.

The new John J. Magnuson Limnology Library Fund recognizes the special interest Magnuson has taken in supporting the Limnology Library. Contributions can be made to UW Foundation John J. Magnuson Limnology Library Fund, Center for Limnology, 680 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706.

For more information, contact: Linda Holthaus, Center for Limnology, 680 N. Park St., (608) 262-3304, holthaus@facstaff.wisc.edu.

NEW FELLOWS NAMED AT WISCONSIN ACADEMY
Contact: Joan Fischer, (608) 263-1692 ext. 16

MADISON -- The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters has inducted five new Wisconsin Academy Fellows: conservationist Nina Leopold Bradley, artist Harvey Littleton, former Gov. Gaylord Nelson, African American literature professor Nellie McKay and oncologist Van Potter.

This honor, the academy's highest level of recognition, is bestowed upon people from a wide range of disciplines whose work has contributed significantly to the intellectual and cultural life of our state, and whose careers have been marked by an unusually high order of discovery, productivity, creativity, or innovative thought.

Wisconsin Academy Fellows help shape Wisconsin Academy programs and projects and participate in the life of the academy.

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters is an independent, nonprofit membership organization founded in 1870 with the mission of gathering and sharing knowledge in the sciences and humanities for the benefit of the people of Wisconsin. It is funded by grants, private endowments, and its members.
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Leopold (Inac)

University Communications
News Releases

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
6/27/01
CONTACT: Alison Gillespie, (202) 833-8773, ext. 211, alison@esa.org
Nadine Lynn, (202) 833-8773, ext. 205, nadine@esa.org

NOTE TO REPORTERS: Media including freelance writers and institutional press officers are exempt from registration fees and may attend all sessions. A staffed press room, including copier, computer, printer, telephone, and an area for interviews, will be available. Please contact Gillespie or Lynn for more information.

MADISON TO HOST ECOLOGISTS AUG. 6-10

MADISON -- About 3,000 scientists are expected to attend the Ecological Society of America's 2001 annual in Madison Aug. 6-10, focused on the theme "Keeping All the Parts: Sustaining and Restoring Complex Ecosystems."

The current ESA president is Stephen Carpenter, professor of limnology and zoology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The four-and-a-half day program will include a full agenda of symposia, several scientific field trips and workshops, and a large exhibit hall. Exhibits will feature scientific texts and new publications, with a special focus on ecological technology.

The meeting's theme was chosen as a tribute to one of the city's best known sons, Aldo Leopold, who was president of ESA when he died in 1948.

Current president Carpenter's priorities include promoting a stronger international approach to solving large-scale ecological problems, such as global climate change, ozone depletion, habitat destruction, ecosystem management and restoration, extinction and loss of biodiversity. Carpenter's research focus is on biocomplexity, which is helping build a greater understanding of how living things at all levels interact with their environment. Dozens of scientists at UW-Madison will also be presenting research findings at the conference.

The 7,800-member Ecological Society of America is a scientific non-profit organization founded in 1915. Through ESA reports, journals, membership research, and expert testimony to Congress, ESA promotes responsible application of ecological data and principles to the solution of environmental problems.

More detailed information about Madison and the meeting agenda can be found on the ESA Homepage at: http://esa.sdsc.edu/madison/.
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University Communications

News Releases

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
7/10/01
CONTACT: Stephen Carpenter, (608) 262-8690, srcarpen@facstaff.wisc.edu

BACKYARD ECOLOGIST FEATURED AT MADISON CONFERENCE

MADISON -- Gardener and natural science writer Sara Stein will give a presentation entitled, "Homeground Ecology 101," at the Ecological Society of America's annual meeting in Madison Sunday, Aug. 5, at 5 p.m.

The free public event will be in the Madison Ballroom, Monona Terrace Convention Center.

Stein's books include "My Weeds," a gardener's botany, and "Noah's Garden," which relates the ecological restoration of her property in suburban New York. A sequel, "Planting Noah's Garden," describes her further pursuits in backyard ecology, and explains how to transform the traditional, lawn-bound home garden into natural habitat.

"Noah's Children: Restoring the Ecology of Childhood," published in June by Farrar, Strauss, & Giroux, explores a child's need to be connected with natural habitats, for children's own sake and for the sake of all of our futures.

Stein has been credited with heralding the backyard biodiversity movement of the last decade. A longtime author, Stein began writing about her own land management adventures in the early 1990s.

While researching one of her books, she was surprised to realize that many of the once familiar inhabitants of her own property were no longer there. Her research into the reasons for the plants' and animals' absence inspired her well-known volume on the importance of local ecosystems, "Noah's Garden."

Her work has been compared to that of Aldo Leopold, Rachel Carson, and Henry Thoreau, and her books have often translated some of the toughest ecological science into a plain language that has been embraced by non-scientists everywhere.

Stein's lecture will take place during the Ecological Society of America's 86th annual meeting, and is one of many sessions which will focus on the theme of "Keeping all the Parts: Preserving, Restoring, and Sustaining Complex Ecosystems."
Stephen Carpenter, Halverson Professor of Limnology and professor of zoology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is president of the Ecological Society of America. The society's members hail from academia, government agencies, industry, and nonprofit organizations.

For more information about this lecture and other annual meeting activities, visit:
http:esa.sdsc.edu/madison.
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MILESTONES

Milestones covers awards, honors and major publications by faculty and staff. Send your items to Wisconsin Week, 19 Bascom Hall, or e-mail: wisweek@news.wisc.edu.

Appointed

Srinivasan Damodaran, professor of food chemistry in the Department of Food Science, was appointed to the Winder-Bascom Professorship, and **Charles Camic**, sociology professor, was named the William C. Martindale-Bascom Professor, by the Board of Regents during its December meeting.

Linda L. Weimer, who has held senior public affairs positions at the University of California, Berkeley, and UW-Madison, has been named vice president for university relations for the UW System, starting Feb. 1. She will be responsible for coordinating external relations including government relations, communications and public information for the UW System Administration and the Board of Regents. Previously, Weimer served as director of university relations at UW-Madison (1989-92) and as director of the University News and Information Service (1983-90), where she founded Wisconsin Week.

Published

Ramon Aldag, professor of management and human resources, and **Buck Joseph**, associate professor in the executive education department of the business school, have co-authored a book, "Leadership and Vision, 25 Keys to Motivation," part of the New York Times Pocket MBA series (Lebhar-Friedman Books, 2000).

The career of **Charles A. Bunge**, professor emeritus of library and information studies, is honored in a new book, "From Past-Present to Future-Perfect: A Tribute to Charles A. Bunge and the Challenges of Contemporary Reference Service" (New York: Haworth, 1999). Bunge taught at UW-Madison for 30 years and was director of the School of Library and Information Studies from 1971 to 1981.

Chester C. I. Wang, assistant professor emeritus and East Asian Studies bibliographer, has published two books: "A New Treatise on the Methodology of Metaphysics," an English translation of Fung Yu-Lan's "Hsin-chih-yen" (Foreign Languages Press, 1999), and "Principles of Poetry," a translation of Hagiwara Sakutaro's "Shi no Genri" (Cornell University's East Asia Series, 1999).

Ken Zeichner, Hoefs-Bascom Professor of Education, and Lars Dahlstom of Umea University, Sweden, recently edited "Democratic Teacher Education Reform in Africa: The Case of Namibia" (Westview Press, 1999).

Honored

Robert B. Asen, assistant professor of communication arts, received the 1999 Gerald R. Miller Outstanding Dissertation Award from the National Communication Association in November. He completed his dissertation, "Imagining the Poor: Arguments and Imagery in Welfare Policy Discourse, 1980-1996," at Northwestern University. **Nina Eliasoph**, assistant professor of sociology, received the 1999 Diamond Anniversary Book Award from the NCA for her book, "Avoiding Politics: How Americans Produce Apathy in Everyday Life." **Stephen E. Lucas**, professor of communication arts, received the 1999 Golden Anniversary Monograph Award from the NCA for his essay, "The Rhetorical Ancestry of the Declaration of Independence," published in the 1999 volume of "Rhetoric and Public Affairs." **Richard Burgess**, oncology professor, was awarded the Medal of the Waksman Institute as part of a symposium, "The 30th Anniversary of the Discovery of Sigma Factor," at Rutgers University in December. **Hannah V. Carey**, associate professor of comparative biosciences in the School of Veterinary Medicine, was elected to a three-year term on the Council of the American Physiological Society.

Photo: Jeff Miller

You can go home again

Staff secretary has lifelong ties to the university

Erik Christianson

Thomas Wolfe's famous novel about American life, "You Can't Go Home Again," expresses a sentiment many people discover to be true.

Not so for Colleen McCabe. She has come home again, to UW-Madison, and she now occupies one of the top leadership positions among the largest contingent of university employees.

"They say you can never go home again," says McCabe, who took over in July as secretary of the academic staff. "It's not quite true."

From her first days of life, McCabe's life sojourn has included the university. She lived on campus the first five years of her life as her father, Robert McCabe, studied wildlife ecology under the famed environmentalist, Aldo Leopold.

She remembers cavorting with Leopold's grandchildren at "the Shack," the chicken coop-turned-cabin on the Sauk County farm that inspired the world-famous book, "A Sand County Almanac."

"We went to picnics at 'the Shack' when I was little ... but I was too young to remember Leopold himself," she says.

With her upbringing, McCabe almost inevitably developed a strong bond with the university. Her family lived on campus at 217 N. Orchard St., which was torn down for the computer science building addition, and she honed her verbal skills at the university preschool. As she grew, she often accompanied her dad on his research expeditions in Picnic Point and the Arboretum.

One of her early vivid childhood memories was when a group of monkeys escaped from the university's Primate Center. When one of them climbed a tree right outside the family's kitchen window, her mother tried to entice it inside with a banana.

"It was quite exciting," she says, a little-girl sparkle in her eyes.

Her father eventually joined as a faculty member and later chaired the university's Department of Wildlife Ecology. The family moved into the new University Houses with other young faculty and their families as neighbors. McCabe, meanwhile, went on to graduate from West High School in 1962 and UW-Madison in 1966, earning a bachelor's in political science.

At the time, the Vietnam War was heating up, and the National Security Agency hired McCabe as an analyst and linguist. She learned Vietnamese at the National Cryptologic School at Fort Meade, Md., and the government put her skills to use transcribing North Vietnamese communications intercepted by the U.S. military.

With intense pressure to correctly transcribe the tapes — which included the sound of machine gun fire and exploding bombs in the background — and her brother fighting in the conflict, "It was a high-stress job," she says with a sigh.

"I wasn't a protester, but some of this activity was difficult to deal with on a daily basis," she says.

When her husband got reassigned to a Hawaii military post in 1969, she happily left the NSA. The couple returned to Madison in 1972.

The next several years brought the happy blur of babies and the full-time job of raising them for McCabe. She re-entered the out-of-home workforce in 1980 — and started to debunk Wolfe's theory: UW-Extension hired her to teach a correspondence course in technical writing.

After a short stint as a technical writer with a private company, McCabe was hired by the Division of Informational Technology in 1984. She held a number of management positions in publishing and training until this summer, when she replaced Steve Myrah as secretary of the academic staff.

Several years of serving on academic staff committees whetted her appetite for the job, created in 1987 when academic staff were granted a formal role in helping administer the university.

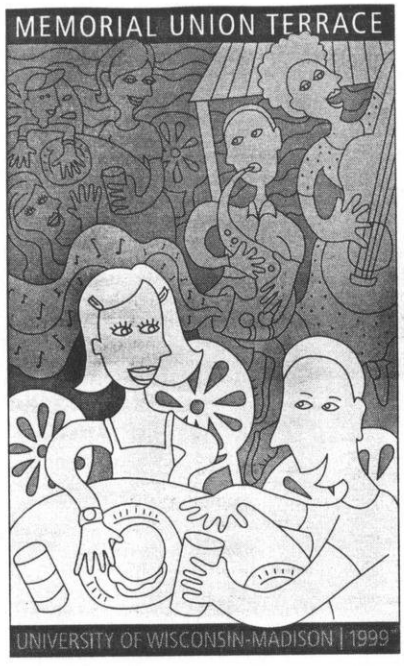
The secretary of the academic staff coordinates the activities of the Academic Staff Assembly and its executive arm, the Academic Staff Executive Committee, and oversees academic staff elections. McCabe first applied for the job in 1992 when Myrah took over for Robert Miller, the first person to hold the position.

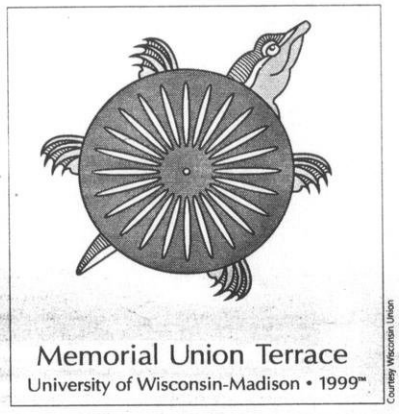
"I'm glad I didn't get the job then," she says. "I wasn't quite ready for it."

She's ready now. As she has embraced the position, McCabe is helping with the effort to establish more Committees on Academic Staff Issues in schools, colleges and departments. The Academic Staff Assembly approved their creation in 1998. She is also taking advantage of technology, namely e-mail and the World Wide Web, to increase timely communication to all academic staff to involve them more in university governance.

Overall, she hopes to enhance the role academic staff play in running UW-Madison.

"It's important that academic staff have a good rapport and are well-respected around the university," she says. "I feel I can continue and further that tradition." ■





Courtesy Wisconsin Union

New terrace T-shirts available:

Two new Wisconsin Union T-shirts are now on sale. One is a Picasso-esque design depicting summer fun at the Memorial Union Terrace. The other, a turtle with the Terrace chairback for a shell, is the first Wisconsin Union T-shirt designed for kids.

"We are really excited about the new shirts," said Tricia Ring, Wisconsin Union assistant retail director. "The new designs are more artistic renderings than in the past, but we think they will rival the design of the multi-colored chair-backs as the most popular collectible shirt over the last five years." The new shirts, designed by Janet Trembley of the Wisconsin Union graphics department, cost $16 for adults — in M, L and XL — and $11 for children. Both are available at the Essentials Store in Memorial Union or the Corner Store at Union South. The new shirts, as well as some of the old favorites, will be on sale on various weekends on the Memorial Union Terrace during the summer.

Management program, are polling residents about their usage of and attitudes toward the lake. They also are exploring which management steps would improve Wingra.

Kenneth Potter, a civil and environmental engineer who oversees the project, says Wingra is nothing like what it was a century ago. It used to be primarily spring-fed, but now is fed mostly by surface run off. The change has caused a big increase in sediment and algae blooms. The students will look into new methods to increase groundwater flow and make bank improvements around the lake.

International Studies refines procedures for emergencies

In a crisis, people may hunker down instead of reaching out, a natural act of self-defense. But the best defense may be offense, scanning the landscape to decide whether the danger is real and looking for help if it is.

That's one principle incorporated into new guidelines for managing emergencies involving students in study-abroad programs, if and when they occur.

They were written by Joan Raducha, assistant dean and director of International Academic Programs (IAP) for the Office of International Studies and Programs. Her staff oversees most of the university's study-abroad programs and provides advice on the safety of the people in them.

"Careful planning at the beginning of a study-abroad program and regular review of the sites is the best strategy for success," says Raducha. "But we need to be prepared in the event that emergencies arise, as they can anywhere — in Madison or Manila or Madrid. Now, if an emergency arises, we have standard procedures that my staff and study-abroad program leaders can follow."

IAP programs in about 60 countries support study abroad for around 600 students a year, plus some faculty and staff. The number of IAP participants has roughly doubled every 10 years since 1961, when the first program opened. That growth was one reason Raducha has refined IAP procedures.

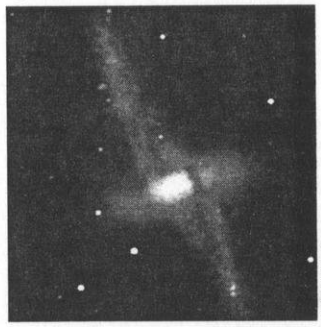
The guidelines are not meant to be a straitjacket, but simply a reminder of which questions to ask and where help might lie. They touch on scenarios and questions ranging from a student becoming seriously ill (Does the attending physician speak English?) to one being taken hostage (Who is the contact person and what is the phone number at the U.S. Embassy?).

"We will be able to use this operations manual to stop rumors if the emergency is false," says Raducha, "or to advise students if it's real."

The distinction between real and "perceived" emergencies is key to Raducha's staff. Real ones include political demonstrations, natural disasters, accidents or personal assaults. Perceived emergencies can arise from sensationalized reporting of an event abroad or the distortion of information sent from a student to family back home. For a copy of the procedures, call 262-2852; e-mail: wohlers@mail.bascom.wisc.edu.

RESEARCH

Hubble image selected by four with UW ties



Courtesy NASA

Four scientists with university ties helped select the image of a polar ring galaxy that has become the newest Hubble Heritage image to be released by the Hubble Heritage Project.

The galaxy was chosen by popular vote from among three possibilities posted at the Hubble Heritage web site. The team of scientists who guided the selection of the galaxy, known as NGC 4650A, consists of UW-Madison astronomy professors Linda Sparke and John Gallagher; UW-Madison alumna Lynn Matthews, a native of Green Bay and now of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory; and Lancaster native Anne Kinney, also a UW-Madison alumna and a leader of the Hubble Heritage Project.

NGC 4650A is known as a "polar ring" galaxy because it has two disks, a plane of stars much like our Milky Way and, at nearly right angles, an outer disk configured in a polar orbit. The second, larger disk was probably formed in a galactic collision. Because it extends far above the inner disk, it can serve as a probe of gravitational forces in the outer halo of the galaxy, a neighborhood where scientists think invisible dark matter lurks.

The image of this rare but beautiful type of galaxy can be obtained from the Space Telescope Science Institute at the Hubble Heritage Project Web site at http://heritage.stsci.edu. High-density images of this and other objects photographed through Hubble can be seen at the Space Telescope Science Institute news Web site at http://oposite.stsci.edu/pubinfo/pr.html

The Hubble Heritage Project is an effort by the Baltimore-based Hubble Space Telescope Science Institute to build a bridge to better public understanding of astronomy and astrophysics by inviting the public to help select objects for observation.

ON CAMPUS

Recordings on sale May 19-20

The Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries will sponsor a sale of recorded material in 124 Memorial Library May 19-20 from noon to 7 p.m. each day.

Records, cassettes, CDs and miscellaneous print music materials have been donated for the sale. Some 78 rpm records also will be available.

Proceeds from the sale of the donated music items will go to the friends group, which supports activities at campus libraries.

Information: 265-2505.

NOTABLE

Judith Rose dies at 62

Judith Rose, 62, who was assistant vice chancellor for health sciences at UW-Madison for 11 years, died of cancer Tuesday, May 4.

Rose retired in 1996. She had been director of admissions at University Hospital from 1981 to 1983, and also worked as a social worker and with the Carley Capital Group.

She served on many community organizations. For example, Rose was president and on the board of directors of the Visiting Nurse Service.

Rose is survived by her husband, Jim Stern, two sons, a stepson and a stepdaughter. A memorial service is scheduled Saturday, May 22, at 2:30 p.m. at Christ Presbyterian Church, 944 E. Gorham St.

NEWS MAKERS

SAVING THE LIBERAL ARTS?
Some attendees at the Modern Language Association's national meeting in Madison say the master's degree will become as crucial a degree as the B.A. became after World War II, reports the Chronicle of Higher Education (Monday, April 19)

Chancellor **David Ward** called the master's degree one solution to the preservation of the liberal arts, and urged departments to consider cross-disciplinary programs in which, for example, a business major might get a master's degree in a one-year foreign-language immersion program.

The key for the humanities, Ward says, "is to move beyond critique, move beyond angst and come up with some concrete ways that those of us who want to help can."

BIOTECH'S PROMISE
Appearing on National Public Radio's "Talk of the Nation" (Friday, April 30), biotechnology center director **Michael Sussman** describes how researchers are moving away from the traditional use of plant biotechnology — to produce more, bigger, better crops — to engineer crops that produce specific substances with health or nutritional benefits.

The research could lead to other advances, Sussman says: "Seeds are the ultimate protein factories, and if, for example, we can produce insulin — if we can take the insulin genes and get them expressing insulin in seed, basically make tofu, and you'd have a very important enzyme that people need. That's the dream, and we're just beginning in this area."

FRAGMENTS OF DIFFERENCE
In the spring issue of Dissent, a quarterly magazine of politics and culture, history professor **Linda Gordon** argues that focusing on differences has divided feminism and other social and academic movements. "It is not the articulation of many different axes of oppression that is problematic," she writes, but rather "the solipsism of these identities."

That, she says, isolates a movement's authors from one another and discourages them from identifying broader, more complex historical patterns. In the fragmentation of feminism, Gordon says, many women of color identified more strongly with their race than with their gender, and a new group of differences was born.

Gordon concludes that the emphasis upon difference hampers "the imagining of a larger community without inviting analysis of these social fractures or strategies for how to make them less oppressive," while suggesting that "communication is impossible."

PLANTS: DEERLY DEPARTED?
Botany professor **Donald Waller's** stance on the exploding deer population is drawing international attention from Reuters (Wednesday, April 21) for following in famed naturalist **Aldo Leopold's** footsteps. Both men called for reducing the number of deer to limit the havoc they're wreaking on the Wisconsin environment.

There are about 1.4 million deer in Wisconsin, with density in northern Wisconsin forests between 20 and 30 deer per square mile. The ideal, in terms of their impact on plant life, would be 10 to 12 per square mile. As a result, some native plant species have been eaten — or, to use the zoological term, "browsed" — almost to extinction, Waller says.

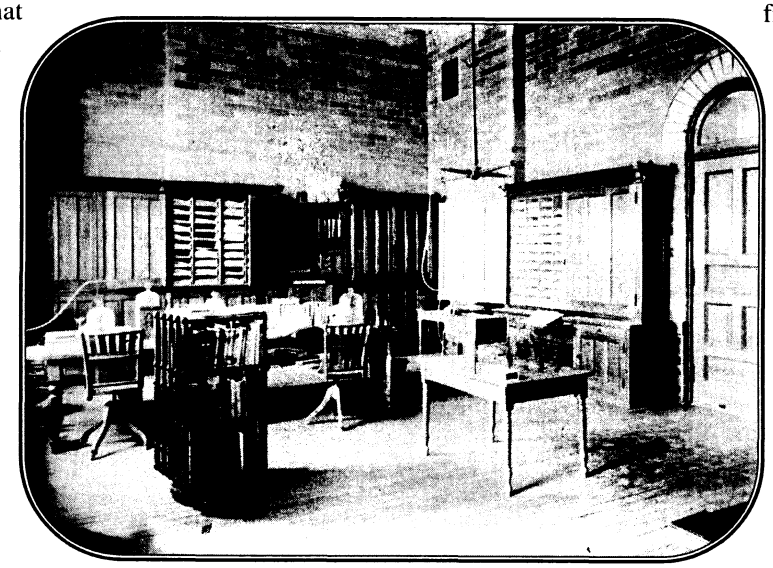
"A Cabinet of Natural History": The University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium's Sesquicentennial, 1849–1999

by Hugh H. Iltis and Theodore S. Cochrane

Taxonomy—the science that identifies, names, and classifies all creatures great and small, taxon by taxon—reflects the world's wonderful biological diversity, or biodiversity, *which today, in the face of increased economic expansion, increasingly unsustainable human population, and the resulting worldwide destruction of nature, has become the dominant focus of our attempt to assess the health of our living environment—our Mother Nature, if you please—whose survival we dare neglect only at our own peril. Wisconsin is not exempt from all these problems; and even here biodiversity acts as a poster child for life and its survival, the ecological barometer of how we treat the environment. To document biodiversity, we need pinned insects and stuffed bird skins housed in museum collections, and we need pressed plants in herbaria.*

Herbaria, then, are museum collections of plant specimens, carefully chosen, pressed, and dried; mounted together with labels bearing pertinent collection data on a stiff sheet of high-quality paper; stamped to show ownership; and filed according to an accepted system of classification into steel storage cabinets that protect the contents from both insect and fire damage. Such specimens are available for reference or other scientific purposes and, if well kept, remain useful forever—well, at least for hundreds of years.

In a very real sense, herbaria function as giant card catalogs, nature libraries that permanently store actual plants, roots and all, together with notes and photographs that have been gathered continually in the wild and in the garden for four centuries by taxonomists, geographers, anthropologists, and amateurs in their quest to identify, name, and classify all the plants on the face of the earth. There are over 3,000 public herbaria in the world today, holding a total of half a billion specimens. But thousands of private herbaria exist as well, a testimony to the human love affair with plants.



The University of Wisconsin Herbarium in Science Hall in the 1890s. Some of these handmade wooden cabinets are still in use.

In Wisconsin, environmental traditions and herbaria have had a long history. Plant taxonomists in particular have played a crucial role in exploring the state, from Thomas Nuttall, who, as a member of the Astoria Expedition, collected specimens along the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers in 1811, to polymath Increase A. Lapham, who arrived in Milwaukee in 1836, to the present. By building a factual infrastructure for biodiversity, they played a crucial role in shaping our conservation traditions.

❦

When Wisconsin entered the union in 1848, the state constitution provided for the "establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government," vesting its administration in a board of regents. This body met first in Madison on October 7, 1848, and again on January 16, 1849. Among the initial orders of business was a proposal that the

regents deemed it "expedient and important" that "efforts should be made at once to begin the formation of a 'cabinet of natural history.' To this end the board accepted the offer of Mr. Horace A. Tenney, a young journalist and public-spirited citizen of Madison, to undertake such a collection" which by early 1849 contained "50 specimens of minerals; 46 fossils; and 12 natural curiosities, chiefly Indian arrow heads and axes" (Bryan, 1950).

At the same time, Tenney submitted to the board a letter from Increase A. Lapham (1811–1875), a thirty-seven-year-old civil employee and enthusiastic botanist of Milwaukee and author of the earliest checklist of Wisconsin plants (1836). Lapham wrote:

> I have sent you . . . a box of specimens for the proposed cabinet of the University of Wisconsin . . . I propose further to present the University a pretty extensive Herbarium or collection of dried plants—about one thousand or fifteen hundred species—embracing nearly all those heretofore found in Wisconsin, together with others from the United States, and from Europe, provided the Regents will pay the expenses of the paper and portfolios necessary to contain the plants. This will not exceed ten cents for each plant.

John Jefferson Davis (1852–1937), curator of the University of Wisconsin Herbarium, 1911 to 1937. Davis was president of the Wisconsin Academy, 1903 to 1905, and his history of the Academy appeared in Transactions in 1907.

In the 1851 *Report of the Board of Regents*, we learn that "the Herbarium furnished to the University by Dr. Lapham is in a state of careful preservation and will be of very great value to the future students as illustrative of the natural production of Wisconsin." These specimens, some of which 150 years later are still maintained in our collection, represent the beginnings of the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium.

By 1865 the university's "natural history cabinet," which, with the exception of that at the University of Michigan, was hailed as the "finest collection in the Northwest," contained 3,000 herbarium specimens (Bryan, 1950). Among these were not only the Lapham specimens mentioned above, but also many specimens collected by S.H. Watson and T.J. Hale, two avid local botanists, the former connected with Milton College southeast of Madison. Watson and Hale gathered large duplicate sets of plants from 1858 to 1862 from all across southern Wisconsin, but mostly from around Madison, for exchange with or sale to major eastern herbaria. Again, excellent series of these, including prairie species now rare or extinct in Wisconsin, are still in the university herbarium. (Two years before Milton College was disbanded in 1984, its herbarium of some 3,000 mounted and unmounted sheets, mostly collected by Watson and Hale, was acquired by the herbarium in Madison.)

A legislative act in 1876 authorized the governor to purchase for $10,000 the library and cabinet of the recently deceased Lapham, who in 1870 had founded what later became the U.S. Weather Bureau. This cabinet, said to contain a herbarium of 20,000 specimens, included valuable collections made in Mexico, France, Germany, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Colorado, among other places. One special item obtained for the old University of Wisconsin Herbarium and still carefully preserved as an icon was a copy of Asa Gray's (1810–1888) bound herbarium volume, *North American Gramineae and Cyperaceae* (1834; see McVaugh, 1968), with a dedicatory letter to Lapham by its then twenty-four-year-old author. In addition, a complete set of loose pages with attached specimens from this volume were in Lapham's herbarium as well. Though Asa Gray, a year older than Lapham, eventually became America's most outstanding botanist, through the years he always sent his Wisconsin friend copies of his many publications. In 1852 he named a new genus of Compositae *Laphamia*.

Harold Hone

Norman C. Fassett (1900–1954), professor of botany and curator of the University of Wisconsin Herbarium, 1937 to 1954. "It was he who developed the herbarium into a nationally respected institution." Courtesy the University of Wisconsin–Madison Archives.

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Between 1875 and 1900 Wisconsin seems to have been a training ground for young and untried botanists who went on to bigger and better schools in the East. Most of these scientists were mycologists: J.C. Arthur, 1879 to 1880, who went on to Purdue; A.B. Seymour, 1885 to 1886, who went on to great fame at Harvard; W. Trelease, 1881 to 1886, who soon became the first director of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis; and R.A. Harper, 1898 to 1911, who went on to head the botany department at Columbia University. All of these scientists donated parts of their collections to the University of Wisconsin Herbarium. In 1884 Trelease reported that

> the University herbarium, which is located in the room devoted to my original work [in South Hall], is based on the Lapham

Michael Nee, New York Botanical Garden

Hugh H. Iltis with Zea diploperennis, *a rare endemic perennial "teosinte," on the edge of a fir-oak cloud forest on top of the Sierra de Manantlán, Mexico, at 7,000 feet elevation, near what is now the Las Joyas Biological Station of the University of Guadalajara, January 2, 1979.*

> herbarium estimated to contain between 10 and 12 thousand *species*, which has been thoroughly poisoned and is being properly mounted as rapidly as possible. Since it came into my charge it has been augmented by donations . . . and by between 3 to 5 thousand specimens from Professor Henry's herbarium and my own. Henry later became the influential dean of the College of Agriculture. [Note that here "poisoned" means dipping the specimen in alcohol-dissolved sublimate of mercury, a practice no longer followed in Wisconsin.]

C.R. Barnes, at the university from 1887 to 1898, greatly enriched the collection of bryophytes with many classical exsiccatae sets. He was the coauthor of the book-length *Analytical key to the genera and species of North American mosses* (Barnes & Heald, 1897). Together with his colleagues, Barnes organized the 1893 meeting in Madison of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during which, at his insistence, the precursor of the Botanical Society of America was founded (Tippo, 1956).

The question of whether or not parts of the original university herbarium went up in flames in the Science Hall fire of 1884 is still not resolved. It seems, however, that at least parts of the Lapham herbarium purchased in 1876 had been moved to safe quarters in South Hall shortly before the fire. In any case, a note in the University of Wisconsin Archives from *The Badger* yearbook of 1889 stated that the herbarium then contained only 8,000 specimens. Transferred in the late 1880s to Science Hall, freshly renovated after the destructive fire, it found its permanent home circa 1910 in the newly constructed Birge Hall, where it has been ever since.

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During the early 1900s herbarium administrators included L.S. Cheney (1858–1938), who, as curator between 1891 and 1903, greatly expanded the bryophyte collection, and R.H. Denniston (1874–1957), curator between 1903 and 1910. A special place in this chronicle must be reserved for J.J. Davis (1852–1937), a physician and amateur mycologist who, starting in the 1880s, became such an excellent scientist that in 1910 he was asked to accept the curatorship of the herbarium, a position which he held until 1937. Starting in 1893, he was the author of scores of new species of rusts and molds, especially in his "Notes on parasitic fungi in Wisconsin" (Nos. 1–20, all in *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters*, 1915–1937). Davis collected over 15,000 specimens of that difficult group and thousands of vascular plants as well, but he is mostly appreciated for endowing the Davis Fund of both the botany and zoology departments, which for the past sixty years has supported countless University of Wisconsin biological research projects all over the world, from the Galápagos to New Guinea to the Apostle Islands.

In 1925 Norman C. Fassett (1900–1954) arrived fresh out of Harvard, where, under the great M.L. Fernald, he had taken as his thesis *The Vegetation of the Estuaries of Northeastern North America* (published in 1928). Fassett was a superbly able taxonomist, a tireless collector of Wisconsin's flora, and an elegant writer as well as a dedicated preservationist and supporter of Aldo Leopold's efforts to establish the University of Wisconsin–Madison Arboretum. It was he who developed the herbarium into a nationally respected institution; and during his twenty-nine years in Madison, the herbarium grew from 96,000 to 380,000 specimens, including well over 28,000 collection numbers of his own.

In 1927, through the efforts of Fassett and Davis, the university purchased (for only $800!) the herbarium of Levi M. Umbach (1853–1918), a professor at Northwestern College in Naperville, Illinois. It contained 50,000 mounted specimens and an even larger number of unmounted duplicates, and was especially rich in collections from the dunes and swales of northern Indiana and Illinois, then pristine lakeshore areas that now are covered by steel mills and miles upon miles of human settlements.

In his early years at Madison, Fassett emphasized exploration of the Wisconsin flora, eventually writing book-length treatments of the Wisconsin legumes (1939), ferns (Tryon et al., 1940, 1953) and grasses (1951, 1998), and nearly 100 other publications, including many of the taxonomically critical "Preliminary reports on the flora of Wisconsin" (Nos. 1–37, all

in *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters*, 1929–1953), each treating one or more plant families. This series was continued by H.H. Iltis and his students and associates (Nos. 38–69, all in *Transactions*, 1957–1987). Fassett's *Spring Flora of Wisconsin*, an eminently useful book, was first published in 1931 and is now in its fourth revised edition (1976). Concurrently, Fassett specialized in the taxonomy of North American aquatic plants, efforts which culminated in his illustrated *Manual of Aquatic Plants* (1940, 1957) and world monographs of several aquatic genera.

In the 1940s, stimulated by his friend Edgar Anderson, Fassett shifted to studying species by the evolutionary concepts of the "New Systematics" (Huxley, 1940), which resulted in many publications emphasizing a dynamic biogeography and the use of "mass collections," many of which are still in the university herbarium.

Finally, late in his all-too-brief life, Fassett shifted his interests to the Neotropics, initially (1944) as a member of the war-time U.S. Cinchona Mission to the Colombian Andes to look for the quinine-containing, anti-malarial *Cinchona* bark, and later (1950–1951, 1953) on two expeditions to Central America to study aquatic plants.

During Fassett's curatorship, from 1937 to 1954, Henry C. Greene (1905–1967), a specialist in parasitic fungi, built on the classical collections of Davis to enlarge the university holdings of these disease-causing plants to over 100,000 specimens. Now one of the three largest collections of this group in the United States, its holotypes voucher the many new species described by Greene in his "Notes on Wisconsin parasitic fungi" (I-XXXII, 1940–1966), published in the Academy's *Transactions* and summarized in *The Fungi Parasitic on Plants in Wisconsin* (1957, 1965). We still celebrate Greene as the patient planter of the Greene Prairie in the University of Wisconsin–Madison Arboretum.

Though ecologist John T. Curtis (1913–1961) had as his primary interest the dynamics of *The Vegetation of Wisconsin* (1959), he also worked on the systematics and ecology of orchids, contributing specimens from his travels in Wisconsin as well as in Haiti during World War II. With Greene, Curtis assembled *A Bibliography of Wisconsin Vegetation* (1955).

The special interests of a young R.M. Tryon enlarged the collection of ferns; and the ethnobotanist J.D. Sauer added his collections of pigweeds (*Amaranthus*), seabeans (*Canavalia*), and, as did many other University of Wisconsin biogeographers, plants from his exotic travels which, in Sauer's case, were of the world's tropical beaches.

John W. Thomson (1913), on the university staff from 1944 to 1984 and curator of the cryptogamic herbarium since Greene's death in 1967, enormously enlarged the university's lichen collection, which, together with the

Ethel K. (Toddy) Allen

O.N. and Ethel Allen in Rome, circa 1955.

The generosity of many benefactors has enabled the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium to achieve and maintain its major status in the world. Above all others, the distinguished scientist Ethel K. Allen, known to her many friends as "Toddy," is an example of such individual support. A well-known naturalist and international authority in her own right, she is recognized as a "one-woman research foundation" through her endowment of various departments at the University of Wisconsin as well as her support of other scientific and cultural efforts in the state and nation.

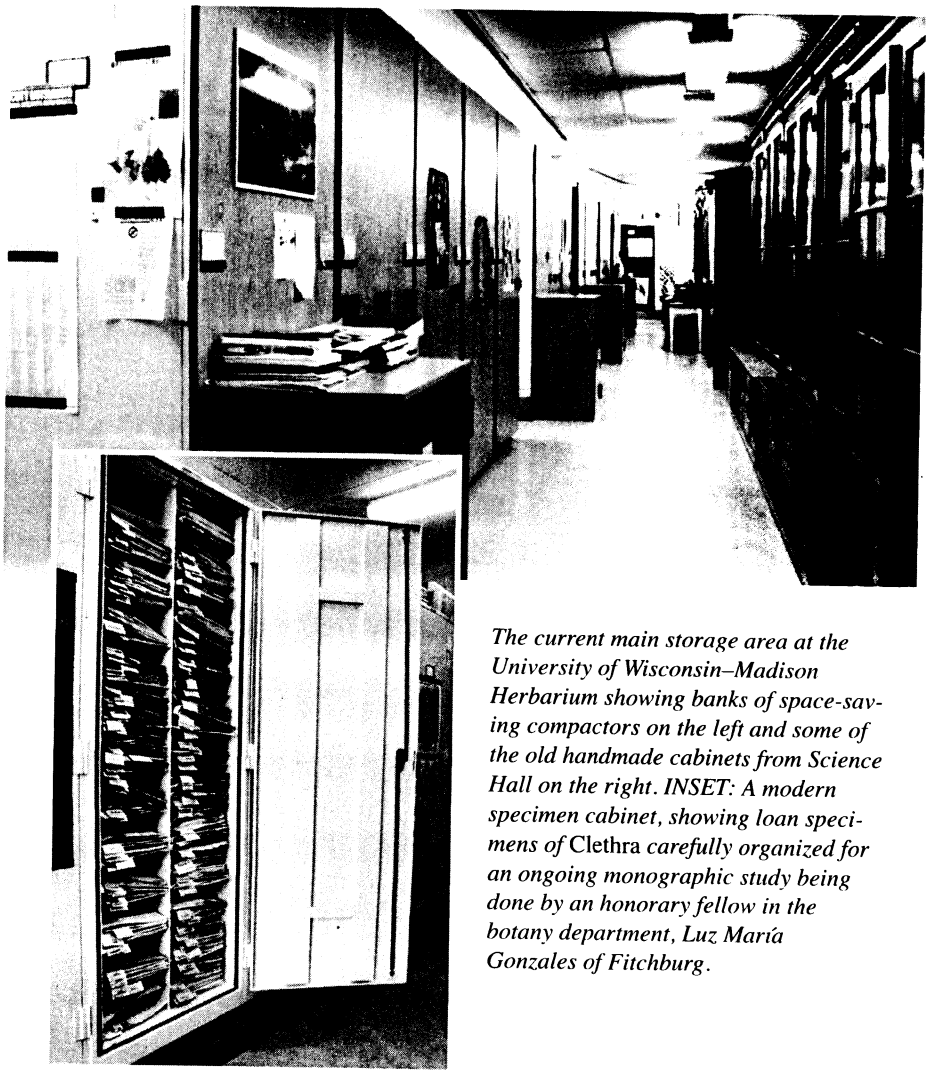
Ethel K. Allen began her professional career as a research fellow in nitrogen fixation at the University of Wisconsin under the direction of Professors E.B. Fred, P.W. Wilson, and I.L. Baldwin. Starting in 1933, she and her husband, O.N. Allen, worked together as a team, first in Hawaii and after the late 1940s in the bacteriology department at the University of Wisconsin. Together they authored over forty publications, mostly on nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live in the roots of leguminous plants and fertilize the soil. The culmination of the Allens' work, which Ethel Allen completed after the death of her husband in 1976, was *The Leguminosae: A Source Book of Characteristics, Uses, and Nodulation*, published by The University of Wisconsin Press in 1981, an encyclopedic work of 830 pages used throughout the world.

The Allens' devotion to the University of Wisconsin and to the cultural scene in the world in general is reflected in their widespread and self-effacing generosity. Over the years, they contributed greatly to such organizations as the International Crane Foundation, the Milwaukee Public Museum, and the university's Department of Botany. They gave generously to university biological and agricultural libraries for the enhancement of their botanical holdings and established the Allen Centennial Garden on the campus.

A particularly helpful friend to the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium, Ethel K. Allen's endowment provided funds to purchase specimens and to support special projects, publications, and expeditions. Specifically, it was her assistance that made possible the exploration of the Sierra de Manantlán in Jalisco, Mexico, including the crucial initial expedition that resulted in the discovery of a new species of perennial wild corn, a botanical event of great significance that led to the establishment of the giant Sierra de Manantlán Biosphere Reserve.

May this splendid gentlewoman be an example for others.

Hugh H. Iltis



The current main storage area at the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium showing banks of space-saving compactors on the left and some of the old handmade cabinets from Science Hall on the right. INSET: A modern specimen cabinet, showing loan specimens of Clethra *carefully organized for an ongoing monographic study being done by an honorary fellow in the botany department, Luz María Gonzales of Fitchburg.*

gift of his own private lichen collection of 10,000 specimens in 1982, has not only grown into the best herbarium of New World boreal and arctic lichens, but forms the basis of monographs of North American *Physcia* (1963) and *Cladonia* (1967), and the magisterial and splendidly illustrated *American Arctic Lichens* (Vol. 1, 1984, Columbia University Press; Vol. 2, 1997, The University of Wisconsin Press).

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Fassett died in 1954. Hugh H. Iltis succeeded him in 1955 as curator and in 1967 he became director. A graduate of Washington University and the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, he was determined to enlarge the scope and facilities of the herbarium. He soon initiated widespread exchanges, diverse and intense Wisconsin and Neotropical explorations, and broadly based monographic studies, the latter often dealing with such taxonomically difficult economic plants as potatoes. A specialist of the tropical Caper family (Capparaceae) and also of the evolution of maize, he published in 1980, with his student J.F. Doebley, the first taxonomic monograph of the small and difficult but important genus *Zea*. To this genus belong not only the six wild taxa of Mexico and Guatemala, the "teosintes," but also, derived from one of them, the corn of the Indians, maize (*Z. mays*). The mysterious origin of this plant, especially of its monstrous ear, has long been Iltis's preoccupation, and now Doebley, who will soon rejoin the University of Wisconsin–Madison in the Department of Genetics, is continuing this work with great success.

During Iltis's tenure, the vascular plant herbarium increased from under 200,000 to over 700,000 specimens (including 40,000 of his own collection numbers), enriched not only by Wisconsin collections, but by a diversity of neotropical accessions, a large number of these from expeditions to Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Andes of Equador and Peru. Many of the graduate students from this period became world-class monographers and now hold positions in some of the most prominent botanical institutions in the country.

In 1970 Theodore S. Cochrane joined the herbarium as curator, with special interests in the flora of Wisconsin, including the giant genus *Carex*, of which there are some 160 species in the state composing nearly 10 percent of our native vascular flora and 90 percent of the state's taxonomic headaches. Cochrane was initially an understudy of *Carex* specialist J.H. Zimmerman, who was a student of both Fassett and Iltis and a well-beloved teacher and naturalist. Cochrane has now become one of a handful of experts in North America able to identify these taxonomically difficult plants.

Finally, in 1985, Mark A. Wetter, who studies Asteraceae, especially *Grindelia*, came from the New York Botanical Garden as collections manager and has since become a specialist in the use of computers in herbaria, an important talent in this day and age. Together with database manager Merel R. Black, he is now the moving spirit in computerizing the herbarium.

In 1981–82 a new wing was added to Birge Hall for both the Biology Library and the herbarium, and in 1987 a National Science Foundation facilities improvement grant of half a million dollars allowed the herbarium to be housed in 200 additional cabinets and modern compactors. But despite the added storage space, the fine modern quarters are already overcrowded and in dire need of expansion. The ever-increasing responsibilities related to the ecological awakening in this country and the accelerated rate of taxonomic research make this a serious problem, and we are hopeful of finding a donor

Theodore S. Cochrane (left) and Mark A. Wetter identifying a specimen of one of the more than thirty-three species of oak native to the Sierra de Manantlán.

and adding extra floors to the wing to expand not only the herbarium but the crowded Biology Library as well.

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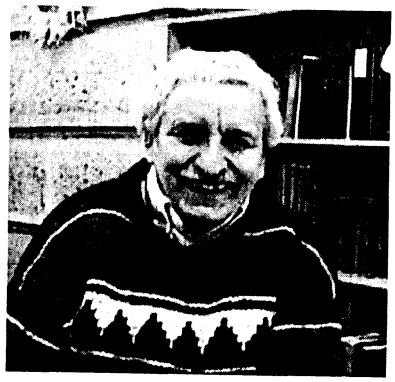
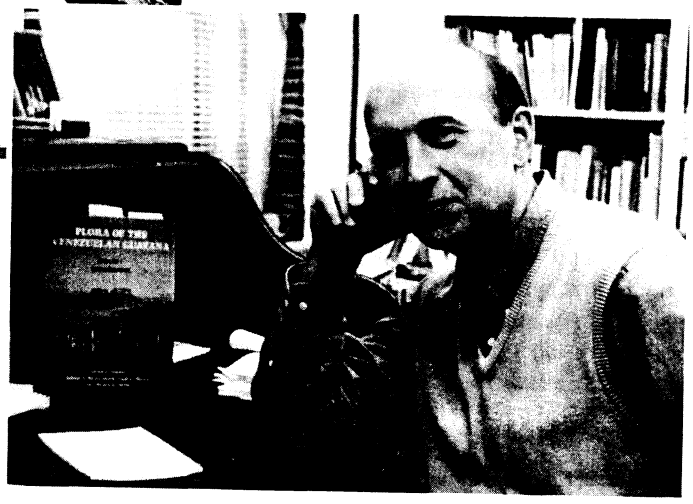
The significant growth of the herbarium over the past several decades is due to increased general collecting and taxonomically focused research by faculty and students; an extensive worldwide exchange program involving over 200 herbaria; a number of large purchases, such as the 1985 acquisition of part of the Catholic University of America herbarium (62,000 sheets); recent gifts, such as the splendid 8,000-sheet sedge collection of V.E. McNeilus (a University of Wisconsin alumnus living in Knoxville); the non-Wisconsin collections of the University of Wisconsin–La Crosse (42,000 sheets); and the enormous increase of interest in biodiversity since the first Earth Day in 1970 and the attendant expansion of botanical activity.

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium Library, a noncirculating research collection of nearly 100,000 books, journals, and especially reprints, and the herbarium map collection of nearly 10,000 maps, atlases, and related items are indispensable components of our well-integrated herbarium/library complex. Associated with the herbarium are a cytology laboratory under the guidance of Robert R. Kowal and a molecular systematics laboratory under the leadership of Kenneth J. Sytsma. Both fields have established strong roots in the taxonomy section, and many graduate students and visiting scientists now combine chromosome counting and molecular analysis with taxonomy to arrive at sophisticated evolutionary trees for their special groups.

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium has become a collection of national and international importance



Merel R. Black



Claudia Lipke

TOP: Hugh H. Iltis in his habitat.

ABOVE: Paul E. Berry, herbarium director, sitting at J.J. Davis's roll-top desk (used by all succeeding curators and directors), with a copy of Volume 4 of the Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana *(1998), a ten-volume project of which he is editor-in-chief.*

with nearly one-third of its more than one million specimens collected from within the state and some 160,000 from the Neotropics. But a herbarium is only as good as the accuracy of identification of its specimens. Because the herbarium is used continually as a reference for checking identifications, we have over the years shipped tens of thousands of specimens on loan to hundreds of taxonomic experts all over the world to obtain their authoritative opinions for as many specimens as possible.

Through legislation signed by Governor Thompson in 1995, the herbarium has been officially declared the State of Wisconsin Herbarium. Increased cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources bodes well for the future.

The herbarium also serves as the basis for several major, long-term floristic and distributional projects. During the past twenty years, one major initiative has been the floristic exploration of the Sierra de Manantlán, a lofty mountain ranging from subarid scrub to cloud forest, lying between Guadalajara and Puerto Vallarta in the states of Jalisco and Colima in south-

western Mexico. It is the only home of *Zea diploperennis*, a rare perennial relative of maize, the sensational discovery of which in 1977 led not only to the establishment ten years later of the 345,000-acre Reserva de la Biosfera Sierra de Manantlán, but also to many cooperative research projects between our herbarium, the University of Wisconsin–Madison's Institute for Environmental Studies, and the Universidad de Guadalajara's Instituto Manantlán de Ecología y Conservación de la Biodiversidad. Field work on this mountain by botanists of the University of Guadalajara and the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium resulted in the book-length *Flora de Manantlán* (Vázquez et al., 1995) listing 2,800 species of vascular plants, including scores of endemic species, for a region 1/100th the size of Wisconsin, where we have only 1,700 native species and only one endemic.

Finally, as in most colleges and universities, the herbarium is used as a source of teaching materials. The holdings have been used in the training of advanced undergraduate and graduate students in systematics, ecology, biogeography, and natural resources not only in Wisconsin but in hundreds of other institutions, in the United States and abroad, which borrow our specimens, as we borrow theirs, for taxonomic studies.

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The arrival in 1997 of the eminent taxonomist Paul E. Berry, who, after Iltis's forty-two-year tenure, became the new director of the herbarium, meant that some overdue redirections for the herbarium were in order. Berry, formerly of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, is organizing and completing the ten-volume *Flora of the Venezuela Guayana*, a region containing nearly 10,000 species of vascular plants.

Together with M.R. Black, Berry has now introduced the computer age into our establishment. They have spurred the completion of two major Wisconsin floristic projects that are about to be published after decades of preparation: the *Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Wisconsin* (Wetter et al., 1999), a book listing the names and synonyms of all Wisconsin species (1,700 native and 700 introduced flowering plants, conifers, and ferns); and the *Atlas of Wisconsin Prairie and Savanna Flora* (Cochrane and Iltis, 1999), which presents detailed distribution maps and ecological descriptions for approximately 350 of the most important species of these beautiful but now so critically endangered ecosystems. Both of these studies will be published jointly by the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the latter's technical bulletin series and are preparatory studies toward the future publication of the *Wisconsin Floristic Atlas* and the *Flora of Wisconsin*. All of these studies will be widely used by academia and the general public and soon will play their role in the forthcoming efforts to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act.

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Since 1849 the University of Wisconsin Herbarium has been a quiet but important influence on the scientific and cultural life of the state. The staff and students have made major contributions to science and to the welfare of the people of Wisconsin. By informing the world at large of the crucial and indispensable role that field biology, plant taxonomy, nature preservation, and museum collections such as herbaria must play in trying to find the elusive solutions to today's seemingly unsurmountable environmental and economic problems, they have led the way to a better, ecologically saner Planet Earth.

We must strive to be good ancestors to future generations.

Much work remains to be done before we can fully understand our rapidly vanishing flora, its ecology, its pollinators and its evolutionary genesis, and so furnish a factual basis for its preservation. Therefore we urge all readers intrigued by Wisconsin's biotic wealth to become involved in its exploration. There is much to be learned, and even the rankest amateur, with care, can make a valuable contribution to our knowledge. The better we get to know our flora, the more we shall be able to appreciate it. And the greater our appreciation, the greater our will to fight for its preservation. *We must strive to be good ancestors to future generations* (Bartz), so that in the centuries to come our children and their fellow citizens may continue to be empowered with a sense of wonder by the rich biota that adorns the land we call Wisconsin. ❧

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An extended bibliography, prepared by Theodore S. Cochrane, is available from the Academy office on request, as well as a list of other herbaria in Wisconsin. Photos, unless otherwise indicated, courtesy the University of Wisconsin–Madison Herbarium. For information on visiting the herbarium, call (608) 262–2792.

Who knew?

Eileen Gilligan

Q. A highlight of the Dane County Coliseum hockey games was the presence of Bucky running around, hamming it up with fans. At the Kohl Center, the only time you see him is between periods, on the ice. Why is that?

A. Sources close to Bucky insist he does work the crowd: "It's just that the Kohl Center is a lot bigger. It's a more 'sectionalized' building so it's harder to get to as many sections."

At the Coliseum, Bucky could run through aisles, covering half the arena as all watched. In the Kohl Center, Bucky can only visit with fans in one section at a time; then he must retreat to the main hallway and enter another section. That only allows Bucky to stop in one or two sections per period.

Plus, Bucky really only has about 10 minutes in each 20-minute period to entertain his fans. The rest of the time, he's either lacing up his skates for the next intermission or taking them off. And try doing that with a head on your head.

But Bucky is worried fans at hockey games Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 might have missed him. "Bucky wasn't there because he happened to be a few thousand miles south and west." And can you really blame him?

Q. Why is there no real American flag at the Kohl Center? I think we lose something looking at a computer-generated one on the scoreboard.

A. Actually there is a real, cloth American flag at the Kohl Center, although the message board crew flies the computer-generated one during the national anthem as well. The "real" flag hangs on a steel rafter at the south end of the arena, above the student section where the band plays. During some events, a military honor guard also carries a U.S. flag during the national anthem.

When the Kohl Center first opened a year ago, the flag was mounted on a truss, along with the UW flag and the flag of the opposing team, operations manager Mike Huffman says. But due to safety concerns, the flag was hung permanently on the steel with a UW flag at its side. The opposing team's flag is hung on the other side of Old Glory before each game.

Send us your questions

Wisconsin Week publishes answers to questions of campus interest posed by faculty and staff. Eileen Gilligan, a project assistant in the Office of News and Public Affairs, takes your questions and seeks out the answers.

Send your question to Who Knew? c/o Wisconsin Week, *19 Bascom Hall; or e-mail: wisweek@macc.wisc.edu.*

Researchers turn to federal agencies — not industry — for financial support

George Gallepp

The nation's agricultural colleges frequently come under fire for a growing reliance on private industry for research funding. But recent surveys of scientists at U.S. ag colleges do not support the claims that ties to agribusiness have become too cozy.

"Our data show that industry's share of research support changed little between 1989 and 1996," says UW-Madison rural sociologist Fred Buttel. "Nor is there evidence that researchers are developing closer relationships with industry. In fact, researchers may be growing more wary of close ties with industry."

There have been many reports during the past decade on changes in the nation's ag colleges, Buttel says. The portrait that emerges is one in which a shrinking clientele of farmers, level or falling public funding for ag research, and the rise of molecular biology and biotechnology result in university agricultural scientists turning to industry as a key client group and source of research support.

"Those reports have been based on little concrete data, or else on aggregate data that aren't very useful in describing the conditions that a typical ag scientist faces," Buttel says.

Buttel and Jessica Goldberger, a research assistant also with the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, evaluated key changes in the land-grant agricultural colleges by analyzing responses from individual faculty members.

The sociologists conducted surveys in 1989 and 1996, comparing their findings, where possible, with results of a landmark survey done in 1979. Biological scientists dominated the survey.

Buttel and Goldberger found that between 1979 and 1996 the research spending by the average scientist decreased from $134,000 to $112,000 per year when adjusted for inflation. Grants from the Hatch Act, which originate at the USDA and include a match from the individual states, remain the single largest source of money for agricultural research, according to Buttel. However, between 1989 and 1996 Hatch funding decreased from 36 percent of the average researcher's support to 26 percent.

The scientists surveyed strongly agreed that private sponsorship of land-grant ag research is needed because public research funds are not adequate, Buttel says. However, funding from private industry and commodity groups, taken together, rose only from 15.6 percent to 16.8 percent between 1989 and 1996.

To study ties between ag college researchers and industry, Buttel and Goldberger looked at the percentage of faculty who owned equity positions in private companies, received private industry support, or consulted with, communicated with or advised private firms. The UW Madison sociologists found no significant changes between 1989 and 1996.

Buttel and Goldberger found that grants also play an increasingly important role in faculty promotion decisions. Those surveyed in 1996 said that receipt of grants or contracts is now nearly as important in determining faculty promotions as their publication record. ■

Fauna versus flora: Deer threaten wildlife

Terry Devitt

Like Aldo Leopold before him, UW-Madison botanist Don Waller is about to take an unpopular stand on Wisconsin's booming deer herd.

Waller is likely to find himself in the cross hairs of both hunters and animal rights activists over the issue of how best to manage the estimated 1.4 million deer in the state. He paints a vivid picture of the damage the large deer herd is doing to Wisconsin's biodiversity.

The list of casualties, says Waller, includes trees like Eastern hemlock and white cedar, wildflowers such as orchids and lilies, and shrubs like Canada yew. Moreover, the combined effect of overbrowsing by a deer herd with population densities now in the range of 20 to 30 animals per square mile has, in some areas, significantly reduced vegetation needed by many songbirds and butterflies.

"We've created a landscape that fosters high deer density," says Waller noting that much of northern Wisconsin is now a blend of openings, conifer stands and young aspen stands, ideal deer habitat. "But there's a downside to this kind of landscape and wildlife management."

Fifty years ago, another UW-Madison professor, wildlife ecologist Aldo Leopold, faced a similar situation, and successfully persuaded the state to alter the way deer were harvested, specifically by opening the hunt to include young bucks and does. He was criticized for it until his death in 1949 *(see story at right).*

In Waller's view, the issue remains essentially the same: The deer herd, he argues, is managed in one dimension, with little thought or policy directed to the idea that deer are one component of an interconnected system of plants and animals.

The problem, says Waller, is of such proportion that "catastrophic disintegration" looms for some of Wisconsin's distinct biotic communities.

"There is good evidence that native species, particularly orchids and lilies, are getting hammered by deer. They are high on the list of preferred deer foods."

Waller and his students, in fact, have collected much of the hard data to support such a conclusion. Under grants from the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Waller has conducted studies over six years of the influence of deer on plant communities, principally in northern Wisconsin. The results portray a dire future for plants and trees that were once common elements of the Wisconsin landscape.

Eastern hemlock, for example, was at the time of European settlement a dominant or important component in roughly two-thirds of Wisconsin's northern forest area. It is now confined to a few remnant stands and, in those stands, is experiencing a widespread failure to regenerate. Seeds sprout, says Waller, but trees rarely survive beyond the seedling stage because they are a preferred menu item for deer, which today roam in densities two to four times as great as when Europeans first settled the area.

Thomas P. Rooney, a UW-Madison graduate student in botany, working in Pennsylvania's Heart's Content, one of the last virgin forests in the eastern United States, has documented the devastation inflicted by deer that exist in densities even higher than those in Wisconsin. Cataloging plants in the two virgin stands browsed by deer, he found that in one stand nearly 60 percent of native species had disappeared. In the other, he could not find nearly 80 percent of the plant species found in a 1929 survey of the same tract.

The heart of the problem is single-minded management, Waller says. Management historically has been focused on keeping deer populations as high as possible without degrading the herd.

What's needed to ensure the overarching health and diversity of Wisconsin's biotic communities, argues Waller, is a more encompassing approach to management: a broader, ongoing monitoring of biotic impacts. "That, heretofore, has not been an element of deer management."

Waller says the idea will be controversial because it involves reducing deer population density in some deer management units through expanded hunting.

Reducing densities will be unpopular with some hunters. But the method for achieving those densities, hunting, which Waller says is far and away the best management technique at the DNR's disposal, will not be favored by other groups such as animal rights activists.

"This is a radical notion to some people. But some managers, particularly foresters and wildlife biologists, are starting to listen to the message," Waller says. ■

For Leopold, radical measures of control took a toll

Some 50 years ago, Aldo Leopold, UW-Madison professor of wildlife ecology and environmental icon, sounded the first alarm about Wisconsin's looming overabundance of deer.

And he did something radical about it: As one of six board members of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, the precursor of Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources, Leopold advocated and helped implement the first harvest of young bucks and does during the hunt of 1943.

For opponents of the plan, including many resort owners, hunters and anti-hunters, the annual gun deer season that year became known as the "Slaughter of '43." The idea of shooting antlerless deer, a more common deer management strategy today, "was considered heresy," according to Leopold's biographer Curt Meine. "It wasn't what anybody wanted to hear."

The events of 1943 prompted a backlash against Leopold, and the personal attacks persisted up until his death in 1949. The affair, says Meine, had an important impact on Leopold, especially on the thinking and writing behind his conservation classic, "A Sand County Almanac."

"The issue is not so different today," says Meine. "Leopold saw that problems inevitably arise if management focuses too heavily on a single species — when we manage for just one part of the system and pay inadequate attention to the system as a whole."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 2/5/99
CONTACT: Donald M. Waller (608) 263-2042; dmwaller@facstaff.wisc.edu

NOTE TO EDITORS: The Wisconsin Conservation Congress public hearing is scheduled 6-9 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 10, at Madison's Midvale Community Lutheran Church.

FAUNA VERSUS FLORA: BOTANIST SAYS DEER THREATEN WILDLIFE

MADISON - Like Aldo Leopold before him, University of Wisconsin-Madison botanist Don Waller is about to take an unpopular stand on Wisconsin's booming deer herd.

Next week, when Wisconsin's Conservation Congress holds a public hearing here to gather public input on how best to manage the estimated 1.4 million deer in the state, Waller is likely to find himself in the cross hairs of both hunters and animal rights activists. He plans to paint a vivid picture of the damage the large deer herd is doing to Wisconsin's biodiversity.

The list of casualties, says Waller, includes trees like eastern hemlock and white cedar, wildflowers such as orchids and lilies, and shrubs like Canada yew. Moreover, the combined effect of over-browsing by a deer herd with population densities now in the range of 20 to 30 animals per square mile has, in some areas, significantly reduced vegetation needed by many songbirds and butterflies.

"We've created a landscape that fosters high deer density," said Waller noting that much of northern Wisconsin is now a blend of openings, conifer stands and young aspen stands, ideal deer habitat. "But there's a downside to this
kind of landscape and wildlife management."

Fifty years ago, another UW-Madison professor, wildlife ecologist Aldo Leopold, faced a similar situation, and successfully persuaded the state to alter the way deer were harvested, specifically by opening the hunt to include young bucks and does. He was criticized for it until his death in 1949 (see sidebar).

In Waller's view, the issue remains essentially the same: The deer herd, he argues, is managed in one dimension, with little thought or policy directed to the idea that deer are one component of an interconnected system of plants and animals.

The problem, says Waller, is of such proportion that "catastrophic disintegration" looms for some of Wisconsin's distinct biotic communities.

"There is good evidence that native species, particularly orchids and lilies, are getting hammered by deer. They are high on the list of preferred deer foods."

Waller and his students, in fact, have collected much of the hard data to support such a conclusion. Under grants from the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Waller has conducted studies over six years of the influence of deer on plant communities,

principally in northern Wisconsin. The results portray a dire future for plants and trees that were once common elements of the Wisconsin landscape.

Eastern hemlock, for example, was at the time of European settlement a dominant or important component in roughly two-thirds of Wisconsin's northern forest area. It is now confined to a few remnant stands and, in those stands, is experiencing a widespread failure to regenerate. Seeds sprout, says Waller, but trees rarely survive beyond the seedling stage because they are a preferred menu item for deer, which today roam in densities two to four times as great as when Europeans first settled the area.

Thomas P. Rooney, a UW-Madison graduate student in botany, working in Pennsylvania's Heart's Content, one the last virgin forests in the eastern United States, has documented the devastation inflicted by deer that exist in densities even higher than those in Wisconsin. Cataloging plants in the two virgin stands browsed by deer, he found that in one stand nearly 60 percent of native species had disappeared. In the other, he could not find nearly 80 percent of the plant species found in a 1929 survey of the same tract.

The heart of the problem is single-minded management, Waller says. When it comes to deer, which have a powerful political constituency in the hunting public, management historically has been focused on keeping deer populations as high as possible without degrading the herd.

What's needed to ensure the overarching health and diversity of Wisconsin's biotic communities, argues Waller, is a more encompassing approach to management: "It is important to have a broader, ongoing monitoring of biotic impacts. That, heretofore, has not been an element of deer management."

Waller plans to suggest as much at the Madison hearing, one of a series of 29 being held throughout Wisconsin. That proposal, he says, will be controversial because it involves reducing deer population density in some deer management units through expanded hunting opportunities.

Reducing densities will be unpopular with some members of the hunting public and the method for achieving those densities, hunting, which Waller says is far and away the best management technique at the DNR's disposal, will not be favored by other groups such as animal rights activists.

"This is a radical notion to some people. But some managers, particularly foresters and wildlife biologists, are starting to listen to the message," Waller says.

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-- Terry Devitt (608) 262-8282; trdevitt@facstaff.wisc.edu

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 2/5/99
CONTACT: Curt Meine (608) 356-9462, Ext. 135; curt.icf@baraboo.com

FOR LEOPOLD, RADICAL MEASURES OF CONTROL TOOK A TOLL

MADISON - Some 50 years ago, Aldo Leopold, UW-Madison professor of wildlife ecology and environmental icon, sounded the first alarm about Wisconsin's looming overabundance of deer.

And he did something radical about it: As one of six board members of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, the precursor of Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources, Leopold advocated and helped implement the first harvest of young bucks and does during the hunt of 1943.

For opponents of the plan, including many resort owners, hunters and anti-hunters, the annual gun deer season that year became known as the "Slaughter of '43." The idea of shooting antlerless deer, a more common deer management strategy today, "was considered heresy," according to Leopold's biographer Curt Meine. "It wasn't what anybody wanted to hear."

But Leopold, says Meine, was coming at the problem from a multitude of perspectives: "He looked at the issue not only as a hunter and a wildlife manager, but as a scientist, a conservationist and even as a historian. By that time he had carefully studied the history of Wisconsin's deer herd."

Moreover, Leopold brought to the issue his experience with overabundant deer elsewhere. In the American southwest and other areas of the eastern and midwestern United States, he'd witnessed first-hand the effects of landscapes "foaming with deer." In Germany, he'd studied the long-term impacts of centuries of intensive deer management.

The events of 1943, prompted a backlash against Leopold, and he was the object of personal attack up until his death in 1949. The affair, says Meine, had an important impact on Leopold, especially on the thinking and writing behind his conservation classic, "A Sand County Almanac."

"The issue is not so different today," says Meine. "Leopold saw that problems inevitably arise if management focuses too heavily on a single species -- when we manage for just one part of the system, and pay inadequate attention to the system as a whole."
-- Terry Devitt (608) 262-8282, trdevitt@facstaff.wisc.edu

UW's dazzling dozen: These faculty and

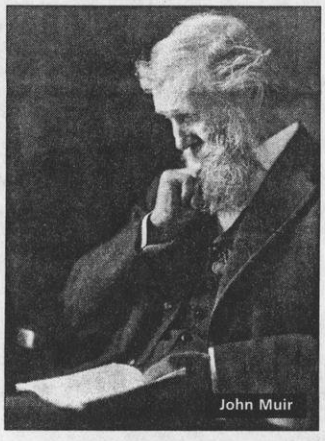
Michael Penn

SINCE FEB. 5, 1849, when John Sterling called together the University of Wisconsin's first class of 17 in a borrowed classroom, the people who have taught, studied, toiled and triumphed on this campus have shared a common goal: to make something munificent of this business of education. What makes this university special is that its history is dotted with individuals who succeeded not for their own glory, but for the good of us all.

It is always difficult to shine the spotlight on individuals, especially on a campus where collaboration and teamwork is so highly valued. That said, there have been faculty, administrators and alumni who are worthy of a little limelight. Though not a comprehensive list, we offer this group of a dozen who made a difference:

Photos courtesy UW-Madison Archives

Edgar "Pop" Gordon conducting on the air



John Muir

John Muir

Muir attended UW from 1860 to 1863 and received his first botany lesson from a fellow student at the foot of a black locust tree near North Hall. Apparently, the lesson stuck. Muir left campus his junior year to launch a career as one of history's greatest naturalists. Considered the father of the national park system, he founded the Sierra Club and convinced the federal government to intervene in helping save redwoods and other natural treasures.

John Bascom

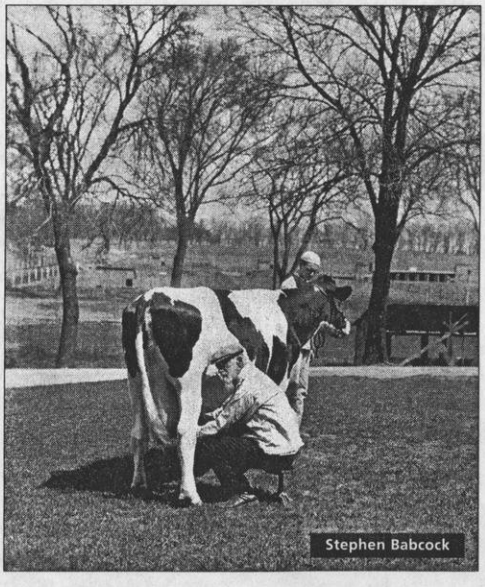
The Wisconsin Idea, the notion that the boundaries of campus extend to the boundaries of the state, is most often attributed to Charles Van Hise, the eloquent president of the university from 1903 to 1918. But in truth it probably germinated from the earlier teachings of Bascom, who served as UW president from 1874 to 1887. A well-rounded scholar who was regarded as an expert in fields as diverse as mathematics and English literature, Bascom gave Sunday lectures to students on their moral responsibility to society. Among his audiences were Van Hise, a geology student in the 1880s, and future Gov. Robert La Follette, who called Bascom the guiding spirit of his time.

Richard Ely

In 1890, the university won the services of Ely, at the time already a noted economist, by prying him away from Johns Hopkins to direct UW's school of economics. Ely would do that — and more. His bold opinions about the rights of workers earned him a label as a socialist but also forged twin legacies that tie him to history. Ely's teachings are largely credited for inspiring the "Wisconsin School," a generation of thinkers who redefined government's role in the workplace and brought into being worker's compensation and minimum-wage laws. But the radical also became the focal point of a landmark trial over academic freedom. Charged with teaching such "pernicious" ideas as labor's right to organize, Ely was exonerated by the Board of Regents' famed "sifting and winnowing" statement, which has become the rallying cry for the free exchange of ideas on campus.

Stephen Babcock

When the dairy industry languished in dire need of an accurate way to separate high-quality milk from cheap imitation, Babcock, an agricultural chemist, set aside his lab work and devoted himself to finding a solution. In 1890, he devised a simple, foolproof method to test the butterfat content of milk, allowing merchants to pay farmers based on butterfat rather than weight. Because Babcock unselfishly refused to patent his device, it gained almost-universal employment immediately, ending the days of watered-down milk and making, according to former Gov. W.D. Hoard, "more dairymen honest than the Bible."



Stephen Babcock

Margaret H'Doubler

So gracefully athletic was UW student Margaret H'Doubler that after her graduation in 1910 she was asked to teach physical education. From that position, she helped shape the world of modern dance, commencing the nation's first college dance program at UW in 1926. Under H'Doubler's direction, dance transcended movement; she taught her students philosophy and art history, searching for a medium, as she said, "worth a college woman's time." Her curriculum helped define a structure for teaching dance that scores of universities still follow today.

Margaret H'Doubler

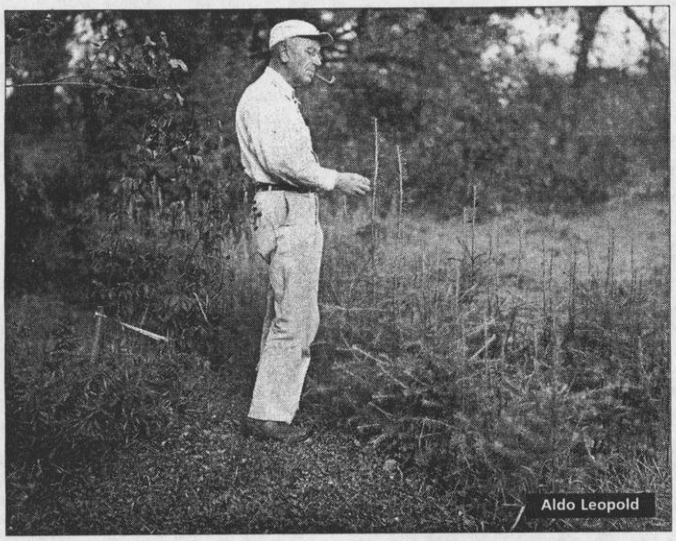
Harry Steenbock

Biochemist Steenbock effectively rid the world of rickets when he discovered in the 1920s that the vitamin D content of food and drugs could be enriched by exposing them to ultraviolet light. By presiding over the creation of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to manage his and future patents, Steenbock also created a path that scholarly inventions could follow from lab to the public domain, ensuring that we all benefit from Wisconsin's ideas. Steenbock's bright idea has resulted in WARF returning more than $420 million to the university.

Edgar "Pop" Gordon

A familiar name to many native Wisconsinites, Gordon passed on his

alumni among many who made history


Aldo Leopold

appreciation for music to thousands of state schoolchildren by harnessing the educational power of radio. In the early 1920s, Gordon was one of the first people to grasp the possibilities for using radio broadcasting as a teaching tool. While most radio operators were sending out jumbles of Morse code, the UW music professor led sing-alongs and gave tutorials as a volunteer broadcaster for the university's fledgling radio station, WHA. Gordon delivered the joy of music to classrooms and living rooms at a time when many state schools couldn't afford music teachers. Over the next four decades, he shared his gift with more than a million listeners.

Alexander Meikeljohn

Meikeljohn's tenure on campus was short — lasting less than a decade — and tumultuous. Indeed, in 1932, when his Experimental College closed amid declining enrollment and heavy criticism, he was widely written off as a noble but naive dreamer. Only now are we seeing that he was far ahead of his time. A reformer who considered traditional college education a "chestnut-stuffed goose," fat with formalities, Meikeljohn envisioned the Experimental College as a bold reinvention of liberal education. When it opened in 1927 in Adams Hall, the college featured few tests, no traditional grades and an emphasis on learning by doing. Though it was short-lived, the experiment made a lasting imprint, and learning communities on today's campus — such as Bradley and Chadbourne — borrow much from Meikeljohn's dream.

Aldo Leopold

Few scientists have captured the emotional and aesthetic nature of their work as well as Leopold. His forceful and elegant narrative of the beauty and value of land made his 1949 book, *A Sand County Almanac*, a timeless best-seller that has become the wellspring for modern efforts to preserve our environment. The book chronicles Leopold's painstaking work, done on weekends away from his faculty desk, to breathe life into the tired soil of his farm near Portage. But Leopold's accomplishments transcend his ability to write poetically. Joining the UW faculty in 1933 as the country's first professor of wildlife management, Leopold helped found the study of wildlife ecology on campus and served as the Arboretum's first research director.


Kathryn Clarenbach, seated at right, with Gov. Warren Knowles

John Bardeen

Bardeen grew up in Madison and earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from UW-Madison. With that pedigree, he left for a doctorate at Princeton and a job with Bell Labs, where, along with two other scientists, he would fashion the world's first transistor in 1947. The tiny silicon chip did all the tasks that once required unwieldy vacuum tubes and sparked the modern electronics revolution. Without it, space-exploration equipment, televisions, portable radios and virtually every hand-held electronic device would have been inconceivable. The transistor earned Bardeen the Nobel Prize for physics in 1956. No one-shot inventor, the soft-spoken scientist stayed on physics' cutting edge, winning the Nobel again in 1972 for his explanation of superconductivity, the key to high-speed computer processing.

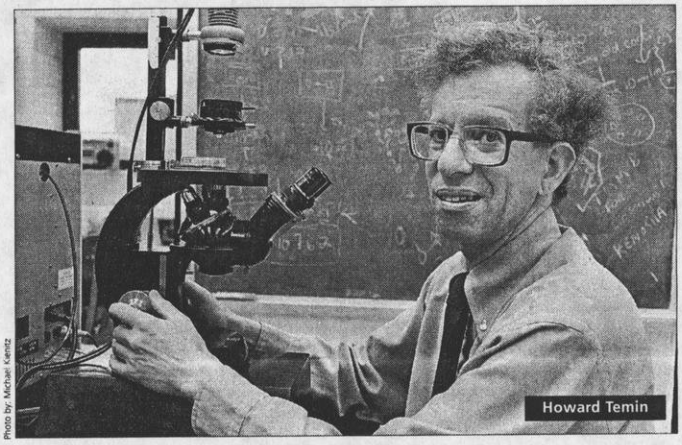


Photo by: Michael Kienitz
Howard Temin

Kathryn Clarenbach

As a UW alumna and political science professor, Clarenbach witnessed, participated in and led many of the landmark events of the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1966, she and Betty Friedan co-founded the National Organization for Women, and, as NOW's first chairwoman, Clarenbach led the cause from her Madison office. Her managerial skill and ability to appeal to diverse audiences helped place women's rights squarely on the national agenda. She won the support of the various factions rallying for women's rights and helped unify them into an effective voice for political change.

Howard Temin

A methodical and introspective scientist, Temin waged a lonely battle to convince biologists that viruses can carry genetic information in the form of RNA. His 1970 finding of the reverse transcriptase enzyme, a biological catalyst that enables a cell's DNA to receive genetic information from RNA, turned bioscience on its ear. That and Temin's other discoveries enlarged our understanding of how genetic information flows in cells, yielding a clearer understanding of cancer and making possible the discovery of the AIDS virus. The work won Temin the Nobel Prize in 1975 and has enabled many of the techniques that are now common practice in biotechnology.

on Campus

April 3 – April 16, 1998

Campus CALENDAR

Entertainment

Arts - Performances - Movies

For more information:

- Vilas Hall Box Office: 262-1500
- Union Theatre Box Office: 262-2201
- Film Hotline: 262-6333
- School of Music ConcertLine: 263-9485
- Elvehjem Museum of Art: 263-2246
- TITU: http://www.wisc.edu/union/

April

3 Friday

BEHIND THE BEAT
"UW Big Band." Jazz. Rathskeller, Memorial Union, 4:30-6:30 p.m.

MEMORIAL UNION MOVIES
"The Sweet Hereafter." A heartbreaking tale of love and loss surrounding an isolated Canadian town in the aftermath of a tragic bus accident. Cost: $3 students and Union members; $3.50 all others. Play Circle Theater, second floor, Memorial Union, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:45 p.m.

ASIAN/EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE PROGRAM
"Orestes." Contemporary adaptation. See company's version of the play at http://polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/tnd/productions/orestes.html. Cost: $8 students; $11 all others. UW Stock Pavillion, 7:30 p.m. Talkback following performance. Tickets available at Vilas Hall box office.

CENTER FOR RUSSIA, EAST EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
"An Evening of Russian Folk Music." UW Russian Folk Orchestra and Luther College Balalaika Orchestra. Mills Hall, 8 p.m.

CULTURAL DANCE WEEK
Salsa and merengue dance in a one-hour performance, followed by one hour of audience participation. Great Hall, Memorial Union, 8-11 p.m. Call 263-5593 for more information.

UW DANCE PROGRAM STUDENT CONCERT
Cost: $8 students and seniors; $10 all others. Lathrop Hall, 8 p.m. Tickets available at Union Theater box office.

UNIVERSITY OPERA & SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
"La Boheme." Karlos Moser, conductor. Robert Tannenbaum, stage director. Wisconsin Union Theater, 8 p.m. Tickets available at Vilas Hall or Union Theater box offices.

CLUB 770
"Warren Zeich Band." Blues. Red Oak Grill, Union South, 9 p.m.-midnight.

WEEKEND MUSIC SERIES
"Hunt the Wumpus." Groovy funk rock. Rathskeller, Memorial Union, 10 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

4 Saturday

CINEMATHEQUE
"An Arcadian Maid, Mender of Nets" and "A Romance of the Redwoods." Mary Pickford. 4070 Vilas Hall, 7 p.m.

ASIAN/EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE PROGRAM
"Orestes." Contemporary adaptation. See company's version of the play at http://polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/tnd/productions/orestes.html. Cost: $8 students; $11 all others. UW Stock Pavillion, 7:30 p.m. Tickets available at Vilas Hall Box Office.

listings continued on page eight

Pillars of the Earth

Wisconsin's environmental forefathers are honored

Background photo © Jeff Miller 1995. Muir, Leopold and Nelson photos courtesy UW-Madison Archives. Stegner photo by Leo Holub

Barbara Wolff

Between the last century and this one, three influential naturalists established Wisconsin as a locus of the national environmental movement. While scholars at the UW and afterward, John Muir, Aldo Leopold and Wallace Stegner have inspired generations of environmentalists.

To honor these naturalists' contributions, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters will present a special three-part conference April 18.

The forum will examine the formidable impact that these forefathers had on each other and on the legions of successors.

One of those successors is William Cronon, now UW-Madison's Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of History, Geography and Environmental Studies. Cronon's current project is a book about Portage, a setting linked to both Muir and Leopold.

"Muir resisted progress in the name of the wilderness, and Leopold struggled to discover how to remake both our science and our ethics to live more sustainably and nondestructively in the presence of the wild," says Cronon, a participant in the event.

Stegner, the third in this environmental triumvirate, was a member of the UW Department of English. Stegner took an mutlidisciplinary approach to his work, exploring the relationship between culture and landscape (often Madison's) in novels, short stories, essays and histories and more.

The forum will begin at 10 a.m. in the State Historical Society auditorium on Library Mall with the keynote address by Sierra Club executive director Carl Pope. Other forum participants will include Sierra Club chair Michael McClosky, Wilderness Society president William Meadows, Nina Leopold Bradley of the Aldo Leopold Foundation and retired Natural Resources Conservation Service chief Paul Johnson. Cronon and Thomas Vale, UW-Madison professor of geography also will take part, as well the naturalists' biographers.

The premiere of the film "The Boyhood of John Muir" will follow the forum at 4 p.m. in the Wisconsin Union Theater. Director Lawrence Hott and producer Diane Garey will be on hand to introduce their film. Tickets, $2.50 for students or $4.50 for others, are on sale at the Union Theater box office, 262-2201.

Nelson, who represented Wisconsin in the U.S. Senate from 1963-81, will be honored beginning at 6 p.m. in Memorial Union's Tripp Commons. The founder of Earth Day, Nelson sponsored much of the nation's clean-air and clean-water legislation.

The forum, lunch and film package will cost $35 for general admission and $15 for students. The Nelson dinner is $25 or $50, with the additional $25 contribution supporting Academy environmental programs. For more information or to purchase tickets, contact Richard Daniels or Gail Kohl at the Wisconsin Academy, 263-1692. ■

A Leopold family almanac

Four members of Aldo Leopold's family will come together April 21 to share insights about the man who birthed the Wisconsin land ethic.

Nina Leopold Bradley, founder and director of the Aldo Leopold Foundation, will be joined by her three living siblings to celebrate the inaugural lecture of the Aldo Leopold Lecture Series in Natural Resources, scheduled for April 21, 3:30 p.m. in the Wisconsin State Historical Society Auditorium. A public reception will follow the lecture.

Bradley will speak on "A Sense of Place;" siblings A. Carl Leopold, Estella B. Leopold and Luna B. Leopold will join Bradley following her talk to speak about their father.

To submit an event for Calendar or Bulletin

Faculty and staff members are encouraged to report honors, awards and other professional achievements for publication. We must receive your announcement **AT LEAST 10 DAYS BEFORE PUBLICATION.**

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rlruff@facstaff.wisc.edu

LEOPOLD FAMILY GATHERS FOR INAUGURAL LECTURE

Nina Leopold Bradley will be joined by her three living siblings to celebrate the inaugural lecture of the Aldo Leopold Lecture Series in Natural Resources. The lecture is scheduled for April 21, 3:30 p. m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Wisconsin State Historical Society Auditorium, 816 State Street, Madison. A public reception will follow the lecture.

Nina Leopold Bradley, founder and director of the Aldo Leopold Foundation, will launch the event with her comments on "A Sense of Place." Bradley's siblings will then join her to offer their personal perspectives on their father, Aldo Leopold, who is recognized as the preeminent leader in the history of conservation, public land management, and environmental ethics in America. In addition to Bradley, participating siblings include: A. Carl Leopold, plant physiologist at Cornell University; Estella B. Leopold, palynologist at the University of Washington-Seattle; and Luna B. Leopold, geomorphologist at the University of California-Berkeley.

The Aldo Leopold Lecture Series in Natural Resources is co-sponsored by the Department of Wildlife Ecology and the Department of Forest Ecology and Management, in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison. The series was established to bring distinguished scholars, eminent scientists, and resource management leaders to the UW-Madison campus to address current issues and evolving philosophies relative to the sound stewardship of our natural resources.

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mm leopold lecture 3/98

How Greene is this prairie?

While the future of this restored prairie is under debate, one thing is certain: This is Henry Greene's masterpiece

Terry Devitt

If there's anything people know about Henry Greene, it's that he knew how to build a prairie. From knowing the make-up of the soil, to the correct placement and grouping of plants, Greene was an artful and methodical recreator of a lost landscape.

His master work, the prairie in the UW Arboretum that bears his name, was every inch his own. Apart from Greene himself and a few trusted friends, no one was permitted to plant, experiment or manipulate the small plot of land that some people now consider the world's best example of a restored prairie. Those exclusive terms were a written precondition, initialed in 1944 by Aldo Leopold, G. William Longenecker and A.F. Gallistel, when Greene made his proposal for the "establishment and study of a low prairie."

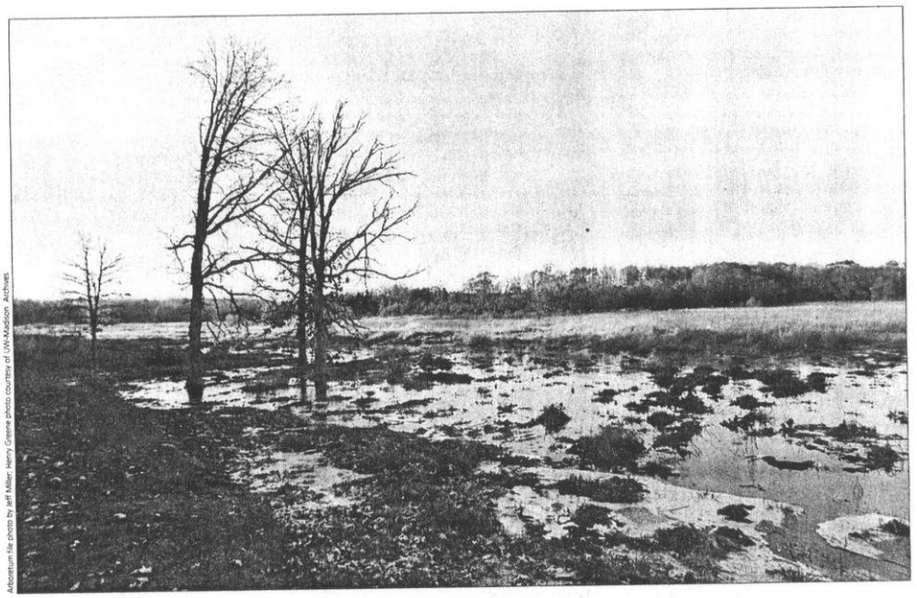
Greene's terms were a reflection of his personality — solitary, eccentric, comfortable only in his knowledge of plants. But even more important, the peculiar exclusivity of Greene's contract with the technical overseers of the Arboretum is the reason Greene Prairie was an ecological success.

Today, Greene Prairie is at the heart of a controversy over a proposed development on adjacent land. The development, say those familiar with the prairie, may add to a problem that has slowly been consuming it. During the last decade, as more and more land in the Madison and Fitchburg has been given over to development, the capacity of Dunn's Marsh, the natural reservoir for runoff in the Dunn's Marsh water shed, has been exceeded. After each heavy rain, the marsh, which has no outlet, overflows and water gushes over the old Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks, flooding the low-lying end of Greene Prairie. These floods carry the seeds of reed canary grass, a tough exotic capable of overwhelming any plant Henry Greene ever imported to his experimental prairie.

Henry Greene

The Arboretum's managers have used fire and herbicides in a years-long effort to defeat the invading grass, but Arboretum ecologist Mark Leach admits that unless the hydrology problem can be solved, the reed canary grass will continue to overrun the prairie. "Until we can get control of the flow of water over the railroad bed, there's nothing we can do about the reed canary grass," he says.

Set in a shallow depression and bordered by sandy hills deposited by the last glacier when its margin stood west of Lake Wingra, the Greene Prairie is a microcosm of what Dane County may have once been like. Framed by oak woods, the prairie opens to a seemingly expansive vista of a glacial landscape. It is there, across the railroad tracks in Fitchburg, where Harlan, Sprague, Dawley, purveyor of laboratory animals, has proposed building 95 houses. It is the potential loss of that vista, and the sense of primal isolation the prairie affords, that is a primary concern of those who oppose the development.



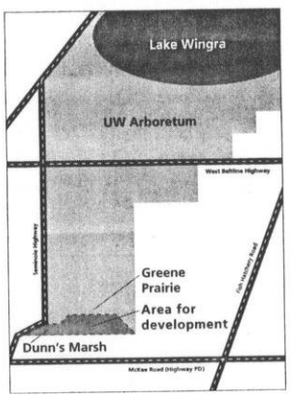
Arboretum file photo by Jeff Miller; Henry Greene photo courtesy of UW-Madison Archives

Tom Givnish, botany professor and prairie expert, says there is civic merit in the idea of "preserving both the vista and ecological communities of a spectacular wet prairie. (It is) a fact that five or 50 years from now no one is going to want to take their ... grandson or granddaughter to see how beautiful the Harlan, Sprague Dawley development is."

Born into a wealthy Indiana family, Henry Campbell Greene first came to the Wisconsin as a graduate student. He trained as a mycologist and received his doctorate here in 1933. Although a member of the botany department, he did not teach. But he was considered an outstanding authority on the parasitic fungi of plants. He was also the right-hand man for John Curtis and played an essential role in Curtis' signal contribution to the field of ecology, "The Vegetation of Wisconsin," the authoritative description of the state's plant communities.

It was probably with Curtis, on frequent excursions in the 1930s to the state's prairie relics, when Greene first became enamored with the prairie. In 1940, that familiarity became a compelling interest, according to Thomas Blewett, whose 1981 thesis describes the development of Greene Prairie. In 1942, Greene first surveyed the site of his prairie, when it was "but a few years removed from a long succession of ill-advised, sporadic and spotty attempts at cultivation."

Greene himself meticulously recorded his efforts, from the first geological surveys and soil maps, to a complete catalog of the plants that existed on the land before he undertook his restoration. His records, which included annual reports and scores of grid maps indicating where and when groups of plants were planted, are unique. That documentation, coupled with what some consider an unparalleled knowledge of the necessary microhabitat and plant groupings, that makes Greene Prairie special among restorations.



Intermittent flooding of the Greene Prairie, in addition to the occasional fish, brings other unwanted life to what some experts consider the best example of a restored prairie anywhere. Flooding after heavy rains has introduced the exotic reed canary grass, a plant capable of overwhelming the prairie ecosystem. Proposed development south of the prairie (see map at left) may bring more foreign species into the prairie.

Greene Prairie is less a scientific wonder than a technological marvel, says Leach. The prairie is as precise a reconstruction of a lost landscape as exists anywhere, and the blueprints reside in Henry Greene's detailed records, neatly typed on onion-skin paper, in the basement archive of the Arboretum's McKay Center.

"It wasn't clear that he was doing it to advance a theory," says Leach. "It was testing his skill at building something. It was new. No one had tried to do something like that before, and he pulled it off very well."

Over 15 years, Greene planted more than 12,000 seedlings and plants, and an unknown number of seeds, representing at least 133 species of plants. "He knew all the plants and where they belonged," says Leach's predecessor, ecologist Virginia Kline. "He knew what plants went together."

Greene spent a lot of time thinking about the prairie's moisture and soil gradients. By doing so, he optimized the success of many species, including the rare prairie orchids that thrive there and which are sometimes stolen by garden enthusiasts.

Writes Blewett in his thesis: "True to his original word he carefully planted the entire prairie without the elements of haphazardness and unskilled labor that were part of the Curtis Prairie development."

Leach imagines that Greene compared his solitary work with that of the Arboretum's more famous Curtis Prairie, a place alive with a small army of men employed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Restoration techniques there were less rigid, and the planting record far less precise than Greene's.

But, over time, Greene's reports became less frequent and he spent less time with his once all-consuming project.

He didn't live to see the restored prairie assume his name. In 1967, not long before the dedication ceremony, Greene, a timid driver who sometimes pulled off the road to let oncoming cars pass, made what must have been a torturous drive to Arizona, where he committed suicide. ■

Aldo Leopold

The Leopold legacy

Zedler cultivates UW's rich tradition in restoration ecology

Photo by W. Hyde Gladfelter

Brian Mattmiller

Having the UW-Madison Arboretum as home research turf would be thrilling enough for most botanists. But for Joy Zedler, the Arboretum is literally a former home, a place she and her husband Paul tended as on-site caretakers 30 years ago.

Their 40-by-7-foot trailer house froze in the winter and baked in the summer, "but it was fabulous," Zedler recalls. "We had a woodchuck living underneath the house. Every day, I could watch birds out my front window. Lots of wonderful memories."

After academic careers in Missouri and Southern California, the Zedlers have come full-circle. Today, Joy's Arboretum faculty office oversees the old site of the trailer, and the memories deepen her connection to the place.

That historical connection suits Zedler's current role. As the new Aldo Leopold Chair of Restoration Ecology, she will be cultivating the legacy of one of UW-Madison's most influential professors, a man whose ideas form the roots of modern conservation.

"The concept that we need to take care of the land and respect the land is all-pervasive," Zedler says. "Leopold gave it a name: the land ethic. It's a wonderful name because it captures the whole concept of what conservation is all about."

Leopold built an academic discipline around his land ethic, beginning as UW-Madison's first professor of game management in 1933. He helped create the department of wildlife ecology and the Arboretum, where he served as the first research director.

In one of his books, *A Sand County Almanac*, Leopold observed the land not only on scientific but on emotional and aesthetic terms. The book sold millions of copies and influenced future environmental movements.

"He's considered a patron saint of conservation biology and a founding father of wildlife ecology," says Donald Waller, a botany professor.

Establishing the Leopold Chair is a landmark for the Arboretum and the botany department, Zedler's academic home. The effort began 12 years ago with the idea of advancing the university's great tradition in restoration ecology. Organizers were able to secure $2 million in public and private donations for the position.

The search committee also worked to bring the Zedlers here as a team. Paul Zedler also accepted a faculty position with the Arboretum and the Institute of Environmental Studies.

The Arboretum is composed of the largest and oldest restored ecological communities in existence, including the Curtis Prairie and Greene Prairie. The science and the tools of "healing the land" were forged there and influenced ecologists around the world, says Gregory Armstrong, director of the Arboretum.

"The Arboretum is really a living out of the land ethic," Armstrong says. "This new position will be drawing the unique assets of the Arboretum closer to the academic community."

This spring, Zedler is teaching the first graduate seminar held from start to finish on the Arboretum grounds. She is also working with a cadre of faculty from across campus on a National Science Foundation proposal, hoping to establish a restoration ecology center here.

The idea behind the NSF program perfectly reflects Zedler's philosophy: that real-world applications and basic science are inseparable. The proposal promotes good science, with knowledge and advice that can be transferred to the field. It would bridge all kinds of restoration efforts, including wetlands, old-growth forests, agricultural lands and natural lands in urban settings.

Zedler, who built her research expertise on salt-marsh ecology at San Diego State University, will be among many faculty training the next generation of experts on land restoration. Like Leopold, she has a public role of translating the science of restoration to the mainstream.

"I would like to be the glue between all the elements in the state interested in land restoration," she says.

This focused effort is critical today, says Armstrong. Land restoration is a priority nationwide, as we counter the effects of large-scale land development. It's also central to how we care for wild and natural land.

Preservation remains crucial today, Armstrong says, but it's not enough. Wild lands have typically become so fragmented and degraded that restoring them requires active help. Prairies are a perfect example, he says: Southern Wisconsin once had 7 million acres of prairies and savannas, but fewer than 1 percent remain.

The science of "healing the land" is being practiced across campus, Waller says. It's also being put to work across Wisconsin, in places like the Baraboo Hills, the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Nicolet National Forest and Dane County's own Yahara lakes, he says.

Zedler says the emotional bond with nature, which Leopold eloquently captured, fuels most environmental movements today. In Leopold's time, the majority of Americans still lived on the land, but people are more disconnected today by urban life.

"People have to work harder to have experiences with nature," she says. "They're willing to devote so much of their time to conservation because it's dwindling." ■

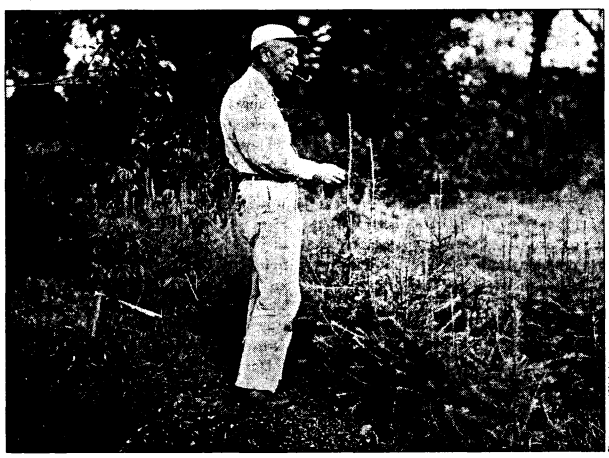


Photo courtesy UW Archives

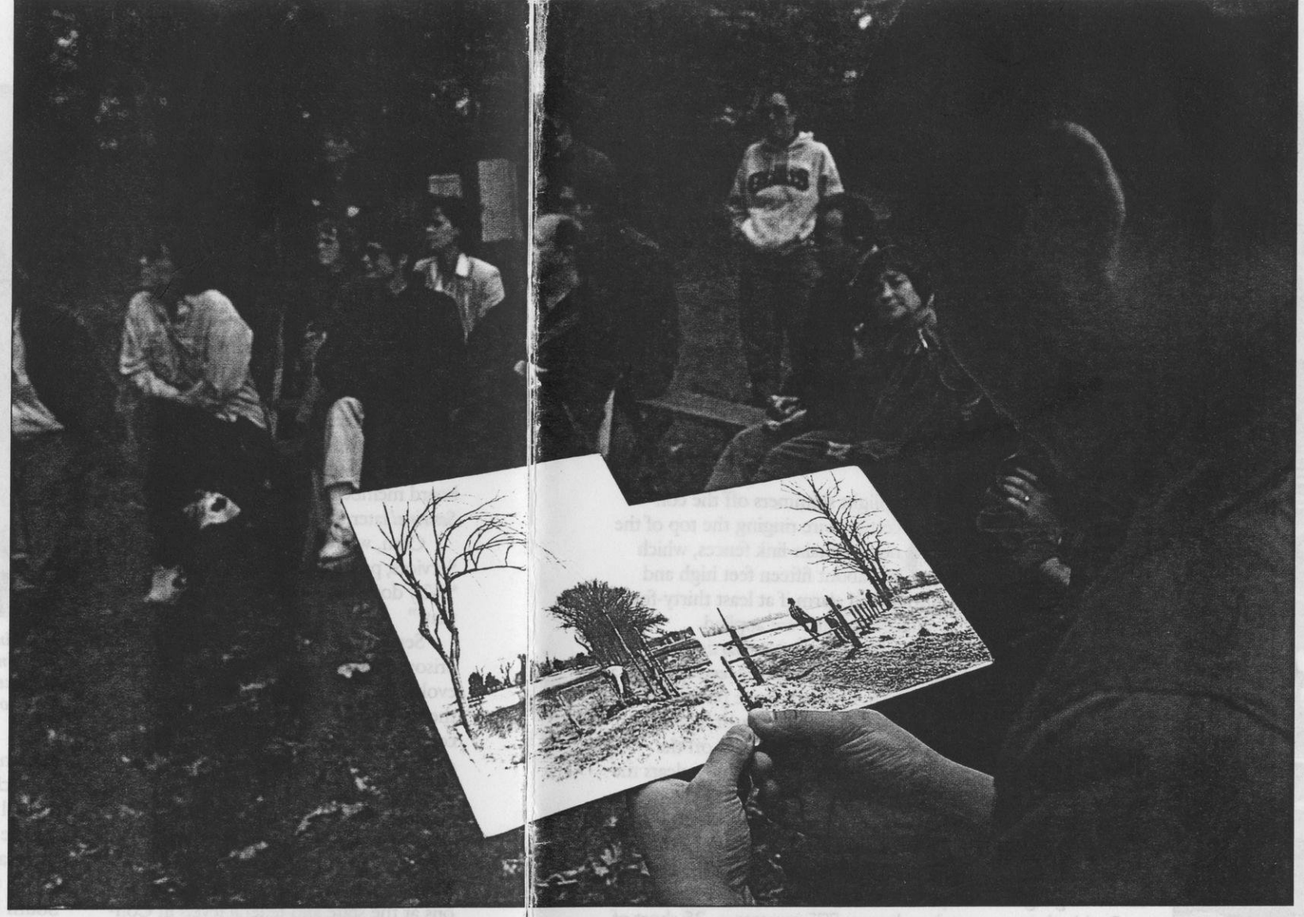
In her new role as Aldo Leopold Chair of Restoration Ecology, Joy Zedler, above, walks the Arboretum grounds she once called home as a graduate student. Her connection to the unique landscape helps her share the emotional, aesthetic view of land conservation embodied by Leopold, left, who helped create the Arboretum before serving as its first research director.

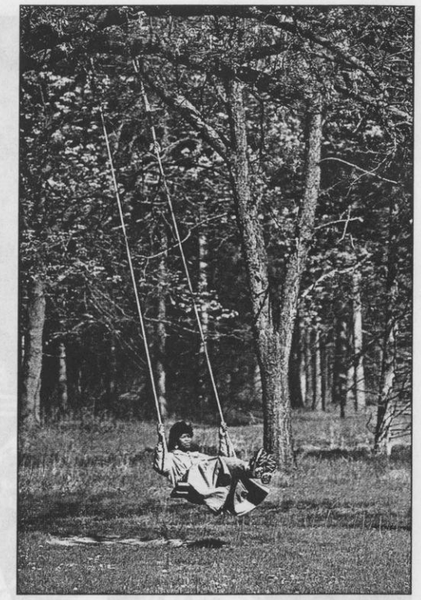
Leopold, Aldo

Living up to the Legacy

"In no other state in the union has any university done the same work for the community that has been done in Wisconsin by the University of Wisconsin."

Theodore Roosevelt, 1911





When UW–Madison professor and environmentalist Aldo Leopold purchased his Sauk County farm in the 1930s, the land was nearly barren, as A-Xing Zhu, assistant professor of geography, learns from a photograph, at left. Leopold worked to reforest the land. After the discussion about Leopold, Dawn Crim, assistant coach of women's basketball, enjoys a lighter moment, above.

by Erik Christianson photos by Jeff Miller

On a cool and cloudy afternoon, a Badger Coaches bus turns onto a narrow country road in Sauk County.

After a few minutes' drive, Stu Helke applies the brakes and maneuvers the rig to the shoulder. The bus comes to a stop and, with a warning about wood ticks, thirty-eight people disembark and follow a path through the woods to a clearing. A small shack, once a chicken coop, sits about twenty yards away, and the Wisconsin River flows by a few hundred yards beyond.

This land — abandoned during the Depression by a farmer who couldn't persuade the sandy soil to produce crops — was adopted as a field laboratory and weekend getaway by Aldo Leopold, famed environmentalist, author, and former professor at UW–Madison.

Leopold joined the university in 1933 as its first professor of game (later wildlife) management and bought the tired, eighty-acre farm in 1935 by paying the eight dollars owed in back taxes. Nearly every weekend until his death in 1948, Leopold would trek from Madison to the shack with his wife and five children, documenting the flora and fauna, and working to restore the land to the natural forest that it once was.

The contingent from the bus — mostly new faculty and academic staff from UW–Madison — spends two hours at Leopold's getaway, now part of a 1,400-acre private land reserve. They learn about Leopold's thoughts on ecology and land management, and explore the old farm that was the impetus for Leopold's seminal work on environmentalism, *A Sand County Almanac*.

But the group's excursion to Sauk County, about an hour's drive west of Madison, is not a weekend visit limited to learning about Leopold. It's part of a week-long lesson on the very thing he embodied: The Wisconsin Idea.

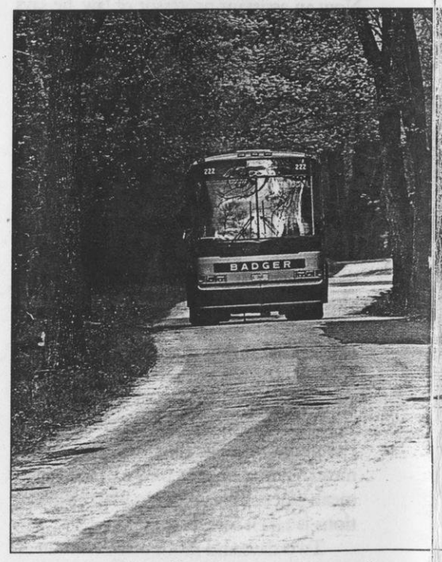
It is holy ground at UW–Madison, this tradition of the university serving the entire state, not just freshly scrubbed eighteen-year-olds. Its genesis traces to a famous quotation that has come to define it: "The boundaries of the University are the boundaries of the state," attributed most often to Charles Van Hise, president of the university from 1903 to 1918, although opinions differ about who actually coined the phrase.

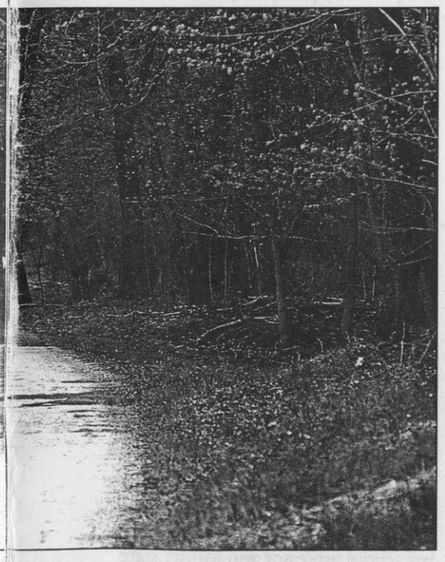
Updating The Wisconsin Idea is a priority for the current campus administration. Chancellor David Ward MS'62, PhD'63 has sought university partnerships with businesses, industries, and other private and public entities. "We must listen to and learn from the state's citizens, their elected officials, our alumni, and other friends," Ward has said.

The Wisconsin Idea Seminar is one of the ways that faculty and staff are listening and learning. Started in 1984, the seminar is a concentrated, week-long course, if you will, on Wisconsin. More than five hundred professors and academic staff members have participated in the thirteen-year history of the seminar, sponsored by the Office of Outreach Development and funded in part by the Evjue Foundation. The participants of this year's trip logged 592 miles as they toured the state in their rolling classroom in May.

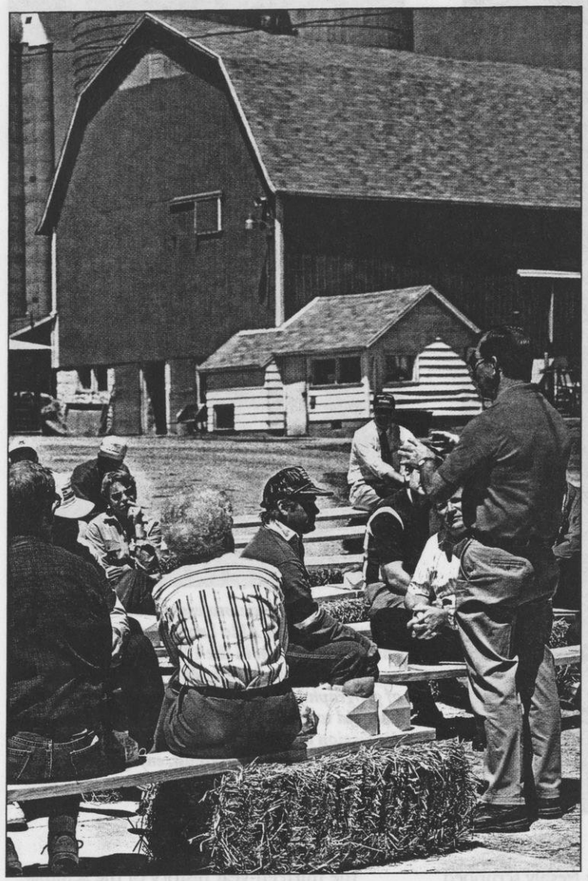
A snapshot of places visited on this year's seminar is as diverse as Wisconsin itself: the state capitol in Madison; Agracetus, a plant-sciences company in nearby Middleton, founded by a UW–Madison professor; Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin in Spring Green; the Lands' End corporate headquarters in Dodgeville; a state prison and a Ho-Chunk casino in Black River Falls; the Heidel House resort on Green Lake; a dairy farm near Ripon; the two-year UW College and small-engine manufacturer Mercury Marine in Fond du Lac; and an inner-city high school in Milwaukee.

"The stereotype is that academics trust what they learn in books," UW–Madison Provost John Wiley





Relationships were formed and departmental gaps were bridged on the Wisconsin Idea Seminar's classroom on wheels during the group's five-day tour of the Badger State.



The challenges facing family farms in Wisconsin are great, dairy science professor David Dickson explains during a stop at the Larry and Deb Pollack farm near Ripon. Dickson says Wisconsin loses about 2,000 family farms a year, due to declining profits and higher expenses, including rising property taxes.

MS'65, PhD'69 tells the group Monday morning as it prepares to set off. "This is an opportunity to learn from experience."

Yet the seminar's mission is more than simply introducing faculty and staff to Wisconsin and the university's influence within it. It is designed to bridge the gulfs that inherently exist between colleges and departments at a large research-based university. And the time spent on the bus has sparked new ideas for linking one's work to the people of the state. Past participants have worked with Native American tribes to research economic development, made inroads to recruit students from state high schools, and discovered people and other resources to enhance classroom teaching.

Back at the Leopold shack, the group assembles around a circle of wooden benches as Charlie Luthin MS'83 passes around black-and-white photos of life and work at the shack dating to the 1930s. Luthin, executive director of the Aldo Leopold Foundation, explains that environmentalists from as far away as Russia have traveled to the Leopold shack and have quoted — from memory — excerpts from *A Sand County Almanac* in their native language.

Luthin then reads excerpts from Leopold's writings, including an essay titled "The Community Concept," which is part of the author's famous "land ethic" philosophy.

"In short, a land ethic changes the role of *Homo sapiens* from conqueror of the land community to plain member and citizen of it," Luthin intones from the pages. "It implies respect for his fellow members, and also respect for the community as such."

The visit inspires Erhard Joeres, professor of civil and environmental engineering, to consider how he can link his students to Leopold's legacy — and to The Wisconsin Idea. Every fall for the past seven years, Joeres has taken a group of new students majoring in environmental studies on a three-day, seven-hundred-mile field trip throughout the state.

"I'm thinking about taking them to the Leopold shack," says Joeres after the visit. "That's why I came on the trip — to see what I could learn and how I can use it in my work."

Through the visits and discussions, the seminar begins to illuminate the interconnection of the various forces in society, and it identifies the threads that weave them together into the fabric that is Wisconsin. It also highlights the effects — good and bad — that these forces can have on the state and its citizens. It's no glamour tour full of self-congratulation. And as the bus parks in front of a tan brick building about eighty-five miles northwest of the Leopold shack late Wednesday morning, the group begins to feel the trip's challenge.

◆◆◆

Sunlight shimmers off the concertina wire ringing the top of the nearby chain-link fences, which rise about fifteen feet high and will sound an alarm if at least thirty-five pounds of pressure are applied.

One by one, seminar participants enter the building and proceed through a metal detector much more powerful than those used at airports. Jewelry, belts, watches — even shoes — set off the machine. Eventually, the group clears the security barrier and begins its tour of Jackson Correctional Institution.

A state-operated, medium-security prison outside Black River Falls, Jackson opened in May 1996. On this day, the prison houses 775 inmates — 25 short of 200 percent capacity. Expansion will ultimately push the prison's population to 1,250. Jackson's budget is about $12 million — almost six times as much as the budget of the UW College in Fond du Lac, which the contingent will soon visit.

As the group makes its way through the forty-eight-bed segregation unit, inmates yell and bang on walls and doors. Troublesome inmates are kept in this secure area until their behavior improves or they are transferred to another penitentiary.

Prison officials say that most of the Jackson inmates have no better than a sixth-grade education. The group tours three small classrooms, where mostly white instructors lead mostly African-American inmates in lessons on math and reading.

Making sense of crime and violence and their consequences is not without difficulty. Walter Dickey '68, JD'71, a law school professor and former state corrections chief, prepped the group for the prison visit on the bus and during a lunch session. He told them that a solution can only come from addressing crime at the community level — instead of building more prisons. But part of the challenge, Dickey adds, is overcoming the uneven odds of the criminal justice system, where African-Americans make up about 50 percent of Wisconsin's prison population but only 5 percent of the state's general population.

"The prison visit had a profound effect on me, seeing all the young African-American men and the perverse standard of the criminal justice system. I'm bothered by that," says Elton Crim Jr., who is African-American, during a meeting with editorial board members of the *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel* later in the week.

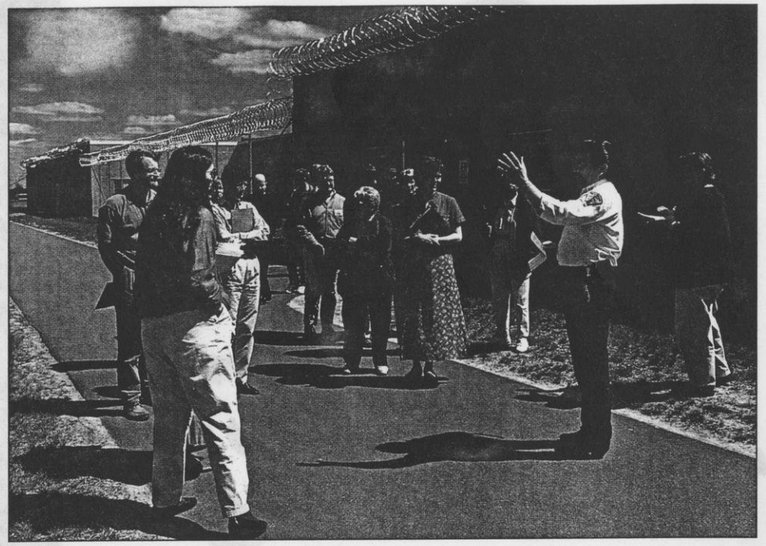
Crim, who works in University Health Services, pointedly asks the journalists: "Why don't you take an editorial stand on that?"

Seeing America's youth locked up in prisons firsthand does — and should — evoke strong emotional responses. But the seminar's in-your-face look at Wisconsin's problems is not meant to discourage; rather, it's meant to spur ideas, even solutions.

For Bernard Trujillo, the visit has already started a thought process. While working as a practicing attorney, Trujillo visited clients in maximum-security prisons at the state and federal levels in Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island. Now an assistant professor of law, he says those prisons are older, darker, and meaner than Jackson, which employs what's called "unit management" to control inmates. This decentralized, team-oriented approach uses rules, education programs, and direct supervision to manage and modify inmates' behavior. It includes housing inmates in dormitories — with skylights and bright white paint, and where inmates actually have keys to their own rooms — instead of large cell blocks.

"Is [prison] warehousing — or a real opportunity to take control of your life?" Trujillo asks rhetorically as the bus pulls away from the prison. "We have to shoot straight when it comes to prisons. Like [Walter] Dickey said, 'If you treat them mean, they come out mean.' This is not a mean place. This is a place where corrections is taken seriously."

Two days and more than two hundred miles later, Stu Helke deposits the group in front of a large and drab gray building for its second-to-last visit. Like the Jackson prison, South Division High School in Milwaukee seems to implicitly ask the group, "How can you help?"



Captain Ray Chavez discusses prison life during a tour of Jackson Correctional Institution. Some inmates attend remedial education classes and work in Badger State Industries, which at Jackson produces mattresses sold to and used by UW System campuses in Eau Claire, Madison, Milwaukee, and River Falls.

Mainly composed of minority students, two-thirds of whom are Hispanic, South Division was closed for a year because of a string of problems, most notably the beating death of a student in the building. It reopened last year with a new principal and a new community relations specialist, both of whom live in the neighborhood and get along well with parents.

The principal, Donald Krueger, began the visit by introducing the gritty reality of South Division. Many of the 1,500 students live close to or in poverty. About 900 students have limited English-speaking skills, and more than 500 speak barely any English at all. The safety of staff and students is a daily concern. Opposing Puerto Rican and Mexican gangs populate the student body, and eight students have been murdered in the past year, including two pregnant girls killed at a drug party across the street from the high school.

"We are always on the edge," Krueger says bluntly.

The seminar participants divide up and accompany Krueger and his assistant principals — all armed with hand-held radios — on a tour of the building. In one room, computers and video cameras link the high school to an elementary school, creating a virtual classroom for the two facilities. In computer labs, students work on papers and design their own Internet home pages.

Inside the school's on-site day care center, a little girl reaches out to Ellen Seuferer, events coordinator for the Chancellor's Office, as ten group members and Krueger enter. Six other babies are cared for by two adult workers. Seuferer picks up the toddler as Krueger explains that the center doesn't even begin to meet the day care needs of South Division students with children.

Afterward, in a question-and-answer session, Krueger is asked what strategies the high school is using to prevent teenage pregnancies, since the school's health center does not provide contraceptives to students.

"We tell them not to do it," Krueger fires back, his voice suddenly loud and passionate. "It's wrong. It's immoral behavior. Wrong is wrong. We are wrong not to tell them that."

With the room now uncomfortably quiet, Krueger says he has learned from mistakes in his own life. "This is why I'm intense about this," he says as tears form in the corners of his eyes. "I want the

WHAT I DID ON MY IDEA SEMINAR

I am an immigrant to Wisconsin, transplanted from the West Coast. For me, The Wisconsin Idea Seminar fostered an understanding of and a growing affection for things Wisconsin. I returned with a budding appreciation for the rolling, fertile landscape, a taste for squeaky fresh cheese curds, a firsthand view of students' home towns, and an unsettling awareness of the way that the economy, the schools, and the prisons are linked.

Like others on the trip, I am now more likely to care about what happens here and to become an active participant in the life of the city and the state. And the more rooted I am in this city and state, the less likely I am to leave for another job at another university.

On a personal level, I met people who will become friends. I lined up guest speakers for my courses. I developed a concrete understanding of the outreach mission of the university. At the same time, though, I believe the trip provided a number of broader benefits to the university.

In our little bus-cocoon we became a mini-university. We were able to see the way this disparate group of individuals formed a greater whole. At each place we visited, at least one person had some expertise and asked knowledgeable questions that illuminated that place more clearly — whether it was the Aldo Leopold shack, the two-year college, or the farm. Learning from others on the trip illustrated how the distinct areas of expertise encompassed in a university create a whole.

Beyond illustrating the concept of a university, the seminar also put a human face on this campus. We built bridges between offices and disciplines that often feel separated by chasms. A campus of this size relies on informal ties and connections across organizational boundaries to make things happen, and the trip provided an opportunity to create relationships. Because we met people we ordinarily would never meet, we strengthened our individual abilities to make this campus a better place.

Chris Golde, right, talks with Gail Coover, assistant professor of communication arts.

It is axiomatic in higher education these days that faculty members are more loyal to their disciplines than to their home institutions. This trip provided a critical compensating force. The seminar helped build connection and loyalty to the UW–Madison community. The simple acts of being identified as representatives of the university and hearing everyone's name and department over and over served to reinforce that we are part of a whole.

The Wisconsin Idea Seminar matters because we learned that each of us has a lot to offer to others — that we can make a difference — and that we matter to the university.

—Chris M. Golde
Assistant Professor of Educational Administration

devolution of society to stop. As an educator, I have to try to stop it."

Krueger's spontaneous outburst echoes the interplay of the economic, political, and social forces seen by the group all week. And it underscores the struggles facing today's youth and the adults trying to teach them, going beyond the all-too-frequent political posturing related to these issues. At South Division, there are no easy answers.

The frustration of seeing intractable problems up close — with little hope of quick solutions — boils over for Greg Medina.

"I'm leaving here angry, but I'm not blaming you," Medina, director of the Cross College Advising Service, tells Krueger. "What I saw were these infants from the day care center in prison seventeen years later."

On the trip's last day, the group struggles with what they have seen. How can The Wisconsin Idea, which has so often come to aid the state's farmers and small businesses, leave so much yet to be done? At a debriefing session at Marquette University, some participants argue that Jackson and South Division are examples of UW–Madison's lack of connection with certain segments of the state. Others cite the members of the Native American and African-American communities the group has met, who view the campus as cold and unfriendly.

"When we asked all these different groups how we could improve, they really had to think about it," says Patricia Franson, of the UW Foundation.

"The land grant [university] mission of reaching out to the state has traditionally been Extension," adds John Stier, an assistant professor of horticulture. "But we're not an agricultural-based society anymore."

Stier explains that what the group witnessed at the dairy farm in Ripon on Thursday — extension agents, farm credit officials, and veterinarians all assisting the Larry and Deb Pollack family in running their farm — could be applied to other institutions and industries.

"The system is there for agriculture," Stier says. "Why can't it work someplace else, like at South Division? It just needs some help."

Amid their frustrations, the group begins to see that the solutions are out there. Finding them, however, requires a pursuit that extends beyond the classroom, beyond the laboratory, and beyond the office.

In this way, The Wisconsin Idea Seminar lives up to the concept for which it is named.□

New budget bill tightens rules on drinking age

CT 9-16-97

By Matt Pommer

The Capital Times

Wisconsin's drunken driving and underage drinking laws are about to get much tougher.

Provisions added recently to the state budget bill would:

■ Extend the state's absolute sobriety law for motorists to all people under age 21. Currently it applies to those under age 19.

■ Increase the fines and forfeitures for providing and possessing false identification. The range is now $100 to $500. It would jump to $300 to $1,250.

■ Allow a tavern owner, without being sued, to retain an identification card to determine whether a person is underage, or to notify police.

The three provisions were expected to be included in the Assembly-adopted version of the state budget bill.

Extension of the absolute sobriety law was triggered by fear of losing federal highway funds. New federal law requires states to limit motorists under age 21 to blood alcohol levels of 0.02 percent.

Details of the new budget plan also include:

■ Limiting the university food and dorm sales tax exemption to students and to professional football teams.

■ Providing a $1 million sales tax exemption for supplies and fuels in maintenance of railroad tracks.

■ A sales tax exemption for access to the Internet.

■ Allowing home-schooled or private high school students to enroll in one or two courses per semester at public high schools.

■ Delaying until 2000-2001 the start of mandatory high school graduation tests.

■ Requiring the Board of Regents to establish a distinguished chair of military history.

■ An additional $1 million to the Department of Administration for expenses relating to obtaining information for the governor.

■ Extension of civil service preference points to peacetime veterans. Currently it is limited to those who served in wartime.

■ Removing the school calendar as a mandatory subject of bargaining with teacher unions.

■ Allowing chiropractors to get a lien for certain services. Current law provides that for charitable institutions maintaining a hospital.

■ Reducing proposed staffing increases for parole agents to 70 instead of 102, but adding five chaplain positions in the prison system.

■ Deleting a Joint Finance Committee proposal for the Department of Tourism to spend $13,500 to help the Madison-based, nonprofit Monona Terrace Film Group produce a film on the Monona Terrace Convention Center for state and local marketing and promotion.

The tourism money would have covered $7,500 in production costs and $6,000 for translations into German and Japanese.

These details, largely unpublicized, were outlined in a 200-page document prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau. It includes proposals developed last week by nine bipartisan caucuses in the Assembly.

The Assembly was scheduled to go to the floor today on the bill. The details listed above are included in an omnibus amendment to the version recommended June 9 by the Joint Finance Committee.

State budget passes Assembly

DC 9/17/97

By Stephanie Kuenn
OF THE CARDINAL STAFF

The $37.4 billion biannual state budget sailed through the Wisconsin State Assembly late Tuesday afternoon, just over a week after state Senate leaders turned the document over to the assembly.

Provisions in the budget that will affect students include a gasoline tax, a fifteen cent hike in the cigarette tax, and a major increase in tuition.

The tuition increase for 1997-98 at UW-Madison will remain at 7.9 percent, if the assembly's budget is the same one that lands on Gov. Tommy Thompson's desk. After four hours of debate, Assembly Bill 100 was passed just after 5 p.m. with a vote of 75-24. Five Republicans and 19 Democrats voted against the bipartisan bill, including Rep. Rebecca Young, D-Madison, and Rep. Tammy Baldwin, D-Madison.

The tuition increase would allow the UW System Board of Regents to raise tuition 4 percent more than allotted by the legislature, in order to fund raises for faculty and the Wisconsin Higher Education Grant.

Baldwin, whose district comprises most of the UW-Madison campus, said she voted against AB 100 because of its tuition provisions.

"Tuition greatly outpaces inflation," Baldwin said. "Right now, working families have the ability to send their children [to UW-Madison] and higher tuition diminishes affordability and access."

Baldwin said even though she thought parts of the budget were flawed, she did like the bipartisan spirit which carried it through the assembly.

Speaker Pro Tempore Stephen J. Freese, R-Dodgeville, also said he was happy with the effort from both parties to pass the document.

"I think this has broken history in Wisconsin," Freese said. "[The assembly] has accomplished work in a bipartisan fashion, and did not let politics interfere."

Majority Party Leader Steven M. Foti, R-Oconomowoc, said there may be provisions that make some assembly members unhappy, but it should work for everyone.

"There are one or two things nobody likes," Foti said. "This is the first budget in my eight years that ... everyone can be satisfied with."

Party members from both sides spent the last week hammering out a bipartisan compromise to the budget, which has been in gridlock in the Senate since mid-June. A Senate subcommittee, made up of three Republicans and three Democrats, will begin working on a similar plan this afternoon.

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NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 10/20/94

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GAYLORD NELSON TO SPEAK

CONFERENCE TO EXPLORE LEOPOLD'S 'LAND ETHIC'

MADISON — Gaylord Nelson, former Wisconsin governor and U.S. senator and one of America's foremost environmental activists, will deliver the keynote address at a University of Wisconsin-Madison conference Oct. 26.

The international symposium, "Aldo Leopold: His Land Ethic and Influence in Germany and the U.S." will be held Oct. 26-30, and will examine such issues as the evolution of the land ethic, the work of fellow environmental pioneers, the relationship between the land ethic and economics, the land ethic's effect on public policy, and more.

UW-Madison's Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies is sponsoring the conference, which is open to the public. Most sessions will take place in the Memorial Union's Tripp Commons.

Nelson will speak at 7 p.m. in the State Historical Society Auditorium, 816 State St. He has been awarded the United Nations Environment Programme "Only One Earth" award in 1992 and a U.N. Environment Programme Environmental Leadership Award in 1982. He also holds the informal "Father of Earth Day" title, generally recognized as the founder of the annual observance. He currently chairs Earth Day XXV,

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and became counselor of the Wilderness Society in 1981.

Leopold's conservation work has made his a household name in this country. However, Leopold, UW professor of game management appointed in 1933, is much less well known in Europe. Henry Geitz, professor of German and director of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, would like to increase Leopold's reputation abroad and enhance it here. To that end, the institute is sponsoring an international conference exploring "Aldo Leopold: His Land Ethic and Influence in Germany and the U.S."

The object, Geitz says, is to "set Leopold in a process of developing a wholistic land ethic, and examine his intellectual forebearers," including the *naturschutz* conservation movement in Germany during the turn of the last century.

Other conference activities will include:

• **Thursday, Oct. 27:** Workshops, 9 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.: "'Lug ins Land:' Aldo Leopold's German Roots," Susan Flader, University of Missouri-Columbia; "A Lesson in Naturalism: Leopold in Germany, 1935," Curt Meine, International Crane Foundation; and "In Relationship to Aldo Leopold's Land Ethic...," Gerhard Trommer, University of Frankfurt.

Workshops, 1:30 p.m.-4:15 p.m.: "'Learn to Read the Land:' German Influences on Leopold's Concept of the Land Ethic," Peter Morris-Keitel, Bucknell University; and "Reclaiming the Land: Heimatschutz and the Development of a Popular Environmental Aesthetic in Germany," William Rollins, University of Kentucky-Lexington and Thomas Dunlap, Texas A & M. The day will conclude with a dinner at 6 p.m. at the Inn Towner Hotel with featured speaker Nina Leopold Bradley.

• **Friday, Oct. 28**: Workshops, 8:30 a.m. to noon: Richard Barrows, UW-Madison;

"Land Ethics and Cappucino Cowboys," Jeff Gersch, president, Environmental Strategies, Denver; Gene Hargrove, University of North Texas; and "The Entrepeneur's Ethical Responsibility to the Environment: The Case of Siemens," Wilfried Feldenkirchen, University of Erlangen.

A luncheon for conference participants will be held at Max Kade Institute from 12:15 p.m. From 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. participants will tour the UW Arboretum with Virginia Kline, arboretum ecologist. Greg Armstrong, UW Arboretum director will present: "Aldo Leopold and the New Arboretum."

Workshop scheduled for 8 p.m.: "Land Ethic, Land Aesthetic: Wildlife Art," Huetta Manion, director, Landmarks Gallery. Wildlife artist Robert Bateman's work and book will be exhibited. A reception will be held at the Wisconsin Center.

• **Saturday, Oct. 29:** Workshops, 8:30 a.m.-noon: "Philosophical Foundations of the Land Ethic," Baird Callicott, UW-Stevens Point; Arthur McEvoy, UW-Madison; Walter Kuhlmann, Environmental Law, Madison; and "Leopold's Legacy: Injecting Science Into Policy," Donald Waller, UW-Madison.

Workshops, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.: "Reviewing German Forests: 60 Years Since Al's Trip to Germany," Georg Sperber, forest director, Ebrach; Chris Wold, Center for International Environmental Law, Washington, D.C.; Lewis and Clark University; Kevin McSweeny, UW-Madison; and "Challenging the Land Ethic: The Rise of the Anti-Environmental Movement in the U.S.," Harvey Jacobs, UW-Madison.

• **Sunday, Oct. 30:** A trip to The Shack with Nina Leopold Bradley, 10 a.m.

For more information about the conference, please contact the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies (608) 262-7546, fax: (608) 262-7949, email: maxkade@macc.wisc.edu.

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— Barbara Wolff, (608) 262-8292

6/19/91

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News and Information Service

19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive
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Ms. Mary Parks
birders World Magazine
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Aldo Leopold print
given to daughter by Arboretum
director Greg Armstrong

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UW-MADISON ANNOUNCES HONORARY DEGREE RECIPIENTS

MADISON--The research directors of the Leopold Memorial Reserve in Wisconsin, the president of the National Electrostatics Corp. and the world's pre-eminent historian of ancient Rome will receive honorary degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison at spring commencement, the Chancellor's Office and Honorary Degrees Committee announced this week.

Environmental researchers Charles and Nina Leopold Bradley, physicist-entrepreneur Raymond G. Herb and British historian Sir Ronald Syme will be honored at the commencement ceremony for graduate and professional degree candidates Saturday, May 14 at 7 p.m. in the UW Field House. Their selections were approved by the UW-Madison Faculty Senate and endorsed by the UW System Board of Regents.

Charles Bradley, 77, and Nina Leopold Bradley, 70, direct research at the Leopold Reserve, a privately owned, 1,300-acre tract in south-central Wisconsin. It includes land originally owned by the late Aldo Leopold, a teacher at UW-Madison, pioneer ecologist and author of "A Sand County Almanac." Leopold purchased the abandoned farm in 1935 and began its rehabilitation, planting 36,000 pines. In 1968, landowners surrounding the Leopold farm created the reserve as a cooperative wild area memorializing Leopold.

The Bradleys have headed research at the reserve since 1976. They monitor soil, water, flora and fauna and are developing a series of micro ecosystems

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present before European settlement. They have worked closely with environmental scientists at UW-Madison, established a program of fellowships for field studies at the reserve and sponsored seminars on environmental issues.

Charles Bradley, a native of Madison, earned bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in geology at UW-Madison. He joined the faculty at Montana State University in 1950. He was named dean of Letters and Sciences there in 1957 and coordinator of the university's Center for Environmental Studies in 1970.

Nina Bradley moved from Arizona to Madison in 1924 when her father, Aldo Leopold, became assistant director of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory. She received her bachelor's degree in geography at UW-Madison and did graduate work in botany and paleobotany at the University of Missouri. She has several years of experience as a field ecologist.

The Bradleys will receive the first joint honorary degree (a doctor of environmental science) that UW-Madison has awarded since 1941.

Raymond G. Herb, 80, is an emeritus professor of physics at UW-Madison and a native of Navarino, Wis. In his 34-year academic career he made several improvements in nuclear accelerator design and helped the university become an international center for nuclear physics research. During World War II he went on leave to work on the development of radar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

His research won him the Bonner Award in Nuclear Physics, membership in the National Academy of Sciences and honorary degrees from the universities of Sao Paulo in Brazil and Basel in Switzerland. He also holds bachelor's and doctoral degrees from UW-Madison.

Because commercial applications of his research and the best jobs for physicists were outside the Midwest, Herb decided to reverse the flow. In 1965 he founded the Middleton-based National Electrostatics Corp., today a major

international supplier of accelerators and of ion implanters used in the production of semiconductors and chips. His company has grown steadily in the past 23 years, increasing its plant size by half in 1984.

He will receive the honorary doctor of science degree.

Sir Ronald Syme, 84, is considered without peer as a Roman historian. He has written 10 books, including "The Roman Revolution" (1939) and the two-volume "Tacitus" (1958). The first work, though published nearly 50 years ago, remains the starting point for all interpretations of Augustus and his age.

Among his other books are "Emperors and Biography," "History in Ovid" and, published last year, "The Augustan Aristocracy." Since the 1950s he has lectured and taught four times at UW-Madison at the invitation of the faculty.

As a teacher Syme has influenced two generations of scholars. He is a fellow of Wolfson College at Oxford University, where he has served since 1949. He previously taught at Oxford's Trinity College and the University of Istanbul. A fellow of the British Academy, he received his knighthood in 1959.

He will receive the honorary doctor of humane letters degree.

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-- Jeff Iseminger (608) 262-2650

Housing and Urban Development during the Carter Administration, indicated pleasure at moving to Madison (She is expected to begin work here in mid–December).

When asked about any deepening impressions of Wisconsin, Shalala said she has been struck by "how nice the people are . . . and how straightforward they are." The Midwest also is a place where people give you a chance to prove yourself, she added.

Though she remains at Hunter's helm, Shalala has been devoting considerable energy to UW–Madison-related matters. She and Peterson recently met individually with each member of Wisconsin's Congressional delegation. Shalala said she has been kept well informed of the state's and University Research Park's bid for Sematech, an industrial consortium's planned semiconductor research and development facility.

Shalala said lately she has been "visiting the competition . . . the schools that are ranked where we're ranked." Two weekends ago she was at the University of Michigan. She said she has been talking to other university leaders, looking at how their institutions are organized and getting their perceptions of the UW–Madison.

"I've also been making them nervous," she said with a chuckle. "Part of my strategy is not simply to go learn from them but to make them nervous about what we are going to do here." ■

NINA LEOPOLD BRADLEY (right), the daughter of the late Aldo Leopold, received the first edition of a print of her father by Wisconsin artist Lester Dore. The print was given to Leopold Bradley by the UW–Madison Arboretum in recognition of her father's many contributions to the Arboretum. Presenting the work are Arboretum Director Gregory D. Armstrong and Patricia Anderson, executive director of the Wisconsin Humanities Commission.

Roub's business skills enriched Music School

WI.Week 10/14/87

by Barbara Wolff

Frank Roub once flirted with the idea of composing music for movies. However, he concluded he didn't have the talent or drive required for the job, so he went to business school instead.

Since 1964 Roub has put his business skills to use as a senior administrator in the UW–Madison School of Music. Until his retirement this month, Roub had been been charged with the dizzying task of settling the school's who-what-when-where-and-how questions in the crowded Humanities Building. Concerts, classes, exams, schedules, rooms and recital halls were all scheduled by Roub.

"This will be a sad story," warned a Music School receptionist. "We don't want Frank to leave."

A native of Monroe, Wis., Roub took bachelor's and master's degrees in music from Northwestern University. He then taught elementary school in Germany and San Francisco ("O.J. Simpson was a student at the California school where I taught. I used to see him on the playground," Roub said).

Roub also is the veteran of two years working in the state Senate chamber and another two in Thule, Greenland, where he served as a civilian administrator for an Air Force base construction project. Back in Wisconsin, he studied court reporting at Madison Business College.

"You needed to be able to record 250 words a minute. I had made it up to 175 when I was offered a job at the Music School," he said.

Shortly after he was hired, Roub found himself in on the planning of the Humanities Building. "I traveled to Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, looking at how universities there had built humanities facilities. At that time the UW–Madison Music School was based in Old Music Hall, and conditions were extremely crowded—we had annexes all over campus," he said.

Roub describes the planning of the Humanities Building as his favorite project during the last 23 years. Preliminary plans again are underway to expand the facility, which the Music School shares with the departments of art and history.

"It's ironic that the Music School is still facing serious overcrowding," he said. "It was like that when I first came here. Even with the new Humanities Building the School has grown so much and so fast; funny how things come full circle." ■

Aldo Leopold: Wisconsin's great conservationist honored on centennial of his birth

WI. Week 1/14/87

by George Gallepp
UW Ag Press Service

There are some who can live without wild things and some who cannot. . . For us of the minority, the opportunity to see geese is more important than television, and the chance to find a pasqueflower is a right inalienable as free speech.

—**Aldo Leopold,**
A Sand County Almanac

When Aldo Leopold's graduate students completed their studies, the University of Wisconsin professor of wildlife management would sit down with them and ask what they wanted to do after graduation. Then he would try to help them get the job they wanted.

In 1945, when Leopold asked the question of Robert McCabe, McCabe answered, "I want to stay here and work with you." McCabe became Leopold's assistant and later chaired the UW–Madison's department of wildlife ecology for 27 years.

Now, on the centennial of Leopold's birth, McCabe is writing a book about the man he considers the most influential conservationist of this century.

Aldo Leopold was born in Burlington, Iowa on Jan. 11, 1887, 100 years ago last Sunday. In his life, he helped establish the first wilderness areas on federal lands, keep roads out of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota, establish the UW Arboretum, initiate the system of Scientific Preservation Areas in Wisconsin and start the nation's first academic wildlife management department. He also influenced millions in the environmental movement through his writing, particularly *A Sand County Almanac.*

Despite this list of achievements, Leopold was not drawn to big, flashy projects, McCabe said.

"He was interested in making important small inroads, believing that major change would follow," said McCabe. "He worked at the grass roots level, and as a teacher used homey illustrations that everyone could understand."

"Leopold didn't think party politics was the way to handle conservation matters," McCabe said. "He thought responsibility lay with individuals, not with politicians who handed down rules. He wanted to change the way people looked at and thought about the natural world."

With a forestry degree from Yale in 1909, Leopold took a job with the U.S. Forest Service and rose through the ranks. During this period Leopold became more interested in bird study, game management, erosion control and wilderness. By the early 1920s, he was arguing persuasively for the establishment of wilderness areas on national forest lands.

In 1924, he moved to Madison to become associate director of the Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory. Four years later, he took on a new profession—wildlife management. The Sporting Arms and Ammunitions Manufacturers' Institute hired him to do an extensive survey of wildlife in eight Midwestern states.

"This work was the first thorough and extensive survey to inventory the wild game in a large area," McCabe said. "It described the kind and distribution of game animals, and state and federal agencies found it extremely useful."

In 1932, Leopold wrote *Game Management,* a classic text for wildlife managers. The next year, the UW offered him a chair of Game Management, located then in the department of agricultural economics.

In 1939, with the help of people such as Henry Russell, former dean of the UW College of Agriculture, Leopold founded the first academic department of wildlife management in the country, heading it until he died. For McCabe, Leopold's greatest contribution was in setting up the department, passing his ideas on to students and advancing the profession of wildlife management.

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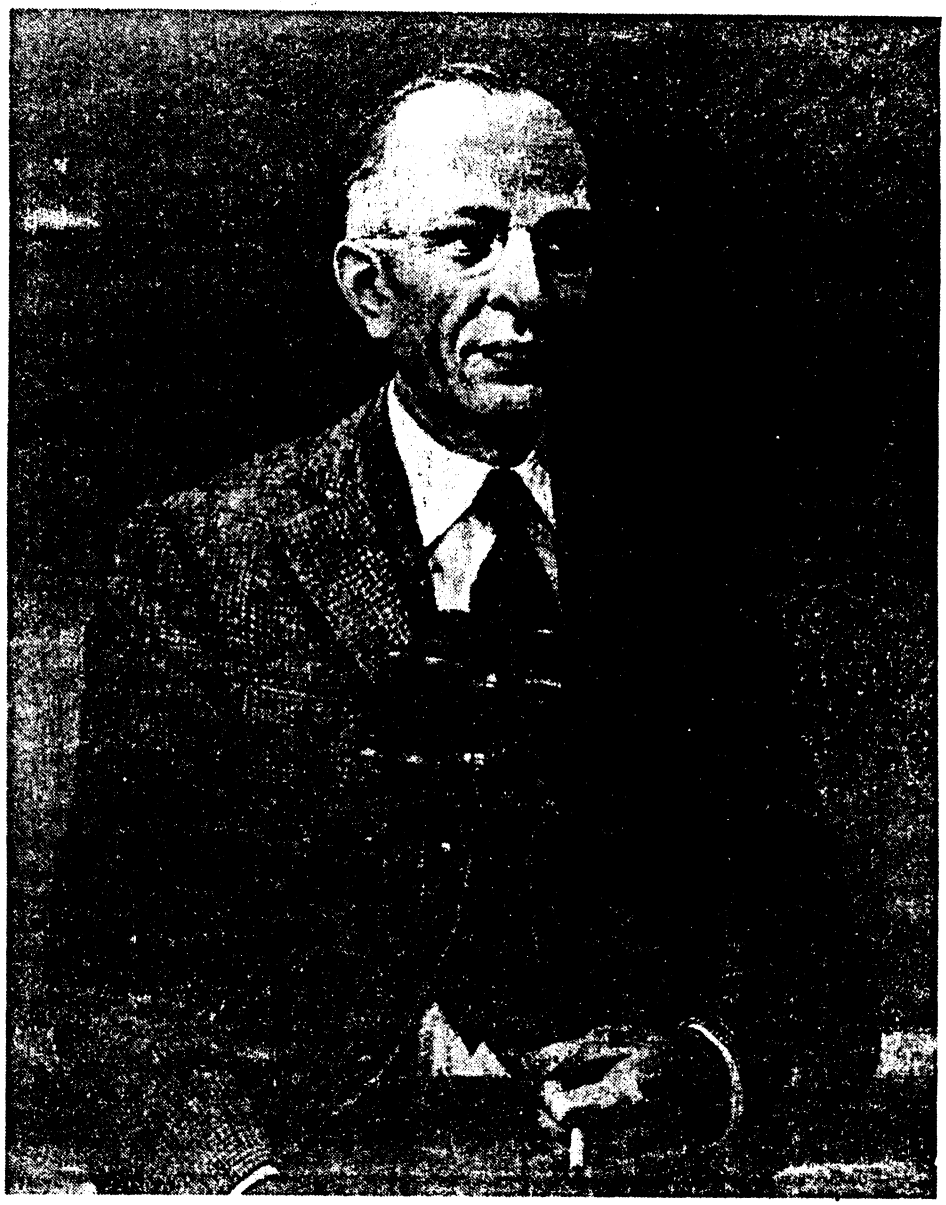

FAMED CONSERVATIONIST ALDO LEOPOLD, who spent the final 15 years of his life on the University of Wisconsin faculty, was born 100 years ago this month.
—Portrait by UW Professor Robert Grilley

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His philosophy of resource management is practiced worldwide

Aldo Leopold's Legacy

Aldo Leopold, more than any other single individual, is responsible for both the definition and breadth of wildlife management as it is known today. The University of Wisconsin-Madison's first professor of wildlife management, he has been called the father of that profession.

The centennial of Leopold's birth provides a time for reflecting not only on his philosophies and ideals, but on his lasting impact on environmental consciousness from Wisconsin to the far reaches of the globe.

"It's difficult to imagine the wildlife management profession developing as it did without his influence," says Curt Meine, a graduate student in land resources who is writing his Ph.D. thesis on Leopold. Leopold, he says, developed the concept of wildlife management into a practice—at a time when exploitation, not preservation, of natural resources was the *modus operandi*.

Leopold first came to national attention during the 1920s while employed with the U.S. Forest Service in New Mexico. There he led a campaign to establish the first permanent wilderness areas on federal lands. President Franklin D. Roosevelt subsequently called on Leopold to advise him on developing a system of national wildlife refuges.

A turning point in Leopold's life came with his transfer to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison. The move put him in close contact with the UW-Madison, where he delivered a series of lec-

tures in 1929. Four years later, Leopold was invited to join the faculty as the first professor of game management, a new position funded by a special grant from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

At the UW-Madison, he served as the first research director for the UW Arboretum, and in 1939 started the first university department of wildlife management in the country. He remained department chair until his death in 1948.

During his life, Leopold was president of the Ecological Society of America and the Wildlife Society, and served as a director and board member of the National Audubon Society. He was frequently involved in committee and advisory work at the local, national, and international levels.

Local Influence

Robert McCabe, a former student of Leopold who succeeded him as chair of the Department of Wildlife Ecology, says Leopold made three great contributions to Wisconsin and the nation: he set up the UW-Madison department, he influenced his students to continue his work, and he made wildlife management a national priority.

Today, the UW-Madison's Department of Wildlife Ecology remains a monument to the Leopold legacy, recognized as the best in the nation for its research, teaching, writing, and scholarship.

During his tenure, Leopold filled his department with students from various backgrounds and encouraged interdisciplinary studies, says McCabe. He was always looking for ways to integrate conservation into other disciplines, especially into the natural sciences and engineering. McCabe says he thinks Leopold would be impressed with UW-Madison's wildlife ecology department today, in terms of both its scholarship and interdisciplinary nature.

Leopold helped convince the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1927 to establish a state Conservation Department and Conservation Commission. Today, the descendant of the commission, the Natural Resources Board, is composed of seven citizens appointed by the governor. The board influences state environmental policy and appoints the head of the agency now called the Department of Natural Resources.

Within Wisconsin and beyond its borders, McCabe says at least two of Leopold's environmental concerns remain serious problems today: the declining numbers of waterfowl, and soil erosion. On the first problem, he says waterfowl, especially ducks, are endangered because of hunting pressure and loss of wetland habitat.

"Ducks still need constant, careful, close attention paid to their welfare. That was true in the '30s. It's true today." McCabe says the problem exists nationwide, but is particularly acute in the Midwest and on the East Coast.

The other problem, soil erosion, continues as farmers struggle for economic survival in an increasingly competitive global market. Although they may understand the long-term benefits of soil conservation, says McCabe, economic need presses farmers to exploit their land for short-term gains.

Leopold helped develop many Wisconsin and national environmental laws and programs aimed at easing these problems. In the early 1930s, he influenced the federal government to provide for management and legal protection for ducks; and a few years later he was co-developer of the Delta Waterfowl Research Station in Delta, Manitoba. Today, the station is regarded as a top research institute for a broad range of studies on wetlands and waterfowl.

Leopold also advised many of the state's ongoing soil erosion control programs and published an evaluation of the problem in southwestern Wisconsin.

One of Leopold's initiatives made him an unpopular figure in the state throughout the 1940s, however. The controversy arose from Leopold's proposed solution to Wisconsin's exploding deer population, which was exhausting its food supply, destroying vegetation, and threatening its own survival.

Leopold saw a parallel between the state's problem and what he had observed years earlier as a forester in the Southwest. He linked the surging deer population to the disappearance of wolves and other natural deer predators.

Accordingly, Leopold proposed controlled hunting of does as well as bucks to compensate for the absence of predators. He met with strong opposition, and was called a "Bambi killer" and worse by those who rallied against him. As public pressure mounted, he was unable to gather support for his plan.

"By the end, Leopold was fighting his own battle," explains Meine. However, by the early '50s, a few years after Leopold died, the wisdom of his idea was recognized and implemented. As Leopold had predicted, hunting of does helped bring Wisconsin's deer population closer to the carrying capacity of the land.

Folk Hero of Environmentalists

Working with the natural capacity of the land and not putting unreasonable burdens upon it was a favorite theme of Leopold's and one that he summed up in a classic collection of essays entitled *A Sand County Almanac*.

During the environmental movement of the 1960s and '70s, the book became a bestseller and Leopold became a folk hero.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 is often recognized as bearing the hallmark of Leopold. NEPA, in turn, provided an official environmental philosophy for the federal government that went beyond any previous or subsequent legislation in expressing a commitment to environmental preservation. The Act spawned the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency and the Council for Environmental Quality; required environmental impact statements for federally-funded projects; and expressed a national goal to achieve "harmony between man and his environment."

"NEPA has a noble rhetoric that I think reflects some of the ideals of Aldo Leopold," says Diana Liverman, an assistant professor of geography who teaches conservation at the UW-Madison.

"People in Congress when NEPA was passed included Senator Gaylord Nelson—people who I know had read Leopold," says Liverman.

Clay Schoenfeld, professor emeritus of environmental studies who was an acquaintance of Leopold, says that Leopold would have applauded NEPA for insisting on public involvement in land use planning and preservation of wildlife. But he says he doubts whether Leopold would have embraced in its entirety the politics of the environmental movement of the '60s and '70s.

"I'm sure he would have welcomed the environmental movement as a long-overdue revolt against the complacency of our culture," Schoenfeld says, "but I don't think he would have gone as far as some environmentalists in rejecting 'the system.'"

But while the environmentalists of the past two decades may have gone beyond even Leopold's aspirations for environmental preservation, Liverman says the pendulum has swung back in the direction of exploitation under the Reagan administration.

She notes that the present administration abolished the Council for Environmental Quality, attempted to kill the Clean Air Act, and, during its first term, selected two outspokenly anti-environmental appointees to head the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior. Despite these setbacks, Liverman says she believes the public still supports efforts to protect the environment.

Insight for Developing Countries

On a global level, Leopold's ideas are perhaps more relevant today than ever before, particularly for Third World countries.

Liverman describes Leopold as "a practical environmentalist who recognized that land needed to be cared for so it could provide a sustained yield." Leopold, who viewed game and wilderness as resources that could be managed for productive use, embraced activities such as hunting and fishing as long as they enhanced rather than threatened ecological balance. Liverman says that Leopold's moderate view is particularly adaptable to Third World countries.

"These countries," Liverman says, "can't take the extreme view that nature needs to be preserved above everything else, because the people are so desperate to get some sort of sustained yield out of their land, whether through hunting or agriculture."

Working with nature, rather than against it, was a favorite theme of Leopold. He believed that land must be treated with care and respect if it is to provide a sustained yield.

She adds that in some places, such as El Salvador or Ruanda, even Leopold's moderate approach would encounter strong resistance. There, factors such as overpopulation, poor land distribution, and poverty force people to exploit the land to survive. These countries, she says, are more likely to preserve wilderness for some perceived economic benefit than for its own sake.

But while heeding Leopold's advice may seem to some like an unaffordable luxury, his simple way of expression makes his wisdom accessible to all. "There are two things that interest me," he once wrote, "the relation of people to each other, and the relation of people to land."

Richard Jannaccio

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UW-MADISON NEWSBRIEFS

ALDO LEOPOLD CELEBRATED BY UW-MADISON LECTURE SERIES

Aldo Leopold, "father of the ecological movement" and founder at the UW of the nation's first wildlife ecology department, will be remembered in a UW-Madison lecture series, "Healing the Land: Reflections on Ecological Restoration."

The free, public lectures will be held Wednesdays at 4 p.m. for most of the spring semester, and may be taken for one UW-Madison credit as Forestry 375. Lectures will meet in Room 25 E.B. Fred Hall, on the corner of Linden and Babcock Drives on campus. Lecture dates and speakers are:

Jan. 28, Frederick Turner, poet and author, University of Texas-Dallas;

Feb 25, Evelyn Howell, professor of landscape architecture, UW-Madison;

March 11, Carolyn Merchant, author and professor of conservation and resource studies, University of California-Berkeley;

March 25, Joyce Powers, president, Prairie Ridge Nursery, Mt. Horeb;

April 1, Donald Worster, author and professor of American studies, Brandeis University;

April 8 or 15, Alston Chase, author of "Playing God in Yellowstone;"

April 22, Daniel Janzen, professor of biology, University of Pennsylvania;

May 6: George Trow, writer, New Yorker Magazine, author of "The Harvard Black Rock Forest."

Call John Aber, (608) 262-0533 or Bill Jordan, 263-7889, for information.

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Add 1--newsbriefs

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES PLANNED AT ARBORETUM

The UW-Madison Arboretum is offering two free public Sunday afternoon lecture series through March at the Arboretum's McKay Center, 1207 Seminole Highway.

"Issues In Biodiversity" will look at regional and global challenges in preserving species diversity. The first lecture of the series includes a videotape of last fall's "National Teleconference on Biodiversity." The lecture lineup includes:

Jan. 18, 1-3 p.m., "Restoration and Biological Diversity," by Arboretum staff member William Jordan III:

Feb. 1, 1-2 p.m., "Conservation in Central Africa and the Mountain Gorilla," by UW-Madison zoology Professor Timothy Moermond;

Feb. 22, 1-2 p.m., "Restoring Endangered Animal Populations," by UW-Madison wildlife ecology Professor Stanley Temple; and

March 29, 1-2 p.m., "Biological Diversity in Wisconsin: Examples From Our Lakes," by John Magnuson, director of UW-Madison's Center for Limnology.

The second series, "Landscaping with Native Plants," will focus on creating lawns which reflect the natural character of Wisconsin:

Jan. 25, 1-2:30 p.m., "A Landscape Changing: Perspectives on Native Plants and Their Use in Urban Environmental Design," by Donald Vorpahl, environmental designer and teacher, Hilbert, Wis.;

Feb. 15, 1-2:30 p.m., "Landscaping with Native Groundcovers," by Joyce Powers, restoration ecologist, Prairie Ridge Nursery, Mt. Horeb; and

March 8, 1-2:30 p.m., "Lawns and the Law," by Lorrie Otto, environmental activist, author and naturalist, Milwaukee.

For more information contact the UW-Madison Arboretum at (608) 263-7888.

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ELVEHJEM SCHEDULES LECTURES

A lecture on "Lustmord: Violence Against Women in 20th Century German Art," by Beth Irwin Lewis, visiting professor of history at University of California-Los Angeles, will take place Thursday, Jan. 22, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 140 Elvehjem Museum.

And "Photography into Art," by Van Deren Coke, director of the photography department, San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, will be given Wednesday, Jan. 28 at 8 p.m. in Room 160 Elvehjem.

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FRIENDS OF THE ARBORETUM ART EXHIBIT OPENS AT MCKAY CENTER

An invitational art exhibit, "The Land and Its Friends," is now on display at the UW-Madison Arboretum McKay Center, 1207 Seminole Highway.

The exhibit celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Friends of the Arboretum and will include landscape and nature paintings by Wisconsin artists. The exhibit will reflect the Friends' dedication to the "gentle human effort to heal the land."

The Center is open to the public noon-4 p.m. weekdays, and 12:30-4 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

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UW-MADISON DANCER TO PERFORM IN NEW YORK

Claudia Melrose, UW-Madison assistant professor of physical education and dance, has been invited to appear as a guest artist at the Nicholais Alumni Benefit Concert Thursday-Saturday, Jan. 15-17 in New York City.

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Immediately MM/DD/YY

[PIX #]

Sunday (Jan. 11) marked the 100th birthday of the late Aldo Leopold, former UW-Madison professor of wildlife management and a pioneering conservationist best known for his work "A Sand County Almanac." A native of Burlington, Iowa, Leopold came to UW-Madison in 1933 and taught here until his untimely death in 1948.

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison, WI 53705

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 12/14/79
For further information contact
Elizabeth Durbin -- 263-1692

Reminiscences of Aldo Leopold--the man, the scientist and the teacher--written by three of his children and a son-in-law, and articles by several members of the University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty will appear in the December issue of the Wisconsin Academy Review, the quarterly magazine published by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

In a special 25th anniversary issue devoted to science in Wisconsin, the recollections of Leopold are "The Leopold Hunter's Lunch" by A. Starker Leopold; "Watch Your Language, Please" by Carl Leopold; "Salary?" by Nina Leopold Bradley; and "A Short Story of a Man Hunt" by Charles C. Bradley. Tied in with the writings, titled collectively "Great Possessions," will be a review of Leopold's classic, Sand County Almanac by Robert A. McCabe, professor of wildlife ecology. McCabe was a student of Leopold's here on the Madison campus.

Other articles in the silver anniversary issue will include a profile of Academy benefactor Harry Steenbock by Aaron Ihde, professor of chemistry, and a discussion of Steenbock's and his own vitamin D experiments by Hector F. DeLuca, chairman of the biochemistry department. Robert March, professor of physics, has contributed an editorial called "Science, Democracy and Doubt."

There is also a poem about Olaf Hougen, emeritus professor of chemical engineering, by Madison free lance writer Lenore M. Coberly. In addition, there is an article about the state's newest world resource, the American Geographical Society Collection on the UW-Milwaukee campus, by Howard A. Deller, literature analyst for the collection.

- more -

Book reviews for the issue were contributed by Grant Cottam, chairman of the botany department, James H. Zimmerman, lecturer in landscape architecture, Francis D. Hole, professor of soil science and geography, and Gwen Schultz, professor of geography.

The 25th anniversary series will continue with a March issue devoted to arts in Wisconsin, a June issue devoted to letters and a September issue devoted to the next 25 years' challenges in all three fields.

The Wisconsin Academy Review was founded in 1954 by Walter E. Scott. The Academy itself was chartered by the Legislature in 1870 for the purpose of supporting and disseminating information about the sciences, arts and letters of the state.

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uw news

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: **Immediately** 6/13/84

(NOTE TO EDITORS AND NEWS DIRECTORS: Arboretum Director Gregory Armstrong will be available for media interviews prior to both scheduled events. He will be available at 4:30 p.m. before the program and at 6 p.m. before the banquet on Sunday, June 17. Armstrong can be reached at (608) 262-2746.)

CONTACT: Bill Jordan, (608) 263-7889

ARBORETUM 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED SUNDAY JUNE 17

MADISON--At the original dedication ceremony for the University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum in 1934, speaker Aldo Leopold said it would take fifty years to see if the arboretum experiment would work.

Now, fifty years later, the success of that experiment will be acknowledged at rededication ceremonies Sunday, June 17.

The observance begins with a program at 5 p.m. Leopold's daughter, Nina Leopold Bradley, will reread her father's original dedication speech. Three others with arboretum and UW-Madison connections will also speak. They are botany Professor Grant Cottam, who will talk about the development of the arboretum's plant communities; wildlife ecology Professor Robert McCabe, who will talk on arboretum wildlife; and horticulture Professor Edward Hasselkus, who will speak about the horticulture of the arboretum. This part of the program will take place in a tent set up next to the McKay Center.

The celebration then will move inside the McKay Center for a banquet beginning at 7 p.m. The banquet speaker is Peter Shaw Ashton, director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University.

For information on the anniversary, contact Bill Jordan at (608) 263-7889. Information on the program or banquet is available from Gene Glover at (608) 263-7760.

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--Karen Walsh, (608) 262-0065

uw news

(Aldo Leopold)

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately 7/7/78 ng

CONTACT: Susan Disch or Nancy Gebert (608) 262-2115

LUNA LEOPOLD TO DELIVER NEXT ENVIRONMENTAL LECTURE

MADISON--Dr. Luna B. Leopold, professor of geology and landscape architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, will present the fourth lecture of the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Aldo Leopold Memorial Colloquium Wednesday (July 12).

A geologist, meteorologist, and hydraulics engineer, Dr. Leopold will discuss "For Love or Money" at 7 p.m. in Room 3650 Humanities Building. The public is invited at no charge.

Prior to becoming a professor, Dr. Leopold had a distinguished career with the United States Geological Survey. He was chief hydrologist from 1957 to 1966, in charge of scientific studies of ground water and water quality. From 1966 to 1973, as senior research hydrologist, his primary concern was geomorphology, especially river mechanics and sediment movement.

Son of the famed Wisconsin naturalist for whom the series is named, Luna holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from UW-Madison, a master's degree in physics-meteorology from the University of California at Los Angeles, and a Ph.D. degree in geology from Harvard University.

He is the author of more than 100 scientific papers and books covering studies in hydrology, climatology, soils, and erosion, and has served as president of the Geological Society of America.

The Leopold colloquium, sponsored by the Interdisciplinary Faculty Committee and the Institute for Environmental Studies, is featuring eight distinguished lecturers in the environmental field on consecutive Wednesday evenings through Aug. 9.

The fifth lecture of the series, "Land Ethics and the Political Process," will be presented July 19 by Dorothy Bradley, a Montana legislator from Bozeman.

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THE COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY LECTURES

Announces a Lecture by

ALDO STARKER LEOPOLD

Professor of Zoology
University of California, Berkeley

On

THE PREDATOR CONTROL CONTROVERSY

Tuesday, April 11, 1972

7:30 p.m.

Great Hall - Union

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(Under the auspices of the School of Natural Resources)

uw news

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

Immediately 3/24/72 mcg

MADISON--Dr. Aldo Starker Leopold of the University of California-Berkeley, son of the late UW naturalist and conservationist, will give a public lecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison April 11.

He will discuss "The Predator Control Controversy" at 7:30 p.m. in Memorial Union Great Hall under auspices of the School of Natural Resources.

Now professor of zoology, Leopold is a 1936 graduate of Wisconsin in agriculture. He followed the example of his father and studied at the Yale School of Forestry, then took his Ph.D. in zoology at Berkeley.

This year his sister, Dr. Estella Leopold, is working in the UW Center for Climatic Research on leave from her post as research botanist with the U.S. Department of Interior-Geological Survey in Denver.

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MADISON--Dr. L.M. Van Straaten, geologist and sedimentologist of Groningen University, The Netherlands, will give a public lecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison April 12.

He will discuss "The Sedimentology and Paleoecology of the Solenhofen Limestone of Southern Germany" at 7:30 p.m. in the State Historical Society auditorium.

The UW departments of geology and geophysics, the Marine Studies Center, and the department of geography are sponsoring his Madison visit.

# # #

feature story

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately 10/1/71

By BARBARA B. ABBOTT

MADISON, Wis.--It takes a lot to make Estella Leopold move very far from her ranch in Colorado high country, but the challenge of working at the Center for Climatic Research did it.

She is now on a six-month leave of absence from the U.S. Department of Interior-Geological Survey in Denver to work with Drs. John E. Kutzbach and Reid A. Bryson of the University of Wisconsin CCR and the Institute for Environmental Studies in Madison.

Daughter of the late Aldo Leopold, famed Wisconsin naturalist, Estella is a research botanist and palynologist studying post-Paleozoic pollen and spores. She speaks excitedly of the work she has come to do--investigating possible dynamics of major climatic changes in the American mid-continent that occurred during the Eocene period, some 50 million years ago.

By studying and comparing the paleoecology of the Rocky Mountain region with climatic models that Bryson and Kutzbach are working on, she hopes to come up with some clues and answers.

Miss Leopold is also helping with curriculum planning for the IES undergraduate course 101--Forum on the Environment and is teaching one section.

"What is particularly impressive to me about the course is the fact that the small discussion groups work under an important premise: everyone is expected to contribute equally--including the staff member," she explains. "The atmosphere this premise creates makes for excellent cross-communication between all participants. It obliterates the podium routine."

- more -

Add one--Leopold

In 1969 she shared the Conservationist-of-the-Year award from the Colorado Wildlife Federation for her role in saving a fossil bed near Florissant from the bulldozers of a land developer and having the area declared a national monument. But a date can't be put on Miss Leopold's activism--she is an enthusiastic conservationist. She helped lead Colorado conservationists' efforts to stop the Grand Canyon Dam projects and assisted in organization of the Colorado Open Space Council.

She is conservation chairman of the Denver Audubon Society and was involved in the Wyoming eagle kill investigations. Colorado's governor asked her to serve on his environmental impact task force concerned with development of the state's oil shale lands. And she is a director of the National Nature Conservancy.

Besides her work with conservation groups and with the Interior Department in Denver, she is also an adjoint professor in the department of biology at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

She received her bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin, M.S. from the University of California-Berkeley, and Ph.D. from Yale University, all in botany.

After receiving her master's degree, she was assistant research hydrologist at the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona in Tucson. She then conducted research projects on timberline growth rates and climatic correlation on Pike's Peak in Colorado.

She was in Madison in 1952 as an experimental mycologist studying wood rot at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

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uw news

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately 8/28/70 gw

ADVISORY EDITORS' NOTE

A "Nature Conservancy" conference is being held today thru Saturday a.m. at Lowell Hall, the Wisconsin Center, and Great Hall (Union).

Of possible interest to you will be a panel on "Endangered Species," ...mammals, insects, and plant communities, at 2 p.m. at Lowell Hall.

University of California-Berkeley Prof. A. Starker Leopold will deliver a feature speech at 8 p.m. in Great Hall tonight. He is the son of former UW wildlife ecologist Aldo Leopold. About 300 persons will attend.

Saturday's program includes a talk by Midvale School principal Paul Olson on school forests. In the evening at Lowell Hall will be an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Bernard Kline on ecological history of Wisconsin.

"Nature Conservancy" is a national organization which buys land for conservation purposes.

For more detail, call Emily Earley at 262-5825.

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CUT LINES

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

3/17/59 vh

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--The University of Wisconsin will honor these 11 late distinguished faculty members, shown above, when it confers names upon three residence halls buildings and eight house or floor units within them in formal ceremonies Sunday afternoon, March 22.

Approximately 400 persons are expected to attend the dedication of the UW's newest student "homes away from home" erected east of Elm Drive.

Cole Hall, modern quarters for 254 women, will honor the memory of Dr. Llewllyn Cole, coordinator of graduate medical education and for many years director of the Student Infirmary. Sullivan Hall for 256 men will honor Richard E. Sullivan, dynamic young professor of commerce. Holt Commons, the food service building, will bear the name of Frank O. Holt, director of public service and great UW ambassador for adult education.

The eight house units will be named for Profs. George S. Bryan, popular teacher of botany; William S. Kiekhofer, beloved economics professor for more than 70,000 students; Julius E. Olson, scholar of Scandinavian literature and planner of many traditional UW functions; Benjamin W. Snow, famous for his snowflake lectures and popularizer of physics studies; Philo M. Buck, founder and inspiring teacher of comparative literature studies at Wisconsin; Aldo Leopold, pioneering scientist in wildlife management; Edward A. Ross, renowned early scholar in sociology; and Maurice E. McCaffrey, long-time secretary of the Board of Regents and devoted public servant in matters of UW finance.

Picture on file UW Photo Lab. 2957-B.

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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

3/13/59 vh

RELEASE: Immediately

By VIVIEN HONE

MADISON, Wis.--Invitations have gone out for the memorial dedication of the University of Wisconsin's three newest residence halls buildings and eight units within them in the names of 11 late, distinguished faculty members.

The ceremonies at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 22, will be attended by approximately 400 guests and participants including state and university officials.

The name of Commerce Prof. Richard E. Sullivan will be formally conferred upon the residence hall housing 250 men; of Dr. Llewllyn Cole, coordinator of graduate medical education, upon the hall housing 250 women; and of Frank O. Holt, director of public service, on the commons or food service building for the halls.

All three of the late faculty members for whom the halls are named held one or more degrees from Wisconsin and had close ties with Wisconsin's residence halls system.

The three new structures east of Elm Drive were built at a cost of $2,100,000 and opened last fall.

The eight house units within Cole and Sullivan Halls will be dedicated in the names of Profs. George S. Bryan, botany; Philo M. Buck, comparative literature William S. Kiekhofer, economics; Aldo Leopold, wildlife management; Julius E. Olson, Scandinavian languages and literature; Edward A. Ross, sociology; Benjamin W. Snow, physics; and Maurice E. McCaffrey, secretary of the Board of Regents.

Newell J. Smith, director of the Division of Residence Halls, will welcome guests to the ceremonies in Holt Commons. UW Pres. Conrad Elvehjem and Wilbur N. Renk, president of the Board of Regents, will speak. The program will include music by the Men's Halls Chorus.

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Three students will participate in the dedication: Chris Larson, Columbus, president of the Men's Halls Association; Edward Wiegner, Pewaukee, of Sullivan Hall; and Karen Abendroth, Fort Atkinson, of Cole Hall.

An open house and tours through the buildings are planned for 4-5 p.m.

When ground was broken in 1957, the buildings represented the first large scale increase in UW dormitory facilities in 10 years. The units were among a variety of housing projects planned to provide accommodations for more than 3,000 additional single and married students at a total cost of $14,914,000.

Designed by the Chicago firm of Tourtelot and Mittelbusher, all of the Holt Quadrangle buildings have tan brick, flat-roofed exteriors planned to blend with nearby groupings of residence halls. The two housing halls, four stories high, each accommodate 65 students to a floor or house. Each floor includes bedrooms, baths, and a lounge.

Ingenious planning has resulted in numerous improvements and economies over old dorm designs. One important advance in the attractive rooms and furnishing design has resulted in a 20 square foot reduction of the average room space without reduction in "living" space and has kept the per student cost, covering all three halls, to $4,000.

The advance features modern built-in furniture along the bedroom walls and built-in wardrobes and electrical fixtures. The design has proved so successful that Wisconsin's state colleges have adopted it for their housing developments.

Holt Commons, two stories high, is equipped to serve 500 persons, cafeteria style. It contains attractive and efficient kitchens and dining hall and also holds a snackbar, information desk, mailroom, general purpose and recreation room, and storage space.

Brief biographies of the 11 faculty members whose memories will be kept alive in the halls' names follow.

Frank O. Holt is remembered as the embodiment of "the Wisconsin Idea." After graduation from Wisconsin in 1907 and long years as a public school

administrator, he returned to the Madison campus to serve some 20 years in a succession of posts: registrar, dean of the Extension Division, and finally, director of public service.

In each of these positions, Holt developed pioneer programs for increased educational opportunity--through student guidance, scholarships, and adult education. As an ambassador of good will and able interpreter of the University, he carried the torch for learning to thousands of citizens around the state.

Dr. Llewllyn Cole, a tireless public servant, supervised both public and professional health education in Wisconsin. He held two degrees earned on the Madison campus. For many years prior to his duties as coordinator of graduate medical education, he was director of the Student Infirmary and worked devotedly to care for the health of Wisconsin students.

An exceptionally popular faculty member, he was mourned when death came at 46, cutting short a career notable for integrity and deep concern for his fellow men.

Prof. Richard E. Sullivan, only 34 when he died, had already earned this description: "One of the most energetic, imaginative, and dynamic men on the faculty." He came to Wisconsin in 1947 with a degree in mechanical engineering and earned two more degrees, both in business administration, from the University.

As associate director and then director of the Industrial Management Institutes, he is credited with much of the success of a program which now brings some 5,000 persons to the campus yearly for intensive management training. The former World War II officer, trained to leadership, had an exceptional teaching ability and attracted large numbers of students to his classes.

Prof. Philo M. Buck came to Wisconsin in 1925 to set up one of the first departments of comparative literature in the United States. His understanding of other cultures, gained through a childhood in India and wide travels, his vitality and warmth as a speaker, and his rare ability to impart both scholarship and enthusiasm, made his courses popular and inspiring. He died in 1950.

add three--Dorm dedication

Prof. George S. Bryan was one of the University's widely popular teachers. For many years he taught elementary botany courses and at one time counted more than 800 students in his classes. He was the last UW professor to carry out the practice of separating men and women at his lectures, claiming that such a division eliminated distractions caused by "fidgeting" women students. His service with Wisconsin began as instructor in 1914 and continued until retirement with emeritus status in 1949. Even after retirement he continued his research in botany. He died in March, 1958, at age 78.

Prof. William S. Kiekhofer was also one of the University's most popular and well-loved teachers. "Wild Bill," as he was affectionately called by his students, headed the department of economics for almost 16 years out of a total of 38 devoted to Wisconsin teaching and interests. More than 70,000 students enrolled in his classes in elementary economics during this period. The Wisconsin native came to the Madison campus in 1908 from a post as a young high school principal and remained until his death in 1951.

Prof. Aldo Leopold, originally a forester, developed in his own thinking and writing a concept of man's obligation to the land which has changed our ideas of conservation and shaped the development of wildlife management as a modern science. Joining the University as its first professor of wildlife management in 1933, Leopold brought both scientific and literary gifts to bear on the need for what he called the "ecological conscience." He died in 1948.

Maurice E. McCaffrey served as secretary of the regents from 1906 to 1946; and, at their request, as trust officer in charge of investments and property acquisitions until his sudden death in 1947. His prudent management of University trust and loan funds produced substantial income for student aid and other important University purposes; and his untiring efforts were instrumental in the acquisition and development of the University Arboretum.

add four--Dorm dedication

Prof. Julius E. Olson, affectionately known as "Uncle Julius" to generations of Wisconsin students, was a member of the faculty from 1884 to 1930, when he became professor emeritus of Scandinavian languages and literature. Creator of the Committee on Public Functions and its chairman for many years, he persuaded first the faculty and then the students to appear in the dignity of caps and gowns. For his promotion of the study of Scandinavian language and literature in America he was awarded the Honor of St. Olaf by the King of Norway.

Prof. Edward A. Ross: Extensive study in Europe and service on the faculties of Johns Hopkins, Indiana, Cornell, Stanford, and Nebraska preceded Prof. Ross' attachment to the sociology faculty at Wisconsin. From 1906 to 1937, when he became professor emeritus, he taught some 12,000 students, wrote 25 books and innumerable articles read around the world, and established a reputation for his department that survived his death in 1951.

Benjamin W. Snow: From 1893 to 1925, the late Prof. "Benny" Snow served as chairman of the physics department. Known far and wide as a striking and forceful lecturer--his "snowflake" lectures are still remembered today by thousands of students and Madisonians--he was largely responsible for buildings up extensive lecture-demonstration equipment and for establishing carefully planned and executed experimental lectures which were unusually interesting to students.

###

ALDO LEOPOLD

(1886--1948)

Aldo Leopold was nature's scholar and in the natural order of our natural world, saw perpetual enrichment of our heritage. By this so humble yet so bold and novel approach, he pioneered a new science for the conservation of land and biological resources and in so doing, improved the birthright of all humanity.

Much of the thought and action which earned an enduring fame for the scientist belongs to his fifteen years on this campus. Wisconsin is more lustrous for that fact--The Yale-trained forester founded Wisconsin's Department of Wildlife Management in 1933 and remained its chairman until his untimely death in 1948. Nearly a quarter century of field and administrative experience in the U.S. Forest Service and in wildlife research elsewhere was his to draw on as he piloted the Wisconsin department to distinction.

The greater understanding which Professor Leopold found in such allied fields as land use, forestry, game management and wildlife ecology, directed always toward a conservation for the ages, brought into print some two hundred and seventy-five technical and popular works including an exquisitely written collection of nature essays. It also brought the world to his Wisconsin door; foreign, federal, and state agencies to benefit from his counsel; an eager group of students who would emerge from his inspired teaching as brilliant ecologists. Around the globe these former pupils now practice the Leopold ethic, united in the warm shadow of a great logic within a greater poetry.

Indeed all who had reverence for the natural scene are united with this pioneering mind. Men are civilized, he declared, in as much as they shape the environment out of love and appreciation of nature. Without these sentiments, no truly sound conservation can be achieved.

These walls find that civilizing influence in student fellowship. In the possession of a great name, they invite further aspirations for humanity.

March 1959

A MESSAGE TO YOU from MRS. ALDO LEOPOLD*

"I have just heard about the proposal to destroy our beautiful woods on Bascom Hill for the purpose of erecting a new university building, or buildings, and I hasten to protest such a regretable plan. I can hear what Aldo Leopold would say about this ruthless destruction of the small natural beauty on our campus, when there are many acres of unwooded land which can be used for more buildings.

"I wonder if there is no 'Ecological conscience' among our university men, and 'no state of harmony between men and land.'

"Please keep fighting against this unnecessary destruction. I know that all real conservationists and lovers of the beauty of nature are back of you, as am I."

Mrs. Aldo Leopold
135 Grant avenue
January 31, 1959 Santa Fe, New Mexico

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* - This quotation from a letter sent to one of those opposing the building in Bascom Woods is used with permission of Mrs. Leopold, widow of the conservation pioneer leader, Aldo Leopold, who died in 1948. In 1933 the University of Wisconsin created the Chair of Game Management for him and during his 15 years in this position, he worked to create a public awareness for the "ecological conscience" and "harmony between men and land."

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IF YOU AGREE with the sentiments expressed above by Mrs. Aldo Leopold and wish to have your opposition vote registered with the UW Board of Regents on Saturday, February 7, please sign your name and state your address below, handing to the individual collecting them at the door as you leave. Thank you.

Dated Feb. 5, 1959 _____
Signature

_____
Address

(Distributed by Emergency Committee on Bascom Woods)

U.W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/20/58 ns

Sept. 20

RELEASE:

MADISON, Wis.--Eight former members of the faculty and staff who made significant contributions to the University of Wisconsin are memorialized in names approved for new UW dormitory units Saturday by the Board of Regents.

The eight units are located in the new Frank O. Holt quadrangle, erected at a cost of $2,100,000 and opened this fall with two dormitories housing 500 men and women and a food service building. The quadrangle is located on Elm Drive near the shore of Lake Mendota.

The regents approved naming the dormitory houses for the late Profs. Philo M. Buck, Jr., comparative literature; George S. Bryan, botany; William Kiekhofer, economics; Aldo Leopold, wildlife management; Julius Olson, Scandinavian languages and literature; Edward A. Ross, sociology; Benjamin Snow, physics; and Secretary of the Regents Maurice E. McCaffrey.

Prof. Buck came to Wisconsin in 1925 to set up one of the first departments of comparative literature in the United States. His understanding of other cultures, gained through a childhood in India and wide travels, his vitality and warmth as a speaker, and his rare ability to impart both scholarship and enthusiasm, made his courses popular and inspiring. He died in 1950.

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the department of economics for almost 16 years out of a total of 38 devoted to Wisconsin teaching and interests. More than 70,000 students enrolled in his classes in elementary economics during this period. The Wisconsin native came to the Madison campus in 1908 from a post as a young high school principal and remained until his retirement in 1946. Prof. Kiekhofer died in 1951.

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Extensive study in Europe and service on the faculities of Johns Hopkins, Indiana, Cornell, Stanford, and Nebraska preceded Prof. Ross' attachment to the sociology faculty at Wisconsin. From 1906 to 1937, when he became professor emeritus,he taught some 12,000 students, wrote 25 books and innumerable articles read around the world, and established a reputation for his department that survived his death in 1951.

add two--Dorms Named

From 1893 to 1925, the late Prof. "Benny" Snow served as chairman of the physics department. Known far and wide as a striking and forceful lecturer--his "snowflake" lectures are still remembered today by thousands of students and Madisonians--he was largely responsible for building up extensive lecture-demonstration equipment and for establishing carefully planned and executed experimental lectures which were unusually interesting to students.

In another action affecting University Residence Halls, the regents amended for one year the regulations on assigning dormitory space to make Jan. 1 the last date on which Wisconsin residents will be given preference, rather than the former May 1 deadline. In accordance with this change, applications for dormitory rooms at the University will be accepted beginning Oct. 1 rather than the former March 1 beginning.

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U.W. NEWS
FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

3/12/57 rc

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Scenery and wildlife are the most important natural resources of Alaska and should be conserved and developed if the territory hopes to thrive economically, Prof. A. Starker Leopold, associate professor of zoology at the University of California, said here Monday night.

Leopold, son of the late Prof. Aldo Leopold who was the founder of the modern science of wildlife management while professor of wildlife management at the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Conservation in Alaska," an H.L. Russell Memorial Lecture sponsored by the UW forestry and wildlife management department.

"Alaska must make the highest possible use of its land. If it doesn't, the territory may never achieve its expansion goals," Leopold explained.

"The future of Alaska is in our hands. The territory is richly endowed with scenery and wildlife and every step should be taken to set aside land areas for Americans who want to see them. These assets will bring money to Alaska."

Leopold went to Alaska in the summer of 1952 to study the preservation and management of wildlife and to learn the land's "uses and abuses."

Together with the English ecologist and author F. Fraser Darling, Leopold made a general game survey--mainly studying moose and caribou.

Once the most abundant of Alaskan game--two million in 1925--the caribou herd had decreased to some 200,000 animals by 1952.

"Overshooting and predation was thought to be the cause of the population's decline," Leopold explains, "but range deterioration was the main cause."

Lichens--moss-like plants--are the caribou's favorite food, he pointed out, but due to extensive damage to the land through fire, the caribou's winter range had burned up--destroying the lichens.

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ad one--Starker Leopold

"Over 80 per cent of the range has been burned and reburned in the last 50 years," Leopold explained. "It is estimated that one million acres are burned annually--and burned-over land requires 200 to 400 years to build itself back up to support a caribou herd. For instance, the annual growth of lichens is often only a sixteenth of an inch."

The introduction of reindeer was the second factor that decreased the caribou herd through range destruction, Leopold pointed out.

During the years of Alaskan whaling --in the 19th century--the caribou herd was nearly killed off along the coast when the Eskimos shot the animals to sell to the whaling ships, Leopold said.

"When the whaling industry declined and the Eskimos needed animals for hides, they imported reindeer from Lapland. By 1936, during its peak years, the herd numbered over 600,000 and was getting out of hand."

After 1936, the herd decreased to some 25,000 animals due to lack of food. It has since then remained constant at this figure.

"The Eskimos take some 5,000 reindeer a year for food and hides," Leopold explained. "This number has proven to be adequate to supply the present needs of the Eskimos.

As natural resources go, Alaska is very poor, he pointed out. The country's ability to sustain people is low.

"Fishing is the main source of income for Alaska," Leopold explained. "The industry brings in 125 million dollars annually."

Military expenditures and the tourist industry are other important resources. Income from agriculture and mining is extremely small, he said.

"Alaska is showing healthy signs of adapting land values to the needs of the territory," Leopold explained. "Predators, such as wolves, were once thought to be destroying much of the wildlife. The Alaskan Game Commission is now realizing that such predators help keep many herds--such as moose--from growing dangerously large."

More than 500 persons attended the lecture.

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FEATURE STORY

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

3/11/57

RELEASE: Immediately

By RALPH CLARK

MADISON—The name of Leopold has returned to the University of Wisconsin campus.

Prof. A. Starker Leopold, son of the late Prof. Aldo Leopold who was the founder of the modern science of wildlife management while professor at the University of Wisconsin, will lecture tonight on "Conservation in Alaska."

The lecture, another in the series of the H.L. Russell Memorial Lectures, will be held at 8 p.m. in the Commerce auditorium at the University. It is open to the public.

Besides being an associate professor of zoology at the University of California, Leopold spends nearly as much time studying animal life in the field--from Alaska to Mexico--as he does teaching in a classroom.

Take, for example, his wildlife survey for the Mexican government.

This survey--covering all types of wildlife--began in 1944, required two straight years in Mexico, and he's been going back every chance he gets.

"I keep thinking that we're all through studying the problems there and then something else comes up," he explains.

For instance, the last record of a grizzly bear in Mexico was in 1944, he points out, and biologists thought the animal was extinct.

"Then, suddenly, two grizzlies were recorded last year in the isolated mountain ranges of Chihuahua--and so I'm going back in June to find them," he says, "and to see whether a refuge can be set up to protect them."

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Mexico has many problems, he points out--ranging from a limited budget to carry on a wildlife program, to over-grazed ranges and high hunting pressures. Many species of game, such as the big-horned sheep and the prong-horned antelope, are very near extinction.

Leopold has written a book on Mexico's wildlife which is now being published. But this book isn't his first.

Three years ago, he was the co-author of a book about a country hundreds of miles from Mexico--"Wildlife in Alaska."

It all came about when Leopold and the English ecologist and author F. Fraser Darling made a study of Alaskan wildlife in the summer of 1952.

The trip, made possible by a grant from the New York Zoological Society and the Conservation Foundation, involved a general survey on general game problems --mainly moose and caribou.

And the problem in Alaska?

"Mainly range deterioration," Leopold points out. "Fire is a serious problem. Reindeer which chew up the range, leaving many areas in serious condition, is another."

There is also a minor hunting pressure problem. The Eskimo, for instance, is allowed to hunt without a license, killing five caribou annually for each member of his family.

"It's hard to keep a check on game--and Eskimos--with laws like that," Leopold says.

Although the United States has wildlife management and conservation problems of its own, "our country also has plenty of scientists working on them," Leopold explains. "There is no one in Mexico, for instance, that knows how to handle these problems. It's our job to help them."

California, as an example of a domestic problem, is "seven or eight years behind Wisconsin in its handling of the deer herd," Leopold points out.

An over-sized deer population is being "grossly underhunted," he says, and last year's hunting season--the first open season for both bucks and does--didn't help the problem.

"Out of the 100,000 deer killed last year," Leopold explained, "only 35,000 does were killed. Unless we kill more does, periodic die-offs and wastage of deer will continue."

Leopold graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1936 after which he attended Yale's Forestry School. He later accepted a fellowship to the University of California where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1944. His doctor's thesis was based on work done with the Missouri Conservation Commission from 1939 to 1944.

In 1946 he joined the faculty of the University of California, where he organized a program on wildlife management. He is also on the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the school.

###

Regents 9-25-54

Add four--Gifts and Grants

The Pelton Steel Casting Co., Milwaukee, $1,100 for the renewal of the Pelton scholarships for undergraduate students in metallurgy, College of Engineering;

The Kroger Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $800 for the four Kroger scholarships of $200 each in the College of Agriculture;

Additional contributions of $145 to be added to the Harry L. Russell Memorial Fund for aiding students who major in, or are primarily interested in wildlife management;

Mrs. Aldo Leopold and 27 of the late Prof. Aldo Leopold's students, a gift to the University of a portrait of Prof. Leopold. The donors request that the portrait, painted by Robert L. Grilley of the department of art education, be hung in the reading room of the department of forestry and wildlife management;

Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, $3,700 for the purchase of equipment to be installed in the department of dairy and food industries in the College of Agriculture, to facilitate research on processed cheese and processed cheese spreads.

Grants were:

National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, $8,024 to support a research project entitled "Kidney Mechanisms in Renal Disease," department of clinical medicine; $9,180 to support a research project entitled "Genetics of Bacteria," department of genetics; $20,000 to support a research project entitled "Enzyme Activity in a Non-Mitochondrial System of Heart Muscle," Institute for Enzyme Research; $1,600 in support of a training program under the provisions of the National Mental Health Act, (This grant provides funds for one traineeship in the department of clinical psychology.) $11,556 to support a research project entitled "Metabolism of Carcinogens Labeled With Radioactive Carbon," department of oncology; $9,720 to support a research project entitled "Enzymes and Nucleotide Metabolism in Leukemia," department of pediatrics; $10,152 to support a research project entitled "Energy Sources for Renal Tubular Excretory Mechanisms," department of pharmacology and toxicology; $21,924 to support an undergraduate cardiovascular training grant,

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CUT LINES

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

99/9/54

RELEASE: Immediately

Pix

—Gary Schuls Photo

MADISON—A portrait of the late Aldo Leopold, University of Wisconsin professor and founder of the UW department of wildlife management, was presented to the University of Wisconsin Thursday night by Mrs. Leopold and 27 of his former students. University Vice Pres. Ira L. Baldwin (right) accepted the portrait on behalf of the University in a ceremony which was part of the annual program of the American Ornithologists Union, being held on the Wisconsin campus. Shown above are (left to right) Prof. Robert A. McCabe, who delivered the presentation address; Mrs. Leopold; Prof. Robert Grilley of the University art education department, who painted the portrait; and Vice Pres. Baldwin.

###

See: Aldo Leopold

U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/9/54

RELEASE: 9 p.m., Thursday, Sept. 9

MADISON, Wis.--University of Wisconsin Vice Pres. Ira L. Baldwin praised the life and work of the late Aldo Leopold and accepted his portrait on behalf of the University Thursday night at the meeting of the American Ornithologists Union being held on the Wisconsin campus.

The Leopold portrait was the gift of 27 former students and of the wife of the famed Wisconsin naturalist who founded the University's department of wildlife management.

"Leopold was one of those rare, articulate visionaries upon whom mankind often must wait for the opening of new fields," Vice Pres. Baldwin said.

"He taught that men must find a way to use the resources of the earth with intelligence and wisdom, lest those resources vanish completely. A scar on the land violated Leopold's sense of natural values. It also meant that resources had been destroyed that future generations might sorely need," Vice Pres. Baldwin added.

The portrait was presented to the University by Prof. Robert A. McCabe, a former Leopold student and chairman of the UW department of wildlife management, who represented the group of students and Mrs. Leopold at the ceremony.

"To those of us who knew him personally, the portrait will act as a reminder of the pleasure, wisdom, and kindness that always attended the relationship between Aldo Leopold and those whom he knew or met," Prof. McCabe said in presenting the portrait. "To those who, unfortunately, never met him, the portrait will act as a tangible basis from which his works and his ways can be viewed and contemplated."

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Ad one--Leopold portrait

Prof. Alden Miller of the University of California, Berkeley, president of the ornithologists' organization, introduced the speakers at the presentation.

The portrait of Leopold was painted by Prof. Robert L. Grilley of the University art education department. Although it was painted posthumously, Prof. Grilley used photographs of Leopold and personal descriptions by friends to obtain the likeness and the appropriate background.

Those, in addition to Mrs. Leopold, who commissioned Grilley to paint the portrait include:

James R. Beer, Irven O. Buss, Antoon de Vos, William H. Elder, Robert S. Ellarson, Alfred G. Etter, Frederick Greeley, James B. Hale, Frances Hamerstrom, Frederick N. Hamerstrom Jr., Harold C. Hanson, Arthur S. Hawkins, Joseph J. Hickey, H. Albert Hochbaum, Cyril Kabat, Charles M. Kirkpatrick, Robert A. McCabe, Ellwood B. Moore, Lyle K. Sowls, Allen W. Stokes, Richard D. Taber, Daniel Q. Thompson, Donald R. Thompson, Douglas E. Wade, Alfred Wallner, Leonard L. Wing, and Bruce S. Wright.

The portrait will hang in the library of the department of wildlife management on the Wisconsin campus.

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WIRE NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/7/54 RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON--The annual meeting of the American Ornithologists Union begins Wednesday at the University of Wisconsin with ornithologists from all parts of North America coming to the University campus to hear or present research papers and attend other events on the program.

Wednesday's program is devoted largely to business sessions and informal events. The opening general session will begin at 10 a.m. Thursday with a welcome address by Dr. E. B. Fred, University of Wisconsin president. Prof. Alden Miller, University of California and president of the Ornithologists Union, will deliver the response.

More than 30 scientific papers are to be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday by some of the nation's outstanding scientists. Motion pictures depicting the life history of many American birds and exhibits are also scheduled.

All of the events on the program will be held in the Memorial Union and will be open to the public.

The nature films will include a 25-minute preview of a U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service motion picture on the Whooping Crane, to be shown at 9:30 p.m. Friday, Sept. 10 , in the Union Play Circle. Movies to be included on Saturday's program will have as subjects the birds of Churchill, Canada, and the Bering Sea, in addition to a 35-minute film devoted entirely to the Cooper's Hawk.

Konrad Lorenz, world-renowned scientist of the Max Planck Institute for

-more-

Ethnology, Westfalen, Germany, will present motion pictures as part of his paper on "The Problem of Ritualization" in birds at 4:15 p.m. on Friday.

A film on museum techniques will be presented Friday at 9 p.m. by Jean Delacour, director of the Los Angeles County Museum.

"Five months in the Falkland Islands," an address with color slides will be presented by O. S. Pettingill Jr., University of Michigan Biological Station, at the organization's annual banquet Saturday night.

Plates for a forthcoming book entitled "The Birds of Wisconsin" will be on exhibit at the Memorial Union Library along with the original paintings by Owen J. Gromme. A technical talk on engravings will be presented by Richard A. Shilbauer of the Mueller Engraving Co., Milwaukee, at 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

Oils by staff members of the Milwaukee Public Museum, archeological objects of interest to ornithologists, and hybrid specimens of birds will be exhibited in the Main Lounge of the Memorial Union. Wisconsin photographers' pictures of birds, a collection of bookplates, ornithological volumes published by university presses, a kodachrome exhibit, rare bird books, and ornate examples of ornithological illustration will also be among the exhibits at the meeting.

A portrait of the late [Aldo Leopold,] one of the nation's most distinguished naturalists and wildlife experts and professor of wildlife management at the University of Wisconsin, will be presented to the University on Thursday at 9 p.m. in the Play Circle of the Union. The portrait has been painted by Prof. Robert Grilley of the UW department of art education and was commissioned by 27 of Leopold's former students and by his wife.

A symposium on bird behavior will bring together six scientists who are world-known for their research in this field. UW Prof. John T. Emlen will serve as moderator and the speakers will include Martin Moynihan of Cornell University, who will speak on "Some Aspects of Hostile Behavior in Gulls"; D. Frank McKinney, Delta

Waterfowl Research Station, who will speak on "An Analysis of the Display Movements of the Eider"; Elsie and Nicholas Collias, Illinois College, who will speak on "Observations on Family Integration in Ducks"; and Konrad Lorenz, "The Problem of Ritualization."

A second symposium will be entitled "How the Amateur Can Contribute to Ornithological Science," with speakers Carl Koford, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California; Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Md., and Ludlow Griscom, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. The moderator will be John Davis, Hastings Reservation, Carmel, Calif.

The research papers to be presented at the scientific sessions will include reports on banding projects, migration studies, environmental influences, taxonomic and anatomic studies, cycles, local problems of management, songs and calls, hybridization, reporduction studies, ecological and distribution studies, and many other subjects.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Madison 6

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

424 UNIVERSITY FARM PLACE

SEP 2 1954

September 1, 1954

Dr. I. L. Baldwin
Bascom Hall

Enclosed is a copy of the remarks I intend to make at the presentation of the Aldo Leopold portrait. As you know, the presentation is to be held at the time the American Ornithologists' Union is meeting at the Union. Dr. Alden Miller of the University of California is president of the AOU and will set the stage for the presentation, after which I will make the enclosed remarks, and these are to be followed by whatever you have to say in accepting the portrait.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. McCabe

RAMcC:pm

Robert A. McCabe
Associate Professor

encl.

We are assembled this evening to present to the University a portrait of Aldo Leopold. It is unnecessary in artistic painting, including portraiture, to justify the putting of color to canvas. In this case, it is a pleasure rather than an obligation to present the justification. To those of us who knew him personally the portrait will act as a reminder of the pleasure, wisdom, and kindness that had always attended the relationship between Aldo Leopold and those whom he knew or met. To those who, unfortunately, never met him, the portrait will act as the tangible basis from which his works and his ways can be viewed and contemplated.

The human mind is child-like in the presence of greatness and requires many props in order to grasp true perspective. George Washington, Joan of Arc, and The Nazarean are immortalized in portrait although their deeds exceed facial beauty. The eyes must often see the face before the mind comprehends its meaning.

James McNeil Whistler said it is for the artist to do something beyond imitating: in portrait painting to put on canvas something more than the face that the model wears for any one day; in short, to paint <u>the man</u> as well as his features. This portrait was painted posthumously. The artist, as you can see, has done admirably.

With the stubby fingers of words, I would like to add a few brush strokes to help the features of this portrait convey the man.

Like most persons who knew him, I feel that Aldo Leopold was a great man. Greatness, however, is not described by a marshalling of superlatives. A sense of frustration caused by the inadequacy of the spoken word betrays the presence of greatness. Such a sense is felt at this moment.

* * * *

Aldo Leopold possessed that enviable quality of being able to inspire by presence alone. As a teacher, his hand lightly placed helped students rise above their own intellectual limitations. This subtle and effective guidance, enlightened the student, gave prestige to the University, and strengthened the integrity of his profession.

* * * *

No man, to my knowledge had a greater insight into the relationship of plants, animals, and man to the soil. One of the basic Leopoldian concepts was the necessity of society's moral obligation to the land. To him, abuse of the land ranked with abuse of civil rights. His was the ability to feel of the soil and see its genesis, growth, evolution, exploitation, and death. From this insight he taught of an ecological conscience.

* * * *

The human attributes which best characterize Aldo Leopold are HUMILITY and UNDERSTANDING. No time, no place was too inconvenient to help a student, colleague, or friend. No problem was too small (or too large) to command his interest and council. Those of us who stood in the warmth of his shadow know that he better than anyone has understood our inner, personal feelings toward natural beauty. His own feelings on the esthetic values of nature were not ephemeral or lofty affectations, but were those genuine, sincere responses that were shared by many, who are less gifted with the pen.

In the years since 1948 we, his students, have examined our own lives and work to identify the mark we hope he has left upon us.

* * * *

This portrait, painted by Robert L. Grilley, symbolizes the bond between each student and The Professor. It is also a composite dedication to the ideals for which Aldo Leopold stood.

* * * *

Together with MRS. ALDO LEOPOLD, the following students sponsored this portrait:

James B. Beer	Frederick N. Hamerstrom, Jr.	Lyle K. Sowls
Irven O. Buss	Harold C. Hanson	Allen W. Stokes
Antoon de Vos	Arthur S. Hawkins	Richard D. Taber
William H. Elder	Joseph J. Hickey	Daniel Q. Thompson
Robert S. Ellarson	H. Albert Hochbaum	Donald R. Thompson
Alfred G. Etter	Cyril Kabat	Douglas B. Wade
Frederick Greeley	Charles M. Kirkpatrick	Alfred Wallner
James B. Hale	Robert A. McCabe	Leonard L. Wing
Frances Hamerstrom	Ellwood B. Moore	Bruce S. Wright

Dr. Baldwin, on behalf of Mrs. Aldo Leopold, and the students whose names have just been read, I present this portrait to the University of Wisconsin.

U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/1/54 RELEASE: Sunday, Sept. 5

MADISON, Wis.--A portrait of the late Aldo Leopold, one of the nation's most distinguished naturalists and wildlife experts and professor of wildlife management at the University of Wisconsin, will be presented to the University at the 72nd meeting of the American Ornithologists Union which opens on the University of Wisconsin campus September 8.

The portrait has been painted by Prof. Robert Grilley of the UW department of art education and was commissioned by 27 of Leopold's former students and by his wife.

"It will serve as a memorial to the man whose wisdom and kindness we all remember," said Prof. Robert A. McCabe, chairman of the UW department of wildlife management, who will make the official presentation of the portrait at 9 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 9 in the Play Circle of the Memorial Union. Alden H. Miller, director of the University of California's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and president of the ornithologists' union, will introduce the speakers and Dr. Ira L. Baldwin, UW vice president of academic affairs, will accept the portrait on behalf of the University.

The portrait of Leopold will hang in the reading room of the department of wildlife management on the University campus. It was painted posthumously by Prof. Grilley from photographs of Leopold and from descriptions given by persons who knew him. To obtain the proper atmosphere for the portrait, Grilley also read many of Leopold's writings, including "Sand County Almanac," probably his most widely known book on nature and wildlife.

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Other events on the program of the annual ornithologists' four-day meeting will include 32 scientific papers to be presented by some of the nation's outstanding scientists, motion pictures depicting the life history of many American birds, field trips, and exhibits.

All of the events on the program will be open to the public.

The nature films will include a 25-minute preview of a U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service motion picture on the Whooping Crane, one of America's rarest birds. Fewer than 25 of these birds are now believed to be surviving, and their nesting site was rediscovered this year in the Canadian wilderness. The actual location has not been revealed by the Dominion wildlife service in the hope that it will not be disturbed.

The Whooping Crane movie will be shown at 9:30 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 10, in the Union Play Circle. Other movies to be included on the program during the four-day meeting will have as subjects the birds of New Guinea; Churchill, Canada; and the Bering Sea, in addition to a 35-minute film devoted entirely to the Cooper's Hawk.

Konrad Lorenz, world-renowned scientist of the Max Planck Institute for Ethnology, Westfalen, Germany, will present a motion picture on "The Problem of Ritualization" in birds at 4:15 p.m. on Friday.

A film on museum techniques will be presented Friday at 9 p.m. by Jean Delacour, director of the Los Angeles County Museum.

"Five Months in the Falkland Islands," an address with color slides will be presented by O. S. Pettingill Jr., University of Michigan Biological Station, at the organization's annual banquet Saturday night.

Plates for a forthcoming book entitled "The Birds of Wisconsin" will be on exhibit at the Memorial Union Library along with the original paintings by Owen J. Gromme. A technical talk on engravings will be presented by Richard A. Shilbauer of the Mueller Engraving Co., Milwaukee, at 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

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Ad two--Ornithologists' Union Meeting

Oils by staff members of the Milwaukee Public Museum, archeological objects of interest to ornithologists, and hybrid specimens of birds will be exhibited in the Main Lounge of the Memorial Union. Wisconsin photographers' pictures of birds, a collection of bookplates, ornithological volumes published by university presses, a kodachrome exhibit, rare bird books and ornate examples of ornithological illustration will also be among the exhibits at the meeting.

Among the outstanding ornithologists who will attend the meeting or present research papers are Alexander Wetmore, retired secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Herbert Freeman of the U. S. National Museum; George Lowery, authority on migration, Louisiana State University; F. C. Lincoln of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; F. A. Pitelka, University of California at Berkeley; Dean Amadon of the American Museum of Natural History; and Josselyn Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan Zoological Museum.

Nearly 300 of the nation's ornithologists are expected to attend the meeting.

A symposium on bird behavior will bring together six scientists who are world-known for their research in this field. UW Prof. John T. Emlen will serve as moderator and the speakers will include Martin Moynihan of Cornell University, who will speak on "Some Aspects of Hostile Behavior in Gulls"; D. Frank McKinney, Delta Waterfowl Research Station, who will speak on "An Analysis of the Display Movements of the Eider"; Elsie and Nicholas Collias, Illinois College, who will speak on "Observations on Family Integration in Ducks"; and Konrad Lorenz, "The Problem of Ritualization."

A second symposium will be entitled "How the Amateur Can Contribute to Ornithological Science," with speakers Carl Koford, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California; Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Md., and Ludlow Griscom, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. The moderator will be John Davis, Hastings Reservation, Carmel, Calif.

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Ad three--Ornithologists' Union Meeting

The research papers to be presented at the scientific sessions will include reports on banding projects, migration studies, environmental influences, taxonomic and anatomic studies, cycles, local problems of management, songs and calls, hybridization, reproduction studies, ecological and distribution studies, and many other subjects.

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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

8/10/54

RELEASE: Immediately

Madison, Wis.--Nearly 300 of the nation's outstanding ornithologists will attend the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists Union to be held Sept. 8-12 at the University of Wisconsin.

The meeting will feature reports by more than 30 scientists conducting research projects on birds throughout North America, panel discussions on research in special fields, and a large number of exhibits, outstanding motion pictures, and field trips to conservation and wildlife areas in and near Madison.

Among the special exhibits will be original paintings of the birds of Wisconsin by Owen J. Gromme, oils by staff members of the Milwaukee Public Museum, archaeological artifacts, and specimens of hybrid birds. A display of rare bird books and ornate examples of illustrations will be located in the University's new Memorial Library.

The official unveiling of a painting of the late [Aldo Leopold,] founder of the University's department of wildlife management and famous conservationist, will be held as part of the program. The oil painting is being presented to the University by Mrs. Leopold and former students of Prof. Leopold.

A symposium on bird behavior will bring together six scientists who are world-known for their research in this field. UW Prof. John T. Emlen will serve as moderator and the speakers will include Martin Moynihan of Cornell University, who will speak on "Some Aspects of Hostile Behavior in Gulls"; D. Frank McKinney, Delta Waterfowl Research Station, who will speak on "An Analysis of the Display Movements of the Eider"; Elsie and Nicholas Collias, Illinois College, who will speak on "Observations on Family Integration in Ducks";

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and Konrad Lorenz, The Max Planck Institute for Ethnology, Germany, "The Problem of Ritualization."

A second symposium will be entitled "How the Amateur Can Contribute to Ornithological Science," with speakers Carl Koford, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California; Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Md., and Ludlow Griscom, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. The moderator will be John Davis, Hastings Reservation, Carmel, Calif.

The research papers to be presented at the scientific sessions will include reports on banding projects, migration studies, environmental influences, taxonomic and anatomic studies, cycles, local problems of management, songs and calls, hybridization, reproduction studies, ecological and distribution studies, and many other subjects.

###

Aldo Leopold

Compendium

Ninety-six farm youths received diplomas at the eighty-sixth annual Farm Short Course Graduation at the University on March 13. The Agriculture Hall ceremony marked the end of three five-week sessions last winter which helped the youths, from Wisconsin and neighboring states, gain practical know-how for their farm operations. Prof. J. A. James was featured speaker at the Graduation.

*

Invention of a new machine, named the Fitgerald transducer, by two UW researchers in chemistry, will be of importance in plastics and colloid research as an aid in the study of the properties of polymers—the major constituents of natural fibers, gelatinous substances, and plastics. It was devised by Prof. John Ferry and Dr. Edwin R. Fitgerald, who is now on the faculty at Penn State. The invention has been assigned to WARF.

*

The Kumelein Club, a group of Madison naturalist-hobbyists, has purchased a 40-acre wooded tract near Baraboo as a living memorial to the late Aldo Leopold, famed professor of wildlife management at the UW. It will be untouched as a wild and natural place. Also last month, the national Wildlife Society named outdoor writer Harold Titus as the 1953–54 recipient of the Leopold Memorial Medal for his service to wildlife conservation.

*

The UW Student Employment Bureau reports more students seeking part-time jobs this semester—without a corresponding increase in working opportunities.

*

A bequest from a man who graduated from the University College of Engineering half a century ago in 1904 but never forgot his student engineering days on the Wisconsin campus, was accepted by the Regents last month. The bequest of $1,400 came from the late John H. Neef of Salem, Oregon, who bequeathed the funds in memory of his wife, for rehabilitation and education of UW students who are World War II veterans.

*

Regents last month found that their hope to build a free-standing building for the Extension Division out of current building funds is dim. The attorney general indicated that $350,000 provided by the Legislature for Extension must be used for Extension quarters in Camp Randall Stadium, and neither the division nor the Regents believe that to be the proper location for the Extension Division, which is now in a variety of buildings on and around the campus.

*

The Regents in February voted to make an exception to UW rules governing the use of University facilities by non-UW organizations and approved a request from the Midwest Shrine Association for the use of the Fieldhouse and Stadium for its annual convention in 1956.

*

Faculty committees are beginning the search for new deans of the Schools of Commerce and Medicine. Dean Fay H. Elwell of Commerce plans to retire in 1955, and Dean William S. Middleton of Medicine has indicated that he would like to return to teaching. The faculty committees will first study the general characteristics they deem important in the selection of a dean, before discussing possible candidates for the two positions.

Regents Welcome Gifts, Grants

Research projects on heart-muscle chemistry, on physiological stress, and in the fields of enzyme chemistry, vitamins, amino acids, and antibiotics were among recipients of gifts and grants accepted by UW Regents in March. The gifts accepted amounted to $38,072, and the grants amounted to $62,795, a total of $100,867. This brought to a total of $391,973.82 the gifts received this fiscal year and to $1,497,962 the total of grants.

Gifts

Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., New York	$1500–$2000
Square D Company, Detroit, Michigan	450.00
von Schleinitz Foundation, Milwaukee	500.00
Anonymous	2,000.00
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants	125.00
Radio Corporation of America, New York	400.00
Mr. Harold J. Thompson, Racine	30.00
Dr. Harwin J. Brown, Winfield, Kansas	25.00
Dr. L. J. Webster, Abilene, Texas	100.00
In memory of Isaac C. Evans, Spring Green	60.00
In memory of Dr. Wellwood Nesbit	10.00
American Book Company, New York	6,000.00
Abbott Laboratories (Research Division) North Chicago	1,500.00
Mrs. Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin	250.00
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., S. Charleston, Va.	1,400.00–3,300.00
Madison Home Economics Club	50.00
In memory of Mrs. Ellen Jackson Moore, Milwaukee	100.00
Mr. Herman L. Ekern, Madison	250.00
American Cyanamid Co., New York	1,800.00
National Guardian Life Insurance Co., Madison	125.00
Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis	2,500.00
Union Carbide and Carbon Research Laboratories, Inc.	3,300.00
In memory of Miss Georgia Martin	500.00
Milwaukee Society of Internal Medicine	300.00
Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, Inc.	1,000.00
Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh	$ 1,280.00
Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	1,400–3,300
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.	2,400.00
Kimberly–Clark Corp., Neenah, Wisconsin	1,500.00
Mrs. Helen Waite Adam, Los Angeles	5.00
Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee	500.00
Allis–Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee	1,000.00
A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee	1,000.00
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.	500.00
In memory of Isaac C. Evans, Spring Green	12.00
Wisconsin Pharmacists	1,700.00

Grants

Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation	$ 2,500.00
The City of Madison	3,000.00
Research Products Corp., Madison	1,400.00
Wesley Hansche, Everett Horner, & Albert Scheckler, Racine	3,000.00
Hoffmann–La Roche, Inc., Nutley, New Jersey	1,000.00
National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service	2,246.00
Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (Cosmotron)	10,000.00
Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, N. Y.	13,200.00
Kremers–Urban Company, Milwaukee	100.00
National Institutes of Health	15,913.00
E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Delaware	4,800.00
Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	2,000.00
Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit, Michigan	3,600.00

University Assigns Expert To Help Prepare Budget

THE UNIVERSITY is planning its presentation of its next budget to the Legislature as seldom before. Last month there was further evidence of this preparation.

Prof. William H. Young, who served as director of the State Division of Departmental Research from 1949 to 1951, was relieved of some of his teaching duties by the Regents and he will assist Pres. E. B. Fred in the budget studies.

One-third of his time during the current semester, one-half of his time next year, and all of his time this summer will be devoted to work on the preparation of University budgets.

A nationally known specialist in the fields of state and local government and public administration, Young served as budget officer in the Adjutant General's Department in Washington during World War II, and now heads the University's political science department.

Prof. Young has been chairman of a University committee which last summer began one of the most detailed studies of work loads, costs, and other basic budget planning data in the University's history.

Pres. Fred indicated that Prof. Young will work on an analysis of University operations which should facilitate building a budget based upon a complete examination of every position and function.

"It is our aim to construct a budget which will provide an accurate and easily understood financial mirror of our actual operations," Pres. Fred said when he explained the new budget studies to the faculty.

The University, he said, wants to be able to present "a functional budget which clearly separates from direct educational costs such items as room and board of our students in dormitories and the Union, the service aspects of our hospitals, athletics, farm sales, and similar functions.

"We are striving for meaningful figures which clearly indicate the costs of teaching, research, public service, plant maintenance, administration, and other functions. It is our hope that our financial situation can be shown with such clarity and accuracy that there can be no misunderstandings of our budget requests."

Pres. Fred said the University "attempted in the past to provide detailed and accurate statements of our expenditures and our needs. We are now redoubling our efforts to make future statements more meaningful, more understandable."

Prof. Young, who is assisting the president in these undertakings, came to the University as a graduate assistant in 1939 and was awarded the Wisconsin doctorate degree in 1941. After two years on the University of Pennsylvania faculty, and three in military service, he returned to the University of Wisconsin as assistant professor of political science in 1947.

In 1949 he was given leave to direct the State Division of Departmental Research which has been credited with improving administrative efficiency of many state agencies.

ON AIR MAY 3

WHA-TV Ready to Go

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin's WHA–TV, first educational television station in the state, will go on the air on May 3. Promised equipment, which was far behind schedule in reaching the campus, has now arrived.

Regular telecasting from studios in 600 North Park Street, the old Chemical Engineering building, will follow several weeks of test programming. Beginning April 5, the station's personnel started to observe a tentative "on-the-air" schedule designed to make operations as efficient as possible by "ironing out bugs" before pictures are presented to the public.

That "public" which will observe WHA–TV on ultra high frequency channel 21 will generally be located within about 15 miles of the station's antenna, which shares the tower behind Radio Hall with the WHA–FM antenna. The television transmitter will operate with an effective radiated power of about 12,000 watts.

WHA–TV engineers began sending out a test pattern in March, soon after a four-man crew from La Crosse raised the 26-foot, 1,500. pound antenna in an operation that had much of the campus gazing skyward for several days.

It is expected that some films and live programs will actually go out on the air during the program testing period now underway.

When programming officially begins next month, the station expects to be on the air from two to two and a half hours daily. The tentative schedule calls for telecasting from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. daily, with a one-hour period at 2 p.m. Friday.

A children's program, "The Friendly Giant," will open the evening's bill of fare. Many of the other programs, too, will be directed to specific audiences, although more of adult nature. Among them will be beginning German lessons, a musical appreciation course, discussion programs, and farm and homemakers' programs. The University's Extension Division has been active in building up educational series in various fields, and divisions of the state government outside the University have been preparing programs for the medium.

Films from such sources as the Educational Television and Radio Center, a Ford Foundation agency, will supplement the live and kinescoped programs originating on the University campus.

News and news-background programming is being worked out in conjunction with the School of Journalism and the Extension Division—a cooperative effort which is indicative of the University's interdepartmental support of the entire television project.

U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

3/9/54 RELEASE: Immediately

CHICAGO, Ill.--The Leopold Memorial Medal for service to wildlife conservation, named for the University of Wisconsin's famed conservationist, the late Aldo Leopold, was awarded to Harold Titus, Traverse City, Mich., Tuesday night at the annual banquet of the Wildlife Society.

The Wildlife Society is one of the member organizations holding the annual North American Wildlife Conference in Chicago, March 8-10.

Titus, a farmer and outdoor writer for Field and Stream for many years, is the fifth recipient of the Leopold Medal since it was founded after Leopold's death in 1948. Leopold was professor of wildlife management at the University of Wisconsin and a world renowned leader in the field.

In his citation for Titus, Douglas Clarke, of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, retiring president of the Wildlife Society, said:

"Those who have already received the Leopold Medal form a distinguished company, to which we are proud to add tonight a great outdoorsman, one who, though he made himself heard throughout this continent, continued to live close to the forest, and never lost his contact with the soil. He has the true countryman's warmth, integrity, and unselfishness, and wherever he goes he inspires friendship and commands respect.

-more-

Ad one--Harold Titus

"He is an ardent angler and hunter and has been able to indulge his tastes over a great area of this continent, but he never took his sport for granted and always sought and demanded factual information about the resources on which it depended. Partly because he has a natural gift for expression, and partly because he understands people, he has been able to communicate his knowledge, and, better still, his outlook, to others. When the fisheries and wildlife technicians appeared on the scene, he became at once their interpreter, advocate, and critic. Today great newspapers and magazines are well organized to bring before the public the latest news from the conservation front. Let us in the technical services remember the pioneer and still welcome his advice.

"Lucky is the state that can get such a man on its conservation commission. In this case they were smart enought to keep him there for 20 years, and during crucial years he was chairman. Today his state is justly proud of the service he did so much to build up."

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U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE:

5/9/53 Immediately

MADISON--The memories of two distinguished staff members will be kept alive on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus with trees and a modern road, through actions of the UW Board of Regents on Saturday.

The board approved naming a pine planting in the UW's Arboretum for the late Aldo Leopold, famed conservationist and UW professor of wildlife management.

The regents also approved naming the main drive through the Arboretum for the late M. E. McCaffrey, long-time secretary of the Board of Regents and trust officer for the University.

The original pine planting was made in 1933 while Prof. Leopold was research director of the Arboretum and chairman of his department. The evergreens were placed in the UW's experimental acres south of Lake Wingra as part of the Arboretum plan of establishing various plant and plant and animal associations.

With the addition of other trees and understory plants since then, the Arboretum forest consists now of approximately 20,000 white and red pine and white spruce and is considered to be, within its age group, one of the outstanding pine and spruce areas within the state.

The newly designated McCaffrey Memorial Road, approximately three miles of blacktop, winds through 1,200 acres of rolling upland, lowland, and marsh between one entrance at Seminole Highway and the other at S. Mills St. Previously the road had been unofficially called Arboretum Drive.

-more-

ad one--pine planting

Prof. Leopold came to the UW in 1933 to head the newly established department of wildlife management. He had already then spent 15 years in the Southwest with the U. S. Forest Service and three years as associate director of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. As scientist and educator in wildlife research, Leopold did some of his most notable work on the Madison campus, publishing widely on subjects within the field including game, conservation and management policy, wildlife ecology, erosion, land use, and forestry.

The scientist died April 21, 1948, of a heart attack induced by the exertions of fighting a grass fire near his summer home at Baraboo. He was then 62.

McCaffrey served as secretary of the UW regents from 1906 to 1946 and at the request of the board continued to serve as trust officer in charge of investments and property acquisitions until his sudden death on Aug. 24, 1947.

Albert F. Gallistel, director of the UW's department of physical plant planning, who recalls Mr. McCaffrey as "my best friend," says of him:

"Back in the good old days (1905 and 1906) he and President Van Hise 'were' the University. 'Mac' ran the whole business organization end of it. Van Hise handled the academic."

One of Mr. McCaffrey's most cherished objectives for the University was the acquisition and development of the Arboretum. The land for the great outdoor laboratory was acquired largely through his untiring effort.

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U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

6/27/49 RELEASE: 9:30 p. m. Thursday, June 30

Madison, Wis.--Men of foresight who have left an indelible mark on Wisconsin in the field of conservation were honored Thursday night at a memorial dinner during the University of Wisconsin Centennial conference on conservation of Wisconsin's natural resources.

These men, who live now only in memory, were among the founding fathers of conservation principles who vigorously fought undue exploitation of the state's resources.

Those honored were:

Increase A. Lapham, famed naturalist who arrived in the Wisconsin Territory in 1836; Charles R. Van Hise, former president of the University of Wisconsin; George S. Wehrwein, an ardent soil conservationist; and Aldo Leopold, eminent naturalist.

Tribute was paid these early conservation advocates by A. W. Schorger, former president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.

Schorger briefly sketched the contributions of these men in the conservation field. Of Lapham he said:

(more)

ad one--Schorger

"Possessed of boundless energy, insatiable scientific curiosity, and an uncanny insight into the future, he laid the foundation of the conservation on which we continue to build. He was indefatigable in publicizing the advantages of the state."

Schorger pointed out that Lapham was one of the first to recognize the danger of rapid felling of forests, a practice which in turn created other conservation problems.

Van Hise was in the vanguard of the conservation movement initiated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. Conservation for him became the most important problem facing the American people.

Schorger noted that Van Hise adhered staunchly to the principle of "the grestest good to the greatest number as the controlling factor in the utilization of natural resources."

Land was the prime consideration of Wehrwein, Schorger declared. He pointed out that Wehrwein continually was concerned with the loss of top soil and deplored the reclamation of so-called waste land. Wehrwein contended that land has more than agricultural value and was opposed to draining marshes and other similar projects.

"Wehrwein's survey of the lands of northern Wisconsin showed that the best economy lay in a judicious mixture of farming, forestry, and recreation," Schorger said.

Of Leopold, Schorger noted that "nature to him was a charming goddess whose worship lifted man above himself...no leader realized better than Leopold that success in conservation would not come until a genuine love and appreciation of nature was developed in the hearts of the people."

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Hospital & [illegible]

No request

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James Regan

B6533

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U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

6/22/49 RELEASE: Sunday, June 26

Madison, Wis.--Four "conservation giants" in the history of Wisconsin will be honored Thursday night, June 30, at a memorial dinner in connection with a special Conference on the Conservation of Wisconsin's Natural Resources on the University of Wisconsin campus.

They are:

Increase A. Lapham, who was a frontier archeologist, geologist, and biologist.

Charles R. Van Hise, who was president of the University of Wisconsin and author of the monumental "Conservation of Natural Resources."

George S. Wehrwein, who was a University of Wisconsin land economist.

Aldo Leopold, who was a University of Wisconsin professor of wildlife management.

The memorial address will be given by A. W. Schorger, Madison, former president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. Memorial programs will be distributed at the banquet, which will be open to the public upon advance reservation.

(more)

ad one--conservation

The conservation conference is one of 16 being sponsored during the year by the University of Wisconsin Centennial committee. It opens in the Memorial Union at 9 a. m., June 30, and continues through Friday afternoon, July 1.

Thirty-one campus, state,and national experts will discuss many aspects of conservation under the session titles "The Sciences and Conservation" and "The Public and Conservation."

Visiting specialists include Durward Allen, U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, Laurel, Md.; John E. Doerr, National Park service, Washington, D. C.; William Vogt, conservation section, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., author of "Road to Survival;" Harold Titus, Traverse City, Mich., conservation editor, Field and Stream; Harry W. Gehm, National Council for Stream Improvement, New York; Robert O. Beatty, Izaak Walton league, Chicago; and Tom Wallace, editor emeritus, Louisville (Ky.) Times.

Wisconsin personnel on the program are Ernest Bean, state geologist, Madison; George F. Kilp, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards; A. W. Schorger, Madison ornithologist; Ernest Swift, director, Wisconsin Conservation department; Gov. Oscar Rennebohm; F. J. Schmeeckle, Central State Teachers college, Stevens Point; Dorris Sander, school superintendent, Whitehall; and Gordon MacQuarrie, Milwaukee Journal.

Participating professors are Noble Clark, Robert Muckenhirn, Gerard Rohlich, Arthur Hasler, C. K. Leith, Norman Fassett, John T. Curtis, Walter Rohlands, J. H. Beuscher, Walter Wittich, John L. Miller, and Wakelin McNeel.

Pres. E. B. Fred of the University will preside at the opening session.

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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

6/6/49

RELEASE: Thursday, June 9

Aldo Leopold

Madison, Wis.--Farmers, teachers, sportsmen, scientists, editors--everybody interested in the outdoors--are being invited to the University of Wisconsin campus for a public conference on the Conservation of Wisconsin's Natural Resources Thursday and Friday, June 30 and July 1.

The conference, a part of the University's Centennial celebration, will be held in the Memorial Union.

Twenty-eight conservation experts from the state and nation will face up to both technical and public relations problems in the field of Wisconsin conservation.

Visiting authorities will include Durward Allen of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, Laurel, Md.; John E. Doerr, National Park service, Washington, D. C.; William Vogt, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., and author of "Road to Survival;" Harold Titus, conservation editor of "Field and Stream;" Harry W. Gehm, National Council for Stream Improvement; and Tom Wallace, editor emeritus, Louisville (Ky.) Times.

(more)

ad one--conservation conference

Wisconsin men and women on the program are Pres. E. B. Fred and Profs. Robert Muckenhirn, Gerard Rholich, Arthur Hasler, C. K. Leith, Norman Fassett, John Curtiss, Walter Rowlands, Noble Clark, J. H. Beuscher, Walter Wittich, John L. Miller, and Wakelin McNeel of the University; Frank Foley of the U. S. Geological survey, Madison; Ernest Bean, Wisconsin state geologist, Madison; A. W. Schorger, Madison ornithologist; Ernest Swift, director of the Wisconsin Conservation department, Madison; Gov. Oscar Rennebohm; F. J. Schmeeckle, Central State Teachers college, Stevens Point; and Dorris Sander, school superintendent, Whitehall.

The conservation subjects they will discuss include soils, ground water, surface water, fish, minerals, vegetation, wildlife, scenic resources, government, education, industry and business, the church, clubs and institutes, radio, and the press.

A memorial banquet Thursday night, June 30, will pay tribute to Wisconsin conservation leaders Increase Lapham, Charles R. Van Hise, George S. Wehrwein, and Aldo Leopold.

"The Centennial anniversary of the founding of a state and its University is a fitting occasion for reviewing a century's utilization of natural resources. It is time to take stock, to evaluate contemporary resource-use practices, and to plan for the needs of the generations that are to come." So reads the conference announcement. "Where do we stand today? Where will we be tomorrow?," the announcement asks.

(more)

ad two--conservation conference

"How can conservation be made to spring from an impelling conviction on the part of private property owners? How can the economic, sociological, and political aspects of conservation be reconciled with the technological? How can industry, labor, government, education, the press, and all other phases of public activity be brought to bear cooperatively in an effective conservation program?

"In its Centennial year the University of Wisconsin seeks the answers to these questions. It hopes that this symposium will be a critical examination of conservation, and that it will point out ways in which our program of wise resource-use is failing now, and how it can be made more effective in the future, not only in terms of technology but also in terms of public relations," the University announcement says.

The University Centennial office will arrange housing for persons attending the conference. For the memorial dinner, advance registrations are necessary.

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Document 855 - June 7, 1948

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ALDO LEOPOLD

In the death of Aldo Leopold on April 21, 1948, the University of Wisconsin lost a scholar of distinction and conservation lost one of its most forceful thinkers. Always a courageous fighter against waste and destruction of our natural resources, Professor Leopold's death was symbolic. He died of a heart attack while fighting a serious grass fire on a neighbor's property.

Aldo Leopold, the son of Carl and Clara Starker Leopold, was born at Burlington, Iowa, on January 11, 1886. His college preparatory work was done at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. At Yale, he received a Bachelor of Science degree from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1908, and a Master of Forestry degree from the School of Forestry in 1909, after which he joined the United States Forest Service. During the nearly 20 years he was with that organization he advanced from the position of Forest Assistant to Associate Director of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. Before coming to Madison in 1924, much of his time was spent in the National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico.

In 1928 he resigned his position with the Forest Service in order to devote his full time to the field of wildlife research. He then made extensive game surveys in a number of states and published the results of these studies in 1931 as a "Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States". This book was followed by his classic "Game Management" which appeared two years later.

In 1933 he became Professor of Game Management at the University of Wisconsin. This position, financed by a five-year grant from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, later developed into the Department of Wildlife Management, of which he was chairman at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, Estella Luna Bergere, three sons, Luna, Starker, and Carl, and two daughters, Adelina (Mrs. William H. Elder) and Estella. In addition, he is survived by his mother, two brothers, Carl and Frederic, and a sister, Mrs. Marie Leopold Lord, all of Burlington.

Aldo Leopold was a prominent and early protogonist for the inclusion of recreational uses in national-forest planning. Subsequently more than 14,000,000 acres were designated as wilderness areas by the U. S. Forest Service. They represent the most visible evidence of his influence on the American scene.

Perhaps more than any other, Leopold largely reversed the early trend toward artificial propagation of American game and created in its place a new profession that regarded wildlife management as the technique of manipulating the environment. Scarcely less important was the emphasis he helped to place on sound research as the basis of intelligent management and administration in this field.

He was a pioneer writer on soil erosion in the Southwest and intensely interested in sound land use from both the historical and ecological point of view. He taught that land was an organism least likely to become sick if all its parts (soils + plants + animals + water) were gently used. His concept of a land ethic -- that the golden rule applies to land as well as to people -- typified the idealism that never left him. In the field of conservation where highly emotional controversies flared up frequently, he possessed a singular calmness and courage to rise against popular opinion when he felt that the public's action was in error.

(over)

As a teacher, Leopold's marked eloquence sprang from his broad vision of the biotic community and his constant association of phenomena from seemingly unrelated fields. His enthusiasm for new ideas never lessened with the years. His university life was marked by special acts of kindness to his junior colleagues, and by an unselfish expenditure of his time and his ideas. He always had an intellectual humility and a sense of courtesy that were unforgettable to those who knew him. He set the limit of his classroom by the boundaries of the printed word; he wrote widely, lucidly, and inspiringly for wide audiences, on both purely esthetic subjects and on technical matters. His role in American education was thus that of the conservationist who sees danger engulfing the land and that of the teacher who seeks to place land use on an ecological level.

His committee and advisory work was voluminous. He was one of the leaders in founding the University Arboretum, and acted as its research director from the time of its establishment. Since 1943 he had served as a member of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. Some of his more important national assignments were: as a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Wildlife Restoration; as President of the Ecological Society of America, and of the Wildlife Society; and as vice-president of the American Forestry Association, of Friends of the Land, and of the Wilderness Society. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Society of Foresters; the game policy committee of the American Game Association; the bird protection committee of the American Ornithologists' Union; the organizing committee and council of the Wilderness Society; the advisory board of the Delta Waterfowl Research Station; and the committee on wildlife studies of the National Research Council. At the time of his death he had been asked by Secretary of State Marshall to serve as a sectional chairman at the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources and had been asked by Secretary of the Interior Krug to serve in an advisory capacity at a United Nations' scientific conference on the utilization of resources.

He was at various times on the editorial board of the Journal of Forestry, Audubon Magazine, and the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin.

Professor Leopold's technical and popular writings totalled around 275 titles at the time of his death. A collection of his superb essays will be published by Oxford University Press in 1949. Perhaps from these, new generations of students can recapture the vivid sparks from his mind, his quiet delight in the humbler aspects of the wildlife world, his penetrating vision of a continent that was ecologically sick, and his inspiring dream of a better world to be attained.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A. F. Gallistel
Arthur D. Hasler
Joseph J. Hickey
G. William Longenecker
Asher Hobson, Chairman

JAN 1949

Information desired for broadcasts
of "Highlights in the History of Madison"
covering the University of Wisconsin
on Radio Station WIBA

DECEASED

Name . . . ALDO LEOPOLD . . . . . Title . Professor . . . .

Department . Wildlife Management . . . . . .

Number of years at U.W.. 15 years . . . . . .

Place of birth . Burlington, Iowa . . January 11,1886 (birth-date optional)

Educational background Sheffield Scientific School . . . . . .

Yale . B.S. 1908 . . . . . .

Yale Forest School, M.F. 1909 . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Family status. Married . . . . . .

Home address . 2222 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis. . . . . .

Other details you may like mentioned about yourself, your family
or profession. . . . . .

The request for this data has my approval and will be treated
in a highly dignified manner. Upon completion of the information
requested, please return to my office as promptly as possible.

108 Ag. Hall

STATEMENT BY DR. EDWIN BROUN FRED

Issued April 21, 1948

In the sudden and tragic death of Professor Aldo Leopold, the University, the community, the state and nation have lost a rare teacher, scholar and public servant. Professor Leopold dedicated his life to making the world a better place in which to live. He brought to the field of conservation the zeal of the evangelist, the techniques of the scientist, and the understanding of the philosopher.

Professor Leopold's pungent lectures and his keen supervision attracted to his department a large number of outstanding students from all over the country and produced a group of brilliant young ecologists who are now bringing new life and enthusiasm to the growing science of wildlife management throughout the world.

But Professor Leopold was not content to confine his splendid enthusiasm, abilities, and work to the classroom and the field laboratory. In keeping with theWisconsin spirit, he sought broader fields of public service. He was not merely a technician. He was a thinker and a humanitarian. He had come to see that the real future of American conservation lies not only in game laws and in patching up an ailing environment, but in so reshaping the American citizen's sense of values that he will go afield to give instead of take, to produce a new perception of his surroundings rather than to consume its crops. As he was fond of saying, recreational engineering is not a matter of building trails into lovely country, but of building understanding in the human mind. To that end, Professor Leopold dedicated his life.

Wherever and whenever men seek to restore America's great natural heritage, XXXX Aldo Leopold will be sorely missed. The University deeply mourns his passing.

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Biographical Notes on Aldo Leopold

b. Jan. 11, 1886. Burlington, Iowa.

Educated: Sheffield Scientific School. Yale, B.S., 1908. Yale Forest School, M. F. 1909.

Chronological list of positions:

Forest Assistant, U.S.Forest Service 1909-1912)
Forest Supervisor " " " 1913-1917) In the Southwest.
Chief of Operations, S.W.District, U.S.Forest Service, 1918-1924)

Associate Director, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. 1925-28

Game Consultant for Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute 1929-32

Professor of Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin. 1933-present.

Member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi

Traveled in Germany in 1935 on a Carl Schurz Travelling Fellowship.

Vice President: Wilderness Society
President: Ecological Society of America
Commissioner: Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

Vice President: American Forestry Association.

Member: Society of American Foresters.

Honorary Member: Wildlife Society

Associate Editor: Journal of Forestry.

Contributing Editor: Audubon Magazine.

Author of: Game Survey of the North Central States. (1931)
Game Management. (1933)
Articles on game, conservation and management policy, wildlife ecology, erosion, land-use, and forestry.
Great Possessions: (a collection of essays). Now in publication.

9/30/47.

Bk 7015 =

File

Biographical Notes on Aldo Leopold.

b. January 11, 1886, Burlington, Iowa.

Son of Carl Leopold and Clara Starker

Educated Sheffield Scientific School.
Yale, B.S., 1908
Yale Forest School, M.F., 1909.

Married Estella Bergere, October 9, 1912.

Names of children: Starker, Luna, Adelina, Carl, Estella.

Chronological list of positions:

Forest Assistant, U.S.Forest Service 1909-1912.
Forest Supervisor " " " 1913-1917.
Chief of Operations, S.W.District, U.S.Forest Service 1918-1924.
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Great Possessions. (in print)
Articles on game, conservation and management policy, wildlife ecology, erosion, land-use and forestry.

Pres.,Ecological Society
Vice Pres.,American Forestry Association
Assoc. Editor, Journal of Forestry
Wisconsin Conservation Commissioner
Pres. Wildlife Society (1939)
Vice Pres., The Wilderness Society
Vice Pres., Friends of the Land.
Member, National Advisory Committee of National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.
Director, Audubon Society (1935-1940)