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# WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW



*Conrad Arnold Elvehjem 1901-1962*

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS  
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

SUMMER 1962

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## WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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EDITOR: Walter E. Scott, 1721 Hickory drive, Madison 5, Wis.

ASSISTANT EDITOR: Mrs. Walter E. Scott

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

(Arts) Frederick M. Logan, 219 Education Bldg.,  
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

(Letters) Ralph A. McCanse, 212 Extension Bldg.,  
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

(Sr. Acad.) Ted J. McLaughlin, UW-Milwaukee  
3203 N. Downer ave., Milwaukee 11, Wis.

(Jr. Acad.) Jack R. Arndt, U. W. Extension Div., Madison 6, Wis.

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## THE MYSTERIOUS MONUMENT

By Gertrude M. Scott

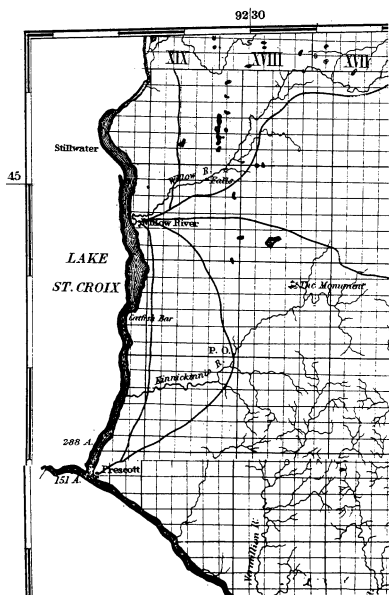
Madison

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The Academy Review's Assistant Editor here reports on a recent little adventure in St. Croix County which resulted from curiosity aroused by maps and geological reconnaissance reports about "The Monument." She was ably aided and abetted by her husband and Rev. Samuel Robbins, Jr., of Roberts, which is a nearby post village active and growing under the Wisconsin sun. For those of us who arrived too late for the thrill of pure initial discovery there remains the thrill of re-discovery now and then. This is a hope for each succeeding generation if our natural resources are preserved.

\*\*\*\*\*

When Increase A. Lapham copyrighted his first map of Wisconsin in 1849 (published at Milwaukee in 1852) he pinpointed "The Monument" near the pioneer towns of Prescott and Willow River (Hudson) on the St. Croix River. It was his map which started the search--and then that book by David Dale Owen: "Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury Communicating a Report of a Geological Reconnaissance of the Chippewa Land District of Wisconsin, and the Northern Part of Iowa" (Washington, D. C. 1848).

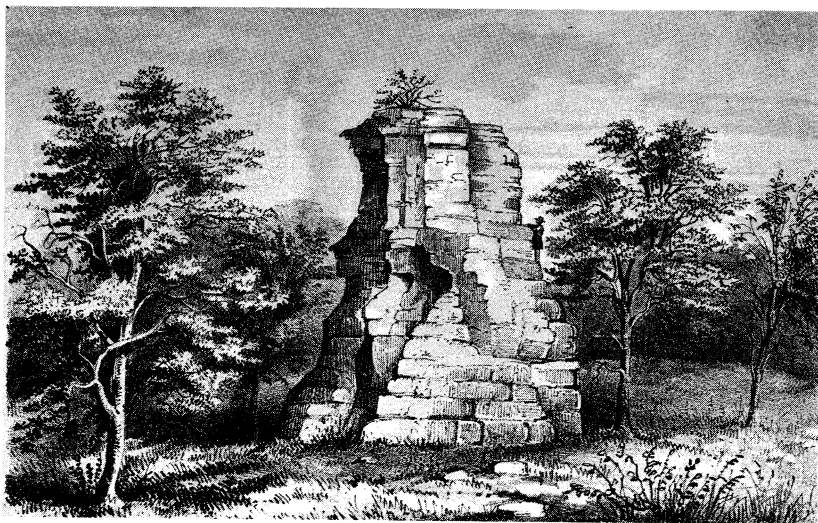


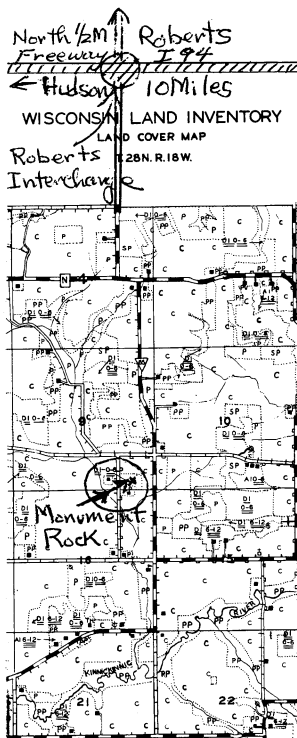
Owen and his party did their work during the summer and autumn of 1847 and they evidently thought "The Monument" was so unusual in this glaciated portion of the state that their artist, Mr. Lewis, made a drawing of it (see next page). In his report a Dr. Shumard is credited with describing this unusual sandstone outlier as "an isolated mound, surmounted by about forty feet of bare ledges of the sandstone in question, capped by a few inches of shell limestone on the summit. It is even more difficult to account for the preservation of this mass than of those formerly alluded to on the Wisconsin river, because this sandstone is of looser and more incoherent materials. . . ."



It's a mystery as to who found this geological formation first, for the original survey of this district was done in November 1847 by H. B. Welsh and he recorded it as "Monument Rock." While running the east random between sections 9 and 16 he discovered "a large rock of white sandstone 3 chains north of the line." It is very possible that the geologists exchanged notes with the surveyors in their effort to complete their assignment on time.

"Monument Rock" again is shown on an 1878 map of St. Croix County in the "Historical Atlas of Wisconsin." Located in the SE-SE of Section 9, T. 28 N., R. 18 W., it is about 10 miles SE of Hudson, 5 miles NE of River Falls and 1½ miles north of the Kinnikinic River in the Town of Kinnikinic. Also, T. C. Chamberlain and R. D. Salisbury in their "Preliminary Paper on the Driftless Area of the Upper Mississippi Valley" (6th Annual Report, U.S.G.S. 1885) refer to this type of sandstone mound formation: "There are a few exceptional instances within the tract covered by the thin edge of the older drift, where isolated outliers of similar nature exist." They cite as an example "Castle Rock" near Farmington, Minnesota and admit they are "unprepared to express an opinion upon the subject" as "it is not impossible that this may be an instance of the development of an outlier subsequent to the earlier drift epoch." Their maps show that the terminal moraine of the latest glacier stopped just short of "Monument Rock."





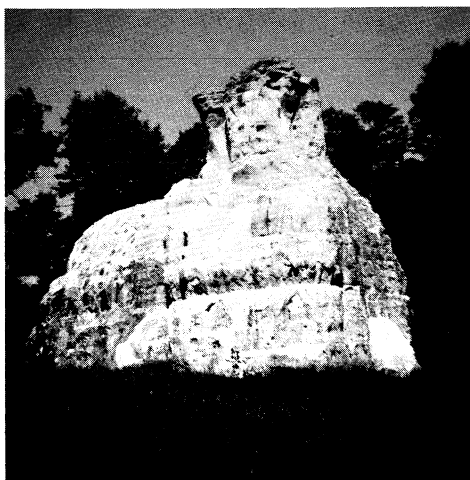
Rev. Sam Robbins (who furnished the present-day photo) was a perfect guide to the remains of this rare formation as his home at Roberts is about five miles to the north. A protecting ridge surrounds the fragile white pillar on three sides and you must walk up a hill to look down upon the white sandstone. This natural amphitheater opens toward the south. The rock is carved with hundreds of names, frequent hearts and other drawings. Fine white sand covers the ground around "The Monument" and a crude sign erected by the owner pleads "Please protect . . ." At some time or other, almost everyone in the community must have visited this place--and many have helped reduce the geological phenomenon to about half its size 115 years ago. Possibly a little of the limestone cap remains, for one part still seems about 40 feet high.

Herman Kurtz (R.1, Roberts) has owned this property for over 50 years and never has charged the public for admission even though "The Monument" is hidden from view from the nearby roads and he's suffered some damage

and inconvenience. His son, Fred Kurtz, lives directly SW on the adjacent farm. Surprisingly, no one has been hurt by falling from the top where the most adventuresome have carved their names.

As a geologist, Lapham no doubt realized that this sandstone outlier not only looked like a monument but indeed was a "guidepost" for interpretation of geological history. In this sense "The Monument" is a scientific area worthy of protection.

###



## THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY THROUGH THREE CENTURIES

By Alice E. Smith, Chief of Research  
State Historical Society

\*\*\*\*\*  
Chief of Research for the State Historical Society,  
Miss Smith was invited to present a paper on this subject  
at the 92nd annual meeting of the Academy at La Crosse.  
It appears here in abbreviated form.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Three hundred years ago the word "Messipi" was known only to the Chippewa Indians and a few French of the St. Lawrence Valley, and all that the French knew was that the term referred to a "great river" lying farther than they had ever penetrated. Whether the "Messipi" was fact or fancy, myth or reality, was a problem that puzzled missionary, trader, and government administrator. To verify the rumors, or to disprove them, was the purpose of the official expedition led by Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father Jacques Marquette. The priest's heartfelt phrase, "with a joy I cannot express" on emerging from the Wisconsin River into the Mississippi on June 17, 1673, spoke for all of French Canada the rejoicing over the great discovery.

The discovery of the broad water highway to the South introduced some heroic figures to the Mississippi Valley: the daring La Salle, the vain and boastful Hennepin, the purposeful Duluth, and Perrot, admired and respected by the Indians. Within a short time the French made remarkable advances in the region. They enlarged their knowledge of the valley, erected primitive forts, established missions, and made friends with the natives. Some visionaries dreamed of a vast arch of power stretching from Quebec through the Great Lakes and the Mississippi to New Orleans. But French ambitions of imperial expansion were doomed to failure. In a long contest Britain and Spain ousted France from continental North America and parceled out her territory, Britain obtaining the lands east of the river, Spain those on the west. Soon the newly established United States took possession of the British lands and, in 1803, purchased Louisiana on the west, thus reuniting for all time the divided valley.

Having disposed of its white rivals, the new nation turned to the claims of the native Indian occupants. In a series of treaty conferences held over a period of years the United States purchased from the various Indian tribes--the Sioux, the Chippewa, the Winnebago, and others--their rights to the region and moved the natives elsewhere or settled them on reservations.

Actual occupation of the Upper Mississippi came with exploitation of the natural resources. The region of forest and prairie afforded ready sources of wealth. Peltries from the Mississippi Valley became a staple article offered at the great annual European fairs. Crudely smelted ore from the tri-state Wisconsin-Illinois-Iowa region at one time furnished nine-tenths of the nation's lead output. Lumber from the immense pine forests of the north built farm homes and villages that changed the face of the treeless plains of the West. On either side of the broad river lay endless stretches of wonderfully inviting farm lands.

Transportation facilities to meet the needs of incoming settlers improved and multiplied. The light, fragile Indian canoe was replaced by the heavy, slow-moving flatboat or the more adaptable keel boat to carry soldiers and supplies to forts, to haul the thousands of tons of ore down the river, and to bring workmen and immigrants into the new land.

A golden era of steamboating began on the Father of Waters, as captains loaded their vessels on the up trip with land-hungry pioneers and supplies and filled them to capacity on the down trip with wheat and other commodities or towed the cargoes downriver on huge fleets of barges. For a time the river packet lines competed successfully with another new development, the railroads, for the lucrative wheat trade of the upper river. Then for a time they combined with one another and with the railroads in "pools" in an attempt to hold on to the trade, but finally they succumbed to the superior capabilities of the railroad, and so an era ended.

Stretching new commercial paths east and west across the land, the railroads broke up the conception of the Upper Valley as

Isaac Winneshiek, son of a Winnebago chief. This little miniature was made in 1829 by the famous pioneer Swiss artist, Peter Rindisbacher, and later presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The Winneshiek family lived at La Crosse.



as an entity. The bond of unity afforded by the river, an axis around which the life of the valley revolved, began to weaken. No longer part of a predominantly north and south flow of traffic, the valley became a central region in an east and west economy, the Middle West of the United States.

The pioneering process with its leveling experience and its encouragement of individual freedom faded rapidly into the past. Before the twentieth century was half over the older, agricultural valley had become the larger, industrial Middle West. In less than three centuries after its discovery by white man, and approximately one century after its occupation, the Upper Valley had become more urban than rural, a gigantic center of agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation.

The most remarkable part of this swift development has been the peopling of the valley. In one of the great migratory movements of world history emigrants from New England, the East, the South, and from across the Atlantic streamed into the broad valley. Here was the possibility of creating a new civilization such as the world had never seen. That our forebears failed in many respects to establish anything approaching a Utopia, we are well aware. We, their legatees, have no need to weep that they have left us no new worlds to conquer.

Yet, neither have we reason to belittle their bequest. An important part of our inheritance is what is universally regarded as the outstanding characteristic of the Valley: a belief in the democratic life and its institutions, in the competence of common man to exercise self government. We may indeed be the valley of protest, as some have asserted, but where there is controversy, there is life and promise. In an era when the burden of the preservation of the democratic form of government rests largely upon America, the outcome may well rest ultimately on the people of the Mississippi Valley.

# # # #



## PHENOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE MIDWEST — I

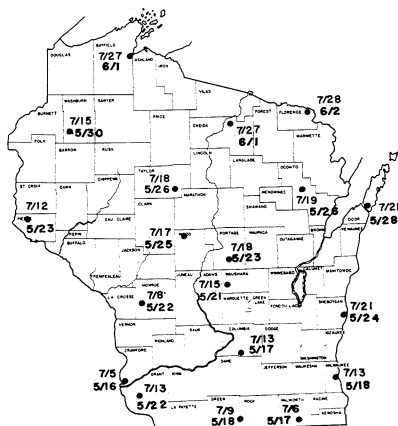
By James Zimmerman  
Madison

"JIM" ZIMMERMAN has a doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin in botany and is a consultant and naturalist in the broad field of conservation and nature study. Recently he has been employed by the Madison Board of Education both at their school forest and as a teacher of special nature study courses which contain both classroom and field work. This article is a result of his work with the new Wisconsin Phenological Society, of which he was one of the founders and has served as coordinator. He also is very active in the Wisconsin chapter of the Nature Conservancy as a trustee and consultant. This paper was reviewed by PHIL SMITH, president of the Wisconsin Phenological Society, and is the first of a planned series regarding the findings of this organization (see Review for Winter 1961). The map was made by Marlin Conrad of the State Department of Agriculture.

Phenology is the study of the chronology of natural events as compared from place to place and from year to year. The new Wisconsin Phenological Society seeks to co-ordinate and promote observations and studies by amateur and professional workers.

To explore the possibility of using indicator events to predict events occurring later in the season, median dates of *Promethea* moth emergence were compared with the first flowering of lilac at 19 locations in Wisconsin in 1961. The *Promethea* cocoons were collected in Dane County and distributed to 19 observers in early spring. The lilac dates were obtained by averaging several observer reports in the vicinity of each station.

The lilac dates varied from May 16-18 in the south to June 1-2 in the north. The median moth emergence dates varied from July 6-7 in the south to July 27-28 in the north. In spite of



this three-week geographic spread in both phenomena, the interval between lilac and moth dates at each of 17 stations varied only from 50 to 58 days, a spread of about one week. At the two remaining stations (in Washburn and Monroe Counties) the intervals were 46 and 47 days.

This close correlation, at many points around the state, of two events occurring 7 or 8 weeks apart indicates the possibility of a relationship which might be exploited for long-range prediction. For example, lilacs might begin flowering just when the daily ranges of temperature begin to fall largely within the optimum range for development of this insect. Hence, this moth's development from lilac time on is more a function of time than of temperature accumulation. This hypothesis needs to be tested in other years and with other pairs of events.

## ##

## WISCONSIN MOUNDS

By Edna Meudt



Until this scientific age the Mounds concealed their minerals and ancient caves. When none but birds flew over nameless graves and secret trails - even as now - their bounds triangulated a region of astounding grandeur. Voyageurs came here to brave a wilderness whose leagues of prairies gave our cities names ... When ghostly tribes surround my hill - an equidistant point between Sinsinawa, the Platte, and wooded Blue - I climb the signal rock, imagining scenes of other times with greedy men who knew no code. Asylumed here I cling the green hill's core, aware of justice overdue.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 MRS. EDNA MEUDT, Academy member from Dodgeville, has led a quite distinguished career: prize-winning entries repeatedly in Regional Writers' and other creative contests--club leader--mentorship for aspiring tyro-writers--devoted constructive citizenship. Her Round River Canticle, given critical assessment recently in the Academy Review, is destined to an enduring influence.

# RESEARCH AT WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGES

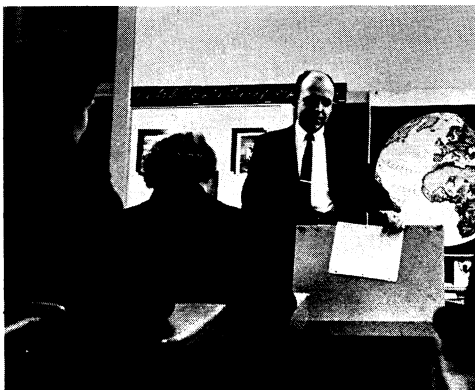
By Harry F. Bangsberg  
Asst. Director of State Colleges

\*\*\*\*\*  
After graduating from Luther College, Mr. BANGSBERG obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa. He taught history at Western Illinois University and at Wisconsin State College-Eau Claire before joining the staff of the Board of Regents of State Colleges office in 1959.  
\*\*\*\*\*

One of the most potentially significant legislative appropriations for the Wisconsin State Colleges during the 1961-63 biennium was the \$50,000 for research and institutional studies. It marked the first time the state legislature had financially recognized that the more than one thousand State College faculty members, as well as the institutions themselves, could make excellent use of such funds.

Until then, research, while not dead on the campuses, was somewhat dormant from lack of help. A State College professor's schedule left little time for research. He generally taught a 15 semester-hour load, had numerous committee assignments and counseling activities, and found it necessary to spend considerable time keeping abreast for the various courses he was teaching. Moreover, the emphasis in the colleges has been consciously upon teaching, not research. Should he be interested in research--and many were--he had to find time between classes or at home during evening hours or over weekends. Nor could he count on released time, sabbaticals, much clerical help, or allocations for specialized equipment that transcended the regular department budget.

But a surprising amount of research was done, nevertheless. A check of the last five years would reveal numerous books, articles, and research activities in diverse academic fields. At Wisconsin State College-Eau Claire, for example, Donald Warner, professor of history, published "The Idea of Continental Union," which received the \$1,000 prize awarded by the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in 1958 for the best manuscript dealing with some phase of American history.



Prof. ROBERT JACKSON, La Crosse, explains an education project to parents of children participating

Interest in and desire for research existed but it had to be financially bolstered, and the \$50,000 appropriation did this, with \$10,000 immediately available and the remainder in 1962-63. The State College Regents decided that the Board Office in Madison should develop procedures to handle the new fund. A central research advisory committee therefore was established to develop procedures and screen proposals. One person from each college was selected



to represent various disciplines. In its deliberations, the ten-member committee exhibited a remarkable lack of institutional or disciplinary provincialism, and there were no conflicts between "academicians" and "educators."

Pressured by time, the committee met on November 28, 1961, to establish procedures for grants during fiscal 1961-62 and later. It laid down several ground rules, and was to add others at subsequent meetings. It agreed that funds would not be allocated on a per-college basis, but on the merit of the proposals. Also, it asked the establishment of screening committees on each campus, with the central committee member sitting as a participant.

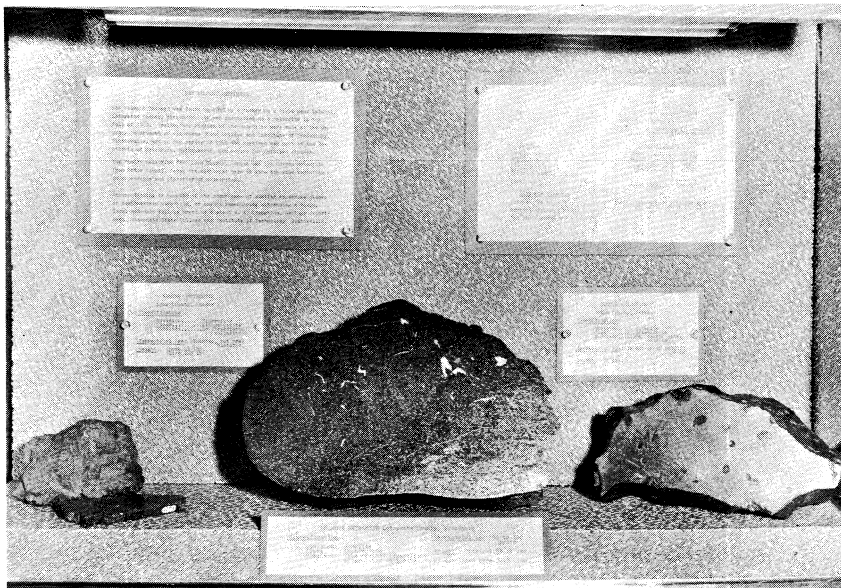
Looking at the short-range program involving \$10,000, the central committee indicated that the most appropriate, because of the time factor, would probably be those activities already in progress for which additional aid was needed; limited travel grants; released time, if a substitute could be secured for the second semester; and reasonable equipment requests. The question of evaluation vexed the committee greatly, and much time was spent discussing such terms as "merit," "knowledge," "potential" and the like.

On January 16, 1962, the committee considered the 37 proposals which had been forwarded from the campus committees. It arbitrarily agreed to table all requests over \$1,200; all those which involved substitute teachers not yet secured; and rejected all related to an individual's in-progress graduate work. It also agreed that assistance from the research fund must be acknowledged; that title to equipment would remain in the college, not the individual; and that profits should lead to fund reimbursement.

The committee ultimately recommended 19 projects for support. Among them were studies on the Belmont meteorite, the early identification and guidance of underachievers, a training project in English composition, a study of the process of separating and concentrating sulfur dioxide from sulfide roaster gases, a pilot study for programmed learning in laboratory technical courses, and research on the seasonal and nesting ecology of birds in certain areas of Texas and Utah. The grants ranged in cost from \$84 to \$1,200.

Again on March 14-15, the central committee met at Eau Claire to consider 76 proposals requesting \$71,834 for funding in 1962-63. Additional ground rules established included: Unexplained equipment costs and "miscellaneous" costs would not be funded; a standard board and room allowance was set, with some variation for places such as Washington; and requests for funds to defray publication expenses would receive careful scrutiny. It also recommended that a list of specialized equipment secured through research grants be circulated among the state colleges so that the equipment might receive wider use.

This time the committee recommended 59 proposals for financing in 1962-63, and also two others for immediate support out of unexpected funds in the \$10,000 available earlier. Since some money still remained, and it was conceivable that some of the projects recommended might be terminated by the recipients' leaving the system, the committee advised that certain alternate projects be considered and that already-funded activities receive, possibly, additional financial aid.



Belmont meteorite (center) believed to have fallen 50-100 years ago, originally weighed 58.28 pounds, and the section shown here weighs 31.5 pounds. Found in a farm field in 1958, it was identified as a meteorite in 1960 and preliminary studies were made at Wisconsin State College & Institute of Technology, Platteville

An analysis of the 80 projects which received original support (the composition on the projects now has undergone some change) revealed that the largest amount of money, and the greatest total number of proposals supported, was in the social sciences with 34 projects requesting \$14,921. Mathematics-science was second with \$13,165 for 18 projects. The table on the next page summarizes recommended grants.

By midsummer the Board of Regents Office in Madison began to receive required fiscal and narrative reports on the 19 projects which were funded during 1961-62. While it was then too early to assess accurately the impact of the program on the system, comments from faculty members, deans and presidents fully substantiate the view that the program is having an effect which could be exceptionally salutary if it is continued and intensified. Faculty members have commended the legislators for a most significant achievement in helping the State College system with its further development. One president observed that he didn't know "of any project which had done so much for the morale of the faculty." Casting a glance into the future, another president thought that not only would the research advisory committee be swamped with proposals henceforth, but that this new activity would also lead to "more discussion of the teaching load."

At La Crosse, for example, members of the psychology department have been able to proceed with a program which was outlined several years ago, and on which they had done substantial work, but which could not have been carried forward expeditiously

RESEARCH PROJECTS FUNDED 1961-1963

College	English Number & Value	Music Number & Value	Social Science Number & Value	Foreign Languages Number & Value	Math. & Science Number & Value	Education and Psychology Number and Value	Art Number & Value	Special Education Number & Value	Others Number & Value	Total Grants	Total Value
Eau Claire	1/\$200		5/\$1,556	1/\$1,400	5/\$3,185	2/\$510				14	\$ 6,851
La Crosse			1/\$600		1/\$850	2/\$3,120				4	\$ 4,570
Oshkosh		1/\$450	10/\$3,249			1/\$245	1/\$280		1 honors program study \$400	14	\$ 4,624
Platteville		1/\$250	3/\$1,300		2/\$1,675					6	\$ 3,225
River Falls	1/\$1,000		2/\$1,300		1/\$485	1/\$700				5	\$ 3,485
Stevens Pt.	2/\$925		3/\$1,260		3/\$4,350	1/\$300		Cons. Ed. \$2,635		10	\$ 9,470
Stout			2/\$3,160					6 projects in various aspects of Ind. Ed. \$4,145		8	\$ 7,305
Superior	1/\$120		3/\$1,094		3/\$2,070		1/\$180			8	\$ 3,464
Whitewater			5/\$1,402		3/\$550	2/\$985				10	\$ 2,937
Board Office									Inter-inst. cooperation \$1,500	1	\$ 1,500
Totals	5/\$2,245	2/\$700	34/\$14,921	1/\$1,400	18/\$13,165	9/\$5,860	2/\$460	7/\$6,780	2/\$1,900	80	\$48,431

without further financial assistance. At another institution, at least six faculty members, reported a president, "come to mind who have seized upon this program to engage in activities they couldn't do before because of time and/or money."

From inquiries made thus far, there seems to be little difference between the attitudes of the academicians and the educators, and there has been little distinction between younger and older staff members in the submission of proposals. President E. H. KLEINPELL of River Falls observed, however, that "the newer staff member does not have the institutional interest that the old timer has. He has an interest in research and loyalty to his discipline."

There were many reasons advanced for the research fund, and one was the hope that it might help recruit new staff and retain existing faculty. While it is not yet possible to measure this aspect of the program, presidents have indicated that it is of value in talking with new people, and that it should make hunting for staff more profitable.

Looking to the future, naturally it is hoped that the program can be continued and expanded to the point where the grants can become large enough to allow a professor substantial relief in his teaching load so that he can devote this time to research and institutional study. There is no great unanimity on the precise avenue or route the program should follow. Some hope that increased attention can be devoted to institutional research, to regional research involving the public schools of the area, and to problems related to the college teaching process; others emphasize individual topics. In any event, it is agreed that continuation will prove exceptionally beneficial to the State College system and to those the State Colleges serve.

# # #

#### A NOTE ON THE COVER

GERHARD R. SCHULZ, better known to the University of Wisconsin as Gary, since 1949 has been photographic artist and historian on the Madison campus. He is a 1939 graduate of the Random Lake High School, from which he entered the courses in journalism and photography at the Milwaukee Vocational school in 1939-40. It was while he was attending school there and working in advertising at the Schuster Stores, that he sought out an acquaintance with one of America's great photographer-journalists, Frank Scherschel, then of the Milwaukee Journal staff and later on the Life magazine staff. Scherschel's work and guidance was of great importance to Schulz. In 1942 Gary Schulz enlisted as a private in the Air Force and finished his service five years later as a photographic officer in the southwest Pacific. He is now a Major in the Air Force Reserve.

On his return to the states in 1945 he entered the School of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin, took a year out in 1948 to work at the Milwaukee Journal, then returned to complete his B.A. in 1949. Avocations, in addition to the Air Force and photography, include trout fishing in which his wife joins him. He is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Photography, University of Wisconsin.

--Frederick M. Logan

## COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

By Harold C. Jordahl, Jr. and Walter K. Johnson  
Department of Resource Development  
Madison

HAROLD C. JORDAHL, an Academy member, is the new Director of the Department of Resource Development. Formerly the Department's Recreation Resource Development Specialist, he is secretary of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies and of the Wisconsin Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission. He is also secretary of the State Recreation Committee, which coordinates the Wisconsin Ten-Year, \$50 Million Outdoor Recreation and Resource Development Program. For ten years he was a member of the Conservation Department. He has bachelor's and master's degrees in forestry from the University of Michigan and a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University. Part of his duty as Director is to direct the state's comprehensive planning program.

WALTER K. JOHNSON, also an Academy member, is the Director of the Planning Division of the Department of Resource Development. From 1946 to 1960 he was Planning Director for Madison and was previously a member of the Detroit City Planning Department. He has served as President of the Association of Wisconsin Planners and as Chairman of the Wisconsin Advisory Council on Development. He is now President of the Western Great Lakes Chapter of the American Institute of Planners. Both a registered architect and a member of the bar, he received his doctorate in law from the University of Wisconsin, his bachelor of laws degree from Wayne State University, and his degree in architecture from the University of Michigan. As Director of the Planning Division, he coordinates local, regional, and state planning.

### The Need for Comprehensive Planning

What would our American life be like today if we had been wise enough to keep slums from getting started? If street rights-of-way had been designated not for their day but for the day when five times as many people would be using them? If adequate parks and open spaces had been provided in every neighborhood? If we had not destroyed invaluable forest cover and substituted marginal farms that have since failed and disappeared? If we had preserved banks and shores of waterways for public use? If we had never put villages in the paths of floods? We have plenty of hindsight now, and we can repair some of the damage and patch up some more, but at what cost, both financially and socially? Urban renewal programs alone cost millions of dollars, and millions more will be spent to restore damaged rural land and water. Unfortunately, however, much of the damage cannot be undone. It is damage not only to the land, but to people.

### What Comprehensive Planning Involves

Today, however, methods and procedures are available for avoiding many new costly, depressing, and perhaps permanent problems, and ways of taking advantage of many economic and social opportunities are known. These methods and procedures can be brought to bear on problems through a process of "comprehensive planning." Comprehensive planning requires the talents of "planners," -- people specially trained in analyzing resources and economic and social problems and poten-





tialities as they relate to public affairs. Planning requires the services of many specialists: economists, demographers, architects, landscape architects, engineers, biologists, foresters, and recreation and transportation experts. Any one group of specialists can "plan" in their field, i.e., do research, develop policy, and carry out resulting programs, but together planners and specialists from various fields can resolve conflicting policies and programs and, with the help of the public, arrive in democratic fashion at the best possible plan. Landscape values and values of economic development, for example, are highly relevant to highway construction: the better the coordination between landscape architects, economists, and highway engineers, the better the landscape, economy, and highways.

Today's problems are increasingly complex, partly because the population is growing so fast and partly because social and economic changes are taking place so rapidly. The more complex and interrelated the problems, the greater the need for comprehensive research into their many facets, the greater the need for careful statement and public discussion of alternatives for public policy, and the greater the need for carrying out planned programs. Without careful research, wise policies, and good programs, that is, without comprehensive planning, the public interest can be stifled and the potential lost. Comprehensive planning is a method of furthering the public interest in a considered, deliberate, and democratic way.

#### Comprehensive Planning by the State of Wisconsin

The United States Congress has recognized the need for comprehensive planning and provides matching grants to states and local units of government for such work. Furthermore, Congress has made it a prerequisite for participation in the federal program for open space acquisition. Also, the Wisconsin legislature has made it a prerequisite for grants to municipalities under the state open space program and for grants to counties for the development of recreational facilities on forest crop land. It is expected that future programs of economic and resource development in this country will be based on this type of planning. Wisconsin is among the first to begin such a program on a state-wide level.





In Wisconsin, comprehensive planning is now being carried out on local, regional, and state levels. In the first two, it relates specifically to problems and goals, while at the state level it provides research and goals of statewide significance and gives advice and assistance for local and regional planning.

### The Wisconsin Planning Background

State planning in Wisconsin is based on a long history of interest in and involvement by the state government in resource and development problems. Before July 1, 1961, when Wisconsin began its program of comprehensive state planning, the state legislature had established a number of separate development and land use controls--for example, the state building code, the forest crop law, rural zoning ordinances, and a law requiring state review of proposed plats.

In 1931 a state planning committee was organized and it became the official State Planning Board. In 1935, the state planning staff initiated a local planning assistance program, which has functioned continuously since that time. The Board prepared a number of valuable reports and plans during its lifetime. Other state agencies were also involved in varying degrees in planning work related to their field of responsibility.

In 1959 the state planning staff was moved from the Bureau of Engineering, where it had been since the State Planning Board was dissolved in 1951, and it was made a Division of the new Department of Resource Development.

### Comprehensive Planning and the Department of Resource Development

The Department was created by the 1959 legislature "to promote development and the maximum wise use of the natural and human resources of the state so as to provide a balanced and dynamic economy." The basis of development is to be wise and careful comprehensive planning.

The Department's general planning function, as provided by the legislature, is to "make and coordinate plans with federal, regional, local and other state agencies for the efficient development of the state's human and natural resources," to "coordinate the activities of and give assistance to state and local private organizations and committees interested in obtaining new economic enterprises," and to provide planning assistance to local units of government.

In 1961, David Carley, then Director of the Department of Resource Development, formulated and submitted a request to the federal government for financial assistance for the first phase of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning program. The request was granted and the federal government supplied \$85,000 toward the total cost of \$185,000.

The purpose of this first phase was to define in broad and general terms the state's development problems, its needs, and its opportunities and limitations in resource and economic development, and to identify the state-financed facilities that are likely to be needed in the future.

During the previous year, researchers from the University of Wisconsin School of Commerce and Department of Resource Development began to





document the importance of the tourist-vacation industry. On September 1, 1961, Governor Nelson signed into law the Ten-Year \$50 Million Resource Development and Outdoor Recreation Program, financed by the one cent tax on cigarettes. In order to develop a blueprint for the program, the law established the State Recreation Committee, whose duty is to "Develop and disseminate a long-range plan for the fullest utilization of all the recreational assets of the state." The Committee assigned this task to the recreational planning staff of the Department of Resource Development, to be coordinated with the comprehensive plan on which work had started.

With the financial aid of the federal government, and with contributions of money and personnel from the Highway Commission and from the Conservation Department, the first phase of comprehensive planning was well under way by October of 1961.

#### The First Phase of the Program

The first phase of the program, which has been under the general supervision of the State Planning Director, has produced valuable new research and has correlated much existing information. A preliminary state plan is being prepared on the basis of work for the first phase and will be published this fall.

Professor Richard B. Andrews, a land economist from the University of Wisconsin School of Commerce, directed the economic analysis. He and his staff collected, tabulated, and analyzed employment, occupation, income, output, investment, and sales data for each county, and carried out studies in depth of the state's major industries.

Academy member Philip Sundal, a sociologist with the Department, has prepared projections of the future population of the state, subregions, and counties to 1980 and the year 2000. Birth and death rates and migration volumes have been computed for the period since 1940 as a basis for the projections. Data on the labor force, education, income, and the like have been gathered, and an analysis made of past population change in each urban area. Summer populations of resort areas have also been estimated. These data have then been correlated with employment projections made by the economic section.

The land use analysis was prepared under contract with the University. It was directed by Professor Leo Jakobson, an architect and a member of the University Department of Urban and Regional Planning. Mapping of present land use in each county has been completed and overlays have been prepared showing the economic classifications of cities and towns and showing transportation systems.

The transportation study for the first phase has been completed by Wilbur Smith and Associates, a firm of consulting engineers, in close cooperation with the Highway Commission. The study has involved an analysis of highway, air, rail, and water transport in the state, and an estimate of future highway facility needs has been prepared. A mechanical analysis has been made of a tentative highway plan prepared by the district engineers and planning staff of the Highway Commission.



The recreation analysis was under the supervision of Harold C. Jordahl, formerly the Department's Recreation Specialist, with the full-





time assistance of Philip H. Lewis, Jr., a landscape architect previously with the University of Illinois, and Ralph B. Hovind, a game management supervisor and researcher for the Conservation Department.

The public facilities analysis has been prepared under contract with the University, supervised by Professor Jakobson. He and his staff have analyzed the capacity, adequacy, and distribution of present state facilities on the basis of present demand, and have analyzed long-range needs. The facilities analyzed have been military installations and armories, regional-state administrative office buildings, educational institutions, and health and welfare institutions.

The preliminary state development plan, based on a correlation of the above studies, is being prepared under contract by Max Anderson and Associates, a firm of planning consultants.

### The Second Phase of the Program

In May of this year, Governor Nelson presented a request, prepared by the Department of Resource Development, to the federal government for financial assistance to prepare the second phase of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning program. The request has been approved. It is expected that the second phase will be completed within thirty months.

The object of the second phase is to prepare the Comprehensive State Plan, based on a correlation of first and second phase studies, on public discussion, and on a careful analysis of alternatives of policy. Recommendations for implementing the plan and for continuing the collection of relevant planning data will be made. It is expected that major line agencies of state government, the agencies that will in large measure be responsible for carrying out state plans, will actively participate in this second phase comprehensive planning effort. Means of effecting such participation are being discussed with representatives of numerous state agencies.

The second phase population and economic studies will carry on the analysis of industries, of human and natural resources, and of production technology, including a study of the effect of automation on the Wisconsin economy.

In the land use analysis, problems of urban development will be analyzed in greater depth, first through a community systems analysis correlating findings from the population, economic, resource, transportation, and public facilities analyses, and second, through a study of needs for urban renewal. A study of land use controls needed to effect the state's land use policies will also be carried out.

A comprehensive transportation plan for Wisconsin highways, airports, harbors, and ports will be prepared, based on further more detailed surveys and on the correlation of relevant findings from the economic, land use, recreation, and state facilities studies.

The state facilities study will carry out more detailed analyses of needs, based on more detailed research and a correlation of other studies. A plan for the development of state facilities will be prepared and estimates of costs supplied.

The recreation study will formulate detailed





long-range recreational plans, based on further studies of natural recreational resources, man-made facilities, and future needs.

Completion of the second phase will provide the first comprehensive blueprint for the orderly growth and development of Wisconsin. Alternatives for informed decision-making by government and by the private sector of the economy will be more sharply defined, and a frame of reference for regional and local planning will be available. The blueprint will include provision for continued collection of data so that planning and action can keep abreast of inevitable changes.

The comprehensive planning program of the State of Wisconsin has stimulated interest among other states. Several have sent delegations to study the program and several others have invited members of the Wisconsin Department to speak to their planning staffs. The U. S. Department of State has cited the Wisconsin program as an example to interested foreign planners.

# # # #

### ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

(Explained by PHILIP H. LEWIS, Jr.,  
Landscape Architect)

Wind, water, and glacial action through the ages have etched predominant lines on the face of the Wisconsin landscape. The flat to rolling farmlands and extensive forest patterns between these lines have their share of beauty, but landscape architects in the Department of Resource Development say that it is the steep bluffs, ridges, roaring and quiet waters, and mellow wetlands combining in longelongated patterns that tie the landscape together in statewide, regional, and urban corridors of outstanding environmental quality.

From a statewide bird's-eye view of Wisconsin, these most significant patterns could easily be identified. They could also be identified from adequate U.S. Geological Survey maps depicting the shape of the surface of the land and the precise location of its physical features. Unfortunately, under the present USGS mapping program, state coverage will not be completed for another 18 years. The recreation division of the Department was faced with this dilemma and turned to the interpretation of the Army Corps of Engineers' mapping at 50-foot contour intervals, available Geological Survey mapping, air photo interpretation, and a limited amount of field work in Phase I of the State Planning Program.

Quality judgment in Phase I was determined primarily by the steepness of slope relative to the particular area, opportunities for panoramic views of the surrounding landscape, width of streams (excluding those of intermittent flow), and size of lakes and marshlands (as recorded on available mapping). Quality judgments in Phase II will be based upon refinement of these criteria, plus such additional factors as health of the resource (unpolluted water, for example), its ability to sustain added recreational values (canoeing on trout streams), and concentrations of additional recreational values along the corridors (waterfalls, caves, prehistoric sites, historical buildings, natural springs, etc.). (See map on back cover).



# PICTURES IN PROFILE

By William Kesselman  
Milwaukee

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One of Mr. KESSELMAN'S hobbies, geriatrics, has resulted in this report of a study made at the National Convalescent Center, Inc., which he has served as director for some years. A pharmacist by profession, he has a B.A. and M.A. from Northwestern University and has been president of Prescription Chemists, Inc. This is an abridged version of the paper he presented at the 92nd annual meeting of the Academy at La Crosse on May 5, 1962.  
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This paper is a result of five years of experience serving the aged and the chronically ill at the National Convalescent Center in Milwaukee. Each person was studied by means of a profile. This evaluated, for our staff, the personal and sociological climate to which our aged were accustomed before they came to live at the National Convalescent Center. Such information enabled the National Convalescent Center to plan for each individual.

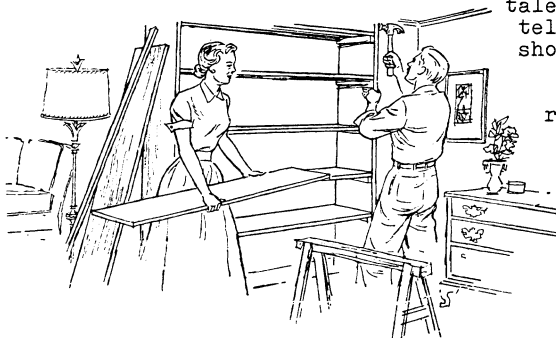
Results pointed out the need for physical, social and spiritual companionship. This study gave us reason to believe that longevity and good health are based on two factors: the inner disciplines of the individual and his sociological environment. In discussion with the residents a set of guideposts was developed for those of us in the middle years, if we are to make our last 50 years satisfying and productive.

## Guideposts for Productive Living

1. All work is a creative experience, intrinsically satisfying as well as productively rewarding because whatever we do for each other in a family makes the whole greater than the sum of its parts.

Up until the beginning of this century much of the work of the family was done in the home. Clothes, food and furniture were all processed by members of the family. The cultural heritage passed from grandparents to the children simply by conversation and contact. It was a cycle. It had continuity. It had roots in the past and hopes in the future.

We must move the preparation of our needs back into today's household, before T.V. dinners become a way of family meals or talented interior decorators tell us what our tastes should be.



2. The service we render our family will strengthen our social inheritance. The good of each individual cannot be separated from what is good for the family.

The social functions, which originally were only in the

home and the church, have moved in many directions. Our mobility has made the home a dormitory, a place to store our collection of possessions and to park the two or three cars. The car takes us out bowling, to a movie or a lecture series. Our communion is with the TV, Hi-Fi, bowling ball, movie or lecturer, not with members of our families and with God. We no longer take the time to send down the roots of anchorage to a spiritually and emotionally nourishing household. We no longer go to church to renew our faith in man and God, but instead because everyone else does.

We must try once more for a meeting of the minds so that members of a family are not strangers to each other. This is the type of loneliness which contributes to much of mental illness and physical diseases which may spawn from the mental strain.

3. Life is what we make it. As we put forth to build the family, we build ourselves. As we neglect each member, we weaken ourselves.

We must eat together as many of those 21 meals a week as we possibly can. Mealtine is an opportunity for sharing thoughts and responsibilities. In this way affection grows.

4. The values, standards and achievements of life are experimental, subject to reinterpretation, redevelopment and improvement. We cannot discard the proven for the mirage.



In the past the three generation family was a blessing because people took their interdependence for granted. Today it becomes a curse because the ego is the objective of life. We claim that changes are so rapid that the people of the past are passé. We forget that tomorrow only can be built on what was yesterday. Our grandparents have laid the foundation of our society. This foundation need not be a yoke but a blessing.

5. Happiness is a quality of successful social giving by every member of a family, as a continuous process of living, not a goal to be reached.

In the past, the child who went to church with a parent and grandparent captured some of the commitment that a father and grandfather demonstrated in his daily responsibilities in the community. Today, exaltation comes via TV westerns and shady movies which are shown because they portray the so-called "realities of life."

6. Freedom and responsibility represent two sides of a single process of personality integration and social participation. Neither parent nor child can afford to pass the buck whether it be food preparation or the maintenance of a home. We must share.

If negligence and buck passing is the social pattern of a home, spiritual strength must be sought elsewhere. If we are simply leeches on members of our families, the figurative loss of blood maims the spirit as well as the body.

Self-discipline cannot take roots in a fragmented family. Today, each pulls in opposite directions and leaves mankind mired

in the mud of disregard and disrespect. But if we give of ourselves, we receive. If all members in each family can give each other their strengths, these strengths can be passed from generation to generation.

7. The basis of human progress is in the power of thought, education and action. It seems that we have forgotten that we appreciate only what we share--not a roof, not a car--but our thoughts, our aspirations, our inspirations and our responsibilities. We must evaluate together and while so doing, we can dream together. That act of love can be extended into a three-generation family.

### Conclusion

In order to implement the discussion in the guideposts above, it is suggested that middle aged people should set out to prepare themselves by group gatherings. In such get-togethers, mentally healthy patterns of motivation and action can lead to a self-discipline and commitment to a way of life guided by God.

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### STORY TIME ON WHA



The art of simply reading a book to children is not dead! Unimpeded by sound effects, extraneous music background, without the visual aids so necessary for television, and using characterizations provided by his voice alone, NORMAN MICHIE reads from a book to children of Wisconsin every weekday at 5:15 p.m. over the Wisconsin State Broadcasting Service. While he scans the lists directed to him by libraries and book stores, one of his main sources of book-reading-material is his family of four children, ranging in age from 5 to 17. He looks over their selections from the library, reads aloud from some of the books, and observes the effect on his own private home audience. On the whole, he looks for books for an age group from

5 to 12 years, about 150 pages in length--books which depend on word pictures and story content rather than illustrations. Some stories require as many as eighteen 15-minute programs while some may run for only two or three times.

Weekly programs produced by Mr. Michie are "Young Experimenters" (which he narrates also), "Teacher Time" and "Government in Action." As State Radio Council program coordinator, a position he has held since 1955, Mr. Michie is responsible for all radio and television participation by the State Colleges, state agencies and state government. A graduate of Ripon College in 1947, Mr. Michie has also done extensive radio work abroad in London (as representative for the Mutual Broadcasting System) and in Tokyo (while with the Armed Forces). In 1952 he was editor of a National Association of Educational Broadcasters radio series "Voices of Europe" - 65 half-hour programs of 120 recorded interviews from Europe.

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## INTRODUCING

## FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON

President, University of Wisconsin



FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON, distinguished historian and educator, became the 14<sup>th</sup> president of the University of Wisconsin in August, 1962. He had been vice president of the University and acting president prior to his selection by the Board of Regents to succeed the late CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM. He will be inaugurated on October 20.

Born in Watertown, N.Y. in 1912, he earned his bachelor's degree with honors in history at Cornell University and acquired his M.A. and Ph.D. at New York University. After teaching at New York University in 1936-37 he came to the University of Wisconsin as instructor and 10 years later was

as chairman of the department from 1952-55. He served as professor and head of the history department at the University of Arkansas from 1940-44 and was a Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in 1943-44. Professor Harrington was named assistant to the president in July 1957, vice president of academic affairs in July 1958, and vice president of the University in June 1962.

Active in professional societies and on national educational committees, he was chairman of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, composed of Big Ten institutions and the University of Chicago, from 1960-62. A committee of the Wisconsin faculty, named in January 1960 to plan use of a \$1 million Ford Foundation grant for research and training in urban problems, was headed by him and he has been co-director of an independent two-year study of the role of the university in adult education, supported by a \$125,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

President Harrington heads the Secretary of the Army's Advisory Committee on Military History, and is a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Publications. He was appointed by President Kennedy to the Board of Visitors of the U. S. Air Force Academy. In July, 1962 he lectured at the American Studies Seminar at the University of Kyoto, Japan. In 1955-56 he accepted a Ford Faculty Fellowship to study American foreign relations in England, Denmark, France, and Germany.

A specialist in American diplomatic history and Lincoln and the Civil War period, President Harrington has published several books. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Society of American Historians, and the Wisconsin Historical Society, and an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, national honor societies.

"In serving this University I have come to realize that its presidency is a position of the highest public responsibility," he said in his acceptance of the post. "I realize that the President of the University does not represent any single discipline ...college...or campus of this University. He represents them all."

## INTRODUCING FOUR MORE NEW

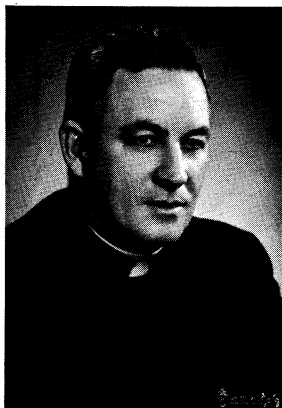


JOHN B. MORLAND

JOHN B. MORLAND, vice-president for the past three years at Lakeland College, Sheboygan, will be installed as the new president sometime next fall. He was chosen from 40 applicants for the post and is the first layman to serve in that capacity at the century-old college. A 1940 graduate of Valparaiso (Ind.) University, he obtained his master's degree in education from the University of Kentucky. He has studied also at Stanford and Purdue Universities and Indiana State Teachers College, and last June was awarded an honorary doctor of education degree by Milton College.

Before coming to Lakeland, Morland was a teacher and dean of boys at Hobart school, Hobart, Indiana, and held other school administrative positions. From 1953-58 he was superintendent of schools at Bremen, Indiana. He is a member of several national education associations as well as the Wisconsin Association of Presidents and Deans.

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WILLIAM F. KELLEY, S.J.

The Very Rev. WILLIAM F. KELLEY, S.J., took office on February 18, 1962 as the 18th president of Marquette University in Milwaukee. He succeeded the Rev. EDWARD J. O'DONNELL, S.J., who became chancellor of the University, a new position. Father O'Donnell had served a record term of 13½ years.

Father Kelley, academic vice-president of the Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, since 1958, is a graduate of St. Louis University and of the University of Minnesota. He completed graduate study in philosophy, English, theology and education, receiving his Ph.D. in Administration in Higher Education from Minnesota in 1950. Father Kelley had been at Creighton since 1949, first as assistant to the President in public relations, then as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences until 1958.

A native of Wisconsin, Father Kelley was born in Madison in 1914, spent his early years in Milwaukee where his parents now live, and graduated from Marquette University High School, Milwaukee, before entering the Jesuit order in 1931.

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## COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS

## WALKER WYMAN

WALKER WYMAN will become the ninth president of Wisconsin State College at Whitewater on July 1. Until his election to the post at Wisconsin's second state college, he was chairman of the department of social science at the state college at River Falls. A nationally recognized authority on frontier history, he had taught there since 1932. At various times he had been visiting professor of history at the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Maine.



He received his bachelor of education degree from Illinois State Normal University in 1929 and both the M.A. (1931) and Ph.D. (1933) in history from the State University of Iowa. A prolific writer, he is the author of several books, some 25 articles, and more than 200 book reviews in scholarly journals. He was one of the editors of "The Frontier in Perspective" published by the University of Wisconsin Press in 1957. (See Winter 1959 Review). He is a member of the American Historical Association's Committee for the Teaching of History in the Schools and serves on the board of the Association's Service Center for Teachers. Currently he is chairman of the Wisconsin State Colleges Centennial Committee and is active in the State Historical Society and other historical and educational bodies. Some years ago he was selected one of the "three most distinguished alumni of Illinois State Normal University."

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## JAMES ALBERTSON

JAMES ALBERTSON, executive assistant to the president of Ball State Teachers College in Muncie, Indiana, will become president of Wisconsin State College at Stevens Point on July 1. A native of Colorado, he attended Colorado State College, receiving the B.A. in social science (1949) and an M.A. in educational administration (1952). His Ed.D. in the field of higher education was granted by Stanford University in 1957. Assignments at high school teaching and as associate professor of education at Colorado State College preceded his going to Muncie in 1957.



In 1960-61 he was an Associate in the Leadership Training Project of the North Central Association. Also, he has been consultant to the Iowa Board of Regents and to the Board of Trustees of Grand Valley State College, a new four-year state institution in Michigan. Currently he is a member of the Indiana Governor's Commission on Post-High School Education.

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## In Memoriam

Conrad Arnold Elvehjem

1901-1962

Shortly before eight on the morning of July 27, 1962, he kissed his wife goodbye, drove to his office, greeted his staff with a smile and a joke, and sat down at his neatly arranged desk to begin what seemed to be a very routine day in the life of a University of Wisconsin president. There were no immediate major problems to face. In past weeks he had been snatching a little time for a family vacation in Door county. Although he hadn't been looking too well in previous months, the strolls on Door

Obma Studio photo

county beaches had tanned him, the tenseness had gone out of his face.

He was fingering methodically through his papers when one of his staff sensed something was wrong. He was rushed to the hospital where his personal physician and specialists waited to treat the coronary occlusion which had so suddenly developed. Within the hour Conrad Arnold Elvehjem's years on earth were abruptly ended at 61.

Friends and colleagues in great number joined his family at simple internment ceremonies at Forest Hill Cemetery on the last day of July, and formal Memorial Services were set for September 23, after school resumed, at his place of worship, the First Congregational Church. Tributes poured into his home and his office from friends, former students, fellow scientists and educators around the world.

For this quiet, precise gentleman of great dignity had earned international renown as scientist, educator, administrator, and as a very great man. His honorary degrees, awards, and other formal recognitions, if listed here, would take all the space allotted.

Born of Norwegian stock on a farm near McFarland, Wisconsin, on May 27, 1901, he once recalled that it was as a small boy, jouncing aboard a one-row cultivator in the cornfields of the family farm, that he began to develop his "endless fascination for living, growing things."

With a grade school education at McFarland, and graduation from the high school at nearby Stoughton, he arrived in Madison for his freshman year in September, 1919, and until the day of his death--except for one year at Cambridge University in England where he studied as a National Research Council Fellow in 1929--his life centered on the University of Wisconsin.

He received Wisconsin's Bachelor of Science degree in 1923, its Master of Science in 1924, its Doctor of Philosophy in 1927. He was teaching assistant in its department of biochemistry from 1923 to 1927, instructor from 1927 to 1929, assistant professor 1930 to 1932, and associate professor 1932 to 1936, when he was named professor. He served as chairman of its biochemistry department from 1944 to 1958, and as dean of its graduate school from 1946 until 1958 when he became 13<sup>th</sup> president on the retirement of Emeritus President Edwin B. Fred.

As a scientist he was in the forefront of nutrition research in general, and the Vitamin B Complex in particular--published scientific papers bearing his name number 824;

As a teacher he introduced hundreds of students to the field of biochemistry and brought 88 to the Ph.D. degree as their major professor--many of them today's leaders in biochemical research, teaching, and scientific administration;

As a research administrator he headed Wisconsin's famed biochemistry department during its period of greatest growth, was dean of its Graduate School when it became the major producer of Ph.D.'s in the nation, and was president as the University firmly established its stature as one of the nation's great research centers.

#### Conrad Elvehjem, Scientist and Teacher

The biochemistry laboratories of the University of Wisconsin have been one of the world's great centers of nutrition research during the past four decades. Those were the years Conrad Elvehjem was a worker in these laboratories, and for almost half of that time, their leader.

His personal contributions included the origination of significant knowledge in animal nutrition, tissue metabolism, food composition, distribution of minor inorganic elements in foods, copper and iron metabolism. His most famous discovery was the fact that nicotinic acid cures canine black-tongue--a finding that pointed the way toward the immediate use of nicotinic acid in the treatment of human pellagra.

Dean Mark H. Ingraham, who headed Wisconsin's College of Letters and Science for many years, called Elvehjem "one of the truly outstanding scientific minds of his time." The science writer Paul de Kruif, in a survey of scientific evaluations of his work before he assumed the presidency, reported that "he is one of the absolutely top men in the United States in his nutritional field--he is leading the way into new efforts with vision, with perspective, and with amazing ability."

His 824 published research reports, which systematically detail the growth of nutritional knowledge, link Elvehjem signatures with those of many other great Wisconsin scientific pioneers such as E. B. Hart, Harry Steenbock, W. H. Peterson, Helen Parsons, Elizabeth McCoy, J. G. Halpin; such distinguished contemporaries as James Waddell, P. H. Phillips, F. M. Strong, K. P. Link; and such brilliant students as F. J. Stare, Van R. Potter, H. A. Waisman, A. E. Harper--and many others.

Shortly before his death, when asked to select those of his publications which he thought most significant, President Elvehjem listed thirty-seven:

- Hart, E. B., Elvehjem, C. A., Waddell, J., and Herrin, R. C.--Iron in nutrition. IV. Nutritional anemia on whole milk diets and its correction with the ash of certain plant and animal tissues or with soluble iron salts. *J. Biol Chem*, 72, 299 (1927)
- Hart, E. B., Steenbock, H., Waddell, J., and Elvehjem, C. A.--Iron in nutrition. VII. Copper as a supplement to iron for hemoglobin building in the rat. *J. Biol Chem*, 77, 797 (1928)
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A large number of the names joined with Elvehjem's on this list were signed when those scientists were graduate students working under his direction. He was a demanding teacher--but demanded most of himself. He followed a daily schedule during his quarter-century of teaching that he inherited from his own major professor and predecessor as chairman of the biochemistry department, Professor E. B. Hart.

It had been Hart's custom to make the rounds of the biochemistry laboratories during the early morning, expecting his students to be at their benches by at least 8 a.m. For a number of years before Professor Hart's retirement, he and Professor Elvehjem would make the rounds together, and during the course of their discussions with students, the differing scientific viewpoints of the two--Hart of the old school, Elvehjem of the new--would come out.

Elvehjem was intensely curious about everything--not just the problem at hand--and vividly imaginative. He was bold, and quick to reach tentative conclusions--sometimes on very sketchy evidence--but had extreme skill in devising meaningful experiments to test his tentative conclusions, and remarkable ability in picking that student who could best perform the experiment. That his curiosity infected his students and opened new paths to nutritional knowledge is evident in the tremendous research progress of the biochemistry department in the Elvehjem era, and the contributions made by his students in a wide range of biochemical fields.

#### Conrad Elvehjem, Administrator and Leader

Most remarkable, to many, of all of Conrad Elvehjem's talents, was his unique ability to continue his teaching schedule and his research direction, while assuming progressively heavier administrative responsibilities. He carried the departmental chairmanship in biochemistry with ease, though administration of such a highly active research organization inevitably involves dealing with personality clashes and differences of opinion which can end in chaos if the proper touch of leadership is not at hand.

When he added the Graduate School deanship to this chairmanship, he continued to direct the researches of his graduate students. It was only when he assumed the presidency that he was forced by time-consuming administrative duties to drop his research program. And, even then, he managed some time for reading the publications in his field.

To reduce his research efforts was, he once said, one of the most difficult decisions he ever had to make. But administration gave him a new area for applying many of the techniques and talents that had worked so well for him in the laboratory and classroom. A colleague credited this background for much of his administrative success: "He has the ability to drive directly to the point, expose it to scientific scrutiny, and arrive quickly at sound decisions which gain immediate support."

As an administrator he sometimes showed impatience with plodding detail, argument, with inadequate facts, or with talk for talk's sake. He was economical in the use of words himself,

and admired the same economy in others. As dean, and later as president, he found himself, more and more, considered as a national spokesman for science, and was named a member of a wide range of boards, commissions, and special study groups concerned with national or international scientific progress.

He always could be relied upon to raise his voice in defense of scientific freedom, and to deplore restrictions, large and small. Remembering his own days in the laboratory, he said once that the freedom of a scientist to study could be hampered as much by the lack of a proper piece of equipment as by the edict of a dictator.

He contributed to the educational world the idea that graduate schools are primarily national institutions--and thus merit national financial support. His belief in the social value of education led him to strong defense of public higher education and the conviction that tax support is not only a most logical method of financing higher education but--in the long run--the method most likely to insure its freedom.

Democratic opportunities for higher education were basic to his educational philosophy. While he was impatient with mediocrity, he was more impatient with the idea that an intellectual elite could be formed by selective university admissions. He felt that every youngster in the state should have an opportunity for the highest quality of higher education to the very limit of his capacity, and often told of "late blooming" students he knew "who would have been washed out under any standard admissions procedure," but instead developed at the University into great men and women.

President Van Hise had been a geologist, President Birge a biologist, President Fred a bacteriologist. It was obvious that humanists and social scientists would be apprehensive when the scientific flavor of University administration seemed to be continuing with the selection of a biochemist as the 13<sup>th</sup> president. But President Elvehjem was a broader man than many suspected. He immediately made Fred Harvey Harrington, the historian who had been assistant to President Fred, his vice president and "turned him loose to invigorate the social studies and humanities." He devoted his inaugural remarks to the essentials of University progress, and among these he prominently placed balanced development of all fields. His first report as president, done jointly with President Emeritus Fred, was titled "Balanced Progress."

Thus one of the main thrusts of the administration of this scientist was the strengthening of the humanities and social studies. To those who knew that as graduate dean he had succeeded in persuading the Research Committee to allocate all of its state-provided fluid research funds to these fields, this came as no great surprise. To those who hadn't known, this action brought a new assessment of the president. The first year of his administration saw the founding of the Institute for Research in the Humanities, the Survey Research Center, the Mass Communications Research Center, the Wisconsin Educational Improvement Program, and the Institute for World Affairs Education --to cite but a few of the many steps taken in the University's "underdeveloped areas." With Vice President Harrington's aid, he sought to turn Wisconsin's traditional public service and applied research programs toward more focus on the state's urban problems.

But perhaps the greatest contribution of his presidency was the sound basis of planning it laid for meeting what he called the "twin challenges of the future--rapidly increasing enrollments and the explosive expansion of knowledge." That he lived to see many of these plans and programs go into effect was a tribute to the quick and decisive manner in which he led. Campus construction boomed. Building of the faculty was less obvious but more important in his mind. Change became commonplace in his brief term as president, and progress became the daily goal. "I don't believe in pushing people," he once said, "but I often wish they would step aside and let others move ahead."

Creative, impatient, extreme in self discipline, exacting in his standards, Conrad Elvehjem was, beneath a sometimes forbidding exterior, a warm and considerate man. When procedures or policies threatened human considerations, the red tape was cut. When a student was in trouble deeply enough to call on him for help, that student was helped. His wife, his son and daughter, and his granddaughter were his personal pride; his family life was his most cherished possession. Members of his family found, though, that they must share his love with the University, for he was deeply devoted to Wisconsin--both the state and the University.

He concluded his inaugural address with these words: "...The University must redouble its efforts to serve the people of the state who will determine the extent of its support. Our goals must be linked closely with the welfare of Wisconsin people; our methods must be above reproach; our service must be total, dedicated, and selfless. These things I pledge to work for with all the strength at my command."

And this he did, until the end of his days.

--Robert Taylor, Professor of Journalism  
and Assistant to the President

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## Earl R. Witzel

1888-1962



EARL R. WITZEL was born at Forestburg, S.D. on September 11, 1888 and died at Sheboygan, Wisconsin on April 21, 1962. He was former head of the Kohler Co. research department's electrical division before retiring in 1954 after 28 years as an electrical engineer there. He received his electrical engineering degree from Highland Park College in Des Moines and served as sergeant-instructor for trainees in World War I. Later as a faculty member at the University of Wyoming, he organized the rehabilitation of returning servicemen for electrical training. While there he also was engineer in charge of a radio station and spent a year with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

at Denver before coming to Kohler Co. in 1926. His initial contact with Kohler Co. came in 1919 when he sold his patented senior thesis for an electrical current generating plant to that firm. He was very active in the Masonic order and community and church affairs and was a member of the Kohler band and chorus for many years. He had been a sustaining member of the Academy for about a year.

## COORDINATING COMMITTEE'S POLICY ON COUNTY TEACHERS COLLEGES

By Robert De Zonia

Joint Staff Member

Coord. Com. for Higher Education

Our author is co-director of the Staff for the Coordinating Committee and is responsible for preparation of studies and reports. He has a B.S. and M.A. from Memphis State University and was a public relations director for a time. He secured a Ph.D. in education at the University of Illinois and served as assistant director of instructional research at Northern Illinois University for a year prior to coming to Wisconsin three years ago.

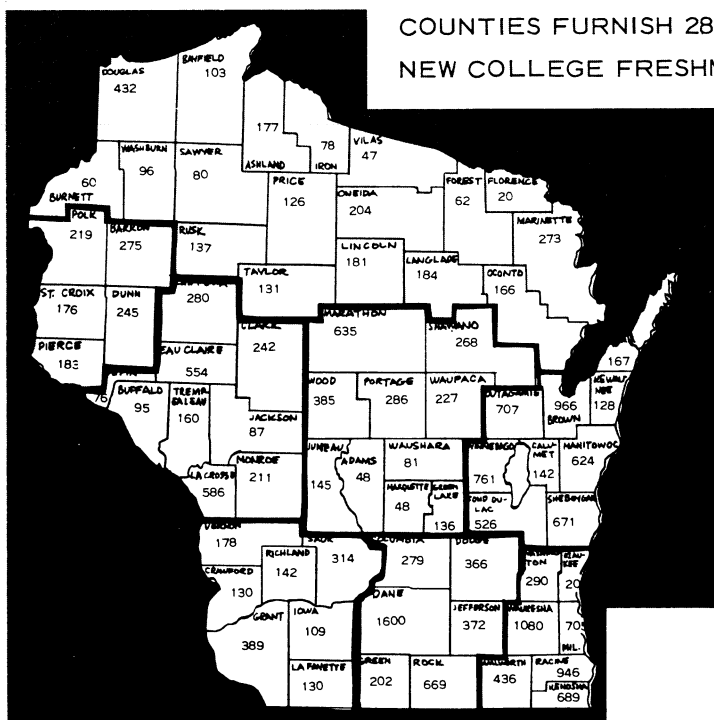


The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education approved at its July 20 meeting a far-reaching report by its Subcommittee on County Teachers Colleges calling for, among other things, withdrawal of state support for the system of county teachers colleges after

June 30, 1968, and enactment of legislation requiring four years of collegiate training for each fully-qualified public school teacher by the fall of 1972. Also, it reaffirmed opposition to the establishment of a system of junior colleges either of a comprehensive character or of the type which might offer only liberal arts work. The Coordinating Committee therefore supported the position that needed educational opportunities in Wisconsin can best be met by the development of extension centers for liberal

In the two year period 1959-1960 a total of 28,447 new freshmen from Wisconsin counties were enrolled by the state's institutions of higher learning.

COUNTIES FURNISH 28,000  
NEW COLLEGE FRESHMEN

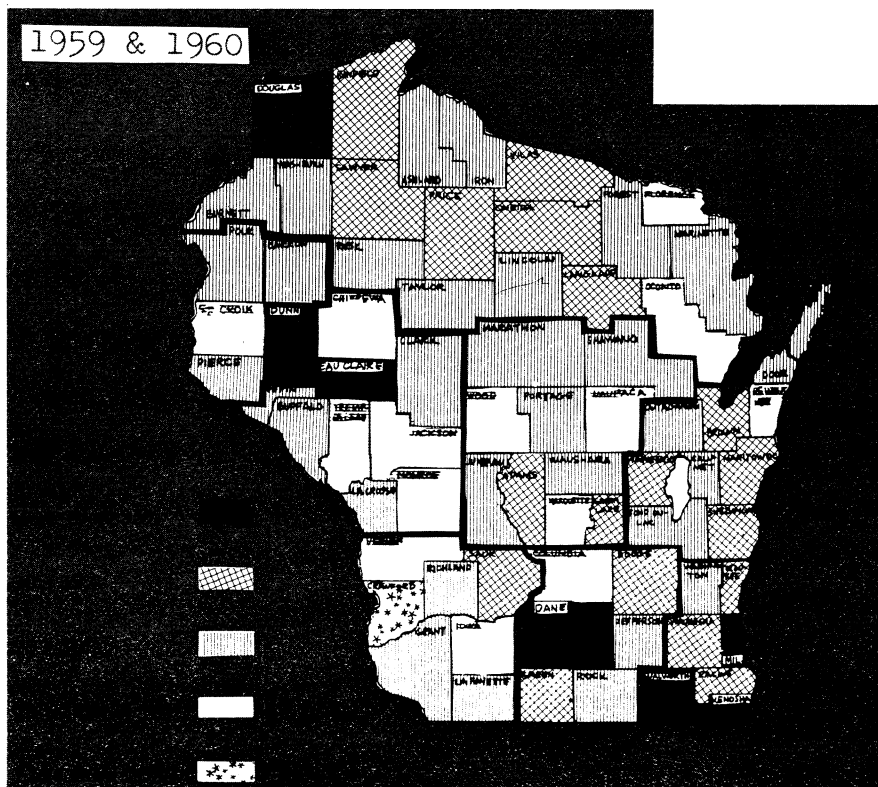




arts programs and by the expansion and improvement of post-high school technical semi-professional programs offered by the schools of vocational and adult education.

The Coordinating Committee recommended that facilities and personnel of the county teachers colleges be used in various ways, e.g., some of the facilities may be used for new extension centers or for expansion of new programs of technical semi-professional education. Other usages suggested included state or county offices, units of the public school system, libraries, museums, area centers for the education of the handicapped, or as units of the Agricultural Experiment Station or Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service. Regarding personnel, the Coordinating Committee recommended that as individual county teachers colleges are phased out the State Colleges, the University, and the schools of vocational and adult education employ county teachers college personnel to whatever extent is possible, that public school authorities at state and local levels make maximum use of the county college personnel, that legislation be enacted which would provide funds for teacher improvement grants to selected personnel of county colleges at the time the county college in which they are employed is abandoned. These grants would be administered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction under certain conditions stipulated by the Coordinating Committee.

### ABOUT 32% OF GRADUATES MOVE AHEAD TO COLLEGE



The recommendation that legislation be sought to enable the Wisconsin State Colleges to establish extension centers in cooperation with communities in the same fashion as is now possible with the University was approved. The Coordinating Committee adopted the recommendation of the County Teachers College Subcommittee that the full Committee assume original jurisdiction over proposals regarding new extension centers and that it accept the responsibility of determining the management of any new extension centers. For Communities desiring professional assistance, a three-man Joint Staff committee was established to help reach the best solution of local problems concerning post-high school education. Specific criteria for the establishment of new extension centers were approved, such as consideration of distance of a proposed center from an existing institution and the number of high school graduates within a certain radius of the proposed institution.

The Coordinating Committee approved a statement recognizing that in certain thickly populated metropolitan areas already served by a unit of the University or State Colleges the schools of vocational and adult education may properly develop collegiate credit liberal arts programs in connection with their post-high school technical and semi-professional programs. The Committee recommended that programs be developed in extension centers designed to enable students to secure as much as feasible of the first two years of an elementary teacher training program.

Other significant actions of the Coordinating Committee at the July meeting were:

Approval of a University-State College integrated building priority list which was forwarded to the State Building Commission. The cost of the buildings proposed entering the State Commission biennium amounts to about \$118,500,000. A University of Wisconsin recommendation that Marshfield be chosen as a site for a new extension center to be operated by the University was approved.

Approval of a report of the Joint Staff Educational Television Committee which recommended that the Governor be requested to designate an agency to clear applications for Federal financial support to be made available under terms of the recently passed Federal educational television bill.

Issuance of its semi-annual report which deals with financial support accorded Wisconsin's public colleges and universities in recent years and offers some comparisons between Wisconsin and neighboring states. Copies of the report are available upon request.

# # # #

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

not otherwise mentioned are as follows:  
Photos: State Historical Society, p. 101; La Crosse Tribune, p. 105; Phil Buchanan, Platteville, p. 107; UW News Bureau, p. 119, 133 (Doane); Wis. State Radio Council, p. 118; Rogers Crocker Studio, Sheboygan, p. 120 (top); B. Artin Haig Studio, Milwaukee, p. 120 (bottom); State College News Service, p. 121; Lakeland College News Bureau, p. 133 (Krueger); Capital Times, Madison, p. 134 (top); Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., p. 134 (Kilp).  
Sketches: p. 102 from copyrighted Minnesota Naturalist, Winter 1958, with permission; p. 104, Frank S. Moulton (artist) in "Through the Windshield in Southwest Wisconsin," Harold E. McClelland (text).  
Maps: p. 99, St. Croix Co. Land Cover Maps, Wis. State Dept. of Agriculture; p. 129 & 130, "A Statistical Report of the Wisconsin College Student," Coor. Comm. for Higher Edu., Dec. 1961.

## RETIREMENT PROFILES

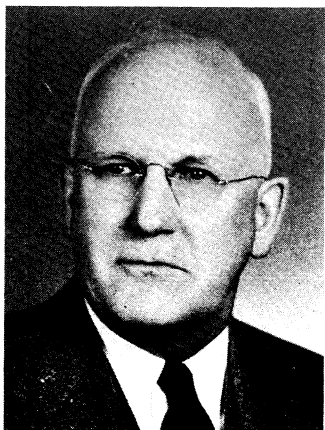


WALTER H. EBLING — Statistician

WALTER H. EBLING, pioneer Wisconsin statistician, retired from the University of Wisconsin on July 1. From 1927 until 1960 he had been State Agricultural Statistician, also serving as a "part-time" professor since 1936. During the past two years he has been a full-time professor. His concern was to collect agricultural statistics from Wisconsin farmers, interpret their meaning, and teach agricultural data courses at the University. He championed a state pro-

gram of data collection not provided by the federal program. In 1945 a major advance was the issuance of a farm facts reference bulletin for each of the counties, the first in the country. Starting his career in 1929 with the Federal Crop and Livestock Estimates Service, he had received both an M.S. and Ph.D. in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin. From 1922, when he earned his B.S., until 1926, he served as assistant to H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture. Ebling has been an important contributor to the development of the national farm census taken every five years by the U.S. Commerce Department and has served on numerous farm census committees. In 1951 he received the Distinguished Service Award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the first agricultural data specialist to whom it was awarded. He has also received several other honors from agricultural organizations. Professor Ebling affiliated with the Academy in 1954.

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ROBERT C. WILLIAMS — Educator

On June 30, ROBERT C. WILLIAMS retired as president of Wisconsin State College, Whitewater. He had come to that school in 1946 after many years of experience in public school work in Iowa. In his 50-year association with schools he noted the increasing emphasis on higher education and the improvement in facilities for teaching. Emphasis on scholarship and a well-rounded graduate versed in humanities as well as his specialized field was the goal of the college during his administration. More than half of its students are enrolled in teacher-education curriculums and his experi-

ence as a school superintendent led to an understanding of the requirements for successful teachers.

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GILBERT H. DOANE — Librarian

In 1937 GILBERT H. DOANE arrived at the University of Wisconsin to become director of libraries. At that time the book center was quartered in the State Historical Society building and was woefully crowded. In his 19-year administration the strengthening book collections were moved into the new Memorial Library and the library system further progressed by association with a number of other research libraries in a major storage center in Chicago. For a time he also headed the newly integrated Library School. In 1956 he turned to full-time research for a biography of Jackson Kemper, first

Episcopal bishop of Wisconsin. His other writings include "Searching for Your Ancestors," a genealogical best seller. A year later he became University Archivist to organize the newly established repository and service for University records. In 1959 he returned to research on the bishop's life story, and will continue after his July retirement from the University. A Vermont native, he has been identified with book service during most of his career even before formal training at Columbia University's School of Library Service. Before coming to Wisconsin, he had gained experience in three posts, including directing libraries for the University of Nebraska 1925-37. An Academy member since 1937, Professor Doane was its librarian from 1954 to 1957.

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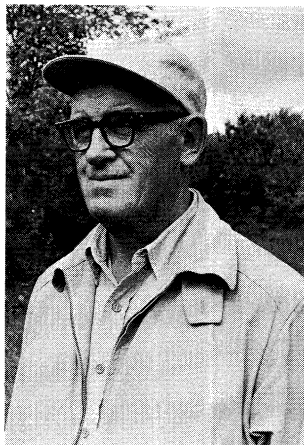
ARTHUR M. KRUEGER — Educator

The Rev. ARTHUR M. KRUEGER, President of Lakeland College, will retire on August 1 to become minister of Emmanuel United Church of Christ in Lafayette, Ind. He came to the college in 1951 when it was known as Mission House College and administered jointly with the Theological Seminary. In 1957 the institutions formally separated and he remained as head of the college, then called Lakeland. Before coming to Lakeland, he served pastorates in Wisconsin and for 15 years at St. Paul, Minn. A native of Buffalo, N. Y., he graduated from Mission House Academy in 1927 and from Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1934. In 1951 the latter school awarded him an honorary doctor of divinity degree.

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## J. R. JACOBSON — Arboretum Superintendent

J. R. JACOBSON, superintendent of the UW Arboretum since 1949, retired early in June. Mr. Jacobson directed the area during its most critical period of development and the well established, thriving basic plant communities are due in large part to his intelligent interest and personal participation. Born in Eau Claire, he grew up loving the outdoors and took his degree in biology at the UW. He taught in the Superior high schools for 26 years and spent his summers as a biologist for the Wisconsin Conservation Dept. He joined the Academy in 1946. In his professional capacity he is a most competent plant propagator, and he grew and developed a whole range of native woody species from seed, using screened seed beds. Some years ago it was noted that a large swamp white oak in Madison was producing a particularly fine crop of acorns. Hundreds were collected and turned over to Mr. Jacobson for propagation. Several hundred of the resulting trees are now thriving in the Grady tract, interplanted with other appropriate species and are a living testimonial of his abilities. The Jacobsons are now living near Chetek and at latest report the fishing was very good. ---Adapted from H. C. Greene in Arboretum News, April-July, 1962.



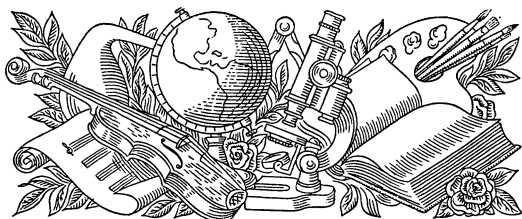
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## F. G. KILP — Forester



F. GEORGE KILP, a nationally acknowledged authority on pulp producing woods and forest management, retired last May from the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company of Port Edwards. For 35 years he served as woodlands manager and chief forester there. A graduate of the UW Forest Ranger school, he was in field work with the Wisconsin Conservation Dept. from 1916-23 except for about two years with the armed services during World War I. For two years he worked with the land management department of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad before joining Nekoosa-Edwards in 1925. Under his direction, Nekoosa woodlands have grown to more than 235,000 acres under intensive forest management. From the beginning he promoted fire prevention, land acquisition, tree planting and forest

research in the company. He was instrumental recently in developing several machines and techniques for tree planting, use of dense hardwood pulpwood and chipwood utilization. He has been very active on several information and advisory forestry committees in the state, serving as chairman in some instances, and represented Port Edwards on the county board. He is a senior member of the Society of American Foresters and joined the Academy in 1954. He expects to spend most of his time now at his new home on Pine lake in northern Wisconsin. # # # #



# STATE AND ACADEMY NEWS

## COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Shortly after taking office, President J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE appointed committees of the Academy for 1962-63. Two new special committees with continuing duties were named, as follows:

Centennial Planning - WALTER SCOTT, chairman

Fall Out-in-State Meeting - KATHERINE G. NELSON, chairman  
JACK ARNDT JOSEPH BAIER

Committees for the 1963 annual meeting in Milwaukee are:

Annual Program - A. J. IHDE, chairman

JACK R. ARNDT	F. M. LOGAN	ADOLPH A. SUPPAN
G. F. BERQUIST	RALPH A. McCANSE	ALVIN L. THRONE
A. M. FULLER	EUGENE S. McDONOUGH	
J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE	TED J. McLAUGHLIN	

Arrangements - ADOLPH A. SUPPAN, chairman

ROGER W. AXFORD	JOSEPH W. KENNY	WALTER F. PETERSON
EUNICE R. BONOW	KENNETH MacARTHUR	GEORGE RICHARD
JEROME H. FISCHER	CYRIL C. O'BRIEN	KATHRYN WHITFORD

Committees for the general business of the Academy are:

Audit - FRANK H. NELSON, chairman CYRIL C. O'BRIEN

Budget - DAVID J. BEHLING, chairman  
A. H. IHDE TED J. McLAUGHLIN  
J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE F. CHANDLER YOUNG

Long Range Financial Planning - F. CHANDLER YOUNG, chairman  
JACK R. ARNDT DAVID J. BEHLING  
JOSEPH G. BAIER CARL E. STEIGER

Long Range Program Planning - KATHERINE G. NELSON, chairman  
JACK R. ARNDT CHARLES D. GOFF  
ROY J. CHRISTOPH MERRITT Y. HUGHES

Membership - KENNETH R. MAHONY, chairman  
WILBUR M. HANLEY EDWARD J. MORGAN  
TED J. McLAUGHLIN BENJAMIN F. RICHASON, Jr.

Nominations - CARL WELTY, chairman  
MERRITT Y. HUGHES HENRY A. MEYER

Publicity - GEORGE RICHARD, chairman  
JAMES A. LARSEN ADOLPH A. SUPPAN  
BURTON POTTERVELD

Resolutions - FREDERICK M. LOGAN, chairman  
RALPH A. McCANSE ALVIN L. THRONE

Representative to A.A.A.S. - ROBERT J. DICKE

A committee to carry on the business of the Junior Academy of Science in arranging its district and state meetings and to co-operate with the Senior Academy was appointed, as follows:

## JACK R. ARNDT, chairman

DONALD W. CARTER*	SIDNEY S. JACOBSON
BJORN CHRISTENSON	SISTER M. LAURETTA
ROBERT DAVIDSON*	G. CAMILLE OLIVER*
MARY A. DOHERTY	THOMAS J. RITZINGER*
SISTER MARY EVELYN, S.S.N.D.*	CHARLES W. SCRIBNER
JEROME H. FISCHER	ROLAND TRYTTEN
ROBERT GROGAN	SISTER M. VALERIAN, O.S.B.
LLOYD HAVILLE	LAVERNE WEIDLER*
ALFRED L. HORNIGOLD	AMOS H. YONKE

\* - District Chairmen, ex officio

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## WISCONSIN ACADEMY COUNCIL MEETING

By Ted J. McLaughlin

Secretary

The Academy Council met at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on the afternoon of July 11 with President Klotsche presiding and the following members present: Mrs. NELSON and Messrs. ARNDT, BAIER, BEHLING, DICKE, IHDE, McCANSE, McLAUGHLIN, SCOTT and THRONE. Also present were KENNETH R. MAHONY, chairman of the Membership Committee, and Professor ADOLPH A. SUPPAN, in charge of local arrangements for the next annual meeting at UW-M, May 4-5, 1963. Following are the highlights of this meeting and action taken:

1) BEHLING distributed copies of a Financial Report as of July 11, 1962 and noted an anticipated budget balance at the end of the year, if expenditures are held to the adopted budget limitations. The increase in annual dues for Active members from \$4.00 to \$5.00 will become effective on January 1, 1963.

2) It was voted to approve new members (see list inside back cover) and the Secretary reported that the total Academy membership as of this date is 1,236 in the following categories -

Life - 45	Active - 947	Library - 88	Honorary - 3
Sustaining - 40	Family - 99	Student - 13	

Copies of the Membership Directory, dated July, 1962 were distributed.

3) Copies of lists of standing and special committee appointments were distributed by President KLOTSCH. Following discussion and several proposed changes, the appointments were approved. ARNDT was asked to bring to the next Council meeting a proposed revision of the by-law pertaining to the Junior Academy of Science committee. The special committee on Centennial Planning will be constituted later following preliminary planning by Chairman SCOTT. It was decided to refer the work of the proposed special committee on Affiliation with Other Organizations to the Long-range Program Planning Committee. In the meantime, it is understood that the Program Committee may exercise its own initiative concerning joint program meetings with organizations of similar interests.

4) President KLOTSCH led a discussion for the guidance of the 1963 Program Committee. Reactions were reported from sectional chairmen at the 1962 annual program including problems and suggestions concerning number of sections, attendance, quality of research reports, methods of screening proposed reports, number of reports, publicity, and audience interest. The 1963 Program Committee will consider this evaluation when organizing their plans. There was discussion of possible Fall out-in-state meetings and even a possible meeting with the Michigan or Minnesota Academics.

5) Following a discussion of ways and means of implementing the general objectives of the Academy listed in the Charter, it was agreed that the Long-range Program Planning Committee should consider this matter.

6) The next meeting of the Council will be in Madison, probably on the first Saturday in February, 1963. The last meeting for 1962-63 will be at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on Friday evening, May 3, 1963.

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### H E L P   W A N T E D

#### For the Junior Academy of Science Subscription Awards and Scholarship Programs

Each year 300 junior and senior high school students compete in presenting the results of their research investigations. Winners are given subscriptions to scientific periodicals and two or more \$100.00 scholarships are presented.

Funds for this worthy purpose are needed and anyone who has a cash gift to offer or knows of a possible source of such assistance should contact Chairman JACK R. ARNDT, Junior Academy Committee, U.W. Extension Division,  
Madison 6, Wisconsin

#### SOME ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Two abstracts of papers presented at the 92nd annual meeting at La Crosse were submitted for publication in the Review. Other papers appear in summary form in this and the previous issue, and the forthcoming TRANSACTIONS will carry several more. A slightly different form of Prof. JURIS VEIDEMANIS' paper on "Latvian Settlers in Wisconsin" appears in the Wisconsin Magazine of History, Summer, 1962.

#### SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE PITUITARY GLANDS OF LAKE MICHIGAN SMELT - By Richard A. Herrmann and Eldon D. Warner, Zoology Dept. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Nine collections of Lake Michigan smelt were made between March, 1961 and March, 1962. Fish representing all seasons of the year were obtained. The specimens were preserved in Bouin's fixative immediately after capture. Subsequently the pituitary glands and adjacent brain regions were removed for microscopic study. Serial sections of the glands and associated tissues were cut either at 5 or 10 micra. The following staining techniques were employed: hematoxylin and eosin, Mallory's triple, Masson's trichrome, periodic acid-Schiff, and Gomori's aldehyde fuchsin. Extensive cyanophilia and strong Schiff-positive reactions of meso-adenohypophyseal cells in fish collected during March and April indicated an increased gonadotrophic content of the glands during the pre-spawning and spawning periods. Enhanced Gomori-positive staining of neurohypophyseal branches in glands collected in March and May suggested heightened neurosecretory activity during the spring months.

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**SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES OF COMPLEX HEXACYANOFERRATES FORMED FROM IRON (III) AND HEXACYANOFERRATE (III) IONS** - By Sister Mary Andrew Alich, O.S.B.\* and Daniel T. Haworth, Dept. of Chemistry, Marquette University

The complex formed by Fe(III) and freshly prepared potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) is an unstable red species which decomposes with time. The freshly prepared complex is an iron(III)hexacyanoferrate(III) which decomposes to the simple hexacyanoferrate(III) ion. The complex is reduced to an iron(II)hexacyanoferrate(II) by filtration. If a complex is prepared using a solution of hexacyanoferrate(III) ion which has not been "freshly" prepared, another complex forms, containing an insoluble green material. The absorption spectrum of the supernatant liquid is that of the simple hexacyanoferrate(III) ion, and that of the green precipitate has no absorption peaks that would identify it as either iron(III)hexacyanoferrate(III) or the simple hexacyanoferrate(III) species.

\* - now of College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, Minnesota

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Jack Newman  
(Director, UW News Service)



Prof. MARK H. INGRAHAM, former dean of the College of Letters and Science, has been named by the Association of American Colleges to direct a nationwide two-year study of faculty benefits. ... Prof. GERARD A. ROHLICH, civil engineering, has received the annual Benjamin Smith Reynolds award of \$1,000 for teaching excellence. ... Prof. MERLE CURTI, history, received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from the University of Pennsylvania. ... Recent appointments include Prof. ROBERT L. CLODIUS, agricultural economics, as vice president-academic affairs, and Prof. ROBERT J. MUCKENHIRN, soils, as associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. ... Prof. HELEN C. WHITE, English, has received honorary degrees from Nazareth College and Duquesne University, her 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> honorary degrees. ... Prof. TAKERU HIGUCHI, pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry, received the American Pharmaceutical Association Foundation Award in Physical Chemistry. ... Prof. GERMAINE MERCIER, French and Italian, has been re-elected regional representative to the American Association of Teachers of French. ... Prof. DAVID BAERREIS, anthropology, has been installed as president of the Society for American Archaeology.

Dean LINDLEY J. STILES, School of Education, has been awarded the Hoyt S. Vandenberg Trophy for 1962 by the Air Force Association for "distinguished contributions to aerospace progress." ... Prof. HERBERT R. BIRD, poultry science, was elected vice-president of the World Poultry Science Association at its meeting in Sydney, Australia. ... Prof. ARTHUR D. HASLER, director of the Hydrobiology Laboratory, was elected an international representative of the International Association of Limnology at its 15<sup>th</sup> congress held at UW. ... Prof. THEODORE N. SAVIDES, Extension, has been appointed director of the University Center at Green Bay. ... The proposed UW Art Center will be named after the late president CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM. ... UW total enrollment was reported at 33,765 with 2,340 more than a year ago and 1,100 above estimates. Of this, 21,636 were on the Madison campus, 9,256 at the UW-Milwaukee and 2,873 at the eight university extension centers. ... A budget increase of approximately \$39 million for the next biennium has been requested by the UW administration. The total budget, not including construction programs, presented to the

Board of Regents was over \$192 million as compared with the current budget of \$153 million. Of the proposed budget, about \$87½ million would have to come from state tax funds. The proposed improvements in the instructional program and rising costs of the current program would require an additional \$17,400,000 for the two year period. President FRED H. HARRINGTON was quoted as telling the Regents that this was "an exceedingly modest budget--and probably too small."

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM (Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr.,  
Publicity Chairman)



The new building is nearing completion as the builders are planning to turn the structure over to the Board of Trustees on January 1, 1963. By the end of summer most of the exterior work had been completed with about 80% of the interior areas finished. The offices, laboratories and storage areas are to be moved over first. The Education Division's Audio-Visual Center will be the first area open for regular business shortly after the move. Committees are mapping out the exhibit program which will be accomplished a wing at a time. Exhibit areas in the old building will be closed gradually as those in the new one are made available to the public. Director STEPHAN F. BORHEGYI has set 1970 as a target to have all exhibit sections of the new building completed. In addition to facilities offered in the present location, the new building will have escalators to all exhibit floors, air conditioning throughout, a cafeteria, a youth center and a radio and television production center. The Botany Division will have a greenhouse on the roof climatically regulated to simulate temperate, tropical and arid conditions. Also included will be a large potting shed. An open house for the public is planned for February 1963.

An experimental program of hiring scientific aides during the summer months to help in certain divisions has been deemed a success. Prof. RONALD TANK of Milwaukee Downer College worked on a script and exhibiting plan for the story of the earth area that will be installed in the new building as part of his assignment in the Geology Division. JOSEPH S. FELDMAN, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, modeled shark and fish specimens for use in new exhibits for the Division of Lower Zoology. JAMES A. EBNER completed a manuscript on "The Butterflies of Wisconsin" and photographed the specimens that will be used in the book as his work in Entomology. ... GEORGE HERRL, assistant curator of history who has been on the staff just under 30 years, will retire in September. ... In August Director STEPHAN F. BORHEGYI participated on two panels at the International Congress of Americanists in Mexico City: "Comparisons between the Highland and Lowland Mayas," and "Horizon Markers in Central America." From September 10 through October 19 he will direct a regional seminar there on "The Museum as a Cultural Center in the Development of the Community," which is sponsored by UNESCO.

"Astronomical Phenomena Observable in Milwaukee in 1963" has been published as a 28-page mimeographed inclusion with the star maps on sale at the sales counter. The data was assembled and written by HERBERT W. CORNELL, honorary curator of astronomy. ... "Birds of Wisconsin," a book written and illustrated by OWEN J. GROMME, curator of birds and mammals, will be published by Friends of the Museum, Inc. and the U.W. Press to be available early in 1963. On the page opposite each of the 105 colored plates will be given the name of the bird depicted and a small state map indicating state distribution and a date line for periods of occurrence and nesting. Selling price is expected to be about \$15.00.



In proposing a budget of \$62,400,000 for the 1963-65 biennium, WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGES are attempting to catch up with enrollment increases which have already taken place on the nine campuses and be prepared for the deluge of students expected in the near future. EUGENE R. MCPHEE, director of state colleges, pointed out that in the fall of 1958 the State Colleges enrolled 13,686 students, and it is expected that 27,831 will enroll by the fall of 1964. The proposed budget actually seeks an increase of \$16,000,000 over the 1961-63 budget from tax funds, while an additional \$6,000,000 will come from self-sustaining operations --student fees and rentals. The main emphasis in the increased request is on staffing the institutions. McPhee indicated that \$1,300,000 was a deficiency request to enable the colleges to employ 88 additional teachers who should have been secured to take care of the enrollment increase in 1961, as well as to bolster libraries and secure clerical help. ... More than 1,000 students were enrolled in graduate programs this summer. Stout, La Crosse and Superior conducted individual programs, while most State Colleges and the University carried on a cooperative graduate program and special biology programs were offered at the Pigeon Lake Camp in cooperation with the National Science Foundation. The cooperative program showed a sizable increase this year, according to Director McPhee, since "the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education has asked the Board of Regents of State Colleges to assume full responsibility for the program, so that a student will not find it necessary to spend two summers on the University campus after two summers at a State College."

The official State Colleges total enrollment is 20,551 students, which represents an increase of almost 2,000 students over the 18,577 who enrolled on the nine campuses last fall. Director MCPHEE pointed out that the official enrollment was taken on September 28, three weeks after classes had started. ... Oshkosh and Whitewater continued to be the largest institutions, as both went beyond the 3,000 mark for the first time. Oshkosh increased from 2,842 students last fall to 3,324 this fall, while Whitewater jumped from 2,586 to 3,009. Other substantial enrollment increases were recorded at Eau Claire, which went from 2,217 to 2,480 and Stevens Point, which increased from 2,104 to 2,407. Platteville increased from 2,018 to 2,200; La Crosse, 2,042 to 2,159; River Falls, 1,680 to 1,813; Stout, 1,652 to 1,682; and Superior, 1,436 students to 1,477. There are 8,009 students in the freshman class, of whom 6,998 are classified as new freshmen who have had no prior college experience. The sophomore class includes 5,547 students; there are 3,703 juniors; 3,066 seniors; 119 graduate students; and 107 students classified as "specials."

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS

St. Norbert College (De Pere) received a \$1,840,000 housing loan for student resident halls recently. ... A total of 6,000 undergraduates have registered at Marquette University this fall. ... Enrollment reached an all-time high of 1,125 for the new 115th school term at Lawrence College. ... President JOHN B. MORLAND of Lakeland College will be inaugurated at ceremonies on October 28 with President FRED H. HARRINGTON (UW) as the principal speaker. ... DAN H. SPIES is Carroll College's new director of publicity. ... Beloit College expected a freshman class of about 320 and total enrollment of about 1,000 for the new year. ... Lawrence College received a \$670,000 federal loan for construction of a men's residence hall. ... Northland College again will participate in the National Science Foundation's

## Service Institute for Science and Mathematics Teachers.

HARRY C. BROCKEL, Milwaukee's Port Director, has been named to the Chicago Area Regional Export Expansion Council. ... EDWARD SCHNEBERGER, W.C.D. Superintendent of Fish Management, was elected President of the American Fisheries Society. ... JOHN A. BEALE, W.C.D. Chief State Forester, was elected Vice-president of the Association of State Foresters. ... FRANK KING, W.C.D. Asst. Superintendent of Game Management, was the first Vice-president of the newly organized North Central Section of the Wildlife Society. ... A new exhibit hall recently dedicated at the Museum of Medical Progress (Prairie du Chien) has been named in honor of Dr. W. D. STOVALL of Madison. ... HARRY NOHR of Mineral Point has been winning awards with his original creations in woodworking bowls, vases and other objects from beautiful native materials. ... FRED G. WILSON and C. L. HARRINGTON were presented citations honoring them for their many years of service in forestry work (with W.C.D.) at the recent 40th annual meeting of the Association of State Foresters in Madison. ... DOROTHY C. SCHRADER (Evansville) received an award for her poetry in the recent Wisconsin Regional Writers Association contest. ... Two of the four advisors to the new Friends of the University Arboretum organization are members of the Academy: GRANT COTTAM and G. W. LONGENECKER.

# # #

## NEW NATURAL HIGHEST POINT DETERMINED FOR STATE

In August 1962, the Geological and Natural History Survey, University of Wisconsin, requested the Topographic Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey to determine the elevations of some hills east of Ogema, Price county, that were believed to be higher than any others previously surveyed in the state. The Topographic Branch of the federal survey has forwarded the following results to the state survey, including two new records:

Tim's Hill is located in Sec. 11, T. 34 N., R. 2 E. There is a W.C.D. fire tower on the summit of this hill.

Pearson Hill is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 12, about one mile southeast of Tim's Hill.

As a matter of interest, the USGS ran a checked stadia line up and again down Rib Mountain near Wausau and confirmed that the elevation of the highest point on the hill was approximately 1941 feet above sea level. The four highest known elevations in the state are therefore:

Name	Location	Elevation
Tim's Hill	Price County	1952.9
Pearson Hill	Price County	1950.4
Rib Mountain	Marathon County	1940.76
Sugarbush Hill	Forest County	1939.30

Other known local high points in Wisconsin are:

Mt. Whittlesey	near Mellen	1872
Muskellunge Hill	T. 41 N., R. 7 E.	1860
Hill in Sec. 34	T. 36 N., R 12 E.	1850
T. 37 N., R. 8 W. (Meteor)		1770
Summit Lake Station		1723.80
Blue Mounds, West Mound	Iowa County	1716

---G. F. Hanson, State Geologist

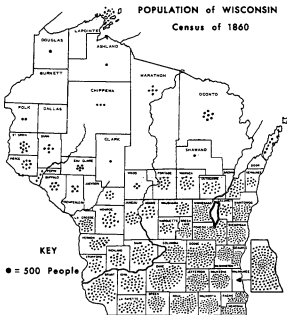


### THE BOOKSHELF

#### WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK 1962

Bureau of Purchases, State of Wis.  
State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin  
892 pp., ill. \$1.00

In amount of book for the money, this is an exceptional bargain. It is a storehouse of information and the joint editors of the Legislative Reference Library deserve commendation for a task well done. They are M. G. TOEPEL, Chief, and H. RUPERT THEOBALD, Coordinator of Reference and Research.



Besides the usual pictures of legislators, election and other vital statistics, lists of state organizations and reports on the functions of state agencies, this book features a report on Wisconsin's military establishment, its organization and operation. For this study, Academy member FRANK L. KLEMENT, professor of history at Marquette University, prepared a special article on "Wisconsin and the Civil War."

Also featured is a color frontispiece showing "Old Abe" photographed from a painting in the War Memorial Museum and sketches of Civil War Memorials by JACK KRUEGER. These are used on divider pages as a part of the centennial commemoration of the Civil War.

---W. E. Scott

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Superintendent of Documents  
Washington, 25, D. C.  
Misc. Pub. No. 904 - USDA  
1962 262 pp.

This book was issued to help commemorate the 1962 Centennial of the Land-Grant Colleges. Authors are H. C. Knoblauch, E. M. Law and W. P. Meyer with special contributions by several others. The book is largely a historical report on the beginnings, functions and progress of the agricultural experiment station idea. Besides Madison, the map shows seven stations for Wisconsin and the state is credited with being one of the few which voluntarily launched a station venture (in 1883).

Foremost among Wisconsin people mentioned in this book is Professor William A. Henry who directed the Wisconsin station since its first establishment and was elected President of the

Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations for 1892-93. He was Dean of the College of Agriculture from 1887-1907 and played a significant role in this organization. Wisconsin has gained much from this research movement in agriculture and continues to receive new benefits regularly from its agricultural experiment stations. --- W. E. Scott  
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**MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS  
AND BOOKLETS**

The following recent publications are FREE from sources indicated (see previous issues for addresses). An asterisk (\*) indicates author is an Academy member.

The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library has issued "Informational Bulletin No. 202 (Jan. 1961) - Subject Matter Index to the Publications of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, July 1950 through December 1960." ... From Department of Resource Development: "Economic Profiles" for Brown, Dane, Dodge, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Lafayette, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Rock, St. Croix, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha counties, and "Conservation Easements and Open Space Conference (1961)." ... Univ. of Wis. Publications Service: "history digest" - A Land-Grant Centennial Publication. ... From UW Agr. Expt. Station, Madison: "What's New in Farm Science," Fall 1960; "Wisconsin Apple Insects" (Bull. 548) by Earl R. Oatman\*; "Potential Crop and Livestock Production and Net Farm Income on Dominant Soils in Northwest Wisconsin" (Res. Bull. 219) by John R. Schmidt and Rudolph A. Christiansen; "Enterprise Changes on Part-Time Farms in Northern Wisconsin" (Res. Bull. 231) by Diedrich Dyck, J. R. Schmidt and S. D. Staniforth; "Mass Media and the Wisconsin Farm Family" (Res. Bull. 234) by Lloyd R. Bostian and John E. Ross; UW Forestry Research Notes, No. 78, "An Evaluation of Susceptibility of Jack Pine Forests to Defoliation by the Jack-Pine Budworm" by John C. Dixon and D. M. Benjamin\*; "Land Planning Principles for Land Use in Wisconsin" by Land Use Committee of Wis. Chapter Soil Cons. Soc. of America and UW College of Agr. Coop. Ext. Service. ... UW Extension, Madison 6: "Education for Continuing Change, 1962."



From Wisconsin Conservation Dept.: "Research in Wisconsin, 1961" edited by Ruth L. Hine\*; "Relationship of Beaver to Forests, Trout and Wildlife in Wisconsin" by George J. Knudsen (Tech. Bull. 25); "The Largemouth Bass, Its Life History, Ecology and Management" by Donald Mraz\*, Stanley Kmietek and Ludwig Frankenberger (Pub. 232); "Effects of Angling Regulations on a Wild Brook Trout Fishery," by Robert L. Hunt, Oscar M. Brynildson and James T. McFadden (Tech. Bull. 26); "Surface Water Resources of Dane County," by Ronald J. Poff and C. W. Threinen\*; "A Description of Electro-Fishing and Suggestions for Construction of a Back Pack Model" by Paul Deichelbohrer; "A Four-Year Study of the Smallmouth Bass Population in Livingston Branch, Iowa County, 1958-1961" by John Truog and Clifford Brynildson; "Deer on the Bad River Indian Reservation" by Robert S. Cook and James B. Hale\* (Reprint TRANS. 26th N.A. Wildlife Conf.); "Deer-Forest Interrelationships in Forest Land Management" edited by Ruth L. Hine\*; "Conservation Films for Free Distribution," "Directory of Field Personnel Available to Assist School Programs" and leaflets on "Digest of Forest Fire Laws" and "Notes on Wisconsin Conservation."

Also from the Conservation Dept.: "County Forests in Transition," Report of the Forest Crop Advisory Committee to the Governor, 1962; "Proceedings" of the 18th Annual Meeting of the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee, 1962; and

"Forestry's Place in Conservation Department Programs," Meeting of Conservation Directors, State Foresters and U. S. Forest Service, North Central Region, 1962 - available in Summary form and Presentations.

From Lake States Forest Expt. Station: "Identification of Conifer Insects by Type of Tree Injury, Lake States" by H. J. MacAloney and D. C. Schmiede; "Northern Institute of Forest Genetics" and "Proceedings of the Fifth Lake States Forest Tree Improvement Conference, 1962" (Sta. Paper No. 98). ... From Soil Conservation Service, 3010 E. Washington ave., Madison 4: "More Wildlife for Recreation" and "Soil and Water Conservation in Wisconsin." Also the Handbook for Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors, "Putting Soil and Water Conservation to Work." ... From Citizens Natural Resources Assn. Secretary, Mrs. Harold Kruse, Loganville, Wis.: "The NCRA Report, 1961." ... From State Historical Society: "The State Historical Society of Wisconsin," "The History of Education Collections," "The H. V. Kaltenborn Collection," "Books, 1962" and "AFL Papers and Other Manuscript Accessions" by Glenn E. Thompson (Reprint, Business History Review, Winter 1961). ... From any S & H Green Stamp merchant: "Wisconsin Invites You" booklet and four separate Tour guides with keyed maps.



### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF GOOD TEACHING

By Roger W. Axford, Dept. of Education  
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

1. Thou shalt have a genuine love for people and an ability to identify with them and their problems.
2. Thou shalt be unashamedly curious, and never afraid to ask questions.
3. Thou shalt develop a specialty in a field of knowledge, and a breadth of knowledge in numerous fields.
4. Thou shalt practice self-discipline, self-respect, and an ability to live with one's self and enjoy the solitude.
5. Thou shalt invigorate life with hobbies and recreation, for these keep one from becoming a pedantic bore.
6. Thou shalt cultivate the ability to listen, as well as to give counsel, for much learning is done with the bended ear.
7. Thou shalt cultivate the skills of cooperation, for more persons fail for lack of ability to get along with others than from lack of knowledge.
8. Thou shalt cultivate a professional attitude and outlook, identify with the teaching profession, help to recruit those who love to learn and to teach, and help exclude those not worthy of the high calling called "teaching."
9. Thou shalt practice the patience of Job!
10. Thou shalt cultivate an inquiring mind, be committed to continuing education and lifelong learning, and have a willingness to be forgotten.

\* \* \* \*

## NEW MEMBERS

### Sustaining:

DAVID K. SPELT, Milwaukee

### Active:

W. A. BROUGHTON, Platteville  
WALTER K. JOHNSON, Madison  
BERTHA I. PEARSON, Wausau  
MILTON E. REINKE, Spooner

DALE SMITH, Madison  
KENTON M. STEWART, Madison  
EDWIN YOUNG, Madison

### Student:

PETER CONIGLIARO, Milwaukee  
ROBERT J. STARSHAK, Mt. Prospect, Illinois

### Library:

CITIZEN'S GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU, Milwaukee

## ANNUAL MEETING

The 93rd Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on Saturday, May 4, 1963 with the usual Council meeting scheduled for the previous evening, Friday, May 3. Details have not as yet been announced regarding a possible reception on Friday evening, but very probably a "field trip" program for Sunday, May 5 will be arranged.

With "The Urban Scene" as a symposium subject and general theme this year, a somewhat unique type of program can be expected. President-elect AARON J. IHDE (Room 102, Bascom Hall, U.W., Madison) is Chairman of the Program Committee and Professor ADOLPH A. SUPPAN (UW-M, 3203 N. Downer ave., Milwaukee 11) is chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee. More details will be announced in the next issue of the Academy Review.

BE SURE TO MARK YOUR CALENDAR FOR MAY 4 & 5  
ANNUAL ACADEMY MEETING AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — MILWAUKEE

## OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

PRESIDENT: J. Martin Klotsche, Provost, UW-Milwaukee

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Aaron J. Ihde, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

### VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Sciences: Alvin L. Throne, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Arts: Frederick M. Logan, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

Letters: Ralph A. McCanse, UW Extension, Madison

LIBRARIAN: Roy D. Shenefelt, UW Dept. of Entomology, Madison

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

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

CHAIRMAN, JUNIOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE: Jack R. Arndt, UW, Madison

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

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

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

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

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

Buckstaff, Joseph G. Baier, Stephen F. Darling, Robert J. Dicke,

Henry A. Meyer, Merritt Y. Hughes, and Carl Welty

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



# WISCONSIN'S NON-URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

DEPT. OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
RECREATION DIVISION

## RECREATIONAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

PHILIP H. LEWIS JR., DIRECTOR  
DERA P. HATH, ASST. DIRECTOR  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



Environmental corridors are the linear patterns made by concentrations of landscape resources of high environmental value. These resources (shown on this map for rural areas only, which accounts for obliteration of urban shorelines, etc.) include rivers, lakes and streams, steep slopes, observation points, and wetlands. Landscape quality of this kind and abundance is a unique outdoor recreation resource in mid-America. (See page 115)