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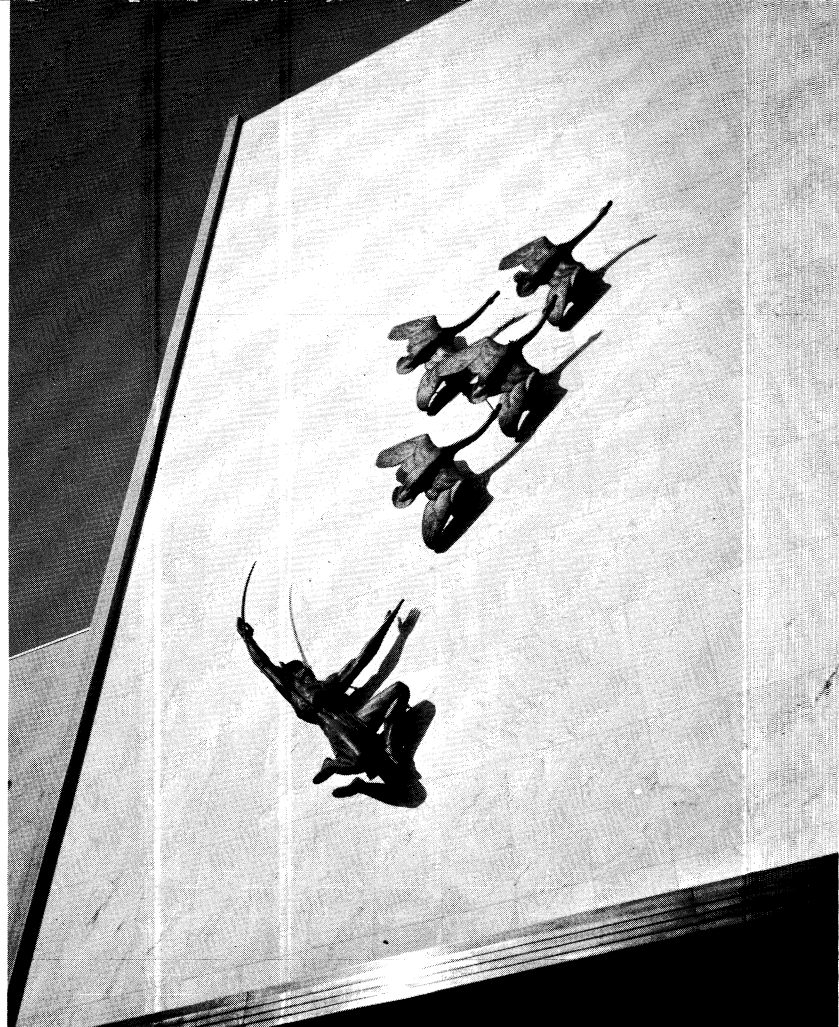
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Milwaukee Public Museum

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

FALL 1963

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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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.) Eugene M. Roark, 513 North Franklin avenue,
Madison 5, Wis.

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

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THE NEW LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY

By Curtis W. Tarr, President
Lawrence College, Appleton



Two pioneer Wisconsin colleges, 116-year old, coeducational Lawrence College and 112-year old Milwaukee-Downer College for women, have agreed to consolidate their resources, traditions and educational commitments on the Appleton campus beginning July 1, 1964. The consolidation will create Lawrence University, with an initial enrollment of about 1,200, made up of three coeducational units - Lawrence College for men, Downer College for women, and the Conservatory of Music--and an affiliated graduate school, The Institute of Paper Chemistry.

The most dramatic advantage to the consolidation is financial, for Lawrence University will have an endowment in excess of \$20 million. The Downer Trust Fund will account for more than half of this, and it will be created from the proceeds of the sale of its Milwaukee campus to the University of Wisconsin and from Milwaukee-Downer endowment funds.

More important will be the intellectual climate that will be created out of an endowment this size, for an institution that still is essentially a small liberal arts college. There will be immediate gain in faculty strength as the two staffs are combined. Lawrence professors will find themselves teaching fewer students per class; Downer professors will be able to reduce their course preparations to two or three areas of greatest competence. For both, there will be a more flexible policy of sabbatical leaves and research support.

Students of Downer will be able to choose from a curriculum double in size from that presently available to them. Both Lawrence and Downer students will profit from an enlarged program of the most expensive but the

Last September 1, CURTIS W. TARR became the 12th President of Lawrence College. He was previously assistant dean of humanities and science and director of the summer school at Stanford University. (See Introduction, p. 130, Summer 1963 Review). President Tarr gives a background of the two colleges soon to merge into Lawrence University.

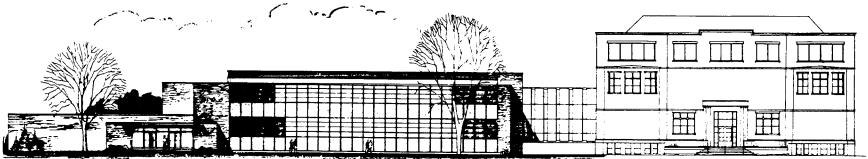
most excellent kind of teaching - the seminar, the tutorial and the independent study project. Students from both institutions will benefit through increased scholarship funds.

There will be cultural and esthetic advantages to the consolidation. Downer's heritage of gracious living and attention to the fine arts brings a rich collection of artifacts to supplement areas in which Lawrence has been obliged to be economical - in books, in pictures, in geological and anthropological collections. Perhaps more important, Lawrence University will be able to undertake imaginative educational programs, both on and off the campus, which present resources forbid, and at which the present curriculum barely hints.

Lawrence University has no large-scale plans for expansion in enrollment. It believes in the value of a small institution; it plans to use its expanded resources to pursue excellence in depth.

It is interesting to note that in adopting the term university, Lawrence is returning to a name it bore for 63 years. It has been called a college since 1913. The histories of Lawrence and Downer Colleges have certain similarities. Both were joint efforts of the frontier church and intellectual leaders of Boston. In the case of Lawrence College, the impetus came from Boston merchant-philanthropist Amos A. Lawrence, whose agents in Wisconsin were the ministers of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the case of Downer, the church - in the person of Lucy Ann Seymour Parsons, wife of a Milwaukee Congregational minister - furnished the founding spirit for the Milwaukee Female College, while a Bostonian, Catherine Beecher, supplied the educational plan.

The greatest bond between the colleges has a mutual commitment, since their beginnings, to the concept of education for women, an unpopular idea in the mid-19th century. For Lawrence, it took the form of coeducation from its opening day: Lawrence is believed to be second only to Oberlin in the establishment of coeducation. Downer



Existing Stephenson Hall of Science (right) with
Youngchild Hall of Science, under construction (left)

emphasized a separate and specialized kind of education for women, and years have brought the two ideas very close to each other.

There is a parallel in the sort of stable leadership by which both Downer and Lawrence have grown to maturity. Between the two institutions, there were three presidents who served for thirty years each. Dr. Samuel Plantz headed Lawrence from 1894 to 1924, and was president of the Wisconsin Academy from 1910-12. Plantz's contemporary at Downer was Ellen C. Sabin, 1890-1921, who was followed by Lucia R. Briggs, 1921-51, a recipient of a Lawrence honorary degree in 1926.

Thus the creation of Lawrence University preserves some traditions and it also shatters others. It is our responsibility to utilize the strength derived through change and innovation in a manner which will be a consistent extension of the ideals for which these two fine institutions have stood and worked in the past.

###

EDITORIAL TRANSITION

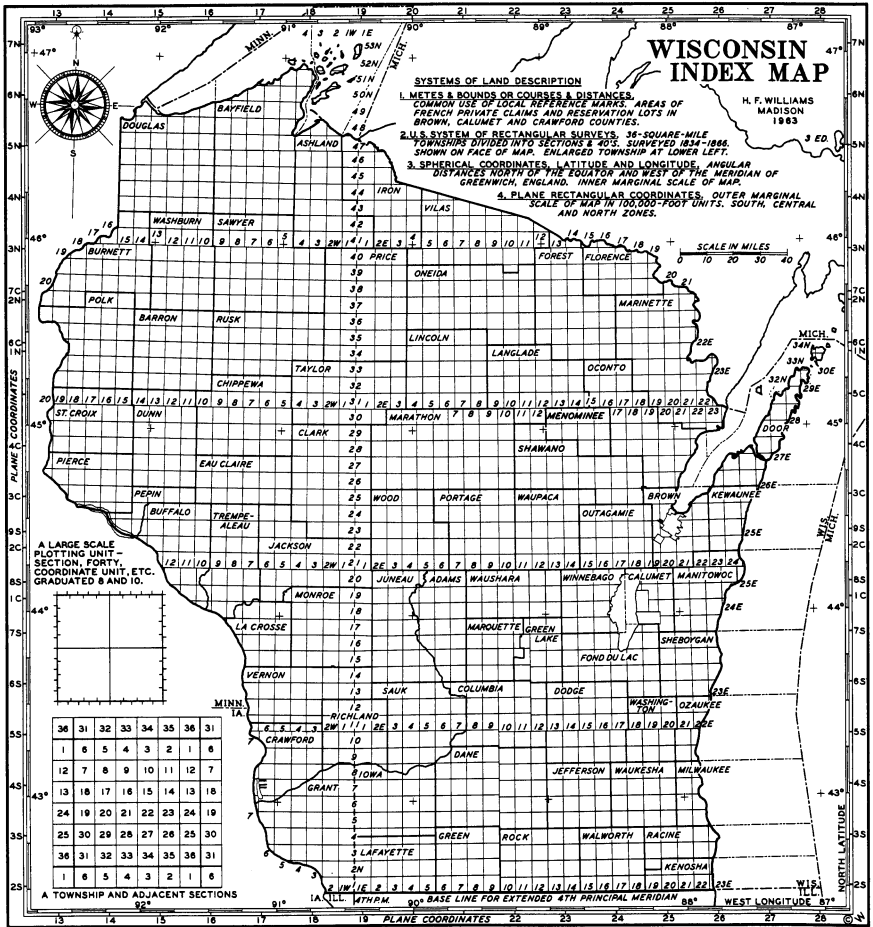
We are pleased to announce that JACK A. ARNDT has been selected to become Editor of the Wisconsin Academy Review beginning with Vol. XI (1964). Mr. Arndt also is Chairman of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science and an instructor in pharmacy at the UW Extension Division. He can be addressed at 102 Extension Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin 53706.



(See p. 135, Summer 1961 WAR for more biographical details). He recently edited two excellent annual reviews for the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science and plans a new format for the Review with equalized lines in printer's style type. The new Editor will select his own staff of assistants. His first copy will be a combined Vol. XI, Nos. 1-2 (Winter-Spring) issue to make up time and also because Vol. X, No. 4 was of extra large size. Its publication was much delayed by the preparation of the ten-year index and by press of other duties which

engaged the Editor's time.

In the past ten years the present editors (Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Scott) published 40 quarterly issues totaling 2,104 pages (with covers), most all of which was set up on a typewriter and laid out ready for photography in finished form. This included 166 book reviews and 199 biographical sketches--the majority of which were written by the editors. After serving as Chairman of the "Quarterly Committee" in early 1954, (Continued on page 153---



While attending the UW in 1928, HAROLD F. WILLIAMS, who prepared this map, took a course in geological mapping under Prof. F. T. Thwaites, one of the distinguished students of our Wisconsin terrain. Later, while employed by the former State Land Economic Inventory, he drew the first published map of that survey which later covered most of the state. During World War II Williams drew military maps while serving at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in Algeria and on Oahu. Returning to civilian work with the white pine blister rust control section of the state department of agriculture, where he is now an area supervisor, he had occasion to use the magnetic compass in his field mapping in Wisconsin. He investigated (continued on page 183)

WISCONSIN CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

By Douglas F. Haist
Chief of Urban and Advance Planning
State Highway Commission, Madison

DOUGLAS F. HAIST has been associated with the State Highway Commission since 1948 and in his present position since 1960. A native of Canada, he attended Wayne and Harvard Universities and received a BS (C.E.) from the University of Wisconsin in 1948. He is registered in Wisconsin both as a Professional Engineer and a Land Surveyor. Active in several professional organizations, he is a director in the Assn. of Wisconsin Planners and in the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers. He is chairman of the Governor's Special Subcommittee on State Mapping of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies, whose studies and recommendations resulted in the official adoption in the state of the Coordinate System here described.



The Wisconsin Index Map, shown here, depicts the several successive systems of land description which have been used in this state, the most recent of which is the Wisconsin Co-ordinate System. The Wisconsin Legislature, through enactment of Chapter 341, Laws of 1963, has adopted the Wisconsin Co-ordinate System as a permissible basis for land surveys and descriptions.

The earliest of the land description systems related a piece of land to physical objects along its boundaries. These objects were generally familiar only to local people. The U.S. Public Land Survey proceeded in the mid-1800's to provide more uniform monumentation and simplified directional orientation by the laying out of one-half mile square parcels statewide. This was a form of co-ordinate system, just as the letters and numbers on the sides of a road map are a co-ordinate system for locating places on the map.

Forest fire, moisture, cultivation, and construction of many types have taken their toll of these early monuments. This means a growing dependence on measurements to relocate the corners. But the standards of measurements 130 years ago were crude in relation to today's needs, and will not produce reliable locations. Therefore, before the monuments completely disappear, it is important to use modern standards and methods to co-ordinate their positions.

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey recognized in the 1930's a growing need for a system whereby reasonably large areas of the earth's curved surface could be treated as plane (flat) surfaces. The State Plane Co-ordinate Systems are the result, wherein distortion of the curve of the earth's surface is less than one part in 10,000. This permits survey connections by simple, time-honored methods to the extensive network of precisely located triangulation monuments of the U.S. C. & G. S. No complicated mathematics is required and surveyors and mapmakers can measure and portray curved earth distances by plane survey and rectangular map control methods.

Some Wisconsin public works and urban development agencies, recognizing the value of such a system, have been using it for their surveying and mapping requirements for several years. The real potential of this system, however, lies in its use for future recovery of public land survey corners and other monuments that have been tied into the system. Once co-ordinated, these positions become permanent parts of the precise statewide network and can never again be lost. If destroyed, they can be recovered with great precision from any other co-ordinated monuments.

In adopting the Wisconsin Co-ordinate System the Legislature has officially endorsed this means of simplifying, making more precise, and co-ordinating all surveying, mapping, and land description activities in the state. The value of the System to all the citizens of Wisconsin will grow rapidly as its use increases.

#



SOME WISCONSIN ACADEMY LEADERS (1955) mentioned on opposite page (L to R, seated): Mrs. NELSON, Prof. NOLAND, Pres. BUCKSTAFF, Sec-Treas. DICKE. Standing: SCHLAFKE, Profs. THOMSON, YOUNG, SCHUETTE, SCHORGER, KOWALKE, FLUKE and the Review Editor, SCOTT.

THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY — PAST — PRESENT — FUTURE

By Aaron J. Ihde, President
Wisconsin Academy, Madison

In reflecting on two decades of membership in the Wisconsin Academy I have seen the organization survive a period of problems which for a time threatened its very survival. As recently as 1950 membership was less than 400--and fully a quarter were not paying dues! Publication of the TRANSACTIONS was perpetually behind schedule and a cause of continuous financial crisis. Volume 39, limited to 247 pages, was dated 1947-48-49 and was the only publication received by members during the three years. Annual meetings were attended by a handful of the faithful but, despite a cheerful camaraderie, one could not miss overtones of impending doom. Grateful credit must be extended to Otto L. Kowalke, H. A. Schuette, A. W. Schorger, the late Banner Bill Morgan, Lowell Noland, John Thomson, and Robert Dicke who, in the face of discouraging odds, refused to admit that there was no longer a place for the Academy in the affairs of the state.

Today the Academy has become a more vigorous organization. Membership approaches 1200. Publication of the TRANSACTIONS is on schedule and financing of its publication no longer requires a plea to the Legislature. The Wisconsin Academy Review is now completing its first ten years of publication. Under the inspired editorship of Walter Scott, with the assistance of his wife Trudi, the Review has been effective in sustaining interest in the Academy and has won many new friends.

The Junior Academy of Science was launched in 1944. The hard work of John Thomson and the sound foundation laid by him caused the program to be successful from the beginning. At one time it looked like the only Academy activity worth salvaging. The Junior Academy, now under the able direction of Jack Arndt, today attracts participants from 76 high schools. Some of the students who received their first encouragement through the program have now completed their education and have embarked on their own careers.

Another area where new vigor is apparent is in the annual meetings. Programs integrated with problems of regional interest have featured recent meetings. The symposia of invited participants and the field trips have been well received. The 1963 program dealing with urban problems was so outstanding that the papers have already been published as a special part of the TRANSACTIONS. Through the resourcefulness of Editor Goodwin Berquist, the publication of this bonus was possible without direct cost to

the membership. We must continue to improve the meetings and the TRANSACTIONS in this manner.

In looking toward the future I anticipate continued growth of the Academy, not only in numbers but in activities. All of us must extend knowledge of the Academy among our circle of friends. In order to keep our present activities strong and initiate new ones a sound financial base is indispensable. Gifts are always welcome but they are no substitute for a faithful and enthusiastic membership. Certainly the state of Wisconsin has more than 1200 citizens interested in the promotion of the sciences, arts and letters. I suggest a goal of 5000 members by 1970, our Centennial year.

However, mere increase in membership is of no value unless it enables us to strengthen our present activities and embark upon new ones. The Junior Academy must be kept vigorous so that the source of potential scientists does not dry up. At the same time, we must assist in every way possible the generation of enthusiasm for the letters and arts among able young people. I look forward to a day when the Academy can recognize ability in young people not merely by our applause but by substantial scholarship aid, and not just in the sciences but in other fields as well.

Our publication program can be strengthened. The Academy Review has been a splendid source of good will. All of us are grateful to the Scotts for working far beyond line of duty in bringing us this source of news and enlightenment. But the Scotts would be the first to admit that a more generous budget would result in a more attractive and appealing Review. The TRANSACTIONS, too, can benefit from greater financial generosity. It must be a journal which has broad appeal to the membership. At the same time it must continue to serve as a place for publication of peculiarly Wisconsin material, whether it be in science, arts, or letters. Above all, it must continue to be a place for publication of sound scholarship which because of narrow interest or unique content fails to find acceptance in other journals.

We should look forward to the day when the Academy can support a salaried full-time executive secretary. The accomplishments of an organization dependent on volunteer help are limited by nature. Regardless of devotion and enthusiasm, persons whose principal allegiance is to another full-time job cannot efficiently take care of the housekeeping duties of an organization such as the Academy, and they are even less prepared to handle the periodic crises which occur.

Finally, I hope to see the Academy playing a more active role in affairs of the state. It can fulfill a

function, not only advisory to governmental agencies, but in economic and social development as well. If the Academy is making itself heard on problems facing the state, groups needing assistance will turn to it. On many fronts, the Academy and its members can assist in industrial development, in sound conservation of resources, in encouraging the vigorous growth of literature and the arts, and in resolving governmental issues. But the Academy must not just make itself available as an advisory group in the solution of pressing problems. It must anticipate areas which may become problems and act for the resolution of the problems before they become acute.

I hope to see the Academy become an organization known, not just as one that takes a sound scholarly look at problems, but as one which provides active leadership in their solution. We must not be merely a study group. We must combine study with action. Then the Academy will become an important force in the life of the state.

###

EDITORIAL TRANSITION (Continued from page 147)



Scott was formally appointed as Editor prior to the third issue, when an Assistant Editor (Mrs. Scott) and two Associate Editors (the Academy Secretary and Chairman of the Junior Academy) also were designated. With issue No. 4, Associate Editors Aaron Bohrod (Arts) and Ralph A. McCause (Letters) were enlisted. Frederick M. Logan replaced Bohrod after about three years. Their functions in assisting to secure materials for publication in their fields deserves high commendation from the Wisconsin Academy. Excellent co-

operation from all officers and members made the editors' task an interesting and rewarding one. They take this opportunity to extend thanks to everyone who helped the project. The Editor also wishes to state that as his professional responsibilities increased, more of the work load of this "hobby job" fell to the Assistant Editor, Mrs. Scott, who also typed every word.

It is with relief that we announce this comparatively smooth transition for the Academy's quarterly. As President-elect and Chairman of the Centennial Committee (1970) the retiring editor will continue an abiding interest in this publication which creates a vital channel of communication between members and the Council and regularly breathes life and purpose into the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, along with its outstanding annual TRANSACTIONS.

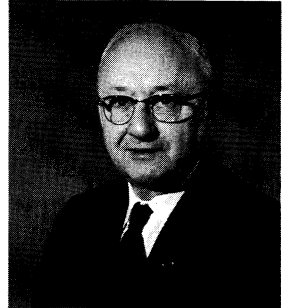
Gertrude M. Scott

Walker E. Scott

COUNCIL FOR WISCONSIN WRITERS

By Herbert P. Schowalter, Chairman
Colonel, USAR (Ret.), West Bend

HERBERT P. SCHOWALTER, since his retirement as export sales manager for the West Bend Aluminum Co. in 1958, has devoted much time to travel in this country and in eastern Europe. He has given many talks and published several articles about conditions in those countries. A director of the Wisconsin Regional Writers Assn., he is a past president of Raconteur's Inc. and executive secretary of the West Bend Gallery of Fine Arts.



The Council For Wisconsin Writers was organized at a dinner meeting given by Larry Lawrence, Al P. Nelson, and Herbert P. Schowalter, at a hotel in Milwaukee in February 1963. Their interest was prompted by the urgings of a Wisconsin exclusive male writers group, the Raconteurs, Inc. Most of the members of the Working Committee and Consultants listed here attended this dinner meeting:

Chairman Herbert P. Schowalter, August Derleth, Professor Donald Emerson (UW-Milwaukee), Mrs. Lois Hurley (Racine), Prof. Edward L. Kamarck (Madison), Lawrence Keating, Pres. of Milwaukee Fictioneers, Larry Lawrence (Milwaukee), Howard W. Mead, Publisher and Editor of Wisconsin Tales and Trails, Al P. Nelson (Delafield), Mrs. Anne Powers Schwartz (Milwaukee), and Prof. Helen White (UW-Madison).

The Council is a group of men and women working in many fields--educational, literary, industrial, and professional. They believe that since writers play so large a part in the creation of cultural values, it is important to recognize, and to further, the tradition of literature by Wisconsin writers.

Wisconsin, indeed, has had a fine literary heritage. It is a tradition rich in famous names. Hamlin Garland, Zona Gale, Charles D. Stewart, Edna Ferber, and Glenway Wescott are a few of them. It is still rich in promise. We feel that the time has come to give the writers who sustain that tradition our earnest support, through awards and other acts of recognition.

More specifically, the purpose of our project is to stimulate higher standards of creativity among Wisconsin writers and to increase the interest of the state and nation in Wisconsin's literary activities.

In many respects, it is difficult to be a writer in Wisconsin. The pattern of publishing and book distribution is such that a writer who lives distant from the publishing centers of the East, particularly New York, is often at a disadvantage. Possibly by circumstance and by geographical accident, New York has drawn a very large portion of the literary talent of the country away from its literary sources. The Council believes that a state and a community is poorer when this happens. The presence of a living artistic and literary tradition is important to the cultural health of a state and region.

In recent years there has been increased recognition of the importance of literature and the arts to the cultural life of Wisconsin and the Middle West generally. It is the belief of the Council that conditions are now more favorable for a native culture in this region. Some dedicated active effort by some of the state's leading citizens can have far-reaching consequences in enriching the cultural resources of Wisconsin.

The Council For Wisconsin Writers is a private organization without political alliances and serving on a volunteer basis. It is the program of the Council to solicit the support of foundations for awards to resident Wisconsin writers for published meritorious literary works. Substantial awards, it is believed, will give the program the necessary serious professional and worthwhile status desired to challenge Wisconsin writers.

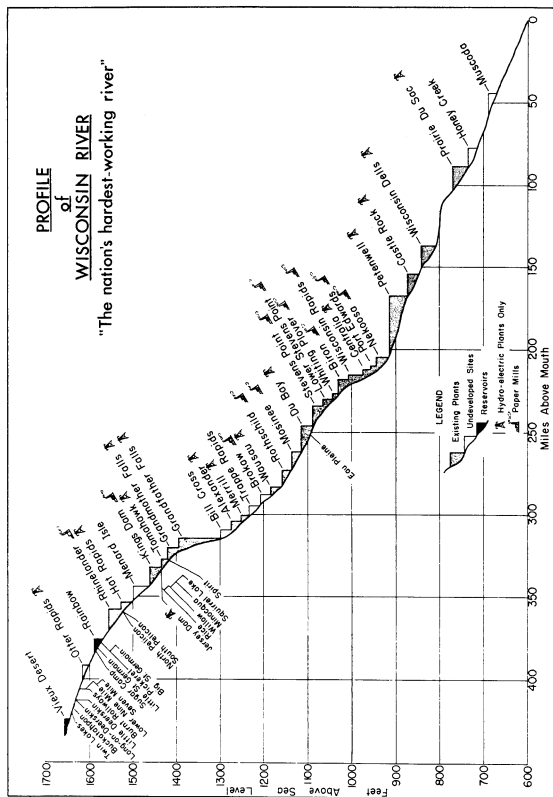
The receipt of the money awards, the publicity program relating thereto, the selection of five judges, most of whom are expected to be Wisconsin residents, and the campaign for raising of funds for administrative activities of the program are now underway. When the awards are finally made, it is expected that the recipients are to be honored at a state-wide dinner to be held in behalf of the writers of Wisconsin.

The personnel of the Advisory Group has been firmed up. All members of this group have expressed, in writing, their willingness to advise, suggest, and help in the forward-moving work and activities of the Council:

Mrs. Joanne Alderson, President of Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets (Oshkosh); Ben Barkin of Barkin-Herman & Associates (Milwaukee); William W. Cary, President of Wisconsin Arts Foundation & Council (Milwaukee); Leslie Cross, Book Editor of The Milwaukee Journal; The Rev. Father Michael P. Dineen, Publisher and Editor of Country Beautiful (Elm

Grove); Prof. Robert E. Gard, President of Wisconsin Regional Writers Assn. (Madison); President Jim Dan Hill of Wisconsin State College-Superior; Prof. Edward L. Kamarck, Editor of Arts in Society (Madison); Miss S. Janice Kee, Secretary of Wis. Free Library Commission (Madison); Prof. Victor M. Hamm, Marquette University (Milwaukee); Larry Lawrence, President of Raconteurs, Inc. (Milwaukee); Prof. Menahem Mansoor, Chairman of Hebrew and Semitic Studies (UW-Madison); Miss Helen Fonzell, President of Wisconsin Pen Women (Milwaukee); Fred Schmidt, Publisher of Let's See (Milwaukee); Walter E. Scott, Editor of Wisconsin Academy Review (Madison); Wesley Scott, Director of the Milwaukee Urban League; Larry Sternig, Literary Agent (Milwaukee); Miss Betty Ren Wright of Allied Authors-Milwaukee (Racine); Irve Zink, History Dept. of Milwaukee Public Library; and Ernest C. Wallau, Board member of the Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (New Berlin).

###



Present full capacity of storage reservoirs, 66,602 a.

Vieux Desert	5066	Pickrel	1130
Twin Lakes	3616	Rainbow	4485
Bucketahpon	1070	North Pelican	1394
Long Lake	2715	South Pelican	3450
Little Deerskin	312	Minocqua	6729
Seven Mile	535	Squirrel	1876
Lower Nine Mile	863	Willow	7368
Burnt Rollways	7657	Rice	4435
Sugar Camp	2209	Spirit	2096
Little St. Germain	1030	Eau Fleine	6998
Big St. Germain	1568		

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

By Robert C. Wylie, Wausau
 Vice-president & General Manager
 Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company



ROBERT C. WYLIE has been associated with the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co. since obtaining his degree in civil engineering from the Michigan College of Mining and Technology in 1947. He was elected to his present position in May, 1963. He is a registered professional engineer and land surveyor in this state and a past president of the Wisconsin Valley Chapter, Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers. A member of several other professional engineering societies, he is chairman of the National Affairs Committee of the Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce and is serving his fourth term on the Natural Resources Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The paper presented here is a condensation

of a speech before the SE Wisconsin Regional Planning Conference in Milwaukee, November 20, 1963. Mr. Wylie is one of a panel of speakers at the Academy's 94th annual meeting on the subject of the Wisconsin river watershed.

It is a privilege to appear before such a large group of citizens concerned with the future welfare of their area, particularly if they are interested in resource planning and especially in water resource development. . . .

In newspaper accounts recently your Planning Commission researchers defined one of your major problems as water control and use. . . . As you begin to develop your water resources for flood control, pollution abatement, agricultural use, recreational facilities, and industrial processing, you will find a great variance of opinion on how it should be done, and who is responsible for doing it. Water is one of the least understood of our major natural resources, probably because the interdependence of water uses makes it impracticable or undesirable to extend conventional property rights to this field. The functioning of our existing system of water law is evidence that, from the first, water has, to a large extent, been considered to be a common resource in law and, therefore, a proper field for government control. Unfortunately, this has been construed by many to mean that the state and federal governments should actively participate in water development projects. . . .

Some major fallacies which have developed in the water resource field and with which I do not agree are:

1. That only state and federal governments can amass the capital necessary to develop large water resource projects.
2. That the public interest will only be served if governmental agencies, or large governments do the job, especially if some social objective is to be achieved which is outside the scope of market calculations.
3. There is something wrong with development of our water resources, or other resources with the profit motive in mind.

The answer to these ideas may be given in essay form by relating how the major river of this state has been developed, to the benefit of all, by private enterprise under state regulation.

The Wisconsin River begins its journey in Lac Vieux Desert on the Wisconsin-Michigan border line and completes its travels 430 river miles downstream when it flows into the Mississippi. During its travels it gathers the runoff water from 12,280 square miles of Wisconsin farm and forest land, or about 22% of our state's area. ... Early in Wisconsin history the river served as a means of transportation, but its unpredictable, boisterous nature did little to encourage permanent river-bank industry, which prefers dependable, uniform flows instead of seasonal flooding and drought conditions. The businessmen who were investing heavily in new papermills and hydro-electric plants were willing to accept the responsibility of providing both the physical and financial means to tame the Wisconsin River.

The idea of private industry regulating and developing a large river was unheard of and it was necessary to convince the state that a publicly-owned resource could be managed by private interests for the betterment of all. In 1907, after agreeing to all the safeguards suggested by the state, these businessmen were granted a charter, by the legislature, to form the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company. This Company was assigned the task of developing a reservoir system to store excess water, thereby averting floods, and to release it later to augment low flows. All of this was to be accomplished under the watchful eye of the Forestry Board, which has now evolved into the Public Service Commission.

The effort to control the river's flow began with the purchase of many old logging dams located at the outlet of natural lakes which were the sources of some of the Wisconsin's large tributaries. These dams and their subsequent replacements were to be the bulwark against floods caused by melting snow in the spring and heavy rains in the fall. It soon became evident that additional reservoirs were needed and the Improvement Company, backed by the river mills, expanded its storage capacity by creating new reservoirs. It now operates a total of 21 reservoirs on the Wisconsin River and its tributaries. Sixteen of these reservoirs were originally natural lakes and the other five are completely man-made.

The 21 reservoirs have a surface area of almost 67,000 acres, and a storage capacity of 17,440,000,000 cubic feet. This total amount of water is stored and released at least once in each reservoir year, and oftentimes more than once. Under cooperative agreements with U. S. Geological Survey, Soil Conservation Service and U. S. Weather Bureau, stream gaging stations and weather data installations are provided throughout the reservoir system to furnish adequate data for efficient operation. The records at one of the principal stream gaging stations on the Wisconsin show that the reservoir system is capable of decreasing flood flows as much as 50% during the spring and fall by holding excess water in upstream storage. During dry spells, the reservoirs can more than double the low natural flows by releasing that stored water on a planned schedule.

This is truly water conservation in its finest sense--destructive flooding is prevented, low flows are made usable, siltation and pollution are minimized, local groundwater tables are restored, and recreational opportunities are provided. All

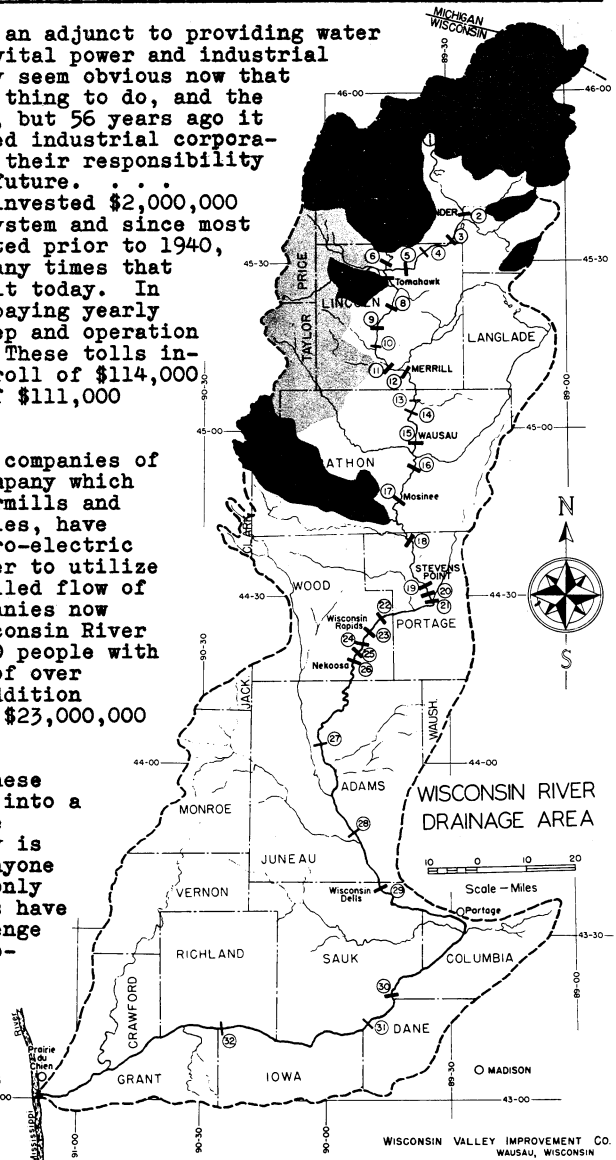
of this is done as an adjunct to providing water for production of vital power and industrial processing. It may seem obvious now that this was the right thing to do, and the right way to do it, but 56 years ago it required far-sighted industrial corporations to recognize their responsibility and build for the future. . . . To date they have invested \$2,000,000 in the reservoir system and since most of it was constructed prior to 1940, it would require many times that amount to replace it today. In addition they are paying yearly tolls for its upkeep and operation of over \$400,000. These tolls include a yearly payroll of \$114,000 and tax payments of \$111,000 annually.

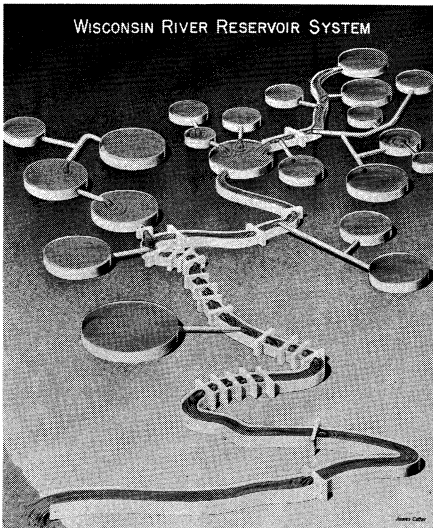
The 12 member companies of the Improvement Company which include eight papermills and four public utilities, have constructed 26 hydro-electric dams along the river to utilize the river's controlled flow of water. These companies now employ, in the Wisconsin River Valley, over 10,000 people with an annual payroll of over \$65,000,000. In addition they pay more than \$23,000,000 yearly in taxes.

The efforts these companies have put into a venture such as the Improvement Company is answer enough to anyone who believes that only the public agencies have taken up the challenge of resource development, or that only large governments can provide the capital necessary to build and maintain the facilities needed to control a major river. . . . There is no question but that

they have accomplished all these things with profit in mind. It has been the incentive they needed upon which to risk their capital. Without that incentive, or that capital, the Wisconsin River could only have been tamed with taxpayers' money, and then without realizing the economic base that these companies provide.

Throughout all this development the public interest has been served. Through the Improvement Company a major resource has become a useful tool and, at the same time, has paid its own way.





The reservoir system and its dependable stream flows have been the basis for the establishment and continuity of the river mills. Even now plans are being investigated by the Company and its members to build additional storage reservoirs in order to do a more complete job of river regulation. . . .

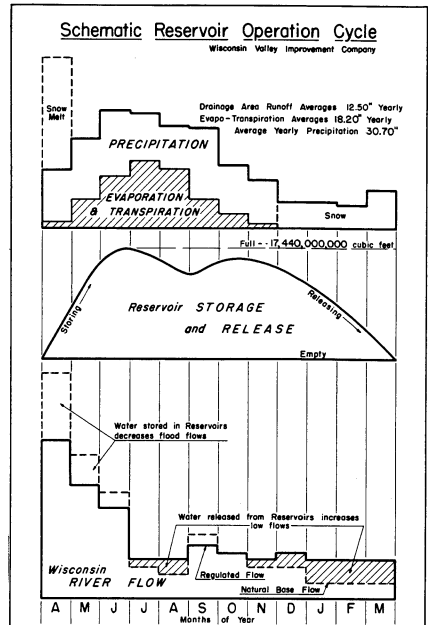
Most people and businesses take great pride in solving their own problems and supporting the solution with their own money--rather than have someone else do it for them with the attendant controls and supervision that are sure to follow. Where are you going to look for help to solve your development problems? I heartily recommend that you take a close look at what has been done by local people, with local financing, under state jurisdiction in the Wisconsin River Valley.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS not mentioned elsewhere--

Photos: p. 157, Toburen Photo, Wausau; p. 163, UW-M Photo; pp. 169, 170, 182, 200 (bottom), Wis.Cons.Dept.; p. 173, UW News Service (Beatty), and (Gregory) from "Southwestern Wisconsin, a History of Old Crawford County," S.J.Clarke Pub.Co., Chicago, 1932; p. 175, UW Photo Lab (Teisberg) and (Brown) from Wisconsin Archeologist, June 1944; p. 178, Brooks Studio, Wilmington, Del.; p. 183 & 184 (lower), courtesy Milwaukee Journal; p. 197, Harold Hone photo; p. 198, courtesy Superior Telegram (Bolender).

Sketches: p. 164, Wis. Legislative Manual 1871; p. 167, Cornell Nature Study Leaflet VII; p. 177, from Employers' Mutuals of Wausau; p. 193, from jacket design painting by Tom Hill, originally published in Chicago Tribune Magazine.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATES OF UW-M

By Mark M. Gormley, Librarian

MARK M. GORMLEY, a native of Superior, obtained a B.S. degree at the Wisconsin State College there before receiving his M.A. in Library Science from the University of Denver. He was Assistant Director of Libraries and taught library science at Colorado State University before coming to the UW-M as University Librarian and Professor. He also served for a year as Executive Secretary of the Association of College and Research Libraries and is Secretary-Treasurer of the organization he describes below.

It has been customary, since the beginnings of higher education in this country, for university libraries to have private benefactors. In fact, some of the great collections in American libraries have been developed through the donations of materials or endowments by individuals.

In many libraries there now exist formally organized groups of alumni and other individuals interested in building a quality book collection. "The assumption underlying this movement has been that a formal organization not only directs the stream of gifts to the library, but also enables the stream to widen to the extent of embracing others of a philanthropic bent." (Wilson and Tauber, The University Library, New York, Columbia Univ. Press, 1956). Purpose of the movement is to interest individuals to donate worthwhile books from private libraries, to interest collectors who may be willing to leave their libraries as memorials, and to stimulate aid to the library through gifts of money.

Librarians assume that the existence of these groups is definite recognition of the important function of the library in higher education, and as an agent for the cultural enrichment of the community.

The Library Associates of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee was organized in January 1961 to aid the Library in this rapidly expanding University to meet ever increasing demands for materials for both curricular and research needs. To date, the value of cash bequests and books received exceeds \$30,000. The program has made possible the acquisition of many rare items which are extremely valuable to the Library's program, as well as the acquisition of a sorely needed electrostatic photo-duplicating machine.

Participation of the scholarly community in Wisconsin in this UW-M program is cordially invited. An annual contribution of \$5 makes one a "patron" and voting member. Cash donations of any amount are most welcome and gifts of materials--especially back sets of scholarly journals, "hard-to-get" books, special "scholars' collections," and the traditional "rare" books are encouraged. # # # #



(Karsh of Ottawa)

NEW LIFE MEMBER —

HERBERT F. JOHNSON

H. F. JOHNSON, chairman of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. of Racine, a company which has 25 associate companies around the world, has directed the affairs of Johnson's Wax for more than 35 years, first as president and now as chairman.

He was born in Racine in 1899, received an AB degree from Cornell University, and was awarded Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Northland College in 1958 and from the University of Wisconsin and Carthage College in 1963, for his eminent service as a creative business leader, community leader and friend of the arts. He is a trustee of Cornell University, Northland College and the Asheville School in North Carolina. He is a director of the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

For his pioneering work in the foundation of the Council of Profit Sharing Industries and his continuing guidance and support of profit sharing which was instituted at his company in 1917, he received in 1960 the Hiram C. Nicholas Gold Medal Award by the Council. The employee relations policies which he has carried out have given Johnson's Wax one of the most outstanding employee benefit programs in industry: group life insurance, pension plans, hospitalization and major medical insurance were among the first established in the state.

In 1954-55 he served as Director of the Office of Industrial Resources of the Foreign Operations Administration which administered the Mutual Security Program. He founded The Johnson Foundation in 1937 and, in 1959, The Johnson Foundation, Inc., located at Wingspread, Racine, which sponsors various charitable, educational and research activities throughout the world.

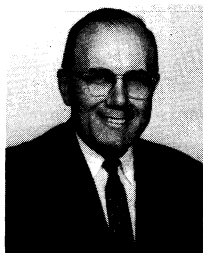
Always a man with an adventurous spirit, Mr. Johnson in 1935 led an aerial survey of the Carnauba palm jungles in Brazil, and this eventually led to his receiving the Order of the Southern Cross from Brazil in 1957 for his contributions to the people of that nation. Away from the office, he enjoys hunting and fishing in the American and Canadian wilderness, and is an ardent student of wildlife.

Mr. Johnson also has a great interest in contemporary art. He commissioned world-famous Frank Lloyd Wright to design the Administration Center and Research Tower for the company at Racine. He, with his wife, Irene, initiated and developed the idea for the company to procure an exhibit of contemporary American Art which is now being shown abroad so that people in various countries might have an opportunity to appreciate recent American cultural developments.

Mr. Johnson is the grandson of S. C. Johnson, founder of the company, and his son, Samuel C. Johnson, is executive vice president and the fourth generation to join the family business.

THADDEUS C. POUND, WISCONSIN "GOVERNOR"?

By Frederick I. Olson
Professor of History, UW-M



A native Wisconsinite, FREDERICK I. OLSON received three degrees from Harvard University, the Ph.D. in 1952. During World War II he served with the Counter Intelligence Corps in Africa and the Middle East. With a special interest in Milwaukee and Wisconsin, he has taught history since 1946 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (originally Milwaukee State Teachers College). Since 1961 he has had added responsibilities as Associate Dean of the University Extension Division, especially for the Milwaukee area.

Badgers familiar with the names of the state's 35 chief executives from Nelson Dewey to John Reynolds may be surprised to discover in the course of their reading occasional references to a "Governor" Pound. No list of Wisconsin's 35 governors(1) includes his name, of course, yet he really existed and a quirk of fate provided the occasion which has given currency to a courtesy title he may legitimately claim.

Thaddeus Coleman Pound was born in Warren County in northwest Pennsylvania in 1833 and moved to Rock County in his early twenties. He combined a successful business career in lumber and railroads with political ambitions that carried him from an assembly seat in the 1860's to the lieutenant governorship in 1870-71 and to Congress from 1877 to 1883. Upon his death in Chicago in 1914, his body was brought back to be buried in his home town of Chippewa Falls. (2)

Obviously the clue to his appellation "Governor" must lie in his term as lieutenant governor. Technically, of course, under the Wisconsin constitution the lieutenant governor never becomes simply "Governor" but remains Acting Governor, whether he serves as the state's chief executive during a governor's momentary absence from the state or succeeds to the office upon the death or other disability of the incumbent. The courtesy address of "Governor" probably has been accorded to most lieutenant governors at some time or other, whether or not they were serving as Acting Governor, and some may have cherished the term after leaving office, just as onetime incumbents seem to glory in the honorific "Senator" or "Judge" forever after. (3)

Pound's special claim to the title stems, however, from a single diary entry made by a President of the United States, on a significant issue relating to his nomination for the Presidency by the Republicans. James Abram Garfield, then Senator-elect from Ohio, became aware early in 1880 that there was growing support for his nomination at a time when he was publicly committed to the selection of fellow-Ohioan John G. Sherman. In his diary for February 11, he records: (4)

Among others Governor Pound called on me for a serious talk on the Presidential question. He expressed the opinion that Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes at end of article. Not usually carried in the Review, these are felt to enhance the text.

unless Grant was nominated with substantial unanimity, he could not be elected and he believed neither Blaine nor Sherman could be. He furthermore expressed a belief that the Convention would be compelled to take up some other man and that I was likely to be its choice. He approved of the attitude I had taken on the subject, but wished me to hold myself free from any entanglements, so that should the contingency arise to which he referred I might be unfettered. I told him that I had observed the course of comments in the public press and in numerous letters which I had received but that I did not regard the subject as at all serious, especially as it related to me, nor did I believe that the matter could turn out as he expected; that whatever happened (*sic*), I should act in perfect good faith towards Mr. Sherman and do nothing that would in the slightest degree interfere with his chances for success, at the same time, I would consider such suggestions as he might make always within the limitations just mentioned.



Thad Pound

This passage takes on considerable interest when one learns that Garfield was nominated by the Republican convention while acting as Sherman's floor manager. It is, moreover, the first intimation of outside support that Garfield had noted in his diary. Garfield had but one vote--from Pennsylvania--on the convention's 31st ballot, picked up 16 of Wisconsin's 20 on the 34th, and received 399, more than the simple majority needed, on the 36th. (5) Various claims have been made to the honor of throwing the crucial Badger votes to Garfield at the psychological moment, including that of Pound, who was not himself a delegate. If one accepts the plausible theory that Garfield's nomination did not just happen, some credit probably should go to Pound, though the Philadelphian Wharton Barker seems to have played the leading long range behind-the-scenes role. (6)

The February 11 diary passage has been a favorite quotation on the Garfield candidacy since 1925 when Theodore Clarke Smith used it in The Life and Letters of James Abram Garfield but without bothering to further identify "Governor Pound." (7) Six years later in his James A. Garfield Party Chieftan, written for the "American Political Leaders" series, Robert G. Caldwell set the date back one week--an understandable error, if such it be, and made the visitor "Governor T. L. (*sic*) Pound of Wisconsin." (8) Caldwell spelled out "Governor" Pound's offer of aid in detail not supported by his documentation. (9) In her study of Wisconsin's influence on national politics in this period, Dorothy Ganfield Fowler cites the Smith study, not the original diary in the Library of Congress, in referring to Pound's role on February 11. (10)

Curiously enough all three--Smith, Caldwell, and even Fowler, whose special province was Wisconsin political affairs--failed to note that in February 1880 Pound was a Congressman and never had been more than lieutenant governor of his state. Father Herbert J. Clancy in his more recent and comprehensive treatment of The Presidential Election of 1880 properly identifies Pound's office-holding while continuing to refer to him as "Governor." (11)

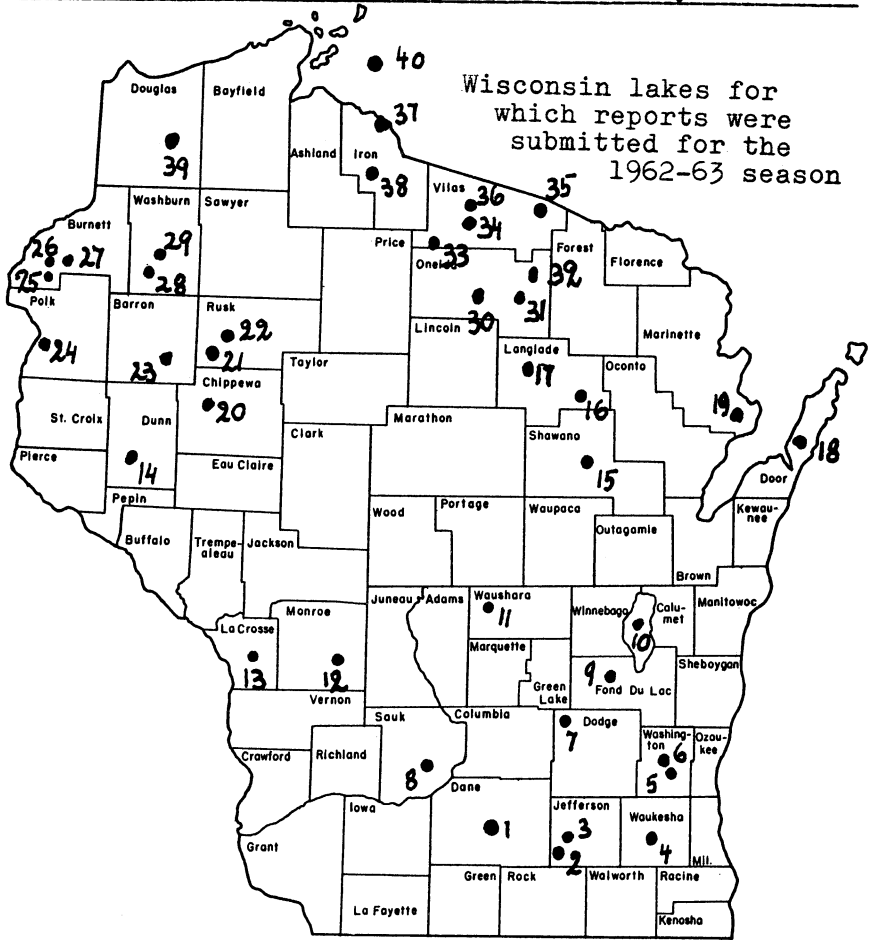
Wisconsin Academy members have special reason for remarking the career of "Governor" Pound. He was one of the signers of the call of the meeting of February 16, 1870 in Madison which led to the founding of the Academy; as incumbent lieutenant governor he became an ex officio member of the Academy's General Council (and met with it at the first meeting the day following); and he is listed as one of the Academy incorporators in the legislative charter act, adopted by the State Senate over which he presided and finally approved March 16, 1870. (12)

Wisconsin Academy members, meet Thaddeus C. Pound, never truly "Governor" of our state, but a perceptive politician of an earlier day and a friend of the Sciences, Arts, and Letters!

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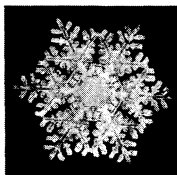
Footnotes -

1. See for example the list in "Wisconsin's Former Governors, 1848-1959" in the Wisconsin Blue Book 1960 (Madison, 1960), 67-206. In counting governors I have followed the custom of including Arthur McArthur and Edward Salomon, neither of whom was "elected" to the governorship.
2. Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1961 (Washington, 1961), 1475.
3. The late George M. Smith, Warren P. Knowles, and Philleo Nash, all of whom served as lieutenant governor during the last decade, kindly advised me of usage as they understood it; and the late M. G. Toepel, then chief of the Legislative Reference Library, interpreted correct practice for me in a letter of February 12, 1960.
4. I am indebted to my colleague, Academy member Ralph M. Aderman, Professor of English in UW-M, and to his wife Alice for their examination of the Garfield diary entry in the Library of Congress. I have followed their transcription of the text, which differs in minor respects from the versions cited later.
5. Eugene Davis, reporter, Proceedings of the Republican National Convention Held at Chicago, Illinois, June 2-8, 1880 (Chicago, 1881), 262, 268-70.
6. Ibid., Appendix, 31-32; Herbert J. Clancy, The Presidential Election of 1880 (Chicago, 1958), 114-16.
7. (New Haven, 1925), II, 950.
8. (New York, 1931), 279-80. Garfield's bound diary bears a printed date on the top of each page. The oft-quoted entry actually appears under the February 4 dateline but following an interlinear identification as "Wednesday 11, 1880." The February 11 page entry is briefer and incomplete, and the Adermans theorize thus: Garfield began the February 11 entry on the proper page, was interrupted, and resumed writing on the page dated a week earlier, the text of which was similar to the first portion for February 11. Examination of the newspapers for House action reported by Garfield supports the Aderman hypothesis.
9. Caldwell, Garfield, 282, cites no source for his statement that Pound promised to transfer the Wisconsin vote from Blaine to Garfield at the decisive moment, anticipated that Indiana would switch on the next ballot, and predicted a stampede to follow. This is exactly what happened.
10. "The Influence of Wisconsin on Federal Politics, 1880-1907," Wisconsin Magazine of History, XVI (Sept. 1932), 10. Mrs. Fowler suggests the possibility of a reward for Pound for his role in the Garfield nomination, quoting Angus Cameron to Elisha W. Keyes, November 24, 1880: "Pound is to be Secretary of the Interior..." This did not materialize. (Continued on p. 171)



KEY to Fig. 1, with identifying number, name of lake, and county:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Mendota | Dane | 21. Island | Rusk |
| 2. Ripley | Jefferson | 22. Bull Moose | Rusk |
| 3. Rock | Jefferson | 23. Prairie | Barron |
| 4. Pewaukee | Waukesha | 24. Deer | Polk |
| 5. Mayfield | Washington | 25. Spirit | Burnett |
| 6. Big Cedar | Washington | 26. Big Wood | Burnett |
| 7. Emily | Dodge | 27. Phantom | Burnett |
| 8. Leland | Sauk | 28. Shell | Washburn |
| 9. Long | Fond du Lac | 29. Boot | Washburn |
| 10. Winnebago | Winn.-Calumet | 30. Langley | Oneida |
| 11. Plainfield | Waushara | 31. Thunder | Oneida |
| 12. Tomah | Monroe | 32. Rangeline | Oneida |
| 13. Nechonic | La Crosse | 33. Sishebogama | Vilas |
| 14. Menominee | Dunn | 34. Upper Trout | Vilas |
| 15. Shawano | Shawano | 35. Long | Vilas |
| 16. White | Langlade | 36. Maple | Vilas |
| 17. Summit | Langlade | 37. Gile Flowage | Iron |
| 18. Kangaroo | Door | 38. Little Muskie | Iron |
| 19. Sand | Marinette | 39. Nebagamun | Douglas |
| 20. Lower Long | Chippewa | 40. Superior | |



A PHENOLOGICAL STUDY OF LAKE ICE IN WISCONSIN

By Katharina Lettau
Center of Climatologic Research, Madison

MRS. LETTAU received her Ph.D. at the University of Leipzig for micrometeorological work on the evaporation problem, and was active in bioclimatic research with the German Weather Bureau prior to World War II. A resident of Wisconsin since 1957, she holds presently a research associate position at the Center of Climatologic Research, directed by Prof. Reid Bryson, Meteorology Department of the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Lettau is currently secretary of the Wisconsin Phenological Society.

We in Wisconsin are fortunate in having within our state an abundance of lakes which not only offer unparalleled opportunities for recreation but are also of considerable economic value. However, with Wisconsin so centrally located within the North American continent, winters are long and often severe, and the lakes are frozen regularly every year for several months. Systematic observations are needed to make the questions "when will the lake freeze?" and "when will the lake be open?" more than an interesting guessing game. Long records for these important calendar dates are available only for a small number of Wisconsin's numerous lakes. These records are compiled in "Technical Report No. 3" by R. A. Ragotzkie, Department of Meteorology, University of Wisconsin, 1960. The longest uninterrupted records exist for Lake Mendota since 1862, for Rock Lake in Jefferson County since 1886, (only opening dates), and for Shell Lake in Washburn County since 1891.

These records reveal that the duration of ice-cover varies considerably from year to year. The longest frozen period so far observed for Lake Mendota was 161 days in 1890-1, only three years after the shortest ever recorded, which was 62 days in 1887-8.

To broaden our knowledge about onset and duration of ice-cover on Wisconsin's lakes and to include a great number of lakes the Wisconsin Phenological Society distributed cards in its 1962 fall mailing to all observers, asking them to report freezing and thawing dates of lakes in their neighborhood. A total of 42 reports was returned.

The accompanying map (Fig. 1) shows locations of observed lakes. Only 40 are marked on the map because four lakes were reported twice. Lake Mendota and White Lake were added because their long-term records were used in the analysis.

The Society wishes to thank all observers whose reports made this study possible. It is very likely that many persons in the state keep private records of closing and opening dates on lakes near their homes. We would appreciate receiving such information in order to include as many lakes as possible in further studies.

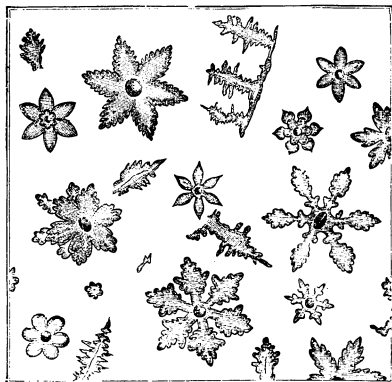
The Closing of Lakes

The formation of ice on a lake can very well be considered a phenological event. Textbooks define phenology as the science

"which treats periodic phenomena with relation to climate, especially seasonal changes; from the climatic viewpoint these phenomena serve as bases for the interpretation of local seasons and climatic zones and are considered to integrate the effects of a number of bioclimatic factors." Even though the growing of ice crystals is not strictly "bioclimatic" as is the growing of plants, it has biological significance to organisms in the lake, and is influenced by climatic factors, such as temperature, precipitation, wind and radiation which are subject to seasonal changes. A body of water represents in fall a substantial reservoir of heat accumulated during the summer, due to the high heat capacity of water. When the air temperature drops below the water temperature, the lake loses heat rapidly. The length of this cooling period, before the ice begins to form, depends mostly on the dimensions of the lake itself, and less on currents, underwater springs, and inflow. Thus, given the same climate and weather conditions the length of the cooling period may be different for different lakes in the same region.

Before discussing the results of the 1962-3 lake reports it seems appropriate to describe briefly the weather developments in late fall of 1962. November was a relatively warm month. The mean monthly temperature was above normal in all parts of the state, with the greatest departure from normal in the northwestern division (Superior +5.2°), and the smallest in the northeastern and south-central division (Madison +0.9°). One cold spell occurred between November 22 and 25. During this period several observers noted that their lake froze or nearly froze over. Boot Lake in Washburn County, for instance, froze the 22nd when the mean temperature dropped 15° from one day to the next as observed at Spooner. The ice went out again December 2, because the cold spell was followed by an unusually warm period with maximum temperatures around 60° which lasted until the 4th. With a cold front passing through the state on the 5th, a prolonged period of cold weather began which reached a climax in the severely cold days around Christmastime. By then, all the lakes were frozen with the exception of Lake Superior which--as one reporter so truly noticed--"is a very difficult lake to report."

Approximately 25% of the 1962 reports indicate freezing between December 5 and 7, that is, right after the passing of the cold front. These include all the shallow lakes with maximum



Ice flowers. (T. H. Huxley, Physiography, London, 1900). Although ice does not ordinarily exhibit well-defined crystals, it is built up of crystalline particles interlaced together. By submitting a block of ice to the action of a sunbeam, part of the heat enters the solid, and produces internal liquefaction. Small shining points first appear in the ice and around each of these six rays shoot forth, producing figures such as shown here. These beautiful forms are not solid crystals, like those of snow, but are simply hollow spaces of regular shape filled with water--"negative" or "inverse" crystals developed by breaking-down or "decrystallisation" of the ice.

depth under 20 feet. Another 50% of all reports show freezing between the 10th and the 15th, after the mean daily temperature had been below 32° for a number of days.

The Opening of Lakes

At a time when other phenological spring events are already observable, the Wisconsin lakes are still closed. However, changes are noticeable in the structure of the ice. The crystals which had formed a strong ice sheet by interlocking horizontally have grown very large by now and recrystallized, giving the ice a columnar structure. During March, when the incoming radiation increases rapidly, the ice begins to melt at its weakest link, that is, the boundaries between its vertical columns. Melt water fills the cracks and the ice takes on a very dark appearance. When the water between the columns drains out, air enters, and the ice looks white again. This color change may occur within a short time. Open spots appear most likely first along pressure ridges, and along the shore. Further melting, and wind stress, cause small openings to widen rapidly. In calm weather a lake may stay partly open for some time whereas a storm at this particular time may remove the ice all at once.

Such a storm occurred in 1963 on April 3. After March 22 the weather had been unseasonably warm. Maximum temperatures reached 80° in southern and central Wisconsin, 70° in the northern counties. On April 2 all of the observed lakes in south and central Wisconsin were reported to be 50% open. The next day, a storm center moving across the state brought strong SW winds with gusts of 50 mph. The lakes which were half-open the day before were all reported to be 90% open on the 3rd. About 50% of the northern lakes opened between April 5 and 8. The latest opening date reported in 1963 was April 18 for Upper Trout Lake in Vilas County.

Several observers noted that this winter's opening date was unusually early, in spite of a cold winter. In January, the mean temperature departed -13° from normal in southcentral Wisconsin and in February -8° in the eastern section of the state. But the mean March temperature was above normal because of the very warm period beginning the 22nd and lasting for two weeks. Temperatures between 60° and 70° caused first the snow and then the ice to



Spring breakup on Lake Poygan, April 1954



melt rapidly, and the SW storm on April 3 cleared the lake within a day.

Duration of ice-cover and ice thickness

It is also of considerable interest--for instance to the lumber and fishery industries and for ice boating and ice fishing--to know the average number of days a lake is frozen and the maximum thickness of the ice. Duration of ice-cover of a certain lake depends mainly on climate of the general region but

is also influenced by microclimatic particularities of its immediate surroundings which may be a forest, the hillsides of a valley, or open pastureland, etc.

During the winter of 1962-3, Deer Lake in Polk County was ice-covered for 129 days, the longest period reported, followed closely by Upper Trout Lake (Vilas County) and Spirit Lake (Burrnett County) with 128 days. The shortest period was reported for Shawano Lake (Shawano County) with 95 days. Grouped geographically, the observations show that 13 northern lakes were ice-bound for an average period of 122 days, seven centrally located lakes for 109 days and eight southern lakes for 111 days.

The maximum thickness of the ice varied from 14 to 38 inches. No relation between ice thickness and geographical location within the state could be found. But there is an indication that ice thickness varies with the depth of snow cover. Most lakes had a snow depth between 10 and 20 inches. If the snow was less than 10 inches deep--which was reported from seven lakes--the average ice thickness amounted to 31". With a snow cover between 10 and 20 inches the ice thickness was 28". Only three lakes had more than 20 inches of snow on the ice; their average ice thickness was only 24". Since snow is an excellent insulator, it seems reasonable to expect that the ice thickness is inversely related to snow depth on the ice.

Comparison with long-term observations

Lake Mendota shall be taken as an example of a lake in southern Wisconsin. In 1962 the lake froze on December 16 and stayed ice-covered for 108 days. The mean duration of ice-cover, computed for a 50-year period (1908-1958) for Mendota is 107 days. The median freezing date over a hundred year period is December 19. Thus, it appears that the winter of 1962-3 has been a rather "normal" winter with regard to lake ice conditions.

Only opening dates are available for Rock Lake, also in southern Wisconsin. During a period of 68 years, this lake has opened eight times on April 3; 30 times earlier and 30 times later. This year Rock Lake opened on April 3, which is as close as possible to the median date.

The lakes of northern Wisconsin, however, were frozen for a considerably shorter period than usual. Shell Lake (Washburn County) has a long record of observations. The mean duration of

ice-cover on this lake was found to be 143 days, for a 50-year period. Last winter it was frozen only 126 days. The median opening date for Shell Lake is April 22; last winter it opened on April 15. This means that the lake not only opened early but also froze late the previous fall. It froze on December 10 in 1962. During 57 years of observations, Shell Lake closed three times on December 10, only five times on a later date.

From the long record of closing and opening dates available for White Lake (Langlade County) the 40-year mean value of ice duration was found to be 140 days. Last winter Summit Lake, also in Langlade County, was ice-covered only 121 days. Although this report comes from a different lake the mean value of 140 days may be considered representative for Langlade County. Again, the comparison of freezing and thawing dates in 1962-3 with long-term median dates shows that the delay in freezing in fall, due to the warm November and early December, contributed more to the shorter ice duration than the somewhat earlier opening date in spring.

Summary

During the winter of 1962-3, the Wisconsin Phenological Society began to collect information on freezing and thawing dates, ice thickness, and snow-cover of Wisconsin lakes. An analysis of the reports from 40 lakes shows that the closing and opening dates of lakes may be employed as climatic indicators of local differences in the annual cycle of cooling and warming in a similar manner as the "classical" phenological events. Since long-term records exist for several lakes, normals for the duration of ice cover, and median dates for closing and opening could be established for these lakes. A comparison of these "normal" values with lake ice conditions during the winter of 1962-3 indicate that the ice period on Wisconsin's lakes was average in the southern part of the state, but relatively short in the northern part. A late closing date in fall contributed more to the shorter ice duration than a slightly advanced opening date. A relation between ice thickness and snow depth on the ice became apparent.

It is desirable to continue the lake ice observations, and to add more lakes to this program of the Phenological Society. Besides closing and opening dates, ice thickness and depth of snow cover, a short description of the lake itself and its surroundings should be given, including size, greatest depth, and nature of the surrounding countryside (forest, open flat country or hills, etc). Such records of lake ice conditions will be helpful in establishing and refining the boundaries of local climatic zones, and in the interpretation of seasonal and long-time changes of the Wisconsin climate.

###

THADDEUS C. POUND, WISCONSIN "GOVERNOR"? (Continued)

11. Clancy, Presidential Election of 1880, 38 n., 109. Pound's friends may have employed the appellation "Governor" more commonly than usual, for Wharton Barker used it in a letter to John C. Spooner as late as June 16, 1893, quoted in *ibid.*, 9 n.
12. Bulletin of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, No. 1 (Madison, April 1870), 3, 13, 15 and 17 (re-print edition of April 23, 1920).

###

EARLY OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY

By Josephine L. Harper, Manuscripts Librarian
State Historical Society

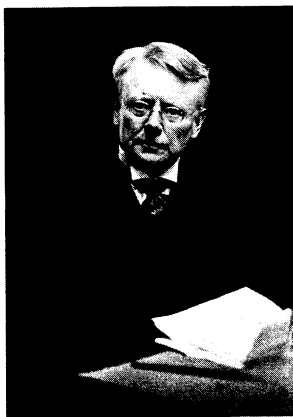
The "basic information series" prepared by Miss Harper is concluded in this issue, listing officers other than presidents from 1900 to date and place and date of annual meetings. (See Spring and Summer 1963 for previous lists).

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

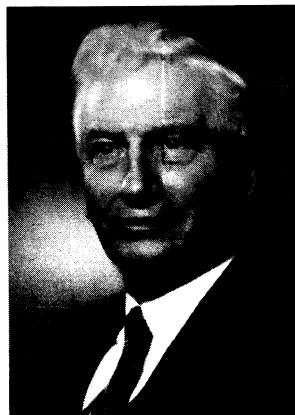
1900-02	Erastus G. Smith, Beloit	Sciences
1900-09	Charles H. Chandler, Ripon	Arts
1900-02	Harriet B. Merrill, Milwaukee	Letters
1903-06	Dexter P. Nicholson, Appleton	Sciences
1903-04	John I. Jegi, Milwaukee (died Jan.'04)	Letters
1904-09	Henry E. Legler, Madison (elected to fill Jegi vacancy, Dec.'04)	Letters
1906-08	Ermine C. Case, Milwaukee (moved to Ann Arbor, Mich. in 1908)	Sciences
1909-12	Sigmund Graenischer, Milwaukee	Sciences
1909-12	John G. Gregory, Milwaukee	Arts
1909-12	D. C. Munro, Madison	Letters
1912-14	I. N. Mitchell, Milwaukee (died in 1914)	Sciences
1912-21	A. C. Clas, Milwaukee	Arts
1912-15	F. M. Erickson, Ripon	Letters
1915-18	C. E. Allen, Madison	Sciences
1915-18	Frank G. Hubbard, Madison	Letters
1918-21	Erastus G. Smith, Beloit	Sciences
1918-21	F. L. Paxson, Madison	Letters
1921-27	Samuel A. Barrett, Milwaukee	Sciences
1921-27	Grant Showerman, Madison	Arts
1921-27	Karl Young, Madison	Letters
1927-30	Storrs B. Barrett, Williams Bay	Sciences
1927-30	Arnold Dresden, Madison	Arts
1927-30	E. K. J. H. Vose, Madison	Letters
1930-33	Rufus M. Bagg, Appleton	Sciences
1930-33	Otto L. Kowalke, Madison	Arts
1930-33	William E. Alderman, Beloit	Letters
1933-36	Storrs B. Barrett, Williams Bay	Sciences
1933-36	A. M. Keefe, West DeFere	Arts
1933-36	A. R. Hohlfeld, Madison	Letters
1936-39	Paul W. Boutwell, Beloit	Sciences
1936-39	S. C. Wadmond, Delavan	Arts
1936-39	Julia Grace Wales, Madison	Letters
1939-42	Ernest F. Bean, Madison	Science
1939-42	J. A. Carbys, Milwaukee	Arts
1939-42	Lelia Bascom, Madison	Letters

VICE-PRESIDENTS (Continued)

1942-44	W. N. Steil, Milwaukee	Science
1942-44	Ralph N. Buckstaff, Oshkosh	Arts
1942-44	Berenice Cooper, Superior	Letters
1944-46	Ruth Walker, Milwaukee	Science
1944-46	Walter Bubburt, Milwaukee	Arts
1944-46	Helen White, Madison	Letters
1946-49	E. L. Bolender, Superior	Science
1946-47	John Steuart Curry, Madison	Arts
1946-49	Robert K. Richardson, Beloit	Letters
1947-49	Don Anderson, Madison	Arts
1949-50	Allen Abrams, Rothschild	Science
1949-50	Lucia R. Briggs, Milwaukee	Arts
1949-50	Roe-Merrill S. Heffner, Madison	Letters
1950-51	Katherine Greacen, Milwaukee	Science
1950-51	Alfred Hornigold, Wisconsin Rapids	Arts
1950-51	Carl Welty, Beloit	Letters
1951-52	Albert M. Fuller, Milwaukee	Science
1951-52	Roger C. Kirchhoff, Madison	Arts
1951-52	Lester W. J. Seifert, Madison	Letters
1952-53	W. H. Barber, Ripon	Science
1952-53	Ella M. Martin, Platteville	Arts
1952-53	Berenice Cooper, Superior	Letters
1953-54	Henry Meyer, Ripon	Science
1953-54	Mary L. Doherty, Kenosha	Arts
1953-54	Harry H. Clark, Madison	Letters
1954-55	Joseph Baier, Jr., Milwaukee	Science
1954-55	Don Schlafke, Appleton	Arts
1954-55	F. Chandler Young, Madison	Letters
1955-56	Stephen F. Darling, Appleton	Science
1955-56	Aaron Bohrod, Madison	Arts
1955-56	Robert H. Irrmann, Beloit	Letters



(left)
JOHN G. GREGORY
Vice-president
for Arts
1909-1912



(right)
ARTHUR BEATTY
Secretary
1909-1921
Treasurer
1912-1921

VICE-PRESIDENTS (Continued)

1956-57	Rev. Raymond H. Reis, S.J., Milwaukee	Sciences
1956-57	Frederick M. Logan, Madison	Arts
1956-57	Charles G. Curtis, Beloit	Letters
1957-58	Alphonse L. Heun, Milwaukee	Sciences
1957-58	Dion Henderson, Milwaukee	Arts
1957-58	William E. Sieker, Madison	Letters
1958-59	Roy J. Christoph, Waukesha	Sciences
1958-59	Cyril C. O'Brien, Milwaukee	Arts
1958-59	Haskell M. Block, Madison	Letters
1959-60	Aaron J. Ihde, Madison	Sciences
1959-60	Douglas Knight, Appleton	Arts
1959-60	Berenice Cooper, Superior	Letters
1960-61	William B. Sarles, Madison	Sciences
1960-61	Cyril C. O'Brien, Milwaukee	Arts
1960-61	Robert C. Pooley, Madison	Letters
1961-62	Cyril Kabat, Madison	Sciences
1961-62	William G. Longenecker, Madison	Arts
1961-62	Roë-Merrill S. Heffner, Madison	Letters
1962-63	Alvin L. Throne, Milwaukee	Sciences
1962-63	Frederick M. Logan, Madison	Arts
1962-63	Ralph A. McCanse, Madison	Letters
1963-64	Allen Abrams, Wausau	Sciences
1963-64	Ted J. McLaughlin, Milwaukee	Arts
1963-64	Harry H. Clark, Madison	Letters



ROLLIN H. DENNISTON, Madison
Treasurer, 1906-12

SECRETARIES:

1900-01	Frank C. Sharp, Madison (resigned in 1901)
1902-05	E. B. Skinner, Madison (elected Dec. '01 to fill vacancy)
1906-07	Charles E. Allen, Madison (resigned Feb. 1908)
1908-09	Bennet M. Allen, Madison (elected Feb. '08 to fill vacancy)
1909-21	Arthur Beatty, Madison
1921-30	Chancey Juday, Madison
1930-33	Lowell E. Noland, Madison
1933-36	H. A. Schuette, Madison
1936-37	R. R. Shrock, Madison (resigned April 1937)
1937-44	Loyal Durand, Jr., Madison
1944-51	Banner Bill Morgan, Madison (died in office)
1951-56	Robert J. Dicke, Madison
1956-58	Francis D. Hole, Madison
1958-60	Roger E. Schwenn, Madison
1960-63	Ted J. McLaughlin, Milwaukee
1963-64	Eugene M. Roark, Madison

TREASURERS:

1900-01	Ernest R. Buckley, Madison (resigned Dec. 1901 to move out of state)
1902-06	H. W. Hillier, Madison (elected Dec. '01 to fill vacancy)
1906-12	Rollin H. Denniston, Madison
1912 to 1959	- Offices of Secretary and Treasurer were in effect combined with one man holding both offices
1959-64	David J. Behling, Milwaukee



HALVOR O. TEISBERG, Madison
Librarian, 1944-54

LIBRARIANS:

1900-02 Louis Kahlenberg, Madison
1903-37 Walter M. Smith, Madison
(resigned in April, 1937)
1937-44 Gilbert H. Doane, Madison
1944-54 Halvor O. Teisberg, Madison
1954-57 Gilbert H. Doane, Madison
1957-60 Walter E. Scott, Madison
1960-61 Roger E. Schwenn, Madison
1961-64 Roy D. Shenefelt, Madison

CURATORS:

1900-02 Samuel Weidman, Madison
1903-04 Ellwood C. Perisho, Platteville (moved to Vermillion, S.D. '04)
1904-44 Charles E. Brown, Madison
1944-46 Edw. P. Alexander, Madison
1946-47 W. C. McKern, Milwaukee

Note: The office of Curator did not continue after 1947.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Wisconsin Academy was organized in 1870 and met three times during that year: in February and in July at Madison and in September at Milwaukee. Beginning in 1871 the Academy usually met once each year, and this meeting was designated specifically as the Annual Meeting. Given below is a summary of the year, month, and city in which Annual Meetings have been held. Note that in 1877 two meetings were held when time shifted from February to December, while in 1905 no meeting was held due to transition from December (1904) to February (1906). No Proceedings for 1883 were published in TRANSACTIONS in volumes at the State Historical Society. Because of wartime ban on conventions in 1945, no meeting was actually held, but the table of contents of Vol. 37 of the TRANSACTIONS was previewed in the Wisconsin Academy News Letter on February 15, 1946, and this was designated "a meeting 'in print,'" to mark the 75th anniversary of 1945.

1871-77	February	Madison
1877-95	December	Madison
1896-98	December	Milwaukee
1899	December	Madison
1900-01	December	Milwaukee
1902	December	Madison
1903-04	December	Milwaukee
1906-07	February	Madison
1908	February	Milwaukee
1909	February	Madison
1910	February	Milwaukee
1911	February	Madison
1912	April	Madison
1913	March	Milwaukee
1914	April	Milwaukee
1915	April	Madison
1916	April	Madison
1917	April	Milwaukee
1918	April	Madison
1919	March	Milwaukee
1920	April	Madison
1921	April	Madison
1922	April	Milwaukee
1923	April	Beloit
1924	April	Madison



CHARLES E. BROWN, Madison
Curator, 1904-44

ANNUAL MEETINGS (Continued)

1925	April	Oshkosh	1945	See note in Introduction
1926	April	Whitewater	1946	April Madison
1927	April	Madison	1947	April Milwaukee
1928	April	Appleton	1948	April Stevens Pt.
1929	April	Williams Bay	1949	April Madison
1930	April	Madison	1950	April Beloit
1931	April	Ripon	1951	April Milwaukee
1932	April	Milwaukee	1952	April Ripon
1933	April	Madison	1953	April Madison
1934	April	Appleton	1954	April Appleton
1935	April	Beloit	1955	May Milwaukee
1936	April	Madison	1956	May Milwaukee
1937	April	Milwaukee	1957	April Beloit
1938	April	Ripon	1958	May Whitewater
1939	March-April	Madison	1959	May Platteville
1940	March	Oshkosh	1960	May Madison
1941	April	Milwaukee	1961	May Waukesha
1942	April	Madison	1962	May La Crosse
1943	April	Milwaukee	1963	May Milwaukee
1944	April	Madison	1964	(to be in May at Wausau)

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REPORT ON 1963 WISCONSIN ALUMNI SEMINAR

By Prof. Robert H. Schacht, Director
University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Wisconsin Alumni Seminar continues to demonstrate the concern of the University and the Alumni Association for those intellectually curious men and women who are willing to spend part of their vacation in a continuing quest for the understanding of Man and his world.

Since their inception in 1959, these one or two week programs which make up each summer's six week session have been especially created for the mature individual dissatisfied with the present limits of his understanding, curious to better comprehend his own nature and that of others, wanting to push back the limits of his known world. This program has been recognized as one of the most ambitious efforts of any university in the continuing education of its alumni in non-task-oriented areas.

This delightful blend of recreation and learning, first offered only to University of Wisconsin alumni, is now open to all whose restless minds rebel against a routine existence and who prefer the stimulating environment of a university campus to other ways of spending one's vacation.

During the 1963 season, over 110 persons registered for one or more of the five programs - one person participating in all five. Of those reporting, 60 were University of Wisconsin alumni, 39 held bachelor's degrees, 32 master's, five M.D.'s, three D.D.S.'s, two Ph.D.'s and one with a law degree. Wisconsin residents outnumbered those from 13 other states 79 to 47. Women outnumbered men 93 to 33. For the second year, one one-week session was held for Milwaukee area residents at Kenwood Hall on the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus.

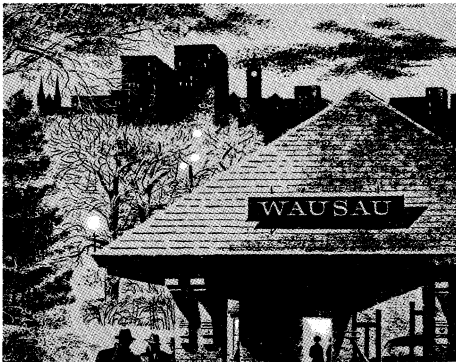
Dates for the 1964 season will be July 5 to August 15. For further information, watch future issues of The Wisconsin Alumnus or write to Robert H. Schacht, Director, The Wisconsin Alumni Seminar, The Wisconsin Center, UW Extension Division, Madison, Wis.

ATTEND THE ACADEMY'S 94th ANNUAL MEETING

Marathon County Center, University of Wisconsin, Wausau

May 1-3, 1964

Theme: "The Natural Resources of Northern Wisconsin"



Wisconsin Academy's 94th Annual Meeting will be held at Wausau this year--the first time in Northern Wisconsin! The perspective is exciting in many ways and indications are good for a large attendance. Because of the popular and very timely theme primarily aimed at the future, many other interested groups were invited to join in the program of outstanding speakers and events, including the Wisconsin Phenological Society (meeting jointly) and Wisconsin John Muir Chapter of

the Sierra Club. Invitations also were sent to all Wisconsin institutions of higher education and individuals in many conservation groups and land management governmental agencies. Fair warning: Get your reservations in as soon as possible!

Here's a preview of what you'll miss if you stay away: The Phenological Society's program on Friday afternoon (1:30-4:30) will include talks by Robert A. Bailey (frost pockets), Daniel Benjamin (sawflies), Marlin Conrad (insects), Alonzo Pond (spring in a tamarack swamp), Forest Stearns (forest wildlife habitat), Donald Thompson (tooth development in deer) and others. In the evening keynote address CLAYTON M. HOFF, a national authority on watershed management, will use colored slides in telling the famous story of "The Brandywine--A Watershed at Work." His presentation is sponsored jointly with the UW Extension Division and the public is invited--as is the case with the entire program of events. This is followed by a reception sponsored by the University League and showing of the new movie on "The Apostle Islands Region." Exhibits will feature local art work, scenic photos, watershed management and conservation education.

Saturday will be a day to remember, with a morning symposium on four of Wisconsin's principal watersheds by authorities on the subjects: Sigurd F. Olson, Ernest F. Swift, Robert C. Wylie and Arthur Oehmcke (jointly with Wayne Truax--both of the W.C.D.)

WAUSAU AREA PERSPECTIVE

The back cover aerial photo (courtesy Douglas Haist, State Highway Commission) was taken on April 25, 1962 and clearly shows the Wisconsin River and construction details on the highway 51 by-pass which now is completed. KEY to numbers: (1) UW Marathon County Center (Meeting Hdqts.); (2) Trinity Lutheran Church (lunch Saturday); (3) Newman High School (Saturday evening banquet); and (4) Rib Mountain State Park (picnic lunch Sunday noon at end of field tour).



CLAYTON M. HOFF

The Junior Academy of Science will meet separately in the same building all day with a "continuous show" of the state's finest scientific projects by young students. The joint Junior-Senior luncheon always is an inspiration and this year will include introductions of Junior scientists.

The afternoon on Saturday will have five separate simultaneous sessions, two of which are on the conference theme. With other sessions on Arts and Letters, Social and Natural Sciences, and the Sciences, there will be papers of interest to everyone at all times. Special northern natural resource subjects will be presented in the two conference theme alternate sessions and include minerals, water and soil (Hanson), forests and timber utilization (Beale), lake management (Schneberger), wildlife (McCabe), recreational potential (Jordahl), resort industry (Monthey), comprehensive long-range planning (Johnson), historical project (Fishel jointly with Voigt), spent sulphite liquor problem (Wiley), competitive uses of public waters (Posekany), forest wildlife (Stearns), outdoor interpretation (Zimmerman) and history of settler relocation (Sorden). Besides this, many papers in the three other sessions are closely related to the conference theme in a dozen specialized fields.

After a short business meeting late Saturday afternoon the annual banquet will be held at Newman High School with the new President presiding. Outgoing President AARON J. IHDE plans to feature natural resource problems in his address on "The Scientist in the Modern World." Not only is he known as a talented speaker, but he also is an authority on the history of chemistry, which is the subject of his new book scheduled for distribution this fall. Honored guests at the banquet will include members of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and the Conservation Director as well as two individuals who have been active members for 40 years: Professor H. W. MOSSMAN and BERNHARD P. DOMOGALLA. Wives of all honored guests also have been invited. The evening will be complete with showing of "Campus Capers," a Marathon Center Theater production.

Sunday's "multiple use" field trip to view forestry, conservation and industrial developments in the immediate vicinity of Wausau was planned by a committee under the leadership of M. N. Taylor and W. A. Sylvester of Trees for Tomorrow, Inc., with the assistance of many local conservationists. Guides will ride each bus and explanation at scheduled stops will be made by Allhiser and Anderson (American Can Co.), Berkman (S.C.S.), Corbin (W.C.D.), Curtis (Wausau Public Schools), Fixmer (Mosinee Paper Mills Co.), Hemp (Resource Development Advisory Committee) and Sylvester (Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.). A field trip map and other literature will be distributed to participants and tour will end with a picnic lunch on Rib Mountain (weather permitting) or in the Rib Mountain Chalet.

The Wisconsin Academy's 94th Annual Meeting promises to be one of the most memorable and best attended to date. Wausau on May 1-3 will be the place to meet your friends in the field of conservation and natural resources management. You will be wise to reserve soon and to come early for choice seating in the several sessions. See you there!

By Walter E. Scott, Chairman

Professor HARTUNG has prefaced his lyrical and still quite epic poem with the following profound dictum from a Victorian thinker whose influences will perhaps never lose their validities. (The poem is reproduced here by permission of Professor Edward L. Kamarck from Arts in Society).

"Quarry the granite rock with razors, or moor the vessel with a thread of silk; then may you hope with such keen and delicate instruments as human reason to contend against those giants, the passion and the pride of man."

---Cardinal Newman
in Idea of a University

AWE

What if the night should now abruptly end,
The sky erupt in midnight dawn, drowning
The stars in blue oblivion? Birds singing, flowers
Unfolding--the world awake, would we descend
Our stairs in wonder, leaving the door ajar
Behind, and greet the wide-eyed neighbor in the street;
Or turn in terror from the humming clock,
Denying the sun, the world in brightness there?

---George Hartung

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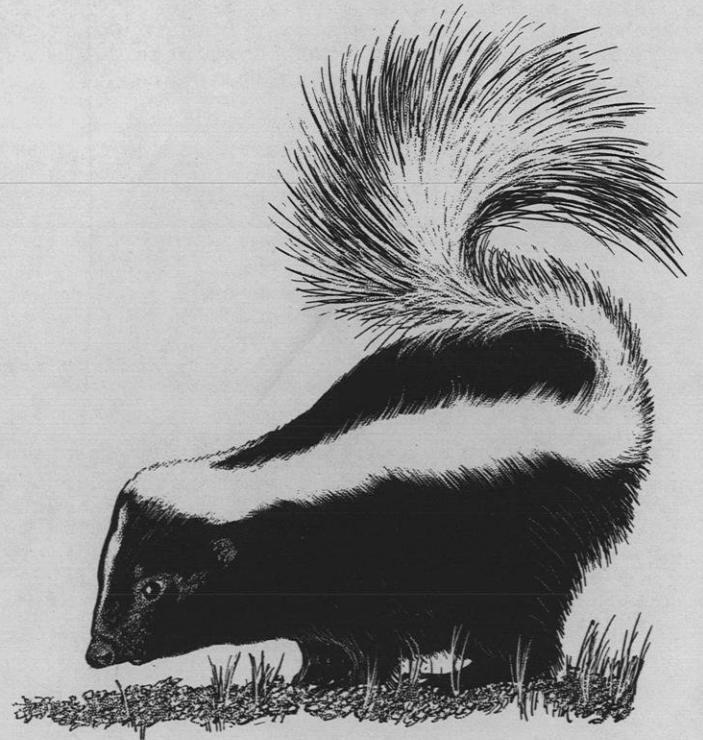
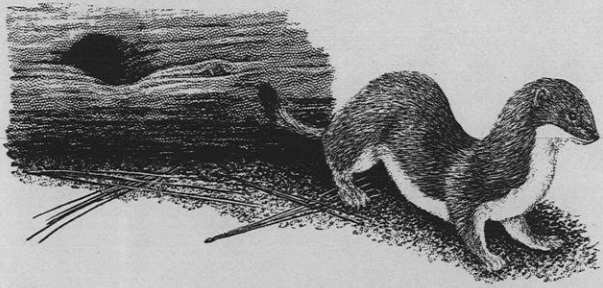
INTRODUCING CONSTANCE AND JAY CONRADER

CONSTANCE CONRADER, artist who prepared the center spread sketches of Wisconsin mammals, lives at Oconomowoc where she and her husband, Jay work as a free lance team in the field of natural history. Both attended Carroll College and after he had graduated they were married and he began his teaching career in high school biology. Mrs. Conrader did biological illustrating for General Biological Supply House for over 15 years and her Wisconsin historical novel for teens, "Blue Wampum," was published by Duell, Sloane and Pearce. While they work either individually or as a team, they now are completing a type of field guide for "The North Woods Wildlife Region" to be published by the Naturegraph Company of California. Seventh in a series, it will be the first to cover a region east of the Rockies. Each book describes "distinctive natural geographic areas of similar climate and topography, which tend to have characteristic plants and animals within their boundaries."

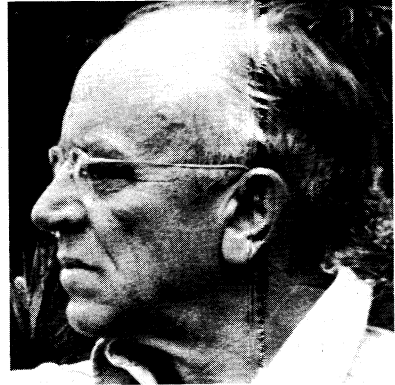
Mr. Conrader has used his camera as a teaching tool for many years and has developed a fine skill and artistry in natural history photography. He now is giving his full time to this free lance work. Several examples of the Conraders's teamwork have appeared in Wisconsin Tales and Trails recently. They are ardent conservationists and members of the Wisconsin Academy.

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SOME WISCONSIN CARNIVORA — Weasel, Mink, Otter, Badger, Skunk



TO ALDO



Who now shall love this lovely land?
 Who now shall watch the seasons flow
 In sure succession o'er the sand
 From spring to spring and snow to snow?

Who now before the sun is up
 Shall gather twigs to build his fire
 And brew his aromatic cup
 And sip it as the stars expire?

Seeing the dark grow slowly less
 Seeing the light grow slowly more
 Till the East blooms with loveliness
 And shore birds chatter on the shore?

Who now shall see the day star shine
 Or watch the months and seasons tell
 Of Nature's intricate design
 Or write of it so well--so well?

That we who read may come to see
 And seeing love and understand
 Perhaps, perhaps, as well as he
 The story written on the sand?

---Jerome Head

- - - -

Dr. JEROME HEAD, who lives at The Farm, Plainfield, Illinois, is a longtime friend of the Leopold family. He is a native of Madison and took pre-medical training at the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1914. He received the M.D. degree from Harvard University. At present he is in private practice as well as on the staff of Northwestern University School of Medicine, specializing in thoracic surgery.



INTRODUCING ROBBERN W. FLEMING, PROVOST

ROBBEN W. FLEMING, Wisconsin alumnus, was named provost of the UW Madison campus early in 1964. In addition, he was named professor of law, both appointments to become effective in September, 1964. Provost Fleming was born in Illinois in 1916 and received the BA degree from Beloit College before obtaining the LL.B. degree in 1941 from the University of Wisconsin, where he was honored with membership in the Order of Coif. After serving as attorney for the federal Securities and Exchange Commission and mediator with the national War Labor Board, he spent four years in the Army (European theater). In 1947 he joined

the UW faculty to integrate UW research, education and service programs leading to founding of the University Industrial Relations Center which he directed. Leaving that post in 1952, he became director of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations until he was named to their law faculty in 1958. Last year he was made an associate member of the Center for Advanced Study at the University of Illinois and currently is on a research grant there from the Walter Meyer Legal Institute. He has served as executive director and member of several public and private labor boards and is vice president of the National Academy of Arbitrators. His research reports and observations have been widely published in legal journals. His mother, Mrs. Paul Boutwell of Beloit, is the wife of a past president and Life member of the Academy. (Milwaukee Journal Photo)

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HAROLD F. WILLIAMS (continued from page 148)

the location of about 60 of the magnetic stations of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, of which there are or have been some 175 in the state, at least one in each county. The magnetic declination was precisely determined by the USC&GS at each of these stations but some of them had not been visited or reported on for many years. In 1954 Williams received letters of commendation from the Survey saying that information on these stations in Wisconsin was more current than in many states because of his volunteer work.

The difficulty of finding many marked stations, or even of redescribing their locations so that they could be found again, convinced him that some permanent method would be most desirable. He thus became acquainted with the plane co-ordinate reference system (similar in function to the military grid on military maps) as developed by the USC&GS and tried to incorporate it in a small scale map of the entire state first published in 1950 (copyrighted revision published with this issue) because no such map was then available. Williams has had published several cartographic articles and maps, a recent one being in Vol. 45 of the Academy TRANSACTIONS (see also Academy Review, Vol. VII:24,91). He says that the principles of good cartographic representation are more appreciated than understood; they form a fascinating, useful study: truly a field where, if accompanied by a written description, science, art and letters do--or ought to--meet. Mr. Williams has been a Wisconsin Academy member since 1946 and has given strong support to its program.

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RETIREMENT PROFILES

DR. ARNOLD S. JACKSON

Dr. ARNOLD S. JACKSON served as Director of the Jackson Clinic in Madison for the past 25 years and recently retired from that position to devote more time to his private practice and to recreation. Both his father and grandfather were physicians as also were his three brothers and three nephews. Besides his presidency of the International College of Surgeons, he has distinguished himself as an author, editor, lecturer and civic leader.



Dr. Jackson secured two degrees from the University of Wisconsin before receiving his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1919. He later added an M.S. in Surgery at U. Minnesota with residency at the Mayo Clinic and work as Chief of Staff at Methodist Hospital in Madison. He is a member and past officer of many professional, social and civic organizations and has received honorary memberships in the Surgical societies of Rome, Madrid, Florence and elsewhere. He is a past-president of Madison Beautiful, Inc. and the Four Lakes Council, B.S.A.

Gardening is Dr. Jackson's principal hobby and he plans to devote much of his spare time to care of 10 acres of gardens, shrubs and trees which surround his home. He also has collections of thousands of seashells and postage stamps which are actively pursued as hobbies along with photography, hiking, and deep sea fishing. One of those who actually never will retire, Dr. Jackson has been a member of the Wisconsin Academy since 1955.

R. G. LYNCH



Even as The Milwaukee Journal is considered one of the outstanding newspapers in the country in the field of natural resources coverage, so also R. G. LYNCH enjoys a similar reputation as a writer. Early next year he will retire after 42 years with that newspaper--the last seven of which were on a full-time "natural resources" assignment for the Journal, probably the first newspaper to maintain such a position. For 24 years prior to that he was Sports Editor, making significant contributions in helping to create positions for such outdoor writers as Mel Ellis and Gordon MacQuarrie, as well as development of the first "outdoors page" in the country.

He has served as a reporter, investigator, rewrite man, sports editor and columnist on the Racine Times-Call and Journal-News, LaPorte (Ind.) Herald and the Journal (since 1922).

Russ Lynch was born at Racine and attended schools there. Basic training in his chosen field was practical experience which led to numerous successes and honors. He played a key role in getting the Boston Braves to move to Milwaukee and one of his stories about Hurley even was attached to the Wickersham prohibition report to Congress. On his "natural resources" assignment he wrote about a dozen major articles on basic subjects such as water and wetland problems, pesticides, wilderness values, conservation education, public land management, Mississippi River floods and Alaskan resources. Several of these have been extensively reprinted and a number were quoted in the Congressional Record. Most of Lynch's honors were received for work in the broad field of natural resources reporting. He was the first person to receive the Gordon MacQuarrie Award (1958) "for telling the conservation story" and he also received citations from the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance, Wisconsin Chapter SCSA, and Wisconsin Conservation Commission. Recently the Journal received a "conservation" award from the National SCSA for Lynch's series on "This is YOUR Land" which were widely circulated. In competition for the national Stokes Award in this journalistic field he placed second twice and a third time was given honorable mention.

Probably his greatest satisfaction came in seeing his writing work bring tangible results in the classrooms, public agencies or on the land itself. Mr. Lynch is a student of good rhetoric and a champion of clarity in opposition to scientific and pedagogical "gobbledegook." There is good reason to believe that his "Ditches, Dust and Ducks" helped curtail federal cost-sharing for drainage and that his "The Fourth 'R' - Resources" encouraged the University of Wisconsin to reappraise its offerings and reorganize its efforts in conservation education.

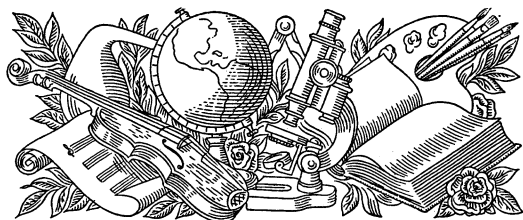
One of Lynch's highest honors was a letter from Maynard M. Hufschmidt, Director of the Harvard graduate school of Public Administration and the previous director, Arthur Maass, who volunteered this comment on a series written about Water Resource Development: "The articles are indeed impressive. Not only do they show the results of detailed and meticulous research, but also of a mighty sophisticated analysis. You have identified the major water-resource problems and have put them in a perspective that is much truer than that which can be gained by simply reading the source documents. In terms of Louis Lyons' high standards, these articles are real journalism." (Lyons is curator of the Nieman Fellowship Foundation in Journalism at Harvard University).

Russell G. Lynch has been a member of the Wisconsin Academy for the past eight years. At their last meeting, the Academy Council decided to ask him to assist them in publicizing and explaining the organization's program and purpose including attendance at Council meetings to participate in their planning work. As proof of the fact that his retirement was only from the Journal, he has accepted this challenging opportunity.--W.E.Scott

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CORRECTION, PLEASE!!

Frank N. Egerton, author of "The Birge-Juday Limnological Collection" which appeared in the Summer 1963 issue, writes that Prof. Birge's middle name is not Anderson but Asahel. We regret that this error from the 1921 UW BADGER sketch inadvertently was reproduced in the Academy Review.



STATE AND ACADEMY NEWS

WISCONSIN ACADEMY COUNCIL MEETING

By Eugene Roark, Secretary

PRESENT: From Madison - Jack R. Arndt, Harry Hayden Clark, Robert J. Dicke, Merritt Y. Hughes, Aaron J. Ihde, Eugene M. Roark, H. A. Schuette, Walter E. Scott, Roy D. Shenefeld, F. Chandler Young; from Milwaukee - David J. Behling, Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr., Ted J. McLaughlin, Katherine G. Nelson; from Oshkosh - Ralph N. Buckstaff; from Whitewater - Henry A. Meyer; from Wausau - Gene E. Musolf; from Beloit - Carl Welty.

Following are the summary highlights of the Council meeting held November 2, 1963 at the Wisconsin Center in Madison:

After approval of the minutes of the meeting of May 3, 1963, President Ihde announced Committee appointments as shown on the list on page 187. Treasurer Behling commented that the Academy is "not wealthy but in good sound financial condition." His report showed a cash balance of \$1,605.81, \$3,551.22 in the Endowment Fund, and accounts receivable of approximately \$1,000. Total assets amount to \$6,157.03.

Other actions taken include the following:

1) Secretary Roark reported on membership matters (see list of new members on inside back cover). Walter E. Scott and Herbert Johnson of the Johnson Foundation were elected to Life membership. Total membership in the Academy now is -

Life	45	Student	21
Sustaining	37	Honorary	3
Active	862	Family	98
Library	95	Total	1160

2) TRANSACTIONS Editor Berquist discussed the June meeting of his editorial board. (See resulting Editorial Policy, p.199). The monograph on "Urbanism" published after the Annual Meeting in May was praised by several Council members, who suggested that whenever possible, a similar monograph be produced following each meeting, as an additional benefit to Academy members.

3) Academy Review Editor Scott discussed various means of using the Review to bring the Academy to the attention of the public. He expressed hope of including a 10-year index in the Fall 1963 issue and the Council approved the expenditure of up to \$200 for this purpose. He suggested that a committee be named to select a new Review editor, to serve also in an advisory capacity and to assist in possible revision of Review format; this was also approved.

4) Chairman Arndt of the Junior Academy of Science reported that National Science Foundation support had been denied, due largely to a possible conflict with the present Army program. Funds are available for publication for the annual report now in press.

- 5) Plans for the 1964 Annual Meeting at Wausau were discussed. General Program Chairman Scott reported that the theme will be "Natural Resources of Northern Wisconsin," a subject under much discussion now by federal, state and local government officials and private groups. President Ihde reported that the University Extension Division offered some financial support for securing the keynote speaker. Plans for a symposium with selected speakers and other details were discussed.
- 6) An invitation from President Harrington to hold the 1965 Annual Meeting at the University in Madison during the first week of May was accepted.
- 7) It was announced that President Ihde had accepted, for the Academy, an appointment to the Governor's Committee for the United Nations.
- 8) At the suggestion of Vice-president Clark, President Ihde appointed a committee to study means whereby the Academy may recognize and stimulate research contributions in the humanities.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Committees for the 1964 Annual Meeting at Wausau are:

Annual Program - WALTER E. SCOTT, chairman

ALLEN ABRAMS	H. H. CLARK	GENE MUSOLF
JACK R. ARNDT	AARON J. IHDE	EUGENE M. ROARK
G. F. BERQUIST	TED J. McLAUGHLIN	

Arrangements - GENE MUSOLF, chairman

ALLEN ABRAMS	RICHARD HEMP	EUGENE M. ROARK
HENRY C. AHRNSBRAK	DCROTHERA KRAUSE	M. N. TAYLOR
JOHN FITZGERALD	BERTHA PEARSON	AMOS YONKE
	ROBERT QUINN	

Committees for the general business of the Academy are:

Audit - FRANK H. NELSON, chairman

STANLEY POLACHECK

Budget - DAVID J. BEHLING, chairman

AARON J. IHDE	WALTER E. SCOTT
J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE	CARL STEIGER

Long Range Financial Planning - CARL E. STEIGER, chairman

JACK R. ARNDT	RALPH N. BUCKSTAFF
DAVID J. BEHLING	J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE
GOODWIN F. BERQUIST	STANLEY POLACHECK
F. CHANDLER YOUNG	

Long Range Program Planning - KATHERINE G. NELSON, chairman

JACK R. ARNDT	CHARLES D. GOFF
GOODWIN F. BERQUIST	MERRITT Y. HUGHES
ROY D. CHRISTOPH	EUGENE M. ROARK

Membership - J. J. CHOPP, chairman

ROGER AXFORD	GENE MUSOLF
CHARLES D. GOFF	EUGENE M. ROARK

Nominations - J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, chairman

MERRITT Y. HUGHES	CARL WELTY
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Publicity - ROBERT TAYLOR, chairman

HENRY C. AHRNSBRAK	ADOLPH A. SUPPAN
WALTER E. SCOTT	

Resolutions - TED J. McLAUGHLIN, chairman

ALLEN ABRAMS	H. H. CLARK
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Representative to A.A.A.S. - JACK ARNDT; ROBT. J. DICKE, Alternate

Committee Appointments - Continued

Editorial Board, Academy TRANSACTIONS - GOODWIN F. BERQUIST, Chm.
 STEPHEN F. DARLING GARETH W. DUNLEAVY
 ROBERT J. DICKE FRANK L. KLEMENT

Temporary committees, some with continuing duties are:

Academy Review Editorship - WALTER E. SCOTT, chairman
 GOODWIN F. BERQUIST AARON J. IHDE
 MERRITT Y. HUGHES EUGENE M. ROARK

Centennial Planning - WALTER E. SCOTT, chairman
 LESLIE FISHEL JOHN THOMSON
 FREDERICK I. OLSON CARL WELTY
 DORIS PIATT

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

Affiliation with Other Organizations - FRED LOGAN, chairman
 JACK ARNDT EUGENE ROARK ADOLPH SUPPAN

Recognition of Research in the Humanities -
 HARRY HAYDEN CLARK, chairman
 MERRITT Y. HUGHES GOODWIN F. BERQUIST

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


JACK 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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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE (Dave Dean, Director
 Press Relations)

 Prof. ROBERT ROEMING (French and Italian), who interviewed Rene-Jean Clot in Paris last fall, lectured at UW-M in July on "The World of Rene-Jean Clot." Prof. Roeming went to France again last summer and talked to Rene Char, one of the most important poets of postwar France, to gather material for two books he is writing on Albert Camus, one a biography and another called "The Absolutes of Albert Camus." . . . Prof. HUGO O. ENGELMANN (sociology) was appointed in July to the advisory committee of the Indian Sociological Bulletin, published at Ghaziabad, India. He has also been appointed associate editor of the Sociological Quarterly, official journal of the Midwest Sociological Society. . . . GEORGE A. RICHARD, director of the UW-M News Service, is involved in establishing an alumni relations program. . . . Prof. ELDON D. WARNER (zoology) is serving as visiting professor at Cornell University. . . . Friends of the UW-M Library were enriched by a gift of 45 titles, constituting 73 volumes, presented in November by WALTER E. SCOTT, editor of the Wisconsin Academy Review. . . . Prof. JOSEPH G. BAIER (zoology), Dean of the College of Letters and Science, spoke on "History and Meaning of Phi Kappa Phi" at a meeting of the UW-M chapter of the national honor society in November.



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

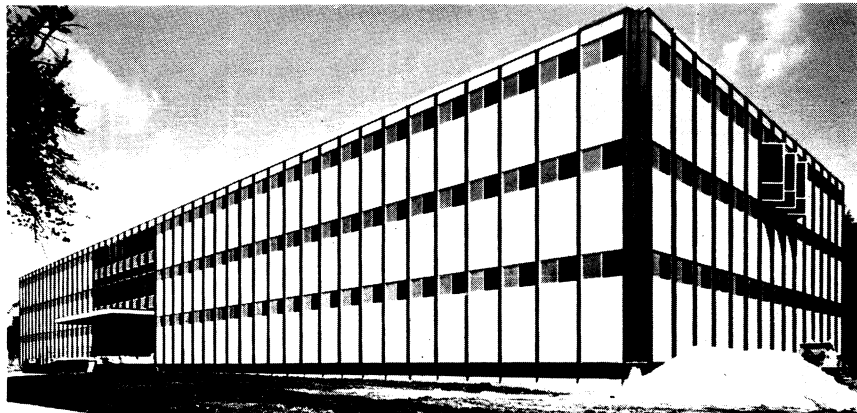
Jack Burke
(UW News Service)

Prof. IRA L. BALDWIN, special assistant to the president (and bacteriology) was honored by the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education for his "brilliant leadership and vision" as the UW's chief representative on CCHE joint staff from 1956 to 1963. ... Prof. ROBERT S. ELLARSON (wild-life management) was honored by the Ohio Institute for Education by Radio-TV for his "Wonderful World of Nature" program. ... Prof. MENAHEM MANSOOR (chairman, Hebrew Studies) was named to the advisory board, Council of Wisconsin Writers, and reappointed to the national committee for Hebrew achievement tests, College Entrance Examination Board. ... Prof. ERWIN N. HIEBERT (history of science) presented papers in Poland, Germany, and Switzerland in September. ... Prof. JOSEPH PALMERI (French-Italian-Extension) is the editor of "French Wit and Wisdom," published privately. ... Prof. JOHN GUY FOWLKES (educational administration), director of the Wisconsin Improvement Program, was named by the Wisconsin Conference of Administrators and Supervisors as Wisconsin's outstanding educator for 1963. ... Emer. Prof. HANS H. REESE (neurology) was awarded an emeritus "captain's chair" by his department, and also reappointed consultant to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. ... CLAYTON L. FARRAR, professor of entomology at UW since 1948 and a leading authority on honey bees, retired this fall. ... A. MATT WERNER, member of the UW Board of Regents from Sheboygan, helped lay the cornerstone for a new University Center building in Sheboygan. ... Prof. L. JOSEPH LINS, coordinator of UW institutional studies, reported a record registration of 37,500 students on the University's 10 campuses around the state.

WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGES (Pat Muller, Whitewater NB)



Whitewater State College's new \$2 million science building is shown when nearing completion. The three story classroom building houses all physical science, biological science, geography and geology classrooms, laboratories and faculty offices. The exterior is of beige panels of precast granite chip, four by eight feet in size, and spliced with aluminum. The protruding windows on the right end of the third floor mark the location of a small greenhouse. The building has been named Upham Hall, in memory of the late Arthur A. Upham, science teacher at the old Normal School from 1888 until his retirement in 1922.





BELOIT COLLEGE - Dave Mason (Director of Public Information, Beloit College)

The New Beloit Plan represents a pioneering reappraisal of undergraduate higher education. It is designed to provide the kind of education students will need to meet the demands of a new time--a time of constantly changing human relationships brought on by a flood of new knowledge. The Plan offers each student new ways to achieve greater intellectual growth by encouraging him to be more responsible for his own learning.

Intellectual competence and growth as a self-generating student are stressed, not the accumulation of course credits. Broad area examinations in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences help the student and his advisers evaluate areas of strength and weakness. By having opportunity to "test out" of these fields and other curricular areas as soon as possible, the student is free to begin advanced work in his major and other subjects. He is also encouraged to broaden his understanding by off-campus work, by overseas experience, by independent study, and by having wide choice in planning his own program.

The Beloit Plan treats each student as an individual. Its great flexibility allows the student to go through college at his own best pace and to make the most of his initiative. It helps him recognize and take fullest advantage of his strengths and interests. And it stimulates his investigation of new areas of knowledge. It also helps him identify immediately his areas of academic weakness and to take steps to achieve greater competence in these areas. Most important, the plan makes each student an equal partner with his faculty counselors in the planning of a "tailor-made" learning experience.

The uniqueness of the Beloit Plan is symbolized by its abolishment of the traditional freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes. Instead, students will be known as Underclassmen, Middleclassmen, and Upperclassmen during their four college years.

Each year includes three 15-week terms. The student spends the first three consecutive terms on the campus as an Underclassman. This first year includes participation with other members of the class in a common course on great ideas and issues of mankind. The five-term Middleclass period is the most flexible part of the Beloit Plan. It includes a variety of on and off campus work and study, as well as two terms of vacation which may be combined with the required field term for extended experience overseas or in some other pursuit. In each case the program will be planned to fit the needs and interests of the individual student.

All class members return to the campus for the three-term Upperclass year, which includes concentrated work in the student's major field of concentration and a one-term common course on contemporary issues. In addition to the two 15-week vacation terms in the Middleclass period, shorter vacations follow each term.

Most members of the class will graduate together in April of the fourth year; however, students who wish to accelerate may graduate in August of the third year, in time for graduate school in the fall.

The New Beloit Plan is the result of taking a long, serious look at the educational and psychological needs of today's college student and devising new ways to meet these needs. It is designed to make the undergraduate years a time of fresh intellectual discovery--an enjoyable learning and living experience to shape the lives of each student in ways of significant value to himself and to society.



MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY (Ann Panlener, News Bureau)

A \$100,000 gift from the Oscar Rennebohm Foundation, Inc. of Madison, will be used by the University to strengthen its student loan program by providing matching funds for federal student loan funds. Their gift boosted the Greater Marquette Program to more than \$6 million. ... Marquette University operated on a balanced budget in the 1962-63 school year for the first time since 1955-56. The school's president, Father WILLIAM F. KELLEY, S.J., said the \$17 million budget was enhanced by a bequest of more than \$300,000 from the late Dr. John Heraty, retired industrial physician. The gift obviated a possible deficit due to expense of operating the medical school. ... Among several grants awarded by the National Institute of Health were two for continued research projects under the direction of JOHN W. SAUNDERS - \$33,120, "Morphogenetic Cellular Death," and \$64,342, "Multidisciplinary Research on Problems of Development," and \$19,516 for continued support of EUGENE S. McDONOUGH's work in "Studies of Blastomyces Dermatitis." . . . SCOTT L. KITSLEY (Chemistry) has been elected president of the Liberal Arts Faculty Council, advisory group to the dean of liberal arts.

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A NOTE ON THE COVER

Looking forward to the 94th annual meeting of the Academy and its general theme of "The Natural Resources of Northern Wisconsin," the cover picture symbolizes the use and preservation of one part of our natural heritage. Wallace N. MacBriar of the MPM Office of Information Services writes: "The Indian and Swan sculpture for the facade of the new Milwaukee Public Museum was placed into position late in 1963. Designed to fit into the purpose of the building as well as the architecture, the typical Algonkian guide is moved by the beauty of the elegant wild swans once so numerous in Wisconsin. He holds his bow without an arrow, which is part of the symbolism. The beautiful wild fowl symbolize the freedom of Nature as well as its beauty.

"Marshall Fredericks of Royal Oak, Michigan, did the sculpture work for the Museum. After the five items were modeled in clay and later cast in plaster of Paris, Bedi-Rossy Art Foundry in Brooklyn, New York, cast the figures in bronze. The Indian is 12 feet high and each swan has a wingspread of seven feet. The sculpture was erected on the south face of the center core of the new building by the Bellkool Company of Milwaukee."

MARSHALL FREDERICKS, the sculptor, was born in Rock Island, Illinois in 1908 and trained at the Cleveland School of Art, the Cranbrook Academy of Art, and in Munich, Paris, London and in the Carl Milles Studio in Stockholm. His absorbing interest is in monumental sculpture, particularly as integrated with and related to architecture. He believes that to produce beautifully integrated work, the sculptor and architect must work together. Mr. Fredericks has done many massive works like the tremendous eagle which is on the Veterans Memorial building in Detroit, and the crucifix in a Catholic shrine in Florida, with a bronze figure 32 feet high on a great Cross of redwood. Among his projects for industry are 16 eight-foot reliefs circling the great interior court of the Ford Rotunda in Dearborn and those over the entrance to the Louisville Courier-Journal. The latter show his special love of children, depicting as they do the figures of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer and all kinds of animals. He has said that more than anything in the world he wants to do sculpture which will have real meaning for people and inspire them.

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THE BOOKSHELF

JURISPRUDENCE AND STATECRAFT

By Samuel Mermin

University of Wisconsin Press
 Madison 6, Wisconsin
 1963 129 p. Digests of Case
 Authorities. Notes and Index. \$6

Samuel Mermin, Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin, ably traces the political, economic, and legal history of the Wisconsin Development Authority which was launched during the administration of Governor Philip La Follette. Professor Mermin defines the purposes of the WDA as follows:

"Organized in 1937, the Wisconsin Development Authority was a private, non-profit corporation. Its purposes were to promote the operation of electrical and other utilities by non-profit cooperatives and by governmental units, including municipalities and municipal power districts; to construct, acquire, and operate utility facilities; and to engage in research and informational activities with respect to the efficient utilization of the state's utility resources."

Hardly any piece of legislation provoked such heated and prolonged debate in the State Senate and Assembly. Less than a week after the governor's approval of the WDA enactment, the groundwork for an early court test of the validity of WDA was laid in the Dane County Circuit Court. Judge Alvin C. Reis ruled favorably. The State Supreme Court reversed Judge Reis's decision. A fervent plea for a rehearing was made and included many additional parties. In the second hearing, the Supreme Court repudiated the ground of the first decision, "and adopted a different rationale which supported some of WDA's activities, but substantially frustrated its over-all effectiveness." The WDA operated about eight months.

From a legal standpoint, the Supreme Court had to decide whether the WDA was contrary to the State Constitution making invalid delegation of executive power to a private corporation, and to determine whether the WDA violated the constitutional ban on state participation in work of internal improvement.

Color and interest are also added by the personalities taking part in the legislative, administrative, and legal aspects of this case: Alvin C. Reis, Circuit Court Judge; Orland S. Loomis, Attorney General and later elected governor; attorney, Norris Maloney, presently Circuit Court Judge; Lloyd K. Garrison, former Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School; attorney, Gordon Sinykin; Professor Jacob H. Beuscher and Professor Ray A. Brown; Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer; Andrew J. Blemiller, assembly-

man; attorney, John Ernest Roe; and Kenneth Hones, president of the Farmers' Union, and others.

Professor Mermin summarizes in some detail the WDA decision with a view in mind of similar legislation which has been or might be contemplated of a similar nature.---William E. Sieker, Madison

WALDEN WEST

By August Derleth

Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York
Woodcut Illust. by Grisha Dotzenko
262 p. 1961 \$ 4.95

August Derleth's "Walden West" is an invitation for comparison of his life and works with the "Walden of the East" and Henry David Thoreau whose most famous book simply was entitled "Walden." There are many similarities--both in the lives of the authors and in their writings. Both drew their inspiration from the out-of-doors and both kept a daily diary of their observations. Moreover, both books basically are autobiographical, reminding one of Thoreau's comment, "I should not talk so much about myself if there were anybody else whom I knew so well." It might be surmised that Thoreau's example was the primary influence many years ago which caused Derleth to return home to Sac Prairie to create his "Place of Hawks" as a nest for his family and to write the saga of Wisconsin, and especially this little community, of which he was and is an integral part.

A mystical note is added in the dedication of this book "for the people of Sac Prairie living and dead," but one wonders why he also didn't here include the man from "Walden East." Thoreau would have understood, and especially he would have appreciated the many sections of prose-poetry about natural wild things and the turn of the seasons which intersperse the more prosaic home-spun passages about the people living in this environmental niche on the Wisconsin river. They also are a part of Derleth's "Walden West"--even more so than in the ecological picture created by Thoreau at Walden Pond 118 years ago.

When Derleth autographed my copy of this book he wrote: "My best work--a memoir of my interior life." As such, it deserves much more than a fleeting glance and this review very well may prove inadequate. Another day, when I met Derleth on the edge of the northwoods, he told me that "Walden West" was just the first of a trilogy in which he hoped to express his personal life in relation to his neighbors, his family and his friends. He recognized some of the imperfections of this first book and explained that the publishers were favorably impressed and were anxious to see it in print. We can hope that this trilogy will be completed in due course of time and also expect the following volumes to be more mature and expressive of Derleth's philosophy.

Joseph Wood Krutch in his selection of "Great American Nature Writing" used Thoreau as a prime example of what he demanded of



such writers: that they be more than just an explorer or a scientist, but also something of a poet; that they enter into the nature which they describe; and that they exhibit some sense of oneness with it. I think that August Derleth is well on the road toward this goal and there is hope he will reach it. But he does need to learn more from Thoreau on how to stimulate the conscience of mankind, and to help them see the fallacy of their wasteful ways. It is true that Thoreau seldom involved himself in controversies and Derleth follows him in this observation of the good things in nature--more or less ignoring those actions of man which desecrate the pure and the beautiful. But Thoreau did express his concern over the extinction of species which impoverished his natural environment and he did point out the destructive aspect of dams which stop natural migrations of fish. In regard to such subjects, it can be said that Thoreau had many less reasons to get excited on specific issues than abound everywhere for Derleth today.

For me, one of the finest things about "Walden West" was that it encouraged me to re-read parts of the original "Walden" and other writings of and about Thoreau. In selecting this title, Derleth acknowledges the well-spring of his inspiration and certainly of some of his ideas. Thoreau may have approached his subjects more scientifically and interpreted his observations more philosophically, but Derleth well may be the better poet-of-nature and interpreter of the place of man in nature through his facility of expressing Sac Prairie characters in words and phrases. If Thoreau were living there, what would Derleth say of this man who wrote:

"My greatest skill has been to want but little. For joy I could embrace the earth. I shall delight to be buried in it. And then I think of those among men, who will know that I love them, though I tell them not."

Certainly August Derleth has made a good start toward capturing some of this spirit in "Walden West."---Walter E. Scott

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THE CASTLE AND THE FLAW

By Felix Pollak

The Elizabeth Press

New Rochelle, N. Y.

1963 34 p. \$1.00 prepaid

The author writes under the pen name of Felix Anselm, "widely unknown" (as this over-modest poet describes himself). Felix Anselm may best--at least most briefly--be given most essential background by directly quoting from his own autobiographical note: "A native of Vienna, I went through the required motions of becoming a lawyer, simultaneously working in earnest on becoming a stage director, and knowing all the while that I would really be a writer. When I arrived in this country, I decided, however, to go straight and became a librarian. At present I am the curator of rare books at the University of Wisconsin Library, being happily in charge of one of the largest little magazine collections in the country. This is my first published book."

Limitations of space here unfortunately bar all extended citations. The title poem concludes on the note of "songless void." The poems are reminiscent of Witter Bynner, T. S. Eliot, the Orient, and of distinguished authors of volumes for which Felix Pollak now finds himself guardian and self-gratulatory guide! A verbatim attestation (one poem entire, typical in its brevity) must conclude this admiring review:

"The stone that could not
fly to the moon, shattered its
image in the pond."

LIMNOLOGY IN NORTH AMERICA

Edited by David G. Frey

Univ. of Wisconsin Press
 430 Sterling Ct., Madison 6, Wis.
 734 pp. + xviii (Illustrated)
 1963 \$ 8.50

One of the finest achievements of the UW Press last year was the publication of this significant book which certainly will become a landmark in North American limnology. It was produced through the efforts of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography with financial support from the National Science Foundation. Editor Frey of Indiana University was ably assisted by 32 of North America's leading aquatic scientists in producing this historical summary and challenge for the future.

A quarter century ago Frey was a student training under Birge and Juday at the University of Wisconsin. Some of his first papers in this field were published in the Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS. It is fitting that he now should write the first chapter of this book, "Wisconsin: The Birge-Juday Era," with biographical sketches of his famous teachers. It also is most reasonable that the second chapter should be by another Wisconsin Academy member, Arthur D. Hasler (newly elected Vice-president for Zoology of AAAS), entitled "Wisconsin, 1940-1961." Here is the Wisconsin story of leadership in this field ably reviewed in about 90 pages and including a detailed bibliography. Eighteen other geographical regions are given similar treatment--but not always in equal depth. The six final chapters deal with general subjects on impact of reservoirs, farm ponds, paleolimnology, sanitational limnology, and a history of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography climaxed by G. E. Hutchinson's look to the future in "The Prospect Before Us." The detailed 43-page index contains numerous Wisconsin references especially from Lakes Michigan, Mendota, Superior and Trout Lake (Vilas County).

About 150 references in the Wisconsin section of this book cite articles in the Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS thereby clearly indicating the vital role played by this organization and its scientific publication in the field of limnology. Moreover, it was responsible for creation of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and Birge and Juday served for a total of 31 years in the following capacities as Wisconsin Academy officers: President, 6 years, Secretary, 15 years and Librarian, 10 years. This doesn't include the many years both men served on the Council (Juday until 1944 and Birge until 1950--just 15 months short of his 100th birthday). --- Walter E. Scott
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**MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS**

The Milwaukee Public Museum, (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233, continues to publish many worthwhile books and booklets on the Wisconsin scene and subjects of interest to Wisconsin Academy members. Unfortunately,

due to a lack of space for detailed review, recent ones only can be listed as follows (add 10 ¢ post for each):

The Clam River Focus, by W. C. McKern (Anthropology)	\$3.00
Silurian Trilobites of Southeastern Wisconsin, by Joseph G. Emielity	1.00
Historic Wisconsin Buildings, by Richard W. E. Ferrin	1.00
Air Gun Batteries, by Eldon G. Wolff	.50
Bibliography of Museums and Museum work, 1900-61 (Supplementary Volume) by S. F. Borhegyi, E. Dodson, I. Hanson	2.50
Wisconsin Fishes, by W. E. Dickinson	.75
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JUNIOR ACADEMY NEWS

JUNIOR ACADEMY REPORT
By Jack Arndt, Chairman
Junior Academy Committee

As plans for the 1964 season of Junior Academy activities take shape, it is appropriate to reflect on the events of 1962-63.

1962 National Junior Academy Meeting-- JAMES S. FRANK, a student at Nicolet High School, Milwaukee, and now a freshman at UW, represented Wisconsin at the first meeting of the National Junior Academy of Science held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the A.A.A.S. on December 26, 1962 at Philadelphia. The Chairman of the State Junior Academy Committee was appointed an advisor to the Academy Conference Standing Committee on Junior Academies.

1963 District, Regional and Statewide Meetings-- A total of 235 junior and senior high school students made research presentations at the ten meetings held during March, April and May. These students represented 76 different schools located in 49 cities throughout the state. Eighty-eight of them received subscription awards. A story of the Statewide Meetings appeared in the Spring 1963 issue of the Wisconsin Academy Review.

National Science Seminar Series-- The Junior Academy selected five teachers and 22 high school students to represent Wisconsin at the Seminar Series in Albuquerque, N. Mex. on May 7-9, 1963 (See Winter, 1963, p. 38). The teachers were MARY A. DOHERTY, Kenosha; SR. M. EVELYN, Milwaukee; JEROME H. FISCHER, Milwaukee; HERBERT V. STEVENS, Wabeno; and ARNOLD D. STUTTMANN, Milwaukee.

Kenosha Summer Science Seminar-- An experimental Summer Science Seminar was conducted (June 24-August 14) for high school students of Kenosha county at the UW Extension Center, Kenosha. Twenty-two students participated in the program of special lectures and small sectional meetings initiated by the Science and Engineering Council of the Kenosha Manufacturers' Association. The Chairman of the State Junior Academy Committee was chairman of the program.

National Youth Science Camp-- The National Radio Astronomy Center at Green Bank, West Virginia was the scene of a National Youth Science Camp held June 30-July 20, 1963 and sponsored and financed by the State of West Virginia as part of the celebration of their Centennial. ROGER D. WITMER, Beaver Dam, and RICHARD J. ROGERS, Marion, represented Wisconsin at the Camp.

1962-63 ANNUAL REVIEW-- The Second ANNUAL REVIEW summarizes 1962-63 activities of the Junior Academy. Prepared in the State office of the Junior Academy, it contains summaries of research papers presented at the Statewide Meeting, programs and summaries of all meetings held throughout the state, as well as complete accounts of all other Junior Academy activities. A few copies of this 48-page publication are available for distribution to members of the Senior Academy. If you would like a copy, drop a card to the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science, University Extension Division, the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

1964 Spring Meetings-- Plans are taking shape for the 1964 district and regional meetings. Those dates already set include:

Senior High School District MeetingsMarch 21, 1964

NW District - Rice Lake High School, T. J. RITZINGER, Chairman

April 4, 1964

SE District - Milwaukee Lutheran H.S., R. C. SCHNEIDER, Jr., Chm.

April 11, 1964NE District - Lawrence College, Appleton, ROBERT DAVIDSON, Chm.
Kimberly High School

SW District - WSC-Platteville, L. G. WEIDLER, Chairman

WCent. Dist. - Aquinas H.S., La Crosse, SR. M. AGNESE, Chairman

April 18, 1964

NCent. Dist. - WSC-Stevens Point, O. ANDREWS, Chm. Local Arrangements.

Kenosha-Racine Dist. - Badger High School, Lake Geneva

D. W. CARTER, Chairman

Junior High School Regional MeetingsApril 25, 1964

Rice Lake Region - Rice Lake High School

May 9, 1964

Madison Region - Winnequah Jr. H.S., R. B. STALEY, Madison, Chm.

Wausau Region - Marathon Co. Extension Center, Wausau

A. H. YONKE, Wausau, Chm.

May 16, 1964

La Crosse Region - Logan Jr. H.S., A. GOSSFELD, La Crosse, Chm.

Milwaukee Region - G. Fritsche Jr. H.S., Milwaukee, F. WOOD, Chm.

Sheboygan Region - Farnsworth Jr. H.S., Sheboygan

M. J. WISNOSKI, Chairman

The Statewide Meeting for Senior High School participants will be held May 2, 1964 at the Marathon County Extension Center, Wausau.

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In Memoriam**William B. Hesselstine
1902-1963**

WILLIAM B. HESSELTINE was born in Virginia in 1902 and died at Madison on December 8, 1963. He was educated at the Millersburg Military Institute, at Washington and Lee (BA), the University of Virginia (MA) and Ohio State University (Ph.D. 1928). His teaching career began in 1922 at the University Military School in Mobile, Ala. where he was instructor in history. He was on the history faculties of several other universities prior to becoming a member of the UW history department in 1932. A specialist in the American Civil War and the history of the South, he had written many books on those subjects, some in collaboration with others. He was awarded the honorary Doctor of Letters degree by Washington and Lee University in 1949 and an honorary LL.D. by Knox College in 1958. An honorary member of the Chicago Civil War Roundtable, he was elected president of the Southern Historical Association in 1959 and of the Wisconsin State Historical Society in 1961, an office



he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Madison Civil War Roundtable. Professor Hesseltine was in demand as a visiting lecturer by the State Department and spent several months in Central America (1947) and Germany (1955) in that capacity. While in Germany, he was president of the German-American Historical conference at Brunswick. In 1959 he made a 14,000 mile tour of Asia to lecture on Lincoln and the Civil War. A Guggenheim Fellowship was granted him in 1962 to do research in London and Cairo in the manuscript journals of Hekekyan Bey. He was an Academy member for about ten years.

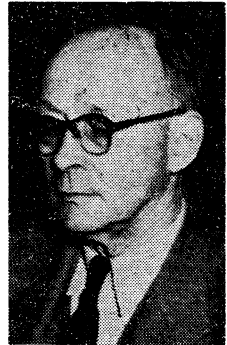
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E. L. Bolender 1884-1963

E. L. BOLENDER, past president of the Wisconsin Academy (1951-52) and former biology professor at Wisconsin State College-Superior, was killed June 30, 1963 while crossing a highway near Superior. Professor Bolender was born in Ohio in 1884 and had lived at Superior for 40 years. He taught at the college for 31 years and was head of the biology department for most of that period before retiring in 1954. In

addition to joining the Wisconsin Academy in 1932, he was a member of the A.A.A.S., the Wisconsin Education Association and the Lake Superior Education Association.

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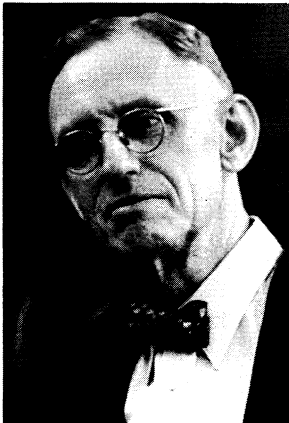


Leigh P. Jerrard 1886-1963

LEIGH P. JERRARD was born in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1886 and died in Winnetka, Illinois on November 18, 1963. His early life was spent in Superior and in 1908 he received a bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the UW. Before World War I he was employed by the Wisconsin Tax Commission. After serving in Europe during the war, he was admitted to the American Society of Civil Engineers upon publication of his treatise, "A Study of Land Evaluation." For the great portion of his working life he was employed by the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., from which he retired in 1951 as General Land and Tax Agent. Mr. Jerrard had a lifelong interest in midwestern, and particularly Wisconsin, history, geology and

conservation. His short history of "The Brule River of Wisconsin" was reviewed in the Fall 1956 Academy Review. He fished the Brule before 1900 when still a schoolboy and personally surveyed it over a period of many years. Also, he was a collector of Indian artifacts and in recent years was engaged in a comprehensive study of Indian trade routes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, in which his special interest was the location and mapping of portages. Mr. Jerrard had been affiliated with the Academy for several years.

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NEW EDITORIAL POLICY FOR THE ACADEMY TRANSACTIONS

By Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr., Editor
UW-Milwaukee

The TRANSACTIONS of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters is an annual publication devoted to the original, scholarly investigations of Academy members. Sound manuscripts dealing with the state of Wisconsin or its people are especially welcome, although papers by Academy members on topics of general interest are occasionally published. Subject matter experts will review each manuscript submitted.

Contributors are asked to forward two copies of their manuscript to the Editor. The manuscript should be typed and double spaced on 8½ x 11" bond paper. The title of the paper should be centered at the top of the first page of the manuscript and should be typed in capital letters throughout. The author's name should appear in capital and lower case letters, and should be underlined and centered directly below the title. A note identifying the author by institution or background should be placed at the top of a fresh page, immediately after the text of the article. Upper right hand page notations from the second page on should read 2 - Brown, 3 - Brown, 4 - Brown, etc.

The cost of publishing the TRANSACTIONS is great. Therefore, articles in excess of 25 printed pages will not normally be accepted. In the rare instance in which a longer paper is approved, the contributor will be asked to help subsidize publication.

Documentary footnotes should appear at the end of the paper under the heading "References Cited." Supplementary or explanatory notes of material too specialized to appear in the text itself should be typed on a separate sheet entitled "Footnotes" and appended to the section entitled "References Cited." Contributors should avoid unnecessary documentation wherever possible. Other matters of style should be in harmony with current practice in the subject matter area.

Galley proofs and manuscript copy will be forwarded to the author for proofreading prior to publication; both should be returned to the Editor within two weeks. Papers received on or before July 15th will be considered for publication in the current year. Papers received after that date will be considered for publication the following year.

Contributors will be given five offprints of their article free of charge. Additional offprints in sets of 50, 100, etc. may be ordered at the time galleys and copy are returned to the Editor. Prices will vary according to quantity desired and the length of the article involved.

Manuscripts should be sent to:
Professor Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr., Editor, TRANSACTIONS of the Wisconsin Academy, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211.

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INTRODUCING



DONALD J. MACKIE

DONALD J. MACKIE is the recently appointed Chief, State Parks and Recreation Division, Wisconsin Conservation Department. Born at Antigo in 1915, he attended Ashland Public Schools and obtained a BSF at the University of Michigan in 1938. After graduation he was employed by the Conservation Department as a forest ranger stationed in the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Later he became a district forester at Rhinelander before being called to military duty in 1942. He was commissioned in the U. S.

Army Engineer Corps and served as Company Commander and Engineer Staff Officer in the European Theater. Returning to the Conservation Department in 1946 he served in various capacities in forest management. Ten years later he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Forestry Advisory Committee and Forestry Research Coordinator. He is a graduate of the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College and was appointed Colonel in the Wisconsin National Guard in 1960. During the Berlin crisis he was recalled to military duty as the 32nd Division Trains Commander stationed on the West Coast. He again took up his work as Executive Secretary late in 1962, and was appointed to his present position on March 13 in 1964. Mr. Mackie is a member of several professional organizations, including the American Society of Military Engineers and Society of American Foresters, as well as the Wisconsin Academy.

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INTRODUCING

WALTER J. ZELINSKE



WALTER J. ZELINSKE became Chief Conservation Warden in November 1963 after serving in an Acting capacity for a year following retirement of the former chief warden, George Hadland. He had been Assistant Chief Warden since February 1950, with a 17-month interruption for military duty during the Korean conflict. Mr. Zelinske is a native of Redgranite and attended school there before obtaining a teaching certificate from Waushara County Normal in 1931. After teaching school for two years, he attended Oshkosh State College for more than three semesters, while being seasonally employed as a conservation warden. Receiving his permanent appointment in April 1936, he was assigned to Eau Claire county for three years and then transferred to Eagle River. He entered military service late in 1942 and returned almost four years later. Again stationed at Eau Claire, he remained until appointed Assistant Chief Warden in 1950. Mr. Zelinske recently joined the Wisconsin Academy.

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TEN YEAR CUMULATIVE INDEX OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW, 1954-63

Prepared by Gertrude M. Scott, Assistant Editor

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Also available from Miss Nelson is the valuable 2 vol. set of Baker's "Fresh Water Mollusca" for Wisconsin at \$3.00 per set postpaid. Consideration is being given to increasing this price so orders should be placed promptly.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASHLAND SPEECH

Editor's Note: On September 24, 1963, as part of a "conservation trip" across the country, President John F. Kennedy flew over the Apostle Islands area in a helicopter and delivered this speech (excerpts of parts from actual text) upon arrival at the Ashland airport:

"Anyone who flies over those islands, as we just did, looks at that long beach, looks at those marshes, looks at what a tremendous natural resource this can be, and is now, for nearly 50 million Americans who will live in this section of the United States in the coming years, must realize how significant this occasion is. . . .

"I am glad to come to this section of the country, which has experienced so many economic hardships, which has lived so close to nature, which has understood the importance of preserving this resource for many years, and come here and tell you that we, with you in this State, and with your Governor, will work closely to develop the resources of Northern Wisconsin so that this area can rise and provide a life for its people and an attraction for people from all over the Middle West. . . .

"If promptly developed, recreational activities and new national park, forest, and recreation areas can bolster your economy and provide pleasure for millions of people in the days to come. If we do what is right now, in 1963, we must set aside substantial areas of our country for all the people who are going to live in it by the year 2000. Where 180 million Americans now live, by the year 2000 there will be 350 million of them. . . .

"Lake Superior, the Apostle Islands, the Bad River area, are all unique. They are worth improving for the benefit of sportsmen and tourists. In an area of congestion and pollution, men make noise and dirt. Lake Superior has a beauty that millions can enjoy. These islands are part of our American heritage. In a very real sense they tell the story of the development of this country. . . .

"If, in cases such as these, we fail to act, if we fail to learn our lesson from the past, and this lesson has been a hard one for the people of this area, then the pressures of a growing population and an expanding economy may destroy our assets before our children can enjoy them. But with the proper spirit and effort of the people living in this section of Wisconsin, the people living in this State, the people living in this country, we can do in the 1960's what was done at the turn of the century, and that is, make this great country of ours more beautiful for those who are here now and those who come after us."

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John F. Kennedy

Portrait by Edgar L. Obma, ASPA
Dodgeville, Wisconsin

On April 1, 1960, Mr. Kennedy visited Dodgeville, Wisconsin, as part of his campaign for the Presidency. Photographer Edgar L. Obma was ready and waiting for him in the hope of securing a portrait for his extensive collection of important people. He had offered his studio for use in making TV and newsreel appearances and was quite certain the candidate would agree to "a sitting." On the reverse side is the editor's choice of the three pictures --each of which was excellent and worthy of publication.



Here's an excerpt from Mr. Obma's letter telling the story of his experiences on this occasion:

"He spoke at the Dodge Theatre and then stepped over to my studio to make TV and newsreel appearances. He was pushed for time with a heavy day ahead but gave me a few minutes--just enough to make three exposures. I

had the set-up lighted and in focus using a TV cameraman from Cedar Rapids, before Mr. Kennedy arrived. Friends have seen a newsreel from a Minneapolis station and another from Grand Rapids, Michigan showing the sitting being made in the studio.

"There must have been twenty-five to thirty-five newsmen--photographers from LIFE, UP and Associated Press--breathing down the back of my neck as I took the sitting.. something that never usually happens in the studio. As I slipped Mr. Kennedy's white cuffs out from his coat sleeves a bit, I mentioned it added a little crispness to the picture. Any little exchange between us was duly noted by the newsreel boys slipping a microphone between us--- certainly no privacy during that sitting. I suggested a 'Democratic Victory Smile' to him and he responded well."

Wisconsin Academy member EDGAR L. OBMA is an Associate, Photographic Society of America and a member of the Board of Directors, Professional Photographers Assn. of Wisconsin.



John F. Kennedy

Portrait by Edgar L. Obma, ASPA
Dodgeville, Wisconsin

← See overleaf

WAUSAU AREA PERSPECTIVE



KEY - See page 177