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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

SPRING 1961

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS



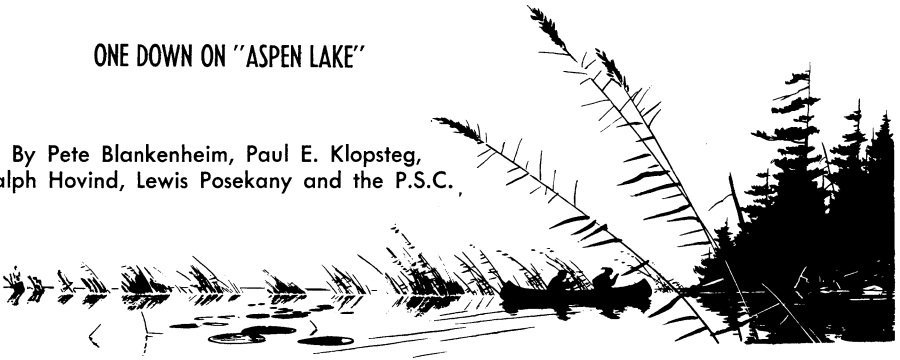
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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW	
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ONE DOWN ON "ASPEN LAKE"

By Pete Blankenheim, Paul E. Klopsteg,
Ralph Hovind, Lewis Posekany and the P.S.C.



Editor's Note: This "picture story" is based on the so-called "Aspen Lake" case and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission's denial on April 3, 1961 of a permit requested by the Elco Corporation to dam the Popple River in Florence county to create the proposed lake. On May 9, 1961 they turned down a request for a rehearing and only the opportunity of appeal to Circuit and Supreme Courts remains. Pete Blankenheim of Sauk City supplied the photos of his canoe trip on this section of the river with Paul Babbington of Prairie du Sac. He also appeared in opposition to the dam along with Ralph Hovind and Lewis Posekany, whose observations on the Popple River are quoted in part, as well as those of Paul E. Klopsteg. Portions of the majority and a dissenting opinion of the P.S.C. also are quoted. Is it not so that the Popple River beauty changes with every turn--from placid water to rapids--and its primary value is the fact that there aren't too many people present everywhere? -- W.E.S.



Public Service Commission -
L to R: Arthur L. Padrutt,
Chm. Leonard Bessman and
Martin G. Glaeser.

MAJORITY OPINION --
(Chm. Bessman & Mr. Glaeser)

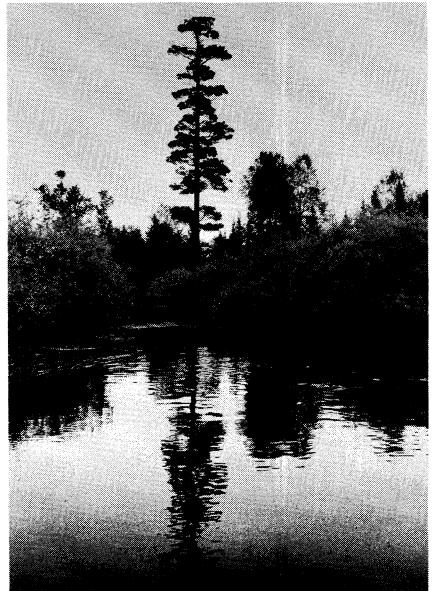
"The Popple River is as yet untouched and its scenic resources are unique. It is at a downstream location on the whole stream system and has a relatively large and fast flow because of its location, topography, and slope. While the Pine River, which is joined by the Popple River, has comparable scenic value, its naturalness is marred by a dam which generates hydroelectric power. Since the region already

abounds in natural lakes, the public values accruing to the state as a whole in the preservation of these wilderness resources, including game, fish, and recreation, are superior to those presented by an inhabited area adjacent to the proposed Aspen Lake. The Popple River in its natural state offers greater scenic value for the public than the proposed flowage would offer and the contrary finding of the County Board of Florence County is against the preponderance of the evidence. The construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed dam would violate that public right which consists of the enjoyment of natural scenic beauty in the Popple River. Conclusion of Law--THE COMMISSION CONCLUDES: That it has authority under Section 31.06, Statutes, in accordance with the foregoing findings of fact to deny the application herein. Order--THE COMMISSION THEREFORE ORDERS: That a permit for the dam as applied for be and hereby is denied."



DISSENTING OPINION - (Mr. Padrutt)

"Beauty in nature has several aspects. Unquestionably the flowage area under consideration here has great scenic beauty. Troubled waters churning over the rock incline has always possessed the power to attract the eye of the beholder. Undeniable too is the fact that the more calm waters of a lake in a sylvan setting has great charm and beauty. Which type of beauty is the greater is subject to individual opinion. In this case the applicant proposes to substitute the one for the other. Which scene will add most to the enjoyment of natural scenic beauty? To be enjoyed, natural beauty must be seen. The evidence clearly shows that greater opportunity would be afforded



White Pine on the Popple.
Blankenheim's comment: "We passed Riley creek and circled a tall pine for quite awhile--we went for at least a half hour and couldn't get rid of that tall pine tree."

to greater numbers of persons if Aspen Lake is created than if the stream is left in its present, inaccessible state. ... The evidence amply supports this view. No public right is violated where one type of natural beauty is substituted for another where both are equally charming. I would grant the application."

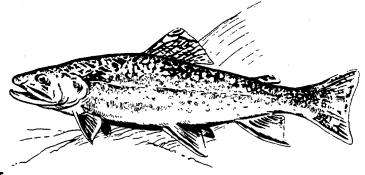


Paul E. Klopsteg, Glenview, Illinois - (A local owner of riparian property) "I would much prefer a first-class river, which the Popple is, to a third-class lake, which the Aspen might become. Certainly it could not be rated first-class among the many beautiful natural lakes of Wisconsin. ... The area is most attractive as it now is; I cannot believe that an artificial lake would make it more so. On the other hand, many people seeking recreation are finding the Popple River, in this immediate area, a desirable stream for canoeing and fishing. Last Sunday seven canoe-loads of young people passed my cabin, in addition to three rubber rafts. ... I am not sure that any flowage can become a truly first-class lake. Nor can I discern any substantial benefit from the development for more than a limited number of residents of Fence Township or Florence County."



Paul Babbington and their canoe which took them about 50 canoe miles in a full day's trip with some short portages

Ralph Hovind (Area Game Supervisor,
with Conservation Department
at Woodruff) -



"Plunging white water vs. quiet black water is a big issue in the Popple River Dam controversy in Florence county. The proposal lies in the town of Fence upstream from State Highway 101. Proponents plan a 35-foot high structure to stop the river and flood a rather narrow deep valley to create a lake for real estate and recreational purposes. Before this can be done, the public will have to abandon its rights to the roaring Popple as a white-water stream. The wisdom of this is questionable.

"This is no ordinary river. It is a tumbling series of falls, rapids and quiet areas thrown together in a jumbled mixture in a remote, hilly country. Here are some points to be considered in this matter:

The area is wild - Roads crossing the stream are five miles apart by water.

The stream has a great vertical drop - It falls at least sixty feet from bridge to bridge. Half of this fall would be obliterated by the proposed dam.

The stream is a large one - During normal levels, from 200 to 400 tons of water are cascading down each minute.

The river is now public property - True, the area surrounding the river is privately owned, but the public can navigate and wade the stream and use it recreationally as it desires in its present state.

Rivers like this are rare anywhere - This preservation is vitally important for the enjoyment of those who want to fish the rapids of a stream so rough that it can hardly be waded, so precipitous and rocky that canoeing is a serious challenge, and so scenic that it embodies rugged northwoods beauty at its best."



PHOTOS ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

Upper: Fast water rapids on the Popple.

Lower: Little Bull Falls at the head of the proposed lake.

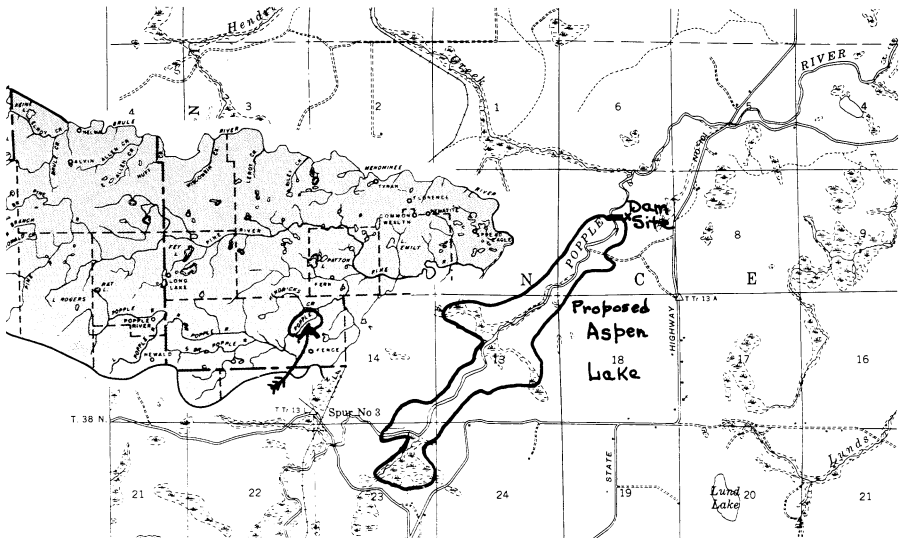
Blankenheim's comment: "We entered fast rapids with Little Bull Falls at the bottom--it was mandatory to portage this rapids and not try to run any part of it."
All photos taken during trip in September 1960.



Lewis A. Posekany (Leader, River Survey Project of the Engineering Division, Conservation Department, Madison)

"At these elevations the pool created would have about 470 acres, a maximum depth of 37 feet and a volume of about 11,000 acre feet. Thirty-five feet of head would be superimposed on the present 2-foot deep stream and would cover about 3 miles of the stream. ... Flow in the Popple at the dam site is reported to be about 110 c.f.s. (average) based on a 10-year average for the months of September and October. Average monthly flows of 50 to 80 c.f.s. were recorded several times in the 10-year period. Size of the river can be determined from the attached photos. ...

"The Conservation Department classifies the Popple system (including tributaries) as trout water and trout habitat. ... Trout are reported to be taken throughout the project area. ... The area is excellent habitat for and contains deer, bear, ruffed grouse, beaver, otter, raccoon, mink, muskrat, woodcock, and wood ducks. All species except beaver and muskrat are reported to be abundant. No presently used deer yards are located within the project boundary. The stream within the pond boundary offers a challenge to canoeists as well as a scenic area. ...





Quiet water on the Popple river.

Blankenheim's comment: "Then a half mile below the last rapids there is a long quiet pool. The scenery along here is beautiful and you have a feeling of wildness and remoteness."

"The top 15 feet of the lake would develop the typical warm-water fishing of the Pine River Flowage - Northern pike, walleye, bass, crappie and bullhead. ... The pond would become a poor fishing warm-water lake. It would obliterate deer, bear and ruffed grouse habitat. Between 95 and 100% of the otter and raccoon habitat would be eliminated. In a short time mink habitat would also be eliminated. Muskrat could remain but not in numbers. Beaver would increase for a time and then decline. Breeding ducks would decrease in number. An increase in resting area might allow more ducks to land but little hunting would result. All of the scenic fast water and slack water wilderness area would be obliterated except the upper 0.09 mile of the main rapids."



A NOTE ON THE COVER

The cover on this issue of the Review is a photograph of a three-dimensional diorama in the Milwaukee Public Museum depicting trout fishing on the Popple River. In the planning of this work, in the painting of the foreground and background, and in the modeling of the figure and rock forms, George Peter was the chief artist on the job. He was assisted by E. R. Tyrrell, S. J. Majerouski and George Joergensen. George Peter was a Wisconsin artist whose life activity spanned several generations of the arts in the midwest, and when he died in 1950, at 90 years of age, his obituary read like a slice of history.

He began his career as one of the youngest members of a group of German panorama painters recruited to do an enormous commission for the old Milwaukee Exposition. When that job was over, he wanted to stay in Milwaukee, so, though it was a comedown for an Academy painter, he turned to scene painting for the German repertory theater where he stayed 22 years. Finally, in 1912, he was named the first full-time artist at the Milwaukee Public Museum where he stayed until his retirement in 1940.

He was known to thousands of Milwaukee museum goers for his work, and established that Museum's high degree of quality in its three-dimensional display groups. His career, spanning art movements from Thomas Eakins to Jackson Pollock, was one in which his painting was always in the service of another human activity--historical panoramas, the theater, and his most widely recognized service, the public museum in its range of historical, scientific, industrial and anthropological studies. He was a professional artist of great competence and inexhaustible enthusiasm for the work which he found that needed to be done.

--Frederick M. Logan

* * * *

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM EXHIBITS --



Although the new Milwaukee Public Museum building is being constructed, the exhibiting program in the present building goes on unabated. Recent additions to the halls include "Silver Work of the Woodland Indians," "Instruments of Persuasion," and "The Birds of the World." A temporary exhibit of the "Whyte Collection of Pre-Columbian South Coast Peruvian Materials" was on display in the concourse this spring. Exhibits to be opened in June include "The Hall of Peoples of Ancient Peru," "The Story of Sim," and the "Northwest Coast Indian Hall."

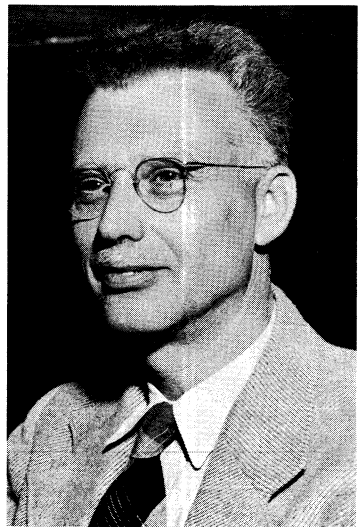
--Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr.

AMERICA'S SHORTAGE: EDUCATED SPECIALISTS

By Robert C. Pooley
UW Dept. of English

Recently retired as vice-president (Letters) of the Academy, Professor Pooley of the UW English department is also chairman of the University's program of Integrated Liberal Studies. His writings include articles on the liberal education of youth and he is a former chairman of the National Committee on General Education.

The American liberal arts college is the inheritor of a noble ideal of Western culture, the liberally educated man or woman. There is nothing quite like it in the educational systems of other countries. Not long ago its goals and purposes were quite clear, and they were different from those of specialization. The vast increase in knowledge in recent years has led inevitably to specialization in increasingly narrow areas. For the advancement of knowledge this intensification seems right and good for society. On the other hand the spiritual unity of society rests upon ideals and values derived from common experiences, the traditions and institutions of our culture. It should be the constant effort of a college of liberal arts to balance these two complementary aspects of cultural transmission to the point that neither one can supersede or eliminate the other.



Increasing technologies have led to the creation of courses and colleges for the training of specialists. This specialization again seems right and good for society. But in a university, as an institution embracing these special colleges, the principle of common learnings basic to our culture has been recognized both in the general requirements for admission and in the foundational studies of all students. In the more distant past the pressure for technical training in professional courses and colleges tended to subordinate and in some cases almost to eliminate the common educational experiences. This distortion seems fortunately to be righting itself: pro-

professional colleges, notably medicine, have in recent years greatly liberalized their curricula to make possible much more of the common learnings. In many parts of the country this trend is observable in colleges of engineering, pharmacy, and others.

The professional colleges turn to the college of liberal arts for leadership in the common learnings. The responsibility of the college seems clear not only to provide upon request the tools of learning, such as English composition, mathematics, and the basic sciences, but to encourage and support the apparent readiness of professional colleges to broaden the base of their studies by the inclusion as common learnings of literature and languages, and the study of social institutions, together with philosophy and the fine arts. This breadth has been the ideal of education in the United States. We must be careful that current pressures to compete with rival nations do not blind us to the significance of this ideal.

The greatly increasing size of the modern colleges and universities poses another problem, the concentration of students into professional groups with relative isolation from shared intellectual experiences. Here again it would seem to be the responsibility of a college of liberal arts to strive consciously by every means at its command to overcome this tendency. The encouragement of professional students to take more courses in the broad areas of the liberal tradition is certainly one approach. Well worth exploring, however, is the creation of one or more planned programs of general cultural studies in which by close and continuous association for a period of time students from many professional areas together with students from the liberal arts may share alike the content and the problems of our common social heritage.

Advancement in every one of our separate disciplines is achieved by a healthy criticism of what is now accepted and a bold adventuring into the unknown. Surely these same principles of advance apply to patterns of education as well as to fields of knowledge. Periodically we challenge and examine the accepted patterns of our instruction to revise them in the light of experience and changing sets of values. It would seem equally important to explore new and experimental ways of accomplishing our goals of instruction to the end that values and outcomes not now satisfactorily achieved might by new procedures be attained. Such experimentation should be evaluated, and to this evaluation we should bring the scholar's discipline: sober judgment, sincere detachment, and an earnest zeal to find the truth.

It is therefore in the interests of every part of our society--parents, employers, educators, and statesmen--to see that the ideal of the liberal arts college is not weakened or allowed to be swallowed up in the zeal for training specialists. Let it be the effort of all to secure the best of both traditions: the highly trained specialist who is at the same time a broadly educated, intellectually liberal man or woman. Programs leading to this desired end deserve the attention and support of the general public as well as of educators.

* * * *

"OUISSIN" TO WISCONSIN — OUR NEWEST MAPS

By John W. Ockerman
Assistant Chief Engineer
Wis. Conservation Dept.

Our Wisconsin is a beautiful state. It has an astounding variety of features which should be enjoyed by our own citizens as well as the many out-of-state visitors. Wisconsin has one of the finest road systems in the country and the facility to get most anywhere with ease, but to make the most of this opportunity we must have good maps. The earliest maps of "Ouisconsin" were crude and inaccurate because of lack of knowledge and lack of basic control detail. The new maps of Wisconsin are things of beauty with amazing accuracy and detail. They are the U. S. Geological Survey quadrangles and the accompanying map (p. 61) shows the status of the mapping in Wisconsin.

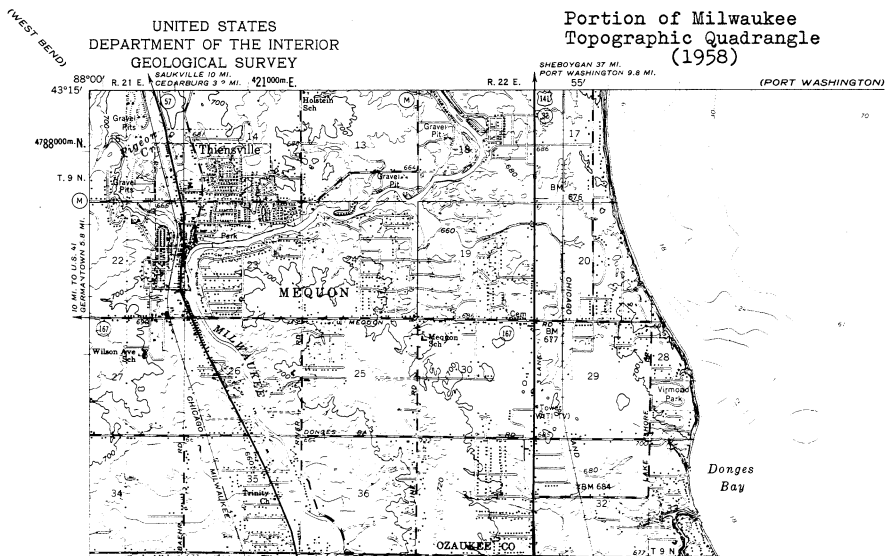
To emphasize their quality, it may be well to briefly outline the steps in their production. The first step is a highly accurate horizontal control by a series of triangulation networks with each station monumented and recorded by latitude and longitude. Supplementary horizontal control is then tied into these stations. A second basic need is a close network of high order level circuits, all tied to sea level, and again supplementary vertical control can be tied to these level stations or bench marks. With the basic state-wide vertical and horizontal control available, the work on an individual sheet has the following chronological order.

Aerial photographs meeting very strict specifications are taken and on these photos are plotted the horizontal control stations previously established. Field crews, using these photos, execute the needed level controls which ultimately will be used to produce the topographic

features of the area. These crews also identify known land survey corners on the photographs, indicate road types, swamps, cleared lands, timbered areas, lakes and streams and all significant buildings. In other words, all of the physical features are covered and designed on the work photos.

The work of compiling the maps is done at a very modern plant at Rolla, Missouri, headquarters of the U.S. Geological Survey for this area. On base sheets, upon which the control stations have been plotted, the data from the photograph is transferred by use of Kelsh Stereo-plotters or similar equipment. Briefly, the method is by projecting the images of two adjacent photographs to produce an optical "model" of the ground and the physical data is traced directly from this "model." Also, with the level data available, it is possible to optically trace the contour lines which are lines of equal elevation. Through all of these operations, the projected images are accurately adjusted to the basic control with the result that individual areas of each photo are merged into one controlled map. The usual size of this map is the 15-minute size--15 minutes of latitude and longitude or about 12 x 14 miles at Madison. In special areas, maps are made in 7½ minute size, one-quarter the area of the 15-minute size but much more detailed.

The scale of the standard 15-minute topographic map is 1 over 62,500 or about 1 inch per mile. For the

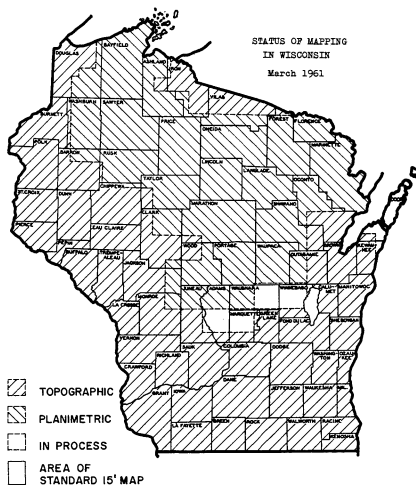


standard 15-minute planimetric map (without contours) the scale is 1 over 48,000 or about 1/4 inches per mile. The scale of the 7½ minute sheet is 1 over 24,000 or a little over 2½ inches per mile.

The state map indicates that the northern portion of the state is covered by planimetric maps. It also shows several small areas where no maps are presently available but are in process. It should be pointed out that there is a very active mapping program in Wisconsin not only filling in gaps but redoing a large number of old topographic maps in the southern one-third of the state.

An index of these maps may be secured from George F. Hanson, State Geologist, 170 Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, as well as information on securing copies. It is hoped that you take advantage of these excellent maps and derive more pleasure and satisfaction in your travels in Wisconsin.

* * * *



WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS --



The flood of freshmen applications for admission to the State Colleges which started especially early this year is continuing to set ever higher records each month. Reports from college admissions officers on June 1 indicated that the number of completed new freshmen applications was 50 per cent higher than a year ago. At that time, 4,173 men and women had been accepted for admission to the nine colleges, while on June 1 this year the total was 6,219. Transfer admissions also are running considerably ahead of 1960 when 204 students had applied by June 1, while 364 students have requested entrance from other colleges and universities this year.

Major increases are taking place at Whitewater (1,157 as against 758) and Oshkosh (853 and 432). Others are: Eau Claire, 794 and 529; Platteville, 584 and 356; Stevens Point, 841 and 537; La Crosse, 762 and 620; Stout, 461 and 325; River Falls, 547 and 455; and Superior, 220 and 178.

WISCONSIN SPRING

Spring comes slow in Wisconsin --
 The ice-chill lingers,
 Grey grasp and pinch of frost
 Still haunts the fingers.

Leaf-buds glitter stiffly
 In a sudden sleet-coat,
 Sunlight dodges with cloud
 And the cardinal's flute-note.

Old men scan the north sky
 And scratch their itching,
 Then chop more firewood
 And go back in the kitchen.

Young men mistaking the season
 Shed coats and jackets,
 Then hunch and shiver as the wind
 Seeks through their pockets.

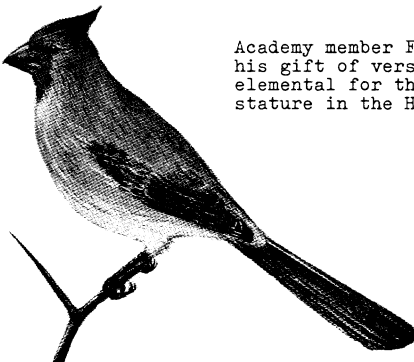
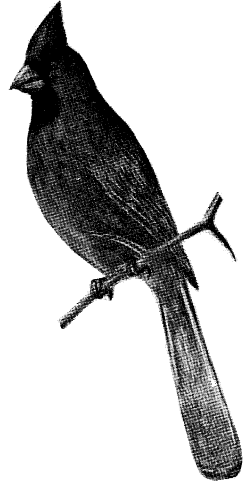
Rain washes man and ice,
 Perishing and nourishing.
 Coughing comes moist and deep,
 The flu-bug flourishing.

Women have shapes again,
 Blouses run to V-necks.
 Noses poke pinkly out
 From flutters of kleenex.

Earth, air and water mingle as
 Immanent trinity.
 Children and mud renew
 Their old affinity.

Huddles of snow and leaves
 Hide at old tree-roots.
 Anyway, might as well
 Put away our ski-boots.

---Frederic G. Cassidy



Academy member FREDERIC G. CASSIDY discloses in his gift of verse the shrewd spritely touch elemental for the scholar of his demonstrated stature in the Humanities!

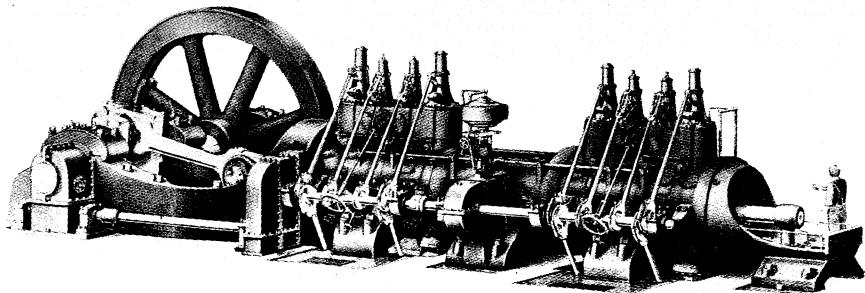
BUILT TO LAST — THE ALLIS CHALMERS GAS ENGINE

By Walter F. Peterson
Chairman, Social Science Division
Milwaukee-Downer College

On May 1, 1903, Edwin Reynolds, the great engineer of the Allis-Chalmers Company, announced the purchase from the Nurnberg Machine Company, Nurnberg, Germany, of the exclusive rights to build and sell their gas engine in the United States, Canada and Mexico. He added, "This invention is not an experiment in any way, as its practicality has been demonstrated by the inventors. It is anticipated that there will be a great demand for the new machine." The theory and experimental data for the gas engine was nearly as old as the commercial types of steam engines, and, since the 1880's, it had been before the world in operative form. Allis-Chalmers engineers made a careful and thorough survey of a variety of European gas engines over a period of two years before selecting the Nurnberg engine.

To the turn of the century, leaders of American industry paid little attention to gas engines though they were widely used on the Continent, particularly in Germany and Belgium. The reasons for this oversight are obvious. In the United States with our abundant natural resources, rapidly growing internal market and a protective tariff, rigid economies were not necessary to secure a substantial profit. However, conditions were changing by the turn of the century. There was increasing competition at home and abroad. This, combined with higher wage scales, now made economies ever more attractive. A table of efficiencies drawn up in 1909 indicated that the thermal

NURNBERG GAS ENGINE.
(FOUR CYCLE, DOUBLE ACTING)



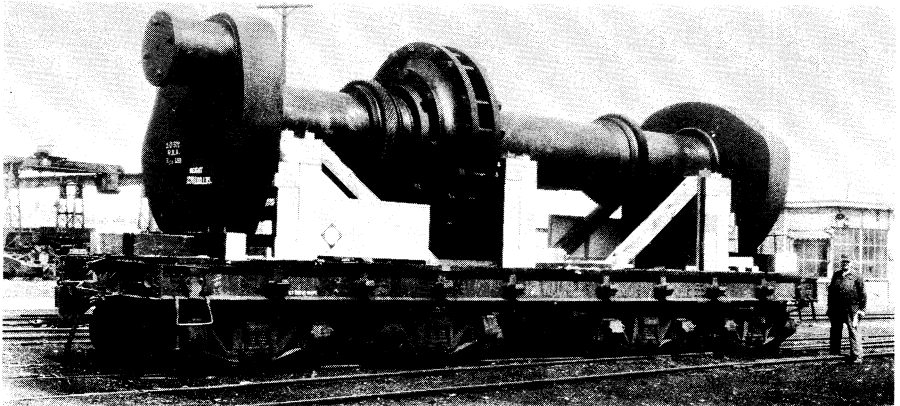
BUILT BY
ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY.

efficiency for a steam turbine was 13.5 per cent, but it was 25 per cent for a gas engine. This engine was not only twice as efficient, but could operate on what had been considered waste gases.

But it was more than a matter of profits, for the gas engine was introduced into the United States while Theodore Roosevelt, the most conservation-minded of our presidents, was in the White House. Americans were, for the first time, made aware of the fact that the fuel supply of the country was limited. Even this limited supply was being subjected to great waste and inefficiency. Nisbet Latta, writing in Industrial Progress in 1909, said, "To our shame it may be stated that more than half of the fuel mined today is absolutely wasted, and becomes a loss to society, without any industrial performance, by reason of the common ignorance of its possibilities, and the crudity and inefficiency of its use." Could there be a better argument for the use of the highly efficient gas engine?

This engine, however, was not designed for mass production. A company bulletin of 1915 offered this apt description: "The construction is massive throughout, with metal so disposed as to secure the maximum of strength to all parts. Engines are designed for hard and continuous service." The observer had to bear in mind constantly that half of the massive frame was buried in the foundation, and the average frame alone weighed approximately ninety tons. Operating within this frame was a giant crank shaft that would dwarf a man.

At the time of the purchase of the Nurnberg patents, the Allis-Chalmers Company was in the process of erecting one of the first scientifically designed manufacturing



ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

6600 K.W. GAS ENGINE

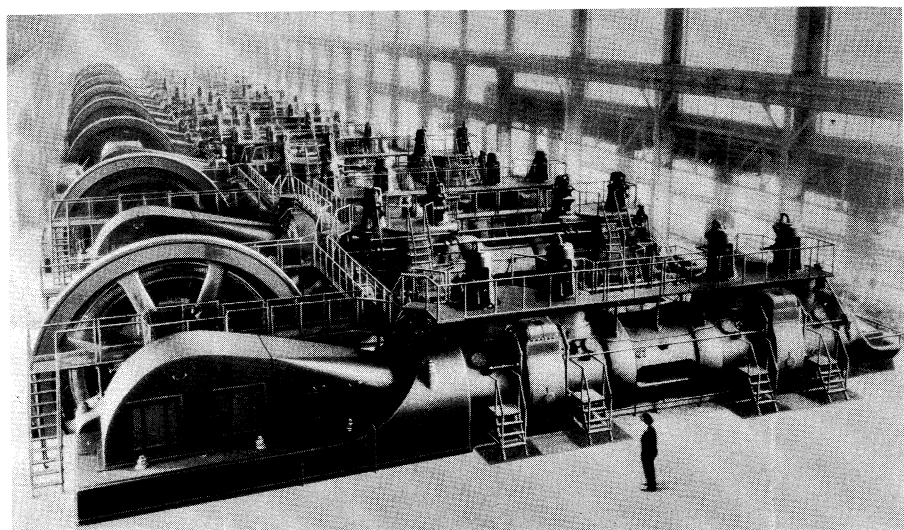
plants in the country. Equipped with tools especially designed for the manufacture of heavy machinery, this great plant was ideal for the production of gas engines. The engineers and workmen, experienced in the building of the largest pumps and steam engines, swiftly redesigned the European plans to meet American needs. It is not surprising that the Allis-Chalmers Company became by far the largest builder of gas engines in the United States.

The first Allis-Chalmers gas engine to be placed in service was a 1,000 h.p. unit installed at the Milwaukee works of the Illinois Steel Company. Although this was the first gas engine built in the United States, it started successfully on its initial trial and after the inevitable adjustments were made, it was placed in continuous operation. Until the plant was closed about a quarter of a century later, this engine remained in almost continuous operation. The primary reason for this exceptional performance rested in the fact that while Allis-Chalmers was new as a manufacturer of gas engines, it was the oldest and most experienced builder of heavy duty steam engines in the country.

The last and also the largest of these engines, 10,000 h.p., were produced in 1930. However, the Allis-Chalmers gas engine stands as a significant contribution to American industry by a Wisconsin manufacturer.

Edwin Reynolds had expressed the hope that the gas engine would be widely used because it could operate on many types of gases. However, most of the major installations were made in steel mills. Blast furnaces in reality are large gas producers, and B. H. Thwaite discovered that the waste gases of the blast furnace, after being cleaned of ash and dirt, formed an excellent fuel for the gas engine. Because the steel industry demanded an engine which was reliable for continuous service, the gas engine was the natural answer. Not only could it meet the performance demanded, but it could do it on waste gases.

The 1906 contract with the Indiana Steel Company for its immense Gary, Indiana, plant produced the most impressive gas engine installation. This plant with the seventeen gas engines rated at 4,000 h.p. each, and installed in a single power house 966 feet long and 105 feet wide, was double the size of any previous gas engine installation either at home or abroad. This installation was so successful and so economical that another seventeen gas engines were purchased between 1910 and 1918. These engines, equipped with Allis-Chalmers generators, put the entire volume of waste gas to work generating the electrical power for the entire steel plant. In fact, until the heavy manufacturing demands of World War II, the plant also furnished power for the city of Gary.



99078 : 2- 60"x64" and Six 48"x60" Twin Tandem Gas
Electric Units.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.: Illinois Steel Co. South Works

During a modernization and improvement program at the Gary plant following World War II these giant engines were completely overhauled, "whether they needed it or not." These engines having run almost continuously for nearly half a century were then ready to render service for another fifty years. In the best American manufacturing tradition, these Allis-Chalmers gas engines were built to last.

* * * *

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (not otherwise credited) --

PHOTOS: Front Cover, courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Museum; p. 49 of P.S.C. from 1960 program of the Great Lakes Conference of R. R. and Utilities Commissioners; p. 89 from Prof. S. F. Darling; p. 92 from UW-M News Service; from Henry Alstrup of Carroll College Publicity Dept., all on pp. 71, 75, 78-81, 85, 86-88 and four on top of p. 90; from U. W. News Service all on pp. 57, 70, Hefner and Longenecker on p. 84 and four on bottom of p. 90 with Fisk a Harold N. Hone photo; Kabat on p. 84 courtesy W.C.D. and Klotsche (same page) by Shelburne Studios of N.Y.C. SKETCH: p. 49 title from copyrighted Minnesota Naturalist, Winter, 1958, with permission. Small sketches pp. 49-55 and on p.62 by Jens von Sievers; trout, p. 52 by Charles Schwartz, all courtesy W.C.D.

WISCONSIN'S POPULATION CHANGE AND MIGRATION: 1950 - 1960

By Douglas G. Marshall and James S. Bang

UW Dept. of Rural Sociology

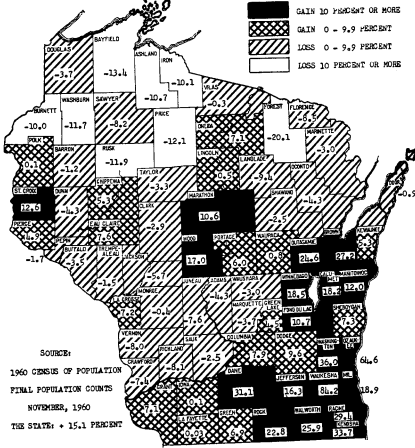
As a part of its continuous research program, the Department of Rural Sociology of the University of Wisconsin has analyzed population change in terms of births, deaths, and net migration in Wisconsin counties since the release of the 1960 Census of Population. (See James S. Bang, et al., POPULATION CHANGE AND MIGRATION: 1950-1960. Population Series No. 1 - Wisconsin's Population. Dept. of Rural Sociology, Univ. of Wis., February, 1961.) This is a summary report of efforts to analyze population changes which have taken place in the rural and urban segments of Wisconsin during the 1950-60 decade, utilizing data obtained from the 1950 and 1960 Census of Population and the annual reports of Public Health Statistics issued by the Wisconsin State Board of Health during the 1950's.

Births, deaths, and net migration are the three components of changes in number and distribution of a population. Natural increase (or reproductive change) means an excess of resident births over resident deaths in a population. Net migration is imputed from the difference between natural increase and enumerated population difference between 1950 and 1960 Censuses. Attention must be given to the fact that the estimated net migration was measured on a net basis, and that the interflow of people within the state or between Wisconsin and other states involved many more persons than the net difference between in- and out-migration imputed for the 1950-60 decade.

Wisconsin's population has continued to increase since 1940, from 3,138,000 in 1940 to 3,434,575 in 1950 to 3,951,777 in 1960. (The revised total population of Wisconsin in 1960 is 3,952,771 according to the latest release by the Bureau of the Census, February, 1961.) This represented an increase of 9.5 percent from 1940 to 1950 and of 15.1 percent from 1950 to 1960, for an overall gain of 26 percent for the two decades.

Patterns of population change and redistribution were consistent in both periods, i.e., all counties in the Fox River Valley, in the south central and in the southeast areas of the state continued to gain in total population, while 28 counties (14 in the north) continued to lose heavily. Most of the central and southern counties which gained population were already the populous counties, having large cities with expanding suburbs and/or industrial centers. Most of the counties losing were the less

FIGURE 1a. PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, WISCONSIN: 1950-1960



The state gained 15.1 percent in population during the 1950s, higher than the 9.5 percent in the 1920-50 decade. Most of those counties with large cities in the south-east and east showed an increase in population during the 1950s, whereas most of those counties with either small places and/or sparse settlement or subsistence agriculture, especially in the north, declined considerably since 1950. The pattern of population change is found to be consistent in both the 1920-50 and 1950-60 decades.

CHART 1a. RELATIVE NATURAL INCREASE, NET MIGRATION, AND TOTAL NET CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, WISCONSIN AND ITS CONTIGUOUS STATES: 1950-1960

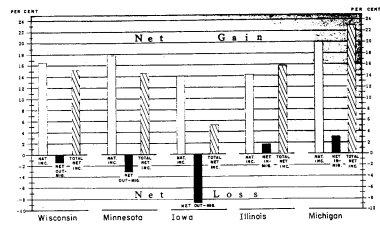
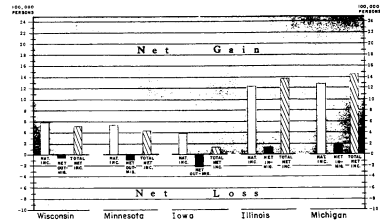


CHART 1b. ABSOLUTE NATURAL INCREASE, NET MIGRATION, AND TOTAL NET CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, WISCONSIN AND ITS CONTIGUOUS STATES: 1950-1960

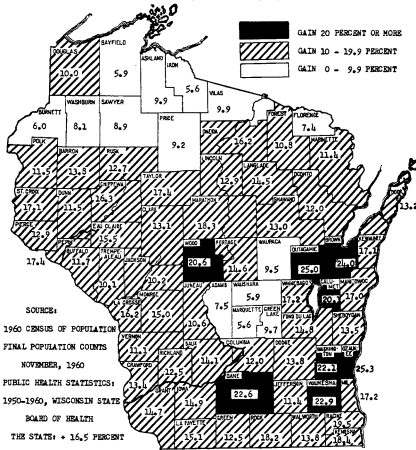


densely populated counties - either small urban places or predominantly agricultural.

During the 1950-60 decade, most of the counties in the south central, southeast, and east gained in total, urban, and rural population, while most of the counties with small urban centers or no urban centers lost or gained very little in both urban and rural population. (Urban as used here includes all population living in incorporated or unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1950.) This pattern of change indicated that population movement within the state is toward large urban counties at the expense of rural counties, and that suburban expansion in these urban counties will continue to attract more people from all other parts of the state as well as from outside the state.

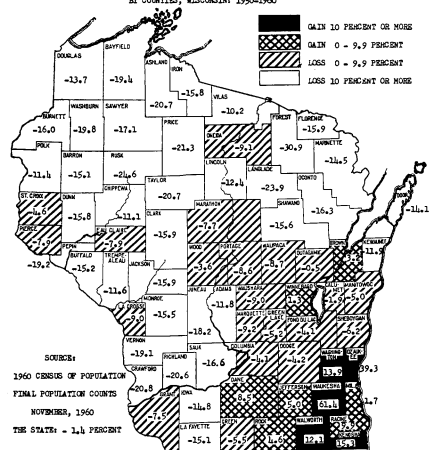
Most of the state's population growth during the 1950-60 decade can be accounted for by the excess of resident births over resident deaths, i.e., natural increase. Wisconsin had an excess of 565,477 resident births over resident deaths during the 1950's, a 16.5 percent natural increase. Ninety-two percent of the population gain in natural increase was retained in terms of net result. No counties, regardless of urban or rural, lost population due to difference between births and deaths in the period. On the other hand, the state lost 48,275 people, or -1.4 percent, due to net migration. Only 12 counties gained in total population due to net migration, while 59 counties lost.

FIGURE 1a. PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION DUE TO NATURAL INCREASE, BY COUNTIES, WISCONSIN 1950-1960



The rates of natural increase during the 1950s varied among the counties. Eight counties had more than a 20 percent increase due to natural increase, and 10 counties gained between 10-20 percent, while 9 counties gained less than 10 percent. No counties lost population due to difference between births and deaths.

FIGURE 1b. PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION DUE TO NET MIGRATION, BY COUNTIES, WISCONSIN 1950-1960



Migration accounts for large losses in population in the northern counties. All of the 17 counties in the north lost. In addition, 14 other counties lost. So a total of 31 counties lost population due to migration during the 1950-60 decade. Only 10 counties gained primarily due to net migration.

Between 1950 and 1960 Wisconsin's urban population showed a significant growth of 19.2 percent, compared with an 11.6 percent gain in the 1940-50 decade. Of the 19.2 percent increase, 16.6 percent was gained through natural increase, and 2.6 percent mainly through in-migration. Wisconsin is becoming more and more an urban state, with 63.8 percent of its total inhabitants living in urban places of 2,500 or more population as of April, 1960. It is significant to note that the seven metropolitan counties, including, Brown, Dane, Douglas, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha, gained 7 percent in total population between 1950 and 1960, whereas the remaining 64 non-metropolitan counties lost about 8 percent.

The rural population of the state increased by approximately 10 percent in the 1950-60 decade, but the increase occurred in the rural nonfarm segments of the state. The rural farm population of the state is estimated to have declined considerably since 1949. The 1959 preliminary census of agriculture reports that the total number of farms in Wisconsin declined by 22.2 percent between 1949 and 1959. The natural increase in the rural population of the state in the 1950-60 decade was 16.2 percent, but 6.4 percent was lost through out-migration during the same period.

With regard to population change due to net migration, 5 counties (Dane, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Washington, and Walworth) gained consistently during the 1940-50 and 1950-60 decades, regardless of residence, while 33 counties continued to lose.

Wisconsin stands in the middle among the four contiguous states of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan with respect to the three components of population change during the 1950-60 decade. In terms of total net increase, Iowa gained 5.2 percent, Minnesota 14.5 percent, Illinois 15.7 percent, and Michigan 22.8 percent, compared with an 18.5 percent gain for the U. S. total. All five states showed natural increase between 14 to 19.8 percent. However, a marked difference was found among the states with respect to population change due to net migration, i. e., Wisconsin lost -1.4 percent, Minnesota -3.1 percent, and Iowa -8.8 percent, whereas Michigan gained 3 percent and Illinois 1.6 percent. Wisconsin stands roughly in the middle.

* * * *

CHARLES M. HUFFER: ASTRONOMER

(A Retirement Profile)



Retirement for Academy member CHARLES M. HUFFER, UW Astronomy professor, will mean merely a transfer in his base of operations. For 35 years he has been teaching at both graduate and undergraduate levels and on September 1 he will assume duties as professor of astronomy at San Diego State College in California. He earned his B.A. at Albion College, Michigan, his master's at the University of Illinois and his Ph.D. at Wisconsin in 1926, after five years of experience at the University of California's southern hemisphere station in Santiago, Chile.

Working with Prof. Joel Stebbins, then director of Wisconsin's Washburn Observatory, they developed photoelectric photometry and brought international fame to Wisconsin. Later, joined by A. E. Whitford, they studied star colors, and Prof. Huffer has published papers jointly with both men. Recently he has been working independently on binary or eclipsing stars. This spring the first high school text in space science, written by Huffer and F. E. Trinklein of Racine, was published. Secretary of the Madison Astronomical Society since 1936, he is president this year and a member of the governing board of the Madison Technical club. He is a member of several scientific societies and served as secretary for the American Astronomical Society from 1946-55.

CONSERVATION CITATION TO THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

This year marks the Golden Anniversary for the Milwaukee Journal in the broad field of conservation journalism. In recognition of their many accomplishments and significant public services to the conservation movement in Wisconsin and the nation, a citation of merit was presented on May 6, 1961 in connection with the Academy annual meeting banquet (see centerspread on next page of hand-lettered citation on parchment by Academy member Professor Virgil C. Graham of Wisconsin State College, Whitewater).



Besides the citation, a supporting statement of specific highlights also written by Walter E. Scott was bound in leather and presented to Wallace Lomoe, Executive Editor of The Milwaukee Journal, by Academy President Carl Welty of Beloit College. Other honored guests from the Journal staff present at the banquet ceremony included outdoor writers Mel Ellis and Tom Guyant, farm editor Loren Osman and natural resources reporter R. G. Lynch.

Loren Osman and natural resources reporter R. G. Lynch.

Quoted below are some selected excerpts from these "supporting highlights:"

"In the 1920's, when a constitutional amendment for forestry needed support of a public referendum, the Journal carried a series of editorials, feature articles and news stories urging reforestation, forest fire prevention and the establishment of state forests and parks. The important 'On, Wisconsin' front page column was started at this time and strong support was given to the new Wisconsin Forestry Association.

"With the organization of the National Izaak Walton League and its Wisconsin Division about 1923, the Journal encouraged their projects of land acquisition and the improvement of wildlife habitat through such programs as cover manipulation, food planting and pollution control. A vital beginning was made toward the final results as expressed in restoration of the Horicon and Sheboygan marshes, establishment of Wisconsin's national forests and the Kettle Moraine State Forest, and creation of the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. This movement continued through 1927 when the Journal played an important role in passage of the Conservation Act which set up the present Conservation Commission.



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

to

The Milwaukee Journal

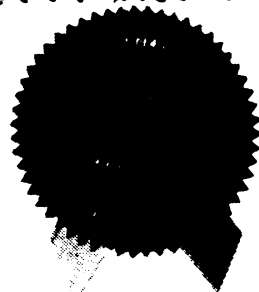


For Leadership and Meritorious Service to the Science and Practice of Conservation in both the State and Nation During More Than Four Decades Through a Consistent Policy of Factual Interpretive Reporting; Enlightened Editorial Comment on Controversial Issues; Aggressive Encouragement of Worthwhile and Progressive Programs; and Presentation of Entertaining and Informative Outdoor Recreation Features.

By Order of the Council, September 24, 1960.

Herbert F. Hughes

President



"On occasion the Journal became the public's investigator and expressed the people's judgment when conservation programs were in jeopardy through political manipulation or official negligence. Such actions always were based on careful research and carefully documented and the criticism went where it was deserved: to the Governor, the Conservation Commission, a company mismanaging timber or a community polluting the river. To its everlasting honor and credit is the fact that monetary considerations from advertising evidently do not determine the decisions in such cases.

"Although an 'Outdoor Section' was published as early as 1925, it was not until 1936 that the Journal's famous 'Outdoor Page' became a regular Sunday feature produced largely by a full-time Outdoor Editor. This resulted in a new type of reporting which not only offered information services, but developed both scientific understanding of problems and appreciation for wildlife among the state's million or more sportsmen. ... About this same time a farm and conservation editor concentrated on soil and water management. For more than three decades it has covered major national conservation developments with interpretive stories. In 1956 it created the first full-time position for a reporter on basic natural resources subjects.

"In recent years the Journal not only has increased its staff covering the broad conservation and outdoors field, but also has given most of these subjects their true value in the news section or editorial pages. They have established and maintained policy positions on most controversial issues, such as opposition to predator bounties, even though they were somewhat unpopular. The stand taken on protection of public waters from diversion or misuse has helped to preserve these public rights for future generations. Generally, the Journal stands for enlightened conservation practices based on the latest research recommendations.

"Now, with Harry J. Grant Chairman of the Journal's Board, and under President Irwin Maier and Editor Lindsay Hoben, policies supporting good conservation programs for Wisconsin and the nation can be expected to continue. The men who will see that these policies are carried out by a staff of carefully selected experts in both fields of conservation and journalism are Executive Editor Wallace Lomoe and Managing Editor Arville O. Schaleben. It is virtually certain that the Milwaukee Journal will continue to be 'First by Merit' in the field of conservation with service which continually will give the public a quality product in quantity."

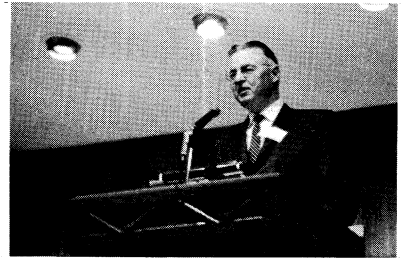
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PUBLIC CONSERVATION EDUCATION

By R. G. Lynch
Natural Resources Reporter
The Milwaukee Journal

The word "conservation" has been used to mean so many different things, often somewhat vague, that it is not a "working" word any more. That, I think, has been one of the handicaps of conservation education.

Perhaps we would convey more meaning to the average person if we described conservation education simply as teaching people that they must live within their means where resources are concerned. This is extremely difficult in a nation obsessed with the desire to satisfy immediate wants, dedicated to installment plan living and concerned about the future only to the extent of monetary security.



Nearly 30 years ago Aldo Leopold wrote: "Twenty centuries of 'progress' have brought the average citizen a vote, a national anthem, a Ford, a bank account and a high opinion of himself, but not the capacity to live in a high density without befouling and denuding his environment, nor a conviction that such capacity...is the true test of whether he is civilized." The only change today is that the average citizen has a television set and probably a charge account instead of a bank account, and he is working up to an automatic washing machine, a power lawn mower and two cars. The appalling thing is that he does not know any better.

It is urgent that people be made to understand; urgent because of the acceleration of population growth and the development of methods and machines for exploiting resources--and also urgent because of the dangerous confidence of men, greedy for wealth or achievement, who have superior knowledge in their narrow fields but too often abysmal ignorance of other things.

A weakness of democracy is the difficulty of establishing essential policies or programs and maintaining continuity in the face of periodic elections. This stems

* - Excerpts from a paper presented at the 91st annual meeting of the Academy at Carroll College, Waukesha, May 6, 1961.

from another weakness, the difficulty of informing the people. Things are not going to improve here until people are made aware of the importance of resource decisions and aroused to choose men who can be relied upon to make wise policy and adhere to it. Perhaps that cannot be done with the present generations of voters.

The field of resource use and conservation is like an eddy in a big river. Twigs, leaves and branches are caught. These are the knowing ones in resource matters, or at least the interested ones. They go 'round and 'round in their tight little circle, telling each other what they already know about problems that grow larger and larger. Sometimes a tree is caught in the eddy, like a Roosevelt, a Pinchot, a Bennett. These trees catch and hold more debris for a time, and then the nation becomes briefly aroused and creates national forests, establishes a TVA, launches a soil conservation program.

But most of the time the river goes sweeping by and the eddy is just a backwater. Even the periodic rise of dynamic leaders is not enough. It takes forest destruction by ax and fire, extreme poverty of a whole region, or awesome dust storms to help them arouse the people. The problems become news. Newspapers have been called the principal medium of education for most people after they leave school. This role is shared by radio and television, but only to a degree. So the newspaper has a function, and a duty, to inform about resource matters. But readership is limited by interest--and reader interest also affects the editor's choice of what he will put in his limited space. On some newspapers, little conservation material is chosen. No interest; no conservation articles.

That leaves the schools as the chief hope for arousing mass interest in resource management. The trend seems to be to integrate conservation education with established studies. Within limitations, this is good. There is hardly a course where something about resources does not fit. A whole curriculum could be built around resources, (including human resources), and that day may come. Incidentally, while gathering material for articles about resource education I was astonished to learn that some history teachers had tried to organize a serious effort to rid their courses of it. How can anyone be a good history teacher who does not understand the dominant role of resources in history?

But this integration--nature study, geography in the broad scope of today's courses, even biology in the sense of an interdependent community of living things, and all the rest--will not do the job that must be done. Some-

where the picture must be put together, and it must be a realistic job by a well-grounded instructor, who can give it meaning. Ideally, children should be guided to a philosophy of living that will encompass this field, and we should be accounted delinquent if we did not attempt this. But effective resource education cannot ignore the materialistic attitude which afflicts our people and results in appalling decisions.

It is not enough to teach about the beauties of nature, or that process so often miscalled "The balance of nature." Not enough to tell about soil erosion and water pollution. Not enough to argue that the most fertile land, the marshes, the precious green places should not be given up to subdivisions, highway routes and building sites simply because that is the convenient, less expensive way. Somehow, enough of these things have got to be made personal, so that people will think in terms of what may happen to them, in dollars and cents. This is more easily done with non-replaceable resources.

The soft red iron of the Mesabi range is running out. Hard rock is being processed for taconite. It takes about 35 times as much energy to deliver a ton of taconite for shipment as a ton of Mesabi iron. I think that this, and the reasons, make a story that would interest high school pupils. And translation of the energy use into dollar cost, in terms of what people buy or pay for in taxes, might drive home a lesson that could be extended easily to other resources. The less tangible but more important values in our environment offer educators a much greater challenge.

A Yale philosopher, Filmer Northrop, suggests that our resource problem is essentially that of a technological civilization which to a great extent has abandoned the values of a non-technological society and must recover them. He asks what the effect has been on man's esthetic sensitivity and creativity, on his ethical and legal standards for ordering his relations with his fellowmen, on his emotive relation to nature and its creation, and on his moral standards for determining whether his tools are used for good or for bad ends. "The last factor," he said, "suggests that the answer which the evidence and its analysis permit us to give to this question may well determine whether man remains the master or becomes the slave, and perhaps even the murdered victim, of his tools."

Looking about at our scurrying, driven masses with their petty goals and their pitiful yearning for merely financial security, I ask myself if they are not already slaves and wonder if the schools can guide our children to something better. Surely, it cannot be done without resource use and conservation education.

* * * *

CONSERVATION PROBLEMS SYMPOSIUM

Editor's Note: This year for the first time the Wisconsin Academy's annual meeting symposium extended over into an afternoon papers session after the general morning presentations. Twelve talks featured the subject, "Conservation Problems and Practices in Southeastern Wisconsin," with Moderators IRA L. BALDWIN and I. O. HEMBRE serving in the morning and afternoon respectively. Space is not available in the Review for printing all of these papers in their entirety, although some may appear in the Academy TRANSACTIONS later. Brief excerpts are quoted from most of the discussions in the following paragraphs.

ALBERT M. FULLER, Asst. Director, Milwaukee Public Museum, and Chairman, State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas - CONSERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC AREAS:

"Up to the present time (Spring, 1961) the Board has designated 32 Scientific Areas. Most of these areas were established on state-owned lands such as state parks, state forests, public hunting grounds and roadside parks. There are still many areas on public-owned lands that should be set aside as scientific areas. There are many privately owned lands that should be set aside as scientific areas. These lands should be procured by public agencies and dedicated as scientific areas. As has been stated previously, unless Wisconsin has a vigorous, long-range scientific area acquisition program hardly a trace of our native vegetation will remain in the very near future. Eventually, how many scientific areas should be dedicated in Wisconsin? By 1980, we should have at least 300 such areas. What criteria should be used in selecting areas? John Curtis, in 'The Vegetation of Wisconsin', divided the native vegetation of Wisconsin into 21 major communities and 13 minor communities. Since each community type may differ from other communities of the same type as far as composition is concerned, it is desirable that a number of each type be preserved in various localities of the state. The Board welcomes information relative to areas which should be considered as possible scientific areas."



Moderator HEMBRE

J. MARTIN KLOTSCHKE, Provost, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee - OUR ESTATE: "The problem which then faces us as we look ahead is the result of the process of growth in which the central city and its constantly growing suburban fringe areas have created a new social organism - the metropolitan area - an area that is constantly growing in population and geographic extent and that encompasses a multiplicity of governmental units whose jurisdiction seldom coincide with the constantly changing economic and social pattern of the area. There was a time when such growth could occur without plan and without foresight. But this time is past, for mushrooming growth now requires a careful development of the area in order to achieve a more attractive region in which to live and work. It is therefore most sobering to reflect on the little professional planning assistance that we have had in this area. The Citizen's Governmental Research Bureau in a study made in January 1958 reported that only five of the 106 cities, villages, and towns in the seven southeastern

counties of Wisconsin reported one or more employees assigned to community planning on a full-time basis, while only two of the seven counties had full-time planners. The 101 cities, villages, and towns that did not have full-time planners reported a total expenditure of \$26,000 in their budgets for planning, or an average of \$260 per community. Of particular significance in this regard is the coming into being of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, resulting from an executive order dated August 8, 1960, and created under section 66.945(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes. Its studies and findings should throw considerable light on matters related to pollution, watershed control, parks development, industrial growth, expressways and transportation requirements and other matters which transcend municipal and city boundaries."

MARVIN F. SCHWEERS, State Conservationist, U. S. Soil Conservation Service - MAN AND LAND: "The Bureau of the Census estimates that our present population of 182 million will increase to some 230 million people by 1975, only 14 years from now, and possibly to 370 million by the year 2010, a scant 50 years hence. Our land must produce proportionately more meat, dairy and poultry products, grains, fruit and vegetables and other food for this soaring population, in addition to supplying more than half the raw materials for industry. And it also must provide for housing, for industry, for recreation, and for other requirements. All together, that is a large order; and we do not have the 200 million more acres of cropland it is estimated would be needed in addition to what we have now in order to meet 1975 needs on the basis of 1956 yields. Instead, we have to depend upon crop and livestock improvements, pest controls, fertilizer and tillage advancements, land improvement through irrigation, drainage or clearing, and soil and water conservation to assure our future supply of land-produced essentials in the amounts needed, when they are needed. In other words, how we handle the net cropland, pastureland and woodland remaining after shifts in land use--into and out of agriculture and within agriculture itself--is an important key to how successful we will be in meeting this problem of more intensive future use of our land and water resources and remain in our enviable position with respect to them. The existence of those pressures makes planning ahead more important now than ever before, in order that the problems they create may be dealt with more effectively by landowners as well as community and other interests in counties and metropolitan areas, watersheds and river basins."

WALTER E. SCOTT, Admin. Asst. to Director, Wis. Conservation Dept. - OUR HERITAGE: "For Wisconsin as a whole, a recent survey reported over 13 million acres of lands and waters in public ownership--more than three acres for each citizen! About half of this was covered by the waters of the Great Lakes, but what a rich heritage that is, with a depth of 800 feet in some places! Other public surface waters exceed 1,100,000 acres and are increasing, if anything, due to new impoundments. The Conservation Commission at present is supervising well over 650,000 acres in 233 forests, parks and wildlife areas--including a few under long-term lease. There are more than a score of natural 'scientific areas' set aside on these properties. The combined acreage of



BEN RICHASON on
"Academic Conservation
Education"



Walter Bubbert, FULLER,
SCOTT, WISNIEWSKI

county and federal forests and wild-life projects total almost four million acres. It can be expected that this public heritage will become more valuable each year and its quality should increase under proper management. Where I inherited millions of acres of cutover and burned-over public lands when I was born in 1911, today's children receive much more of value in timber, water, wild-life, and even better soils."

C. W. THREINEN, Lake Classification Project Leader, Wis. Conservation

Dept. - MAN AND WATER: "Use opportunities for recreational water begin at the shores. Private ownership of a portion of the shore is the most ideal opportunity for use. But the number of people residing in the region are far too great to think that all can have water frontage. In Kenosha County, a county on which we have comprehensive information from our lake classification inventory, there were 94 miles of frontage on all the lakes and major rivers. Divided into lots with 60 feet of frontage, a small lot size, there would be room for 8,300 lots for the 100,000 people living in the county to say nothing of the millions living around Chicago with similar desires. In addition shoreline space is needed for aesthetics, fishing, and wildlife opportunities if we are to have a rich varied aquatic resource. This suggests we must now turn to the community to help solve our water recreation demands. ... I think we need urban renewal on our lake and stream shores. The shore can't hold many more cottages or houses; the little narrow funnels for public use opportunities and second class spawning grounds and nesting areas are inadequate. The real interactions of man and water are to be seen at the shoreline. How the immediate shoreline is used tells much about the quality of the water resource itself. If we--all of us--are to meet the requirements of the resource and the public use demands of the people in this region, we need a bold public land program, a bold zoning program and a bold program of pollution control."

THEODORE F. WISNIEWSKI, Director, Wisconsin Committee on Water Pollution - WATER POLLUTION CONTROL IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: "The southeastern area of Wisconsin is the most heavily populated area in the state due principally to the development of larger cities in which various types of industries are located to provide employment. In this area, as in other parts of the state, pollution problems developed due to the concentration of population and industry. In the early days, wastes from the communities and industries were disposed of by discharge to streams on the assumption that self-purification would result. When these discharges affected the senses of the people who lived along the watercourses and of those attempting to use the waters for recreational purposes, demands were made for elimination of the pollution. The following tabulation summarizes the work done in all six drainage areas:

	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Dairy</u>	<u>Cannery</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
Orders Issued	73	77	41	72
Orders Satisfied	38	61	41	58
Remaining	35	16	0	14

It should be noted that pollution has been abated at all canning plants, 80% of the milk processing plants, 80% of the miscellaneous sources, and 52% of the municipalities in this area.

"The need for improvements to sewer systems and for additions to treatment facilities is greatest in the rapidly growing urban areas. These rapidly growing areas are principally adjacent to or near Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, and Waukesha. In addition to provision of improved sewer systems and treatment in these areas, efforts will need to be directed towards reduction in the volumes of clear water tributary to sanitary sewer systems. Storm waters, foundation drains, air-conditioning water, and other clear cooling waters will need to be separately discharged. Adoption of ordinances by a number of the communities has accomplished a measure of control over new installations, but connections existing prior to adoption of the ordinances will also need attention.

"The Committee on Water Pollution, through its campaign to seek out sources of pollution and through issuance of orders jointly with the State Board of Health, has in the southeastern area of Wisconsin brought the problems to the attention of the public and of industry. Many of the problems have been successfully solved, but progress has to some extent been offset by population growth at rates considerably higher than anticipated. Continuing enforcement of water pollution control laws, coupled with development of new methods of treatment and an aroused public desire for a clean environment especially where surface waters are concerned, should result in substantial abatement of the remaining pollution."

FRANK P. ZEIDLER, Former Mayor, City of Milwaukee - URBANIZATION IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: "There are many facets to urbanization in Southeastern Wisconsin which cannot be discussed in this short paper. Some of the big problems of the future remain in the form of these questions:

"Is it a good national and state policy to allow such heavy concentrations of population in a tiny fraction of the state's area? From the point of view of national defense the Milwaukee metropolitan area is highly vulnerable and is therefore surrounded by a ring of NIKE missile bases. Will the state take a sufficient interest in its southeastern area to impose sufficient powers of planning to permit planned population growth, to secure economic use of land, prevention of water pollution, to develop economical travel, proper housing, and an equalized sharing of the tax burden within the more highly urbanized areas? The state has not done so now, although this area is the principal economic base of the whole state.

"Will the conflicting and competing communities inside this southeastern complex be able to reach effective and equitable agreements which will end stratification of population according to income and race? Will the state accord sufficient income to the metropolitan areas to enable them to meet their problems? Will the state continue to give these areas representation according to population?

"The developments will have the greatest consequences for the future of the region and the state. In partial answer to meet these problems, the state legislature set up the metropolitan study commission for Milwaukee county, a fifteen member board largely dominated by suburban influence. The reports of this study commission have been most helpful to



ZEIDLER answering question

the suburbs, but the suburban influence has prevailed over the legislature and it may be that this commission will go out of existence for lack of legislation extending its life and supporting it in the 1961 legislature.

"In Milwaukee county, an aggressive county government is beginning to reach for metropolitan and urban powers, taking them from the competing incorporated areas. This may be the future major development in the metropolitan or urban counties. Failure of the local governments or the state government to solve the problem of this type of urbanization as represented in southeastern Wisconsin will certainly invite federal attention and more federal control over the great urban complexes.

"In conclusion, I would recommend for this area:

- 1) A regional planning commission for southeastern Wisconsin with power to enforce recommendations
- 2) A planned dispersal of the now heavily concentrated population throughout the region to reduce its vulnerability to atomic airborne attack
- 3) Regional control of major drainage problems
- 4) Development of green spaces and satellite cities
- 5) A more equitable adjustment of the tax load between central cities and the surrounding municipalities in metropolitan areas
- 6) Improved public transit in the Milwaukee metropolitan area
- 7) Reduction of population density inside of Milwaukee to more tolerable levels
- 8) Equal representation in the state legislature in both houses on the basis of population only throughout the whole state
- 9) Continued existence of a study commission for the area
- 10) Adequate revenues to meet the problems of urbanization
- 11) Preservation of air, water and soil from pollution
- 12) Ending of attempts to create offensive stratification of people in the area according to social status, income, or racial origin, through restrictive incorporation."

* * * *

NEWS NOTES CONTINUED from page 94 --

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



The National Science Foundation has announced a project grant of \$12,900 to the Museum with Director STEPHAN F. de BORHEGYI as the principal investigator. It will deal with an archeological and ethnohistorical investigation of the problems surrounding prehistoric Mexican cultural infiltration in the Southern Maya Area in Guatemala and Salvador. ... A relatively mild winter free from snow has aided greatly in the construction progress of the new Museum building. Ground breaking took place on September 29, 1960. ... A student-aid program inaugurated last year has been expanded to 12 students. They work for 10 hours a week supplementing their academic courses. Ten students are enrolled at the UW-M and one each at the Layton School of Art and Downer College. ... The Television Section has been airing a new program this year called "No Doubt About It," using panels of outstanding high school students. Museum artifacts, specimens and historical objects placed before the panel are identified through the process of deduction. Participants are selected by their high school science teachers. It is produced over WMVS-TV, Channel 10, Milwaukee's educational station, and LEON WEISSGERBER of the Museum staff acts as moderator.

* * * *

In Memoriam

Ernest F. Bean

1882-1961



ERNEST F. BEAN was born at Zearing, Iowa on January 30, 1882 and died at Madison, Wisconsin on April 24, 1961. After graduation from Iowa State Teachers College, he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin in 1907, obtaining a B.A. in 1909 and an M.A. in 1911. In the summers of 1909-10 he was a member of an Alaskan Glacial Expedition organized by the National Geographic Society. He was an instructor at the University from 1911 to 1915, when he became an assistant professor. In 1916 he transferred to the Wisconsin Geological Survey as assistant state geologist, having been chief of field parties since 1913. Promoted to head the Survey in 1925, he served in that capacity for 27 years. After retiring, still active as an expert consultant, he conducted field

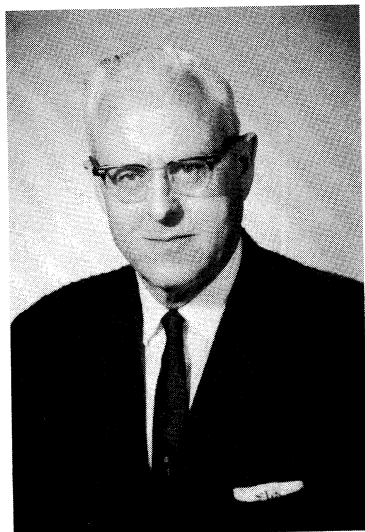
surveys in the United States and Canada on construction materials.

"Bean was surely born to teach" was the theme of a biographical sketch in a 1947 issue of the *Journal* of the Association of American State Geologists honoring him, and on whose cover appeared the accompanying pencil sketch. He began his career early, and "taught his way through school." At the University he was given the honor of becoming an undergraduate assistant because of his teaching experience. Most of his teaching, however, was carried on in the field as leader of survey parties mapping the geological resources of the state. Mineral Land Classification occupied his first ten years with the Survey and after World War I came the Road Materials Survey. He pioneered in this field and was perhaps best known for his work in location of such products, as well as agricultural lime and good water. He was a statutory member of the Wisconsin State Geographic Board while serving as State Geologist.

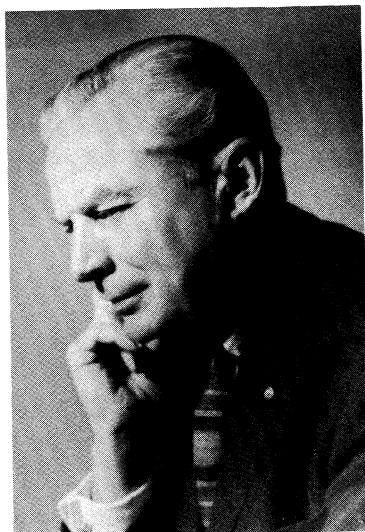
He was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Gamma Alpha, Sigma Xi, the State Historical Society, and affiliated with the Academy in 1926, and published in its TRANSACTIONS.

Many tributes by former students attest to his modesty and good humor, and also speak of his high standards in field explorations, camp inspections, and completion of a job. Influence of a good teacher on his students is incalculable and "Bean's Boys" learned much besides their profession while associated with him. He was characterized by a friend of many years as "a man among men and a person beloved of persons. When strength and humility are well combined, the man is sure to endure in the halls of memory." -- G.M.S.

NEW OFFICERS FOR 1961-62



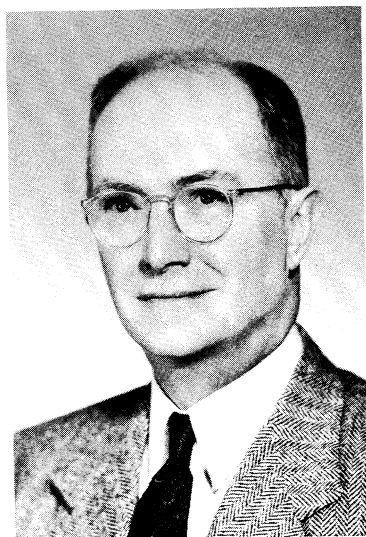
Vice-President (Arts) -
WILLIAM G. LONGENECKER, Prof. of
Horticulture & Planning and Exec.
Director UW Arboretum, UW, Madison



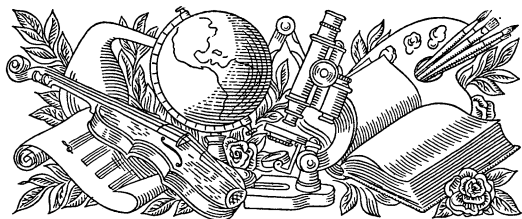
President-Elect -
J. MARTIN KLOTSCHKE, Provost
Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee



Vice-President (Sciences) -
CYRIL KABAT, Acting Asst.Supt. Div.
Research & Planning and Research
Coordinator, Wis.Conservation Dept.



Vice-President (Letters)
ROE-MERRILL S. HEFNER, Prof.
of German, UW, Madison



STATE AND ACADEMY NEWS

THE 91st ANNUAL MEETING

By Ted J. McLaughlin
Secretary

Editor's Note: This report of the 91st Annual Meeting at Carroll College, Waukesha, May 5-7, 1961, is a brief summary of the Secretary's detailed official minutes. Also, good news has been received from Professor ROY J. CHRISTOPH, local program chairman, with attendance statistics. Over 300 people were present at this meeting with 295 actually registered (including Junior Academy). Although some of this number were guests, paid registrations by members should more than offset the meeting expenses. There were 182 at the luncheon, 155 at the banquet and 125 on the Sunday field trip using three large buses.



Program Chm. CHRISTOPH

---W. E. S.

Council Meeting

Fifteen council members were present as well as Professors Roy J. Christoph and Benjamin F. Richason, Jr. of the Local Program Committee and Chairman F. Chandler Young of the Long-Range Finance Committee. A list of new members was approved (see inside back cover) and the Secretary reported that total membership was 1164 in the following categories: Life, 46; Sustaining, 30; Honorary, 2; Library, 92; Active, 994; Student, 4; and Family, 101. He also reported that the Post Office Dept. had denied our Second Class Mailing permit request pending a change in style of type and for other technicalities.

Treasurer Dave Behling reported that the Academy's financial condition was greatly improved over the previous year. Receipts during the past year (to April 20, 1961) totaled \$8,428.87. With the balance from last year, there was a grand total of \$10,564.53. Disbursements amounted to \$7,100.92 with a balance on hand of \$3,463.61. Total amount of the endowment fund (bonds at maturity value) was listed as \$7,518.45. Total donations to the Academy's support amounted to \$1,580 of which \$213 was for Junior Academy awards. (The Audit Committee of Frank H. Nelson and Cyril C. O'Brien approved this report). The Treasurer further explained that finances were about \$2,000 better than the previous year. However, it would be necessary to follow the Council's previous recommendation to borrow from the endowment fund to pay for one issue of the



Librarian Shenefelt



MEETING PHOTOS: Left, reading down- 1) Free literature table. 2) Exhibit of Academy TRANSACTIONS distribution. 3) Exhibit of portraits by Marjorie O'Brien Rapaport. 4) Prof. and Mrs. Chandler Young, William B. Sarles, Sec'y McLaughlin, J. Martin Klotsche. 5) Noon luncheon. Right, reading down - 6) Taking the air. 7) Natural Sciences Section. 8) Hallway conference - J. Shapiro (Oshkosh), R. Ellarson (Madison), L. Zellmer (Platteville). 9) Pres. Robert Steele of Carroll College welcoming members. 10) Address by Academy President Hughes at banquet.

TRANSACTIONS until new budget arrangements with the University of Wisconsin became effective. He recommended that Academy activities continue at the same level with the understanding that the Council may cut back on any expenditures if deemed necessary if any problems arose.



President WELTY

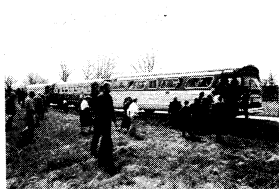
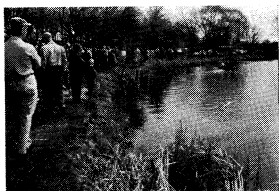
Professor Young presented a detailed report of the Long-Range Finance Committee and especially of their formal request to a Wisconsin Foundation for a \$15,000 grant over a three-year period to help the Academy strengthen its financial situation through membership and program development. An answer was expected from the Foundation in the near future. The plan also called for a determined effort to promote "institutional" members on an annual basis and recommended that the fee for this class be at least \$100. Also, membership dues should be raised to at least \$5.00 to better offset the value in publications received and assure both supporting Foundation and institutions of the strong interest of all members. The Council recommended an amendment to the proposed revised constitution to change the cost of Institutional members from \$50 to \$100 or more and it was decided to recommend the suggested dues change for action by the membership at the 1962 annual meeting.

Chairman Katherine G. Nelson of the Long-Range Program Planning Committee reported their recommendation that the Junior Academy meet separately two weeks before the Senior Academy as an experiment next year and that about six of the best Junior papers be incorporated into the Senior meeting program. This plan was approved after considerable discussion. This committee also suggested possible future meeting locations for the next ten years but new action only was taken to approve a 1963 annual meeting at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Possible symposium subjects suggested for this meeting were "Urban redevelopment" or the "St. Lawrence Seaway." The 1962 meeting already is planned for May 4-6 at Wisconsin State College-La Crosse on the general theme of "Upper Mississippi Valley."

Business Meeting

About 100 members attended this meeting which adopted the revised constitution and by-laws in their entirety as published in the Winter, 1961 Academy Review (Vol. 8 No. 1) with the single exception of amending the cost of annual "Institutional Membership" to \$100 or more instead of \$50 in By law I, Section 5. Other recommendations of the Council approved included a unanimous vote to borrow sufficient funds from the Endowment Fund to pay the balance of the printing bill for the 1961 TRANSACTIONS (\$1,000 already paid and approximately \$3,600 still due); to hold the 1963 annual meeting at UW-Milwaukee; and to hold the Junior Academy meeting two weeks prior to the Senior Academy

DONATIONS: Following publication of the List of Contributors in the Winter, 1961 Review, donations to the regular publications of the Academy were received from Mrs. ANN B. LAY, HOWARD D. LEE, and D. J. STEWART. Junior Academy Awards funds were received from Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., \$50; Edward Drott, \$50; Phil Sander, \$10; A. W. Schorger, \$25; A. O. Smith Corp., \$50; and Wausau Paper Mills Foundation, Inc., \$25.



FIELD TRIP STOPS: Left, reading down - 1) Pebble Creek Watershed. 2) Fish shocking demonstration--Bark river. 3) Lapham Peak tower view. 4) Harvey Uber explaining Kettle Moraine geology. 5) Ronald Poff explaining fishing gear. Right, reading down - 6) Arthur Ensign exhibiting equipment at School Section Lake. 7) Max von Dahlen and group at Scuppernong ranger station. 8) Planning discussion at Mukwonago County Park. 9) Allen McVey explaining Vernon Marsh wildlife management. 10) Returning to the buses.

sessions next year and incorporate a small number of winning presentations into the Senior Academy program.

Several resolutions unanimously adopted honored the memory of twelve members who died in the past year ("In Memoriam" notices have been published on all except George E. Griffin of Milwaukee); acknowledging the generous financial contributions of many members; and expressing appreciation to Carroll College and the several committees responsible for the excellent meeting program and facilities. A resolution by Professor Roger W. Axford urging preservation of the Indiana-Michigan dune area as a National Park or Monument was referred to the Council for consideration and possible action.

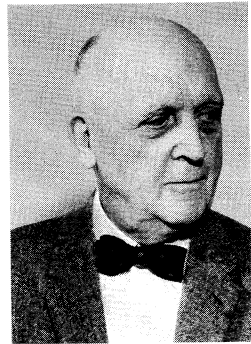
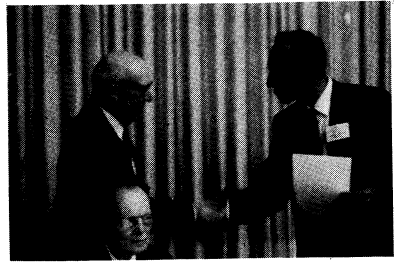
The reports of several committees and officers generally included information previously reviewed in the Council meeting summary. The following slate of elective officers as recommended by the nominating committee was unanimously approved: President, J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE; V-P (Sciences), CYRIL KABAT; V-P (Arts) G. W. LONGENECKER; V-P (Letters), ROE-MERRILL HEFFNER; Secretary, TED J. McLAUGHLIN; Treasurer, DAVID J. BEHLING, and Librarian, ROY D. SHENEFELT (See photos and titles introducing all new officers elsewhere in this issue). The editors are appointed by the Council and will remain the same, while JACK R. ARNDT is the new Chairman of the Junior Academy, to be introduced in the next issue, which will feature Junior Academy activities. Chairman of the 1962 Program Committee will be Provost J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE and Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee at Wisconsin State College-La Crosse will be Professor HOWARD F. YOUNG. The all-important budget committee consists of Treasurer DAVID J. BEHLING (Chairman), President CARL WELTY, President-Elect J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, Secretary TED J. McLAUGHLIN and Chairman of the Long-Range Financial Planning Committee F. CHANDLER YOUNG.

Members are referred to the official meeting program which was followed except for a few last minute changes. Unfortunately the dress rehearsal of the Waukesha Symphony Orchestra Sunday afternoon had to be cancelled. Because of the symposium theme, free literature was distributed by the Conservation Department



Don Mraz, Fishery Research Biologist, shocking fish on the Bark River, Cushing Memorial State Park

NEW LIFE MEMBERS



which also furnished a wild flower exhibit. Academy member Marjorie O'Brien Rapaport of Madison exhibited a number of portraits of Wisconsin scientists and scholars and Harold F. Williams showed the maps he prepared on the geographic distribution of Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS throughout the world.

Eight new Life Members were honored at the banquet for 40 years of continuous membership (see opposite page for photos) and four of these present at the ceremonies were Paul W. Boutwell, F. L. Browne, Clarence T. Evans and Emil Truog. Besides Junior Academy awards (see next issue) the banquet was memorable for presentation of a citation to The Milwaukee Journal (see center spread) which was received by Executive Editor Wallace Lomoe. Four other staff members present who were honored included Mel Ellis, Tom Guyant, R. G. Lynch and Loren Osman. Although only one paper presented at this meeting is published in this issue, excerpts of several given at the symposium on conservation are quoted. Some of these, as well as other papers from this meeting, no doubt will be published later in the TRANSACTIONS.

* * * *

NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS

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



The Beta of Wisconsin Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa celebrated its 50th anniversary at Beloit College with two days of special ceremonies April 24 and 25. President MILLER UPTON was made an honorary member of the chapter. ... LESTER B. McALLISTER, chairman of the Dept. of Economics and Business, and his class were featured on the new television series, "Meet the Professor," Sunday, April 23, on the ABC-TV network. ... Among recent campus lecturers were author-actress-producer MARGARET WEBSTER and DOROTHY ADLOW, art critic for The Christian Science Monitor. ... Board Trustees and state library officials were among those who helped break ground in late March for the College's \$1,200,000 Colonel Robert H. Morse Library. When completed in the summer of 1962, the library will accommodate more than 500 students and 350,000 volumes. RICHARD BENNETT, former head of the architecture department at Yale University, is the architect. ... Plans recently were announced for two overseas seminars for 1961-62. The credit programs include a semester's study in Spain under direction of DONALD MURRAY, chairman of the department of modern languages, and a summer seminar in Geneva, under direction of Dean IVAN M. STONE. This year's initial seminar involved 12 students and a Beloit professor in a concentrated study of Europe's "Common Market" communities. Professors who will be involved in overseas studies next year are CHAD WALSH, English department chairman, and ANDREW A. WHITEFORD, anthropology department chairman.

* * * *

PHOTOS, OPPOSITE PAGE: Top to bottom, left column - EMIL TRUOG, UW Emeritus Professor of Soils; PAUL W. BOUTWELL, Beloit College Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; HARRY STEENBOCK, UW Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry; EMMA L. FISK, UW Professor of Botany. Right column - FREDERICK L. BROWNE, US Forest Products Laboratory chemist; CLARENCE T. EVANS, Consulting Engineer, Cutler Hammer Co. (Milwaukee); EDWIN B. FRED, UW President Emeritus; HERMAN W. MARCH, UW Emeritus Professor of Mathematics.





UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE - George Richard,
Reporter (Director, UW-M News Service)

Names have been assigned to five University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus buildings--both new and old--as a result of recent Regent action. (See photos opposite page) When next fall's students enter the new Kenwood campus building on Maryland Avenue, which will be devoted largely to science, they will be entering Lapham Hall. When they enter the west building of the Milwaukee Downer Seminary property which will become part of the UW-M campus next fall, they'll be in Garland Hall; the department of English will center its activities here. In the east Seminary building, slated for use largely by the School of Education, they will be in Pearse Hall.

On the UW-M downtown campus, too, there are new names. The building at 600 West Kilbourn avenue is now Downtown South Hall. The building directly to its north is--naturally--Downtown North Hall. The "Downtown" designation is intended to minimize confusion among these and North and South halls on the Madison campus. Main Building on the Kenwood campus will remain Main Building for the time being.

Namesakes of the Kenwood campus buildings were all famous Wisconsin men of letters. Increase Allan Lapham (1811-1875) came to Milwaukee from New York in 1836 to become one of Wisconsin's first naturalists and authors. He published a gazeteer of the state as well as a catalogue of plants and shells on the west side of Lake Michigan. He also was active in the archeological and surveying fields and was a founder of the Wisconsin Academy.

Hamlin Garland (1860-1940) is one of the state's most famous literary names. His "A Son of the Middle Border," published in 1917, is an American classic. He was awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1921. He was born in West Salem and returned there in 1893 after residences in Iowa, South Dakota and Massachusetts.

Carroll Gardner Pearse (1858-1948) was president of Milwaukee State Normal School, a predecessor of the UW-Milwaukee, during the decade from 1913 to 1923. Earlier he had been superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools. Under his administration, the normal school developed quite an extensive junior college curriculum in the liberal arts--a trend reversed when Pearse left the presidency. At present the UW-M football field is named Pearse Field; however, future campus expansion is expected to eliminate this area as a gridiron.

The building names were first suggested by a special UW-M faculty committee composed of Mrs. Florence L. Walzl (English), Melvin H. Miller (speech), and Gerald T. Gleason (elementary education).

* * * *

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



GLENN T. TREWARTHA (geography) and EUGENE VAN TAMELEN (chemistry) have been appointed to professorships established with University Houses income and honoring the late Vernor Finch and Homer Adkins. ... RAPHAEL D. WAGNER (Extension math) has been named to head a new directed correspondence study program for 500 secondary school mathematics teachers under grants of \$50,000 from National Science Foundation. ... G. W. LONGENECKER

(horticulture and planning and executive director of the University Arboretum) has been honored with a lifetime membership from the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association for distinguished service. ... IRA L. BALDWIN (bacteriology and special assistant to the president) has been appointed to the executive committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. ... ERWIN HIEBERT (history of science) is the author of "Romantic Narrative Art," published by the University of Wisconsin Press. ... HARLAND W. MOSSMAN (anatomy) lectured during February at Universities of Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Wales, Cambridge, London. ... EMIL TRUOG (Soils) has been named chairman of the Wisconsin chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America. ... GERARD ROHLICH (civil engineering) has visited Nagpur, India, to confer with the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at request of the environmental sanitation division of the World Health Organization. ... DAVID BAERREIS (anthropology) has undertaken a four-month study trip to Brazil. ... KERMIT C. BERGER (Soils) was awarded "Man of the Year" plaque by the Wisconsin Potato Grower's Association for his efforts in developing "prescription farming" for potato growers. ... Dr. HANS H. REESE (neurology) is on leave from Jan. 30 to June 30 to lecture at the University of Alexandria, Egypt, on a Fulbright professorship. ... JOSEPH PALMERI (Extension French and Italian) is the author of "Par Les Grands Auteurs," published by Harper & Bros., New York. ... LOUIS KAPLAN (director of libraries) has compiled "A Bibliography of American Autobiographies" published by University of Wisconsin Press.

* * *

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY - Miss Ann Grattan, Reporter
(Marquette News Bureau)



GEORGE R. GRIFFIN (professor of classics) died May 6 from complications following ulcer surgery. An "In Memoriam" will be published later. ... NICK J. TOPETZES (professor of education) has been elected president of the Wisconsin Personnel and Guidance Association. ... Marquette was host for an institute on teaching careers in higher education sponsored by the Committee on Staffing Higher Education, Wisconsin Association of Presidents and Deans of Institutions of Higher Learning. The institute was financed by a \$7,000 grant from the Johnson Foundation and Western Printing and Lithographing of Racine. A total of 49 schools cooperated in the project. ... Marquette will offer a National Science Foundation in-service institute for senior high school physics teachers during the 1961-62 school year with classes starting on October 4. ... HERMAN KARL (professor of chemistry) is a new member of Marquette's Quarter Century Club.

Grants have been received from the US Public Health Service: \$43,536 to JAMES M. BARRETT (zoology) for research on cell and nuclear division in protozoa; \$21,665 to JAMES C. PERRY (biology) and JOHN SURAK (chemistry) for sixth and seventh years of study of mechanisms causing polyarteritis nodosa; and an additional \$6,400 from National Science Foundation for REZNEAT DARNELL's research, "Quantitative Aspects of Secondary Production in Estuarine Fish Populations." ... SAUL D. LARKS, UCLA researcher, has been appointed professor of electrical engineering for a new program of teaching and research in bioelectric phenomena and bio-medical engineering, starting September 1961.

(Continued on page 82)



THE BOOKSHELF

WATER PURITY, A STUDY IN LEGAL CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By Earl F. Murphy

Univ. of Wisconsin Press
Madison 6, Wisconsin
1961 212 pp. + x. \$4.75

The author of this important book is Associate Professor of Law at the Temple University School of Law; he has had extensive experience in the practice of law and as a teacher. During 1957-58, and in the summer of 1959, Mr. Murphy was a Rockefeller Fellow at the University of Wisconsin Law School. His book contains a concise history of the development of the legal control of water pollution in the United Kingdom, the United States, and particularly in Wisconsin. As Professor Willard Hurst points out in the book's Foreword, Mr. Murphy's monograph brings together information of value to economists, conservationists, political scientists, public health workers and administrators, and to students of the history of ideas.

This is a book that deals with the foundations of laws enacted to prevent and control pollution of water, the means to enact and enforce needed legislation, and analyses of cases involving protection of the purity of water. The creation, development and activity of the Wisconsin State Committee on Water Pollution is described with clarity and admirable objectivity. Mr. Murphy concludes with a Chapter entitled: "Summary and Prospect" that points out both problems and needs for the future.

This is a fine book not only because it is so well written; in addition, it is beautifully printed. Furthermore, the book contains 52 pages of "reference matter" to which the serious student may refer. Ease of reading and continuity are preserved by concentration of notes, tables of cases, and the bibliography in the "reference matter" section--an admirable presentation.

---William B. Sarles

ROUND RIVER CANTICLE

By Edna Meudt

Wake-Brook House
Sanbornville, N. H.
1960 \$3.00

Recipient of no few honors for her poetry, member and officer in writers' organizations, and mentor-speaker for workshop and radio programs, Mrs. Edna Meudt of the Wisconsin Academy has collected some of her work in a volume. The format is charming; the contents carry charm yet also authentic power. Ingenuity of the author is attested in her volume title: The legendary Paul Bunyan discovered Round River. It marvelously flowed into itself --in a perpetual circuit. Mrs. Meudt recalls the Journals of a great Wisconsin naturalist, Academician Aldo Leopold, as reminding of this tall tale.

A limpid freshness flows out of the phrasing

"This canticle is of love

Simple and shimmering as a view of river..."

Poignant appeal persists in such poems as "Young and Fair is Christopher."

The book should constitute a rich gift. It is hand-bound in a textile woven by foothill craftsmen in one of America's storybook regions. ---Ralph A. McCanse

LOOK UP AND HOPE

By Susan E. Welty

Thomas Nelson & Sons

19 E. 47th st., New York 17, N.Y.

1961

\$5.00

Mrs. Carl Welty of Beloit, Academy member and wife of the Academy's president, this year saw fruition of a ten-year labor of love in the publication of her biography of Maud Ballington Booth. A long-time friend of Mrs. Booth, she admired her and her dedication to the cause of prison reform in America. Said James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Dept. of Justice: "It seems to me that Susan Welty has caught the real dimensions of Mrs. Booth's character, so that the reader becomes aware of her deeper motivations and of the strength of purpose and of will which carried her through her remarkable career." During her long lifetime Mrs. Booth was active in many projects for human betterment, but rehabilitation of prisoners and improvement of prison conditions were her most renowned crusades. Wife of Ballington Booth, she also worked with him in the Salvation Army and later in the Volunteers of America.

Her ability as a speaker resulted in several transcontinental tours, and she occasionally stayed with the Welty's to break the busy schedule. Many anecdotes were thus obtained at first hand, but much research was required to verify incidents in the life of the founder of the Volunteer Prison League. The slogan she used has become the title of her biography. ---G.M.S.

NATURE WALKS

By Clara Hussong

Golden Press, Inc.

Rockefeller Center

New York 20, N. Y.

1961

\$1.50

Mrs. R. P. Hussong, Academy member and student of nature, has written a second guide (see Birds, Review, Spring 1959, p.78) to introduce children to the outdoors and give them advice on how to enjoy and understand it. Statements of how wildlife species prey on each other are presented in a matter-of-fact way with explanations which avoid sentiment. She adds other "nuggets of information on animal and plant life" and gives hints as to personal behavior while afield. Colorful illustrations by Marjorie Hartwell add to the book's value as an introductory field guide. After telling what might be found in a field, a woods, or around a pond, she conducts a walk in each of the four seasons and concludes with a page of caution against avoidable dangers. ---G.M.S.

WISCONSIN TALES AND TRAILS has taken over the subscription list of the Wisconsin Regional Writers' Association quarterly magazine, Creative Wisconsin, which discontinues with the Summer 1961 issue. New publisher of Tales and Trails (quarterly at \$5 per year) is Academy member HOWARD W. MEAD (1722 Baker ave., Madison 5). He has added several Consulting Editors to his staff including Academy member NEITA FRIEND, former editor of Creative Wisconsin and W. E. SCOTT

* * * *

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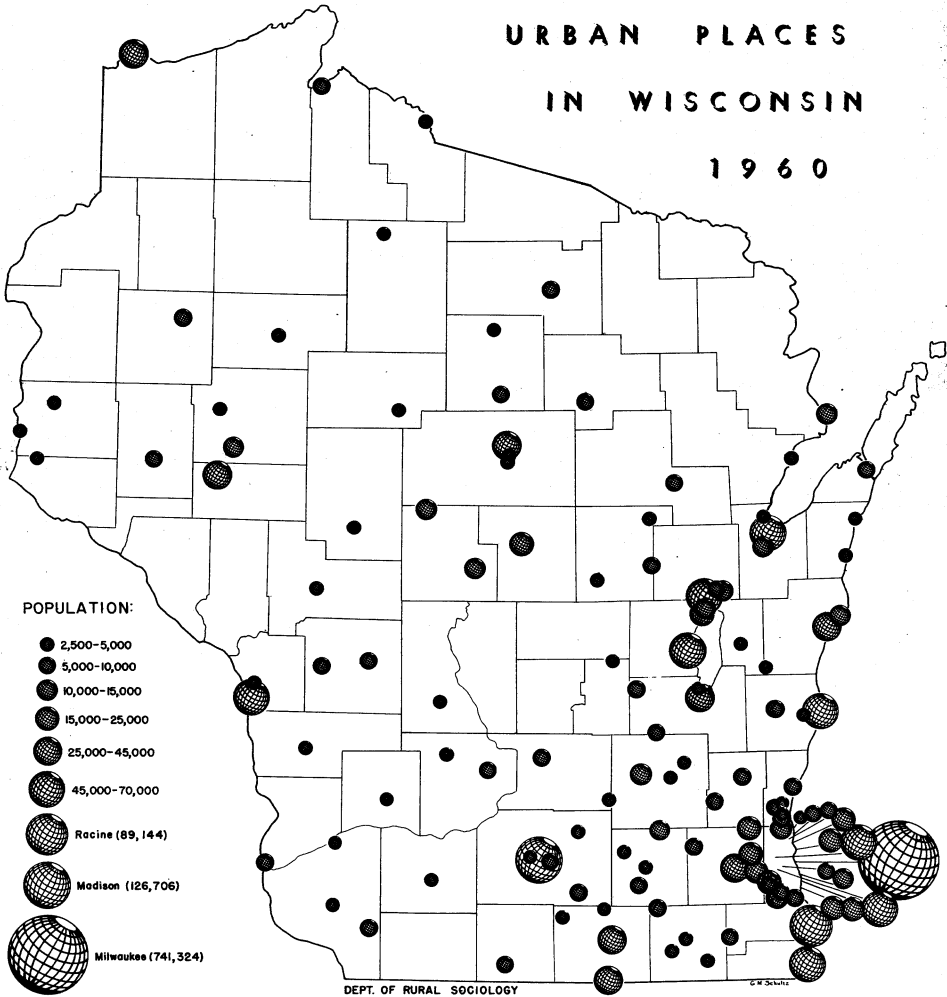
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URBAN PLACES IN WISCONSIN 1960



Map prepared by Miss Gwen M. Schulz of U. W. Department of Rural Sociology, courtesy of Professor Glenn V. Fuguitt. See page 67 for story on "Wisconsin's Population Change and Migration."