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WISCONSIN
ACADEMY

OF SCIENCES,
ARTS AND
LETTERS

FALL 1961

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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FIFTY YEARS OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

By Clare D. Rejahl, Madison, Executive Secretary
Wis. Assn. for Vocational & Adult Education



This year, Wisconsin marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Wisconsin's Schools of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education.

The 1911 Legislature which passed the act establishing these schools, anticipated a plan of part-time education to reach all the people, with the chief concern being for those who had to drop out of school to go to work. Up to this time no comprehensive plan had been developed, no study had been undertaken, to determine the relationship between the industries of the state and the educational system; and no effort was being made to provide any form of industrial education for the great mass of people. The educational opportunities in Wisconsin at that time provided a well-developed system of instruction for a small percentage of the population favored by fortune, who could be educated in a rigid, inflexible arrangement, relating elementary school to high school, and high school to college.

The educational problem for the out-of-school segment of our population, while originally conceived to meet vocational needs, was also to better prepare the individual to take his rightful place in his community in the economic, civic, and social senses.

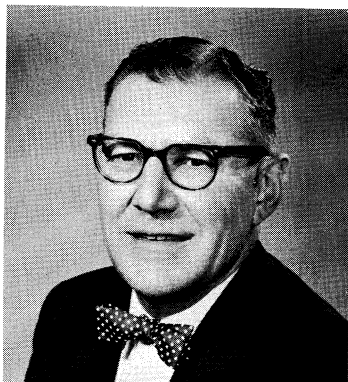
Today, the basic philosophy of the schools of vocational and adult education remains unchanged. It is true, times have changed, needs are different, and opportunities have expanded. The tremendous flexibility of program characteristic of vocational schools reflects these changes. Vocational-technical education has a consciousness of the need for constant change which is not known in any other segment of our educational system.

Wisconsin is known throughout this country for its unique administrative plan for vocational and adult education. No other state is so organized. The 1911 act provided for separate and autonomous state and local administrative boards whose sole task would be to promote, organize and develop the schools.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of three representative employees, three employers, and three farmers; with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chairman of the Industrial

Commission as ex-officio members. Each local board is made up of two employees, two employers, and, if the vocational school district includes rural land, two farmers; with the local superintendent of schools as an ex-officio member. The original act also provided for separate appropriations at both the state and local levels, to insure that these schools would be adequately financed with funds which could not be used for any other purpose. This administrative plan for the Wisconsin system of vocational and adult education has worked effectively for 50 years.

A unique administrative plan, coupled with outstanding leadership over the years, has made possible the development of the most effective system of vocational, technical, and adult education in this country. There is no other state where this type of education has been made so readily available to so many people, and for a span of 50 years. There are now 62 of these schools in Wisconsin with a 1960-61 enrollment of more than 188,000. Of this number, fewer than 8,000 were of high school age.



C. L. Greiber, Director
State Board of Vocational
and Adult Education

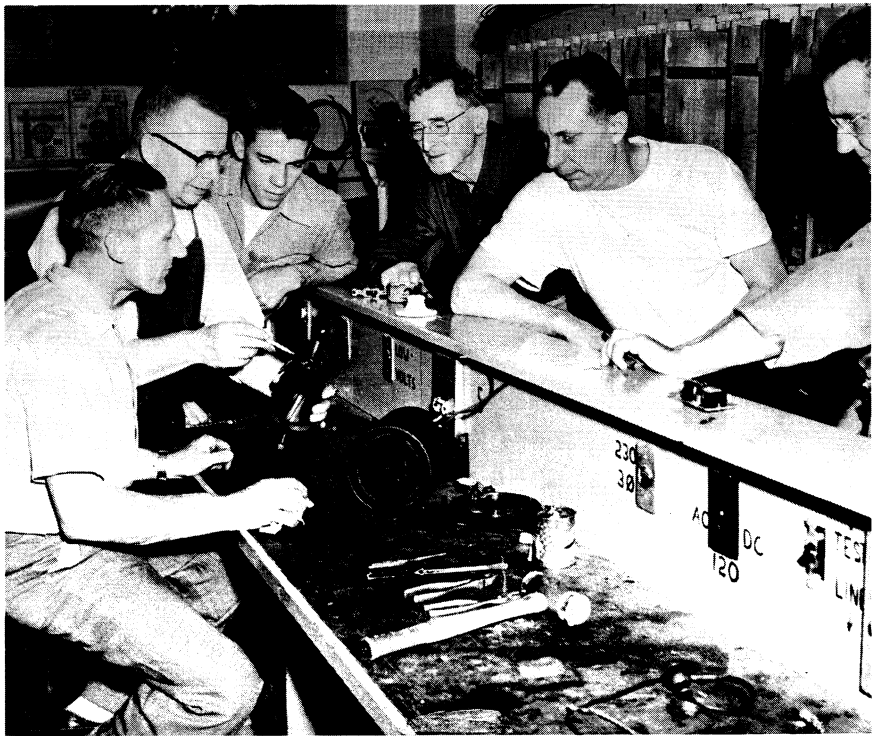
Today, additionally, under the leadership of C. L. Greiber, Director of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the Wisconsin system of Vocational and Adult Education administers the programs of vocational agriculture in 277 Wisconsin high schools, as well as 147 programs in vocational home economics in the high schools. The schools also provide the related instruction required by apprentices in industry.

In 1921, a state program of vocational rehabilitation was also made a responsibility of the state board. Today, the board's rehabilitation office

Photographs on opposite page -

Upper: There are nine schools of practical nursing in Wisconsin, run as departments of vocational schools. Students get both classroom instruction and clinical practice in hospitals, getting a sound preparation for the state examination for licensing as practical nurses (Green Bay).

Lower: An important function of Wisconsin vocational schools is to help the journeyman in a trade to up-grade the skills he uses on the job. Here a group of electricians study electric motor problems with an instructor at Chippewa Falls.



works with more than 6,000 physically or mentally handicapped people annually, restoring more than 1,500 of them to the point where they are once again useful, contributing members of society. The program is administered through eight district and local offices in the state, and although unsung, makes a significant contribution to the state both in the economic and social senses.

As a changing economy has made education past the high school increasingly important, the vocational-technical system has moved rapidly to fill this need. In addition to a vast number of special programs run to help adults already employed to improve their skills, or acquire new ones required by changing technologies, the schools are also charged with the responsibility for providing non-university, post high school level technical instruction. This has led to establishment of a number of one and two year full-time courses in technical areas. Wisconsin vocational-technical schools do not provide the classwork for the person who wishes to get the first two years of college-level work at a junior or community college; but a number of the schools do provide the terminal work in technical fields, at levels comparable to those for similar work, and leading to the same degree, of Associate in Business, etc., provided by two year colleges elsewhere. Full time, two year, associate degree programs currently offered are in the fields of accounting, secretarial science, automotive technology, diesel technology, electronics, chemical and metallurgical technology, commercial art, medical assistantship, photography, printing and publishing, restaurant and hotel cookery, structural technology, and telecasting.

What began as a new idea in 1911 has developed into a philosophy of providing educational opportunity for out-of-school youth and adults--of doing something where nothing was being done. Our Vocational and Adult Education schools will continue to develop educational programs to meet actual needs and to solve the vital problems of our people.

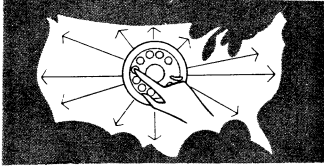
Photographs on opposite page -

Upper: Business machine skills, accounting, and merchandising courses are taught in Wisconsin vocational schools. Here, a Milwaukee student learns about key-punch operations for modern electronic business machine operations.

Lower: Preparing young men to take their place as skilled workers in many fields, these schools offer substantial curriculum opportunities in such fields as electronics. Here, at Milwaukee, potential television craftsmen are learning the intricacies of the set in your home.

###





THE VISITING PROFESSORS WHO NEVER LEFT HOME

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

Faculty, news reporters, and a few guests were seated in a large lecture hall at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on a clear October afternoon. Letters had been sent to qualified experts in specific fields asking that at a pre-arranged time they agree to be interviewed by telephone. Each expert was asked to respond to questions relating to current problems in his special field of competence. Newton N. Minow, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was asked to answer questions regarding "the responsibility of persons working in the communications media for providing programs of excellence." Chancellor George W. Beadle of the University of Chicago, world renowned geneticist and Nobel Prize winner, was asked "what are the elements of an ideal university," and "how should the universities meet the onslaught of the enrollment bulge of the 60's?" Dean Paul Sheats of the University of California Extension Division was asked, "What are the special responsibilities of the University for extending knowledge to the people?"

At 4:00 p.m. (6:00 p.m. Washington time) Mr. Minow was sitting in his office in Washington, and in a matter of seconds was on the line. Via an amplified telephone mechanism known as the Telelecture, I was able to speak into a desk microphone and ask direct questions of Mr. Minow on his current views. Ideally, we would have had a photo of Mr. Minow thrown on the screen to make the interview that much more intimate. Minow's voice came loudly and clearly to the audience in the lecture room. Faculty members asked questions and each lecturer answered directly. Minow, a former Milwaukeean, said he felt broadcasting has "a staggering contribution" to make to our culture. He described Educational TV as a "sleeping giant," with only 57 channels in use for that purpose. He felt that too many commercial broadcasters tend to underestimate the intelligence of the public, and public taste. He suggested a "harsh re-examination" of the policies of commercial broadcasters.

Beadle felt that "an educated man must have some understanding of himself and the world in which he lives. He must be able to think critically and express himself in a lucid way." Proper general education should, he felt, have breadth and depth. He stated that "Our object

at the University of Chicago is to offer a broad foundation in general education, then afford some opportunity for probing in depth."

In a matter of seconds, the switchboard operator at the University dialed UCLA. By the time we had thanked Chancellor Beadle, Dean Paul Sheats was on the line, sitting in his spacious office in Los Angeles and conversing with us in Milwaukee. Sheats, the co-author of Community Adult Education, noted definite changes in the role of University extension services. "Formerly," he said, "university extension divisions helped people complete college courses off campus. Now, with more graduates enrolling in extension centers for specialized work, the University extension must offer courses tailored for graduates." Sheats predicted that in the future, more and more degrees will be granted by universities and fewer will be granted by extension centers. The University extension will then be able to devote the energies of its faculty to specialized training.

Sheats, like the other speakers, was periodically interrupted by questions. Mrs. Elizabeth Regan, Asst. Professor and Co-Chairman of Nursing Extension, asked Sheats what the latest developments were in nursing education in California. Mrs. Claudine Shannon, TV Consultant, University of Wisconsin Extension Division, inquired how TV is being used for taking the pressure off higher education



Prof. Axford, Asso. Director, Informal Instructional Services (at telephone) and Prof. Frederick I. Olson, Asso. Dean, both of the Univ. Extension Division and UW-M, with members of the faculty and staff of the University Extension Division demonstrating the Telelecture method.

with increasing enrollments in California as elsewhere. Explicit, up-to-date information was given.

In a span of 45 minutes, three world renowned experts were brought to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in a two-way conversation via the Telelecture. We were informed that Mayor Willy Brandt could be interviewed for thirty minutes for the price of the long distance call--\$120. The device is so simple it can be installed in any classroom and with a minimum of fuss and expense.

The best brains in the world can now be tapped for current information, or experts can expound on their latest writings, with preparation made by students in advance of the Telelecture. We had as our guests three distinguished specialists each sitting at his office desk. Materials can be sent by the lecturer in advance, and charts and graphs can be thrown on the screen and referred to by the expert. We can now visit with supreme court justices, government officials, and university scholars by Telelecture. We can have "visiting professors" who never leave home.

##

"Pipe to The Spirit"

The rawish danke of clumzie Winter rampes
 The fluent Summers vaine; and drizzling sleet
 Chilleth the wan bleak cheeke of the num'd earth,
 Whilst snarling gusts nibble the juicellesse leaves
 From the nak't shuddring branch ... But if a breast
 Nail'd to the earth with grief: if any heart
 Pierc't through with anguish pant within this ring;
 If there be any blood, whose heat is choakt,
 And stifled with true sense of misery;
 If ought of these straines fill this Consort up,
 Th' arriue most welcome . . .
 Yet here's the prop that doth support our hopes;
 When our Sceanes fault, or invention halts,
 Your favour will give crutches to our faults.

--John Marston (1575-1634)

Prologue to a Play

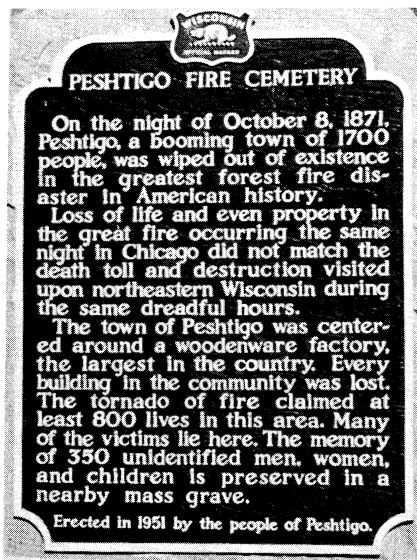
THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN FIRES OF 1871*

By C. D. Robinson, Editor-in-chief
Green Bay Advocate

The great drouth of the summer and fall of 1871 will long be remembered by the people of Northern Wisconsin. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two in duration, in the month of September, no rain fell between the 8th of July and the 9th of October--some three months. The streams and swamps and wells dried up. The fallen leaves and underbrush, which covered the ground in the forests, became so dry as to be ignitable almost as powder, and the ground itself, especially in the cases of alluvial or bottom lands, was so utterly parched as to permit of being burned to the depth of a foot or more. To use a poetical expression, which became almost a reality, "The sky was as brass, and the earth ashes."

For weeks preceding the culmination of this state of things in the terrible conflagration of the 8th and 9th of October, fires were sweeping through the timbered country, and in some instances the prairies and "openings," of all that part of Wisconsin lying northward of Lake Horicon, or "Winnebago Marsh," which was itself on fire. Farmers, sawmill-owners, railroad men, indeed all interested in exposed property, were called upon for constant and exhausting labor, day and night, in contending against the advancing fires.

The saw mills in the pine regions of Brown, Shawano, Oconto, Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Door counties, are, many of them, located in the very midst of the pine forests, and surrounded with a debris of slabs, edgings, shingle refuse, etc., forming a ready conductor for the undermin-



* -From "The Legislative Manual of the State of Wisconsin" Compiled under the direction of the Secretary of State, for 1872, by A. J. Turner.

ing fires in the adjacent forests, to the mills and houses around them. The work of protecting these mills was long, harassing and exhausting, the ground being so dry, that water could not be obtained from wells, and the means of defense were mainly by circumvallating the property with ditches. These were in the main, effectual, so long as the fire preserved the ordinary character of previous forest fires, not fanned with gales, nor supplemented by a long-heated and ignitable condition of the atmosphere, which, as we shall see, followed later on. In this labor of fighting fire, the mill men, farmers and others were engaged through October, the exhausting work going on with good cheer in the constant hope that either the welcome rain would come, or that, finally, the ground would be wholly burned over, and leave nothing further for the flames to feed upon. Here and there, mills and houses were burned; fences, haystacks and outlying property were swept off; but no great disaster had yet occurred. Still no rain came; and for many days previous to the great disaster, a general gloom and fear seemed to have come upon the threatened region. The long-continued labor of fighting the fire exhausted all energies; and an overhanging smoke permeated the atmosphere, sometimes so dense as to prevent seeing objects a few rods distant, seriously affecting the eyes and lungs. This was not alone the case in the forests, but in towns and in largely cleared settlements.

Many devices were resorted to for the protection of life. Excavations were made in the earth, with earth-covered roofs, in which persons sought refuge. Many resorted to wells, which, from the long drouth, had become dry. And much property, which had been taken from houses and placed in the open fields for safety, was destroyed, while the houses themselves frequently escaped. But time drew on, the ground was burned over, and the longharassed people began to take breath, believing that the worst was passed.

This was the condition of things up to Sunday, the 8th of October. The air was dense with smoke and fitful blasts of hot air--so stifling, that at times it was difficult to breathe. All these northern towns had kept ready, as well as they could, for the emergency. In Green Bay, the fire engines had been kept at work wetting the buildings, and an extra police force was detailed to keep watch. The buildings were so dry that a spark would have set them on fire; flakes of ashes from the smouldering timbers fell in the streets like a snowstorm; and the citizens were anxious as if in the face of some impending calamity. A hot, southerly gale was blowing, and in the midst of it, on Sunday afternoon, a house took fire in the central part of the city. The interior was only slightly burned, however, and the fire was extinguished before it

reached the outer air. It was the same gale which swept over Chicago. That city was then burning, though we did not know it.

What is known as the Sugar Bush settlement lies between Oconto and Peshtigo, extending six or eight miles from north to south, and two or three miles in width. It was one of those oases of hard-wood timber land which are frequent among the pine forests, and are superior farming lands. With the southerly gale, the fire first struck the Sugar Bush. The testimony is singularly unanimous here, as well as in the cases of other places burned, as to the dreadful premonition and the final burst of flame. An unusual and strangely ominous sound; a gradual roaring and rumbling approach. It has been likened to the approach of a railroad train--to the roar of a waterfall--to the sound of a battle, with artillery, going on at a distance. The people, worn out with the long harassing by fire for weeks before, quailed at this new feature, and when the flames did make their appearance--not along the ground, as they had been accustomed to meet them, but consuming the tree tops, and filling the air with a whirlwind of flame--the stoutest hearts quailed before it.

There have been many opinions in explanation of this apparent fire-storm in the sky. It has been attributed to electrical causes, and to the formation of gas from the long-heated pine forests of that region. We venture our own opinion, which is this: The same wind storm and condition of the atmosphere, had they occurred on the ocean, would have produced water-spouts. There, the water is drawn up by a powerful attraction from above, and the clouds descend to meet it, accompanied with a violent whirl-wind. Here, there were doubtless whirl-winds, having



a tremendous circular velocity, and moving from north to south at a more moderate speed of from six to ten miles an hour. The pine tree tops were twisted off and set on fire, and the burning debris of the ground was caught up and whirled through the air in a literal cloud of fire. To use an anomalous expression, it was a waterspout of fire. No wonder that the stoutest hearts were appalled before such an unheard of presence, which could not be attacked nor resisted with any appliance in human grasp.

Of the village of Peshtigo, there was not a vestige left standing except one unfinished house, which stood apart from others, and escaped. Northward from Peshtigo, the hurricane seems to have divided into two columns. The easterly one scorched the edge of the village of Marinette and swept over the village of Menekaunee. The western column of fire also gave Marinette a narrow escape, burning some buildings on its western border. Crossing the Menominee, it swept through the forests to the northward, and struck the settlement of Birch Creek.

The map (see back cover) will show the portion of the long peninsula which divides the waters of Green Bay from those of Lake Michigan. The country is heavily timbered with hard wood and pine, and saw-mills are scattered along the two shores. The population is composed largely of Belgians and Bohemians. The former began coming here 15 or 20 years ago, and from almost utter destitution had become in comfortable circumstances, with substantial dwellings and barns, and a moderate outfit of teams and cattle. This was the largest region swept by the fire; and here was the greatest loss in Northern Wisconsin. The fiery tempest may be said to have swept over its whole length and breadth, though some portions of it escaped actual devastation. Men, women, and children were suffocated, and found fallen on the ground with no marks of fire upon their persons.

The most intense havoc occurred in the towns of Humboldt and Green Bay, in the county of Brown; Casco, Red River, Lincoln and Ahnepee, in the county of Kewaunee, and Brussels, Forestville, Nasewaupsee, Clay Banks, Union and Sturgeon Bay, in the county of Door--an area of five hundred square miles. The population of these towns, in 1870, was 7,857.

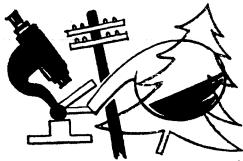
Seven survivors of the fire were listed in the Oct. 4, 1961 issue of the Peshtigo Times. Only one still lives in Peshtigo but the rest live in Wisconsin or Michigan. Earlier in this year of the 90th anniversary of the fire an historical society was formed at Peshtigo to collect information on their "mark on history" and other local happenings.

A CENTURY OF SCHOLARSHIP*

By Conrad A. Elvehjem, President
University of Wisconsin

The recent study of college students across the country, made by Professor Philip E. Jacobs of the University of Pennsylvania, "A Profile of the Values of American College Students," reaches a significant conclusion. He attempted to determine not only a cross section of the values held by college students today, but also how their values had changed from freshman admission to graduation, and what might have changed them for the better.

It seems that he was unable to find any single thing within colleges in general which improved student values. Yet, "the intellectual, cultural or moral 'climate' of some institutions stands out from the crowd. The response of students to education within the atmosphere of these institutions is strikingly different from the national pattern." He explained that the very individuality of these places makes comparisons unreal, "but they do seem to have in common a high level of expectancy of their students." "What is expected is not the same. It may be outstanding intellectual initiative and drive, profound respect for the dignity and worth of work, world-mindedness or just openmindedness, a sense of community responsibility or of social justice, a dedication to humanitarian service, or religious faithfulness. Everyone, however, is conscious of the mission to which the institution stands dedicated."



The central ideas around which values are built often are different in different institutions. We live in a nation which glibly accepts the importance of things. Too often we measure wealth and power in dollars; not in ideas. The standards of value which many Americans hold to are imported cars and rockets to the moon, television and split-level suburban houses, super-bombs, and super-highways. Things, not thoughts are important--unless we pause and think.

Do not misunderstand me. I believe that many of the "things" of progress have been useful to mankind--they have reduced poverty and illness, provided food and shelter and spread these good things farther and more equitably than mankind heretofore knew. But it is our concentration on "things" to the exclusion of spiritual progress that I believe has helped to lead us down the wrong path.

* - Excerpts from Some Remarks at the Centennial Convocation, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1961.



If communism should overtake us, someone has said, it will not come at the hands of an invader, or in the fires of revolution--we will just adopt it. The French philosopher, Francois Mauriac, has pointed out that it is not what separates the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. that should frighten the free world, "but what they have in common." Communism is based upon a philosophy of materialism--which is a faith in things rather than a faith in spirit. One of its great attractions for impoverished countries is its promise of material progress, and the logic of its method of distributing things. Again, do not misunderstand me. I believe that an equitable distribution of the necessities of life is right and good, that the strong should help the weak, and that as citizens we should empower our government to help raise the social and economic levels of nations less fortunate than our own.

Now, a few words directly to you students. Your College has the resources, the capability to help you get an excellent education. But you must get it. For education --in its highest sense--is an ability to think clearly, to judge soundly, and to ferret out the truth. These components of wisdom must be developed by the individual. Education, in equipping you for a fast-moving world, can only help you develop a standard of values, basic principles, and an eagerness to continue learning.

Keeping a free people vital and strong is no job for the half-educated. The man or woman who does the job well tones up the whole society, while the slovenly--whether janitor or judge, surgeon or technician, lowers himself, his nation and his world. We need individual excellence in all forms, in every kind of creative endeavors; in political life, in education, in the ministry, in industry--in short, universally.

Our progress as individuals, as citizens of a troubled world, depends on decisions guided by sound values. I speak here of honesty, truth, justice, and all the other noble human qualities. But I speak also of the less frequently cited values; an appreciation for beauty whether it is a product of man or nature, a faith in fellow man, respect for both tradition and progress, and a trust in God. There is no wisdom without sound values, no real progress. The world's values are the sum total of all the values of its people.

###

TEACHING THE ARTS: A CONSIDERED APPROACH*

By Theodore N. Savides, Madison
University Extension Division

A first conclusion here may infuriate everyone not a professional artist: arts courses ought to be of special strategic approach to their respective substantive concerns. Music, dance, poetry, the tactile and graphic arts all demand a depth of emotional involvement not commonly associated with the predominantly intellectual disciplines. The arts must transcend the factual or rational approach of science and indeed any essential objectivity of the humanities and must, in appeal, become essentially glandular as well. Producer, patron, and consumer alike ignore this intimate difference at their peril.

We do not believe the arts are unique in respect to the distinction we recognize between lay students and future technicians. Nevertheless, because we urge the importance of teaching students as well as courses, we emphasize the relevance of this distinction (ultimately a matter of spirit) in the planning and preparation of arts course. Differences in the needs of these two major audience categories--the one critical and appreciative, the other graphically rendering--exist not only in degree but in kind. And this recognition of separate approaches, applications, and uses presupposes a set of separate though related educational solutions.

For example, in the area of appreciation, a consideration of what are primarily technical concerns is minimal. Such attention to craftsmanship, so to say, should be sufficient only to give the student a small sense of the artistic problems encountered in gaining command of a particular form and its various media of expression. The major educational effort is, instead, directed toward assisting the student to achieve an intellectual, spiritual, and emotional rapprochement with the given art form and its most distinguished exponents. Here it is also appropriate to teach the vocabulary of the form, and to probe the philosophical and cultural impact of the creative artist upon his society and of that society upon the artist himself.

For the career student, for the potential professional workman, however, the emphasis changes. To the total exposure prepared for the layman--for the individual who searches the arts chiefly for personal meaning and a vicarious kind of pleasure--and indeed perspective--must now be added a considerable program for the disciplined development of those private skills necessary for mastery of the medium. Without these the creative artist, however sensitive and perceptive he may be, remains a mute--consigned forever to the land of the dumb. He can derive great satisfaction, perhaps, from self-expression; but he is incapable of communicating his message to his fellowman.

Education for the arts, therefore, aims at two audiences: for the one type of beneficiary, intellectual and spiritual horizons are to be extended. For the other, execution and communication are to be sharpened and refined. From such respective inspirations will courses in the arts come at their aims.

* - Letters Editor's Note: The author is Associate Director of Informal Instructional Services for the UW Extension Division, Madison, and reports here the results of a recent correspondence study panel in Madison attended by nationwide observers.



INTRODUCING

WILLIAM J. MICHEELS



WILLIAM J. MICHEELS, a native of Menomonie, has returned to that city after several years of teaching elsewhere, to become President of Stout State College. He received his B.S. degree at the Stout Institute (now the College) in 1932 and later was granted an M.A. (1938) and Ph.D. (1941) at the University of Minnesota. He became associated with the Department of Industrial Education at the University of Minnesota in 1936 as an Instructor. He had been Chairman of the department since 1945 when he came to Menomonie.

During the war years he served in several training positions and later was on the advisory panel on personnel and training for the Office of Naval Research and a visiting expert to Germany for the War and State Departments. He is consultant in this field for the Automotive Service Industry Assn. at present. Recently he concluded an assignment as senior adviser in technical education to the Government of Indonesia and edited the Technical Reports resulting from the Committee's work. He is author of the Minnesota Plan for Industrial Arts Teacher Education and several articles in the field of personnel and public relations. President Micheels is affiliated with several Vocational Associations, is President of the American Industrial Arts Assn. this year, a member of N.E.A. and several other Education Associations and joined the Wisconsin Academy recently.

- - - - -



NEW LIFE MEMBER

ELLA MAY MARTIN



ELLA MAY MARTIN, professor of Biology at Wisconsin State College and Institute of Technology, Platteville, has been teaching botany and plant pathology there since September 1946. She previously taught at Illinois Wesleyan University, Greensboro College, Sophie Newcomb and other colleges. She received a B.A. degree from Lawrence College and master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin and did further work at Cornell University, the University of Chicago and at Wisconsin.

Interested in mycology and plant pathology, her publications have been on *Taphrina* species. She joined the Wisconsin Academy while a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin and again shortly after coming to Platteville. Her Life membership dates from January, 1961.

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THE WISDOM OF ALDO LEOPOLD

By Roderick W. Nash
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison



Wisconsin's first settlers regarded the wilderness as an enemy to be conquered with rifle, axe, and plow in the name of civilization. In fact, this had been the dominant attitude of the American pioneer since Jamestown. Land was a slave, and possession implied exploitation. To the pioneer, forests were standing timber, deer were venison steaks, and rivers sources of power waiting to be harnessed. In the process of wringing an empire from a wilderness continent, they scarcely paused to judge the ultimate effects of their labor. The seeming boundlessness of North America encour-

aged the belief that natural resources were inexhaustible. It was to be expected that the voices of conservation's first prophets would be drowned in the roar of progress. But in a century of "progress" the pioneers and their children wrought great changes in their environment. Gradually the need for corrective measures became apparent, until today most Americans pay lip service to conservation while a dedicated core strive to repair some of the damage man has inflicted on the natural world. No man was more responsible for making Americans, and especially Wisconsinites, aware of man's abuse of land and for expounding a way to restore and maintain land health than a humble philosopher-scientist named Aldo Leopold.

There was a common denominator among Leopold's interests in ornithology, hunting, forestry and wildlife management--a passion for the untamed outdoors. Coupled with extraordinary abilities, perception and understanding, this passion made his life work a labor of love. Aldo Leopold was born in 1886 in Burlington, Iowa into a family of outdoor-loving Germans. He early decided to make outdoor work his career, and in 1909 a Master of Forestry degree from Yale enabled him to join the United States Forest Service. In the same year he received his degree, Leopold was sent to assist in the administration of national forests in the Southwest. At this time Arizona and New Mexico were still territories, and Leopold grew up with the country. His work in the Forest Service took him into most of the wilderness remaining in the Southwest and strengthened his belief that wild country was a resource America could not afford to lose. He shuddered to think of the day "when canoe travel will consist in paddling in the noisy wake of a motor launch and portaging through the back yard of a summer cottage." "When that day comes," Leopold added, "canoe travel will be dead, and dead, too, will be part of our Americanism." In 1924 thanks in large part to Leopold's efforts, the Forest Service set aside over a half million acres in New Mexico's Datil (now Gila) National Forest as a wilderness preserve. While in the Southwest, Leopold attracted nationwide

attention for his work in organizing a group of New Mexican sportsmen into a game protective association. A novelty at the time, this organization campaigned for efficient non-political game wardens, wildlife refuges, and a feeling of responsibility on the part of sportsmen for the wild creatures that shared their environment.

In 1924 the Leopold family moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and ever since Leopold's name has been closely associated with Wisconsin conservation. Until 1928 Leopold served as associate director of the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory in Madison. He left the laboratory to undertake a pioneering survey of wildlife in the Midwest under the auspices of the Sporting Arms and Ammunitions Manufacturer's Institute. It was this work that gave Leopold a national reputation in wildlife management and led to the publication of his classic Game Management. In 1933 the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture offered Leopold the first professorship of wildlife management in the United States. While serving as an inspiring teacher and researcher at the University, Leopold actively participated in a host of conservation organizations and served on numerous committees including the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. He also continued to write what eventually amounted to over three hundred published articles.

Despite his myriad professional responsibilities, Leopold never neglected his love of just being outdoors. In 1940 he unconsciously wrote his own recreational autobiography when he declared: "Some day the hunter will learn that hunting and fishing are not the only wildlife sports; that the new sports of ecological study and observation are as free to all now as hunting was to Daniel Boone." After hunting for years with the rifle and then the bow, Leopold himself increasingly turned to pursuing game with a perceptive and appreciative mind rather than with bullets and arrows. In the early 1930's Leopold bought a worn-out, abandoned farm on the Wisconsin River near Baraboo. Subsequent week-ends found the Leopolds at the "shack" planting pines, banding chickadees, and watching the mating dance of the woodcock. It was on one of these trips in 1948 that Aldo Leopold suffered a heart attack while helping a neighbor fight a grass fire. He was only sixty-two. Just before his death, the Secretary of the Interior appointed Leopold a member of a committee to advise the United Nations in the field of conserving the world's natural resources. His greatest work probably was left undone. As it is, Leopold's ideas and ideals must fight on without the aid of the man who believed in them, lived them, and expounded them so effectively.

Aldo Leopold was one of the most quotable and most quoted men in the history of the conservation movement. Ideas explode from his prose like partridges from blackberry thickets, the only difference being that a later reading proves as fruitful as the first. As a mature philosopher, Leopold's primary concern was to make men aware that their environment--the land and the innumerable forms of life it supported--was a community to which they belonged, not a



commodity which they possessed. Leopold called such an awareness an "ecological conscience," with "ecology" defined as the science of the relation between organisms and their environment. He was convinced that unless conservationists could make society as a whole view the land community with a feeling of respect and responsibility, the goal of a harmonious and healthy man-land relationship could not be achieved. Ultimately man's very survival might depend on the maintenance of such a balanced relationship. In the long run conservation was neither an economic matter nor an attempt to gratify sportsmen, but a performance of what was ethically right. Just as society had condemned human slavery as a moral wrong, Leopold hoped it would condemn the enslavement and abuse of the land community. "Conservation," said Aldo Leopold, "is a state of harmony between men and land."



Leopold's A Sand County Almanac and Sketches Here and There both reveals the man and contains the essence of his mature philosophy. A reviewer said of it: "If by some incredible stroke of fortune, I could have had my choice of authoring any book published in America in 1949, this is the book I would have chosen." Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold (1953) contains unpublished work, edited by one of Leopold's sons, and reveals the roots of many Leopoldian ideas. In formulating his ideas Leopold combined the talents of a painstaking scientist with the broad view of a philosopher. It is helpful to see his thought in terms of one of his own favorite symbols: the pyramid. Like the layers of a pyramid, Leopold's ideas fit one upon the other to produce a philosophic structure capable of answering many of conservation's problems.

The Natural World as a Community

The Leopoldian philosophy was based on the conception that the natural world was a community of interdependent parts. Leopold often compared the land community to a complicated "mechanism" such as a clock, ticking with a myriad "cogs and wheels." The members of the community--human animals, other animals, plants, soils, and so on--existed in a "state of mutual and interdependent cooperation." At one point in his writing Leopold suggested the image of a land pyramid for understanding the structure of the natural world. The bottom layer was the soil; then came plants, insects, and others up to the meat-eating animals. Running throughout the pyramid were "lines of dependency for food and other services...called food chains." Individual species were links in one or more chains. Leopold compared the "collective functioning" of the land community to a "great orchestra." In a beautiful passage, he described the music of this orchestra as "a vast pulsating harmony--its score inscribed on a thousand hills, its notes the lives and deaths of plants and animals, its rhythms spanning the seconds and the centuries." Thanks in part to Leopold's research, the science of ecology had partly revealed these complicated workings of the land mechanism. From his basic conception that land was not only composed of organisms but was itself an organism composed of cooperating and competing parts, Leopold formulated the second idea of his philosophic pyramid.

Man's Membership in the Land Community with Special Powers and Responsibilities

Aldo Leopold constantly taught that man was in, not over, the system of relationships that constituted the land community. He agreed with Darwin that "men are only fellow-voyagers with other creatures in the odyssey of evolution." It was a fallacy, Leopold felt, to believe that the wild community was something distinct from the human community. There was, however, one important difference. Mechanical progress had given man the "whip-hand over nature." With this power went the ability to bring about vast changes in the biotic community even to the extent of destroying entire species. In the past man had been careless with this power over his fellow members in the total environment. The passenger pigeon had been slaughtered to extinction and species like the wolf, prairie chicken, and grizzly bear were fast disappearing. Leopold was convinced that the extermination of a species of bird, animal or plant deserved the same degree of condemnation as, for example, the Nazi attempt to exterminate the Jewish people as an inferior race. Who could say whether in fifty years or fifty centuries the earth would not desperately need the very part of the land community that today was so carelessly destroyed?



Leopold believed that man's arrogance with regard to the land community was partly due to the fact that urban civilization deluded him into believing his welfare was separate and distinct from that of his total environment. Modern man supposed that "breakfast comes from the grocery, and...heat comes from the furnace." As a race, "We fancy that industry supports us, forgetting what supports industry." Mankind

unfortunately regarded his environment as his slave. Human relations to land were one-way streets "entailing privileges but not obligations." Man's discordant presence spoiled the harmony of the land community.

Toward Land Health: The Individual's Role

Leopold knew that the first requirement in the process of restoring land harmony and health was "a new relationship between men and land." To build this attitude basic changes had to be made in the individual's sense of values. The old idea that land was man's slave had to be discarded and an "ecological conscience" put in its place. An ecological conscience was the instrument with which man perceived his true place as a dependent member of the biotic community. It encouraged "an intelligent humility towards man's place in nature" and required putting "what is ethically and esthetically right" over what is "economically expedient." Leopold realized that such a fundamental change in human conduct would be impossible "without an internal change in our intellectual emphasis, our loyalties, our affections, and our convictions." He hoped modern education could effect such a change by teaching the student understanding and appreciation of the land mechanism.

Conservation, according to Leopold, did not begin with prohibitive laws or with government spending, but in the mind of the private landowner and his relation to the back forty. Essential to its success was the development on the part of the

landowner of a feeling of husbandry or trusteeship for his land. This meant a willingness to sacrifice economic gain for the personal satisfaction of owning healthy land with a representative share of its natural population of wildlife and its natural beauty. A landowner with an ecological conscience might leave a corner of a field unplowed or refuse to cut the last stand of oak or drain the last acre of marsh on his land. This sort of farming would produce more than a dollars-and-cents crop. It would provide a home for wildlife as well as maintaining the intangible something that Leopold knew distinguished "land" from "country."

Toward Land Health: The Role of Society

What the "ecological conscience" was for the individual, the "land ethic" was for society. It established a "code of decency for man-to-land conduct." Leopold regarded ethics as "modes of co-operation" that raised man above the level of tooth-and-claw existence, enabling him to live in a society with other men. As limits on the struggle for existence, ethics had a history: the evolution of the "golden rule." The first ethics concerned a man's relation with his family. Later the idea of moral duty broadened to include fellow members of a community or country, but still excluded such categories as prisoners of war or slaves. In time, in some societies, ethics extended to include these groups. Aldo Leopold's land ethic "simply enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals, or collectively: the land." Leopold was well aware that man-to-man relations were far from perfected. He also realized that universal harmonious man-to-land conduct could never be more than a goal. But "in these higher aspirations," he added, "the important thing is not to achieve, but to strive." It was Leopold's hope that society as a whole would one day condemn the rape of land as it presently condemned the rape of women. But he knew that with regard to the land community, the human race still possessed a cave man mentality.

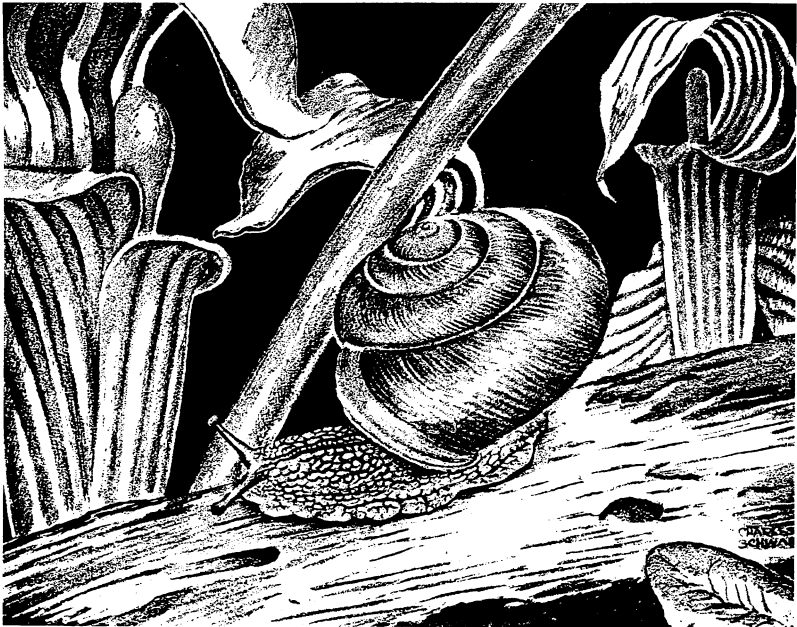
A society guided by a land ethic would seek to preserve the natural world with all its species, beauty, and health. Such a society would have enough perception to see the grizzly or the hawk as a masterpiece of evolution, not a varmint whose modest demands on the human economy condemned it to extermination. For Leopold the final test of whether a society was civilized depended on its ability to exist "without befouling and denuding the environment." This ability, in turn, depended on the existence of a land ethic.



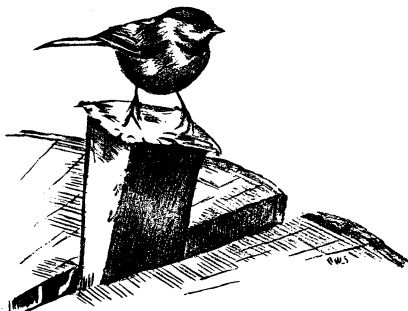
The Goal of Conservation

At the pinnacle of the Leopoldian pyramid of ideas was the ultimate goal of conservation: land health. When land was healthy, the many organisms that depended upon it existed in a harmonious relationship. Healthy land also possessed "the capacity...for self renewal" and "collective self-maintenance." Land health was marked by the preservation of "the integrity, stability and beauty of the community," and, Leopold added, "the community includes the soil, waters, fauna, and flora, as well as the people." By "integrity" of the community Leopold meant its full complement of species in undiminished quantity; by "stability" he meant internal balance and the capacity of the land to maintain itself in a fertile condition; and by "beauty" all the intangible non-economic values in the natural world.

When "a state of harmony between man and land" existed, there was use without abuse. There was a place in land use for the beautiful, thrilling, and inspiring as well as the profitable. Factories, plowed fields, and hydro-electric dams existed, but so did wilderness, wildflowers, and waterfowl. To Leopold's way of thinking, conservation did not begin with prohibitive laws nor with stopgap government spending, but with basic changes in the ethical views of human beings. In other words, the success of conservation depended on the existence of an "ecological conscience" in the individual and a "land ethic" in a society. Leopold warned that conservationists frequently worked at cross-purposes to the ultimate goal of land health. "While the art of land doctoring is being practiced with vigor," he admitted, "the science of land health is yet to be born." Leopold believed a start toward land health could be made with the help of ecological research and an educational campaign aimed at developing the student's ability to understand, respect, and love the land community. The student, in this case, was practically all human society. The teachers were, or should be, conservationists.



The wisdom of Aldo Leopold lives on in his writing and in the minds of his students to guide mankind to a harmonious relationship with the land community on which it ultimately depends. Leopold had the courage of the nonconformist. He squarely opposed the idea long dominant in American thought that conservation should only serve man's economic ends. In Leopold's opinion conservation was a matter of doing what was ethically and esthetically right, not what was economically rewarding. The teaching of Wisconsin's greatest conservation philosopher, if not the world's, stands as both a warning and an inspiration. Had Leopold's wisdom been heeded a quarter century ago, many of our natural resources might still be available for human enjoyment and use today. If his message is ignored too much longer, the land community may be so radically unbalanced that wiser generations of the future will be denied the opportunity to restore the lost harmony.



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RODERICK W. NASH majored in American history at Harvard University and last year received the M.A. degree in history from the University of Wisconsin. His Master's thesis, to be published in book form by the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the UW's Department of History, was entitled "The American Wilderness: A History of Its Preservation." At present he is studying for the Ph.D. degree under Professor Merle Curti at the University of Wisconsin and working for him as a part-time research assistant. For a doctoral dissertation, he is beginning a full-scale biography of Aldo Leopold which also will be a study of the philosophy of American conservation. This article is the result of research toward that end.

THE 68 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES now enroll about half a million full-time students and reach another quarter of a million through extension courses, according to Dean LINDLEY J. STILES (UW School of Education). "Although they compose less than 4 per cent of the country's institutions, the Land-Grant schools enroll 20 per cent of all undergraduates in colleges and grant nearly 40 per cent of the doctors degrees awarded by graduate schools." Among these institutions are the "Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell, Purdue and Ohio state universities, and the Universities of California, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin." Under provisions created by the Morrill Act of 1862, "the institutions which developed tended to include both classical emphases as well as the required programs in agriculture and mechanic arts. This merging of the classical traditions with practical applications has come to be recognized as a major strength of the great comprehensive Land-Grant universities." (The national office in charge of the Centennial Celebration of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities has asked for copies to supply each state office with the Summer Wisconsin Academy Review, which reprinted the address by Abraham Lincoln at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1859, giving his ideas on agricultural research and education.)

This tract of country upon the high lands is gently rolling, but as you approach the larger water-courses it becomes more and more hilly, terminating in high calcareous bluffs along their margins. About one third is first rate farming land. Not more than a tenth is covered with timber, which grows in detached groves; the balance prairie. Springs of the purest water are to be found in abundance. The interior is healthy; no local causes of fever exist except immediately on the Mississippi. The climate is pleasant & desirable except during the spring months. Snow seldom exceeds 12 inches in depth during winter. All the fruits, vegetables and grain which grow in the same latitude in our Eastern States would succeed equally well here.

The mountains delineated on the map are natural formations rising several hundred feet above the level of the country; some one of which may be seen from almost every part of the mines, serving as natural beacons to direct the traveller in his course.

Amount of Lead manufactured, lbs

In 1825	432,473
26	1,660,536
27	6,824,389
28	12,687,100
29	2,494,444

Estimated number of inhabitants

In 1825	200
26	1,000
27	4,000
28	10,000

About 6 are females, & 100 are free blacks

The United States have the Fee Simple in part, and the right to occupy the whole of the country between the Wisconsin and the surveyed lands south of Turk river, and the line marked along sugar creek to the Mississippi. Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the whole in the course of the summer for the sale of which, the Government has made no provision except a section upon which stands the town of Galena.

The mines are worked by private individuals, who pay the Government for such privilege, a tenth of all the lead manufactured. The Superintendent has the power of prescribing such rules, as will prevent disputes, and secure the Government against waste and fraud, to which all who engage in mining are bound to subscribe.

A lot of 200 yards square is allowed to every two miners, and one in addition for every two hands employed, (to be located & staked off by the miners on any unoccupied ground,) which may be abandoned at pleasure and another taken. The occupants have the exclusive benefit of their own discoveries, but are restricted in the sale of their mineral to a licensed smelter, who is obliged to give bond in a penalty of \$10,000 to pay the Government a 10% of all the lead he manufactures. Leases of half a section for three years, may be obtained on bonds of \$3,000 with a like condition.

Miners are entitled to the free use of timber for building and fuel. Smelters are allowed sufficient to carry on their works. Leases can only use for smelting on their half sections, but if there should be no timber, they must sell their mineral to a smelter. The same person may either mine, lease, or smelt, or all together.

Farming is permitted free of rent, where ever it can be done without interfering with the timber need ed for mining purposes. Mining is as simple a process, as the common method of digging wells.

Galena is the seat of Justice of JO. DAVIENS' CO. & principal depot of the mines. Contains about 250 houses & 200 inhabitants. The mail arrives weekly in Stages from St. Louis, & private hacks run to Galena to every part of the mining district.

In 1828 there were 29 arrivals of Steam boats & 14 Sails at the port of Galena. Macaubie is the Indian name for the river on which Galena is situated, and when translated into English, means Small Fox, or more literally, a Fever that blisters, & was so named from the circumstance of several hundred of the natives dying there of that disease, and there being no characteristic to justify naming it, Fever river, or Bear river, as translated from the French, no reason is known why the original name should not have the preference.

Copper ore (Sulphure) has been found in its original deposit, in such quantities and over such an extent of this country as to justify the expectation of that metal being produced in considerable quantities.

REFERENCE.

- Mines or Smelting establishments
- Discoveries of Mineral or Lead ore
- Roads
- Copper
- East line of the purchase lately made at Prairie du Chien

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 309 PLATE 9



MAP
OF THE
United States
LEAD MINES
ON THE
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Drawn & Published by
R.W. CHANDLER OF GALENA.

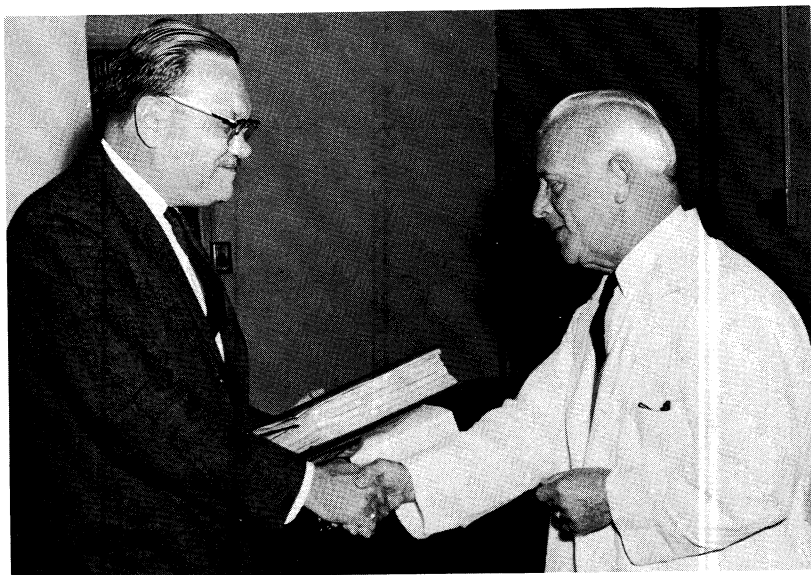
1829.

JAMES MANNING MANUFACTURER
CINCINNATI.

Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Town XVII North
Long West from 11
37 Mch

Cope right secured.

DR. HANS H. REESE HONORED



Dr. HANS H. REESE (right), for many years a professor of psychiatry and neurology at the University of Wisconsin Medical Center, will receive emeritus status next June. His last formal lecture, on multiple sclerosis in which he has been long interested, was delivered early in October. Shortly afterward a statement of acknowledgment and affection from all members of the Neurology Department, together with a special bound volume of reprints of his published papers was presented to him by Dr. FRANCIS M. FORSTER, department chairman.

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INTRODUCING H. EDWIN YOUNG

H. EDWIN YOUNG, Chairman of the University of Wisconsin department of economics, is the new dean of the College of Letters and Science. A world-known economist, Prof. Young obtained his B.S. and M.A. degrees at the Univ. of Maine before coming to the Wisconsin campus as instructor in 1947. He earned the Ph.D. degree here in 1950 and advanced to full professor in 1955. He has taught in his areas of special interest--labor problems, American labor history, and foreign labor movements--and served as director of the UW School for Workers and of the Industrial Relations Research Center. Many overseas assignments, both in

Europe and the Far East, and cooperative ventures at the UW have occupied his attention. Always deeply respected by faculty colleagues, he has been a member of many committees and chairman of the University Committee, the elected "voice of the faculty."

SOME ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT 91st ANNUAL MEETING

(Editor's Note: As all papers presented before the Academy at its annual meeting cannot be published in the TRANSACTIONS, participants were invited to submit a short abstract for use in the Review. The following summaries were submitted prior to going to press and more may be published in the next issue.)

--Walter E. Scott

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THE SHAKESPEAREAN INFLUENCE ON ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE
By James N. Azim, Jr., Muscoda High School

La Follette, during his university days, won the Inter-State Oratorical Contest with his oration on Iago. The fame thus gained caused people to recognize him when he campaigned in Dane County for the office of District Attorney and helped him win the election. He had considered a career as a Shakespearean actor, but Lawrence Barrett, the great Shakespearean actor, suggested that he was too short to play such roles. During the course of his political career, La Follette found in the continued study of Shakespeare a "...delightful recreation in a life of intense strain."

Mrs. Belle Case La Follette, in her biography of her husband, stated, "In my judgment no one will ever fully understand his power over people who does not take into account his dramatic interest, which enabled him to enter into the lives of his fellow man and stir them to action." Here then, perhaps, lies the key to the phenomenal political success of one of Wisconsin's most illustrious sons.

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AQUATIC HYPHOMYCETES FROM WYOMING

By John W. Baxter, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

During the period from July 21 to September 3, 1959, collections of aquatic hyphomycetes were obtained from streams in the Jackson Hole area of northwestern Wyoming. These fungi were found growing on submerged, decaying leaves of Salix spp., Populus spp., Betula glandulosa Michx. and Alnus tenuifolia Nutt. Twelve species, representing nine genera, were identified. This is the first report of the occurrence of these fungi in the Rocky Mountain region. In addition to previously described species, a new aquatic hyphomycete was collected. This survey was part of a project supported by a grant from the New York Zoological Society.

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IMAGINATION AS THE BASIS OF CRITICISM IN HENRY JAMES

By Donald C. Emerson, Prof. of English, Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee

In all his critical writing, Henry James considered the imagination of central importance, yet his conceptions of the role of the critic and the function of criticism changed radically. From a judicial view of criticism which placed critic and author in opposition, he turned to an impressionistic approach involving study of the background and connections of work and author. His criticism dealt increasingly with technical problems and the role of imagination in his own fiction. He arrived finally at a plea for criticism which would educate the reader in the sources of his enjoyment and enlarge his imaginative life.



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IS CRIME REALLY INCREASING?

By Hugo O. Engelmann, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Crime is an interactive phenomenon. The opportunity for criminal behavior increases with the possibility for interaction. Hence, a crime rate based on the size of the population is inadequate. Social reality is described better, if the number of possible interactive dyads is substituted for population size.

Some crimes are committed predominantly by single criminals, other crimes usually by several criminals acting jointly. The interactive dyad rate can be refined in reference to these data.

Crime rates constructed in this way contradict the popular picture of steadily increasing criminality. This type of rate varies, but shows no persistent upward trend.

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EFFECTS OF INSECTICIDES ON TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE IN THE MIDDLEWEST

By Joseph J. Hickey, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

These effects of insecticides appear to be largely confined to 1) use of DDT to control Dutch elm disease in this region (methoxychlor in spring is recommended instead), 2) federal-state programs to eradicate Japanese beetles in Illinois, and 3) probably to orchards (where in Wisconsin 20,000 acres received 28.6 lbs. of insecticides per acre in 1959). Wildlife effects of mosquito control in this region remain to be studied. Applications averaging 13.1 lb. per acre on 55,000 acres of vegetables in Wisconsin involve habitats of extremely low wildlife densities. This paper will be published in The Wilson Bulletin for December 1961.

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ETRUSCAN AND TUSCAN PARALLELS. A Study of the Etruscan Civilization and of the Florentine Renaissance (Part I)

By Corinna del Greco Lobner, Univ. of Wis. Extension Ctr., Racine

An evaluation of the Etruscan civilization as a phenomenon that left its lasting imprint on the later developments of Italian culture is the keynote of the paper. The gusto for self-expression and the lust for life that pervaded Etruscan art are traits to be remembered for a basic understanding of Tuscany and for an enlightening glance to the creative surge that centuries later blossomed into the Florentine Renaissance.

The material for this paper has been gathered almost exclusively from original Latin and Italian texts unavailable in English. (Accepted for publication in Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS.)

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MAN AND LAND

By Marvin F. Schweers, State Conservationist for Wisconsin,
U. S. Soil Conservation Service

Although land is many things to many people, it has a common "denominator" applicable to all of us, it being that land, in combination with the other natural phenomena, is the source of food, fiber and shelter, the essentials of human existence.

In the relationship of man and land, the weakest link is MAN himself. One of man's greatest opportunities to serve his fellow man is to help him to better know, use, and fit into his own environment. That is why soil and water conservation is a challenge and responsibility shared by all. I am confident that

the people of America will exercise that responsibility with increasing energy and effectiveness in the years ahead.

To this end the following homely poem presents a thought-provoking challenge:

"Loss of topsoil now reminds us
We must build our land to stay
And, departing, leave behind us
Fields that have not washed away.

For when our sons assume the mortgage
On the land that's had our toil
Let's not have them raise this question,
Dad, here's the farm but where's the soil?"

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MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH: A PRISONER-REFORMER IN WISCONSIN
By Susan Fulton Welty (Mrs. Carl Welty), Beloit

Addenda to Mrs. Welty's biography of Mrs. Booth, *Look Up and Hope*, published by Nelson, 1961, describing Mrs. Booth's special connections with Wisconsin through visits to Waupun prison, lecture tours, and personal friends, and her influence from 1896 to the present (although she died in 1948) through social services to parolees, underprivileged children, handicapped workers, and others needing help, given by Madison and Milwaukee posts of the Volunteers of America, religious and charitable organization which she and her husband founded.

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THUS QUOTH ALFRED

(The wholesome humor in verse by Professor Cassidy published in the *Academy Review* recently finds shrewd supplementation in a scholarly rendering of sagacious 13th century poetry.

--Letters Editor)

Thou shalt never thy wife
Choose by her looks
Nor for any possessions
That she may bring thee,
But learn her qualities --
She will show them full soon.

Many a man, for wealth,
Makes an evil choice,
Takes one for her fairness
And finds himself deceived.

Woe is him that brings
To his cottage an evil wife:
All his living days
Upon earth become dreary.

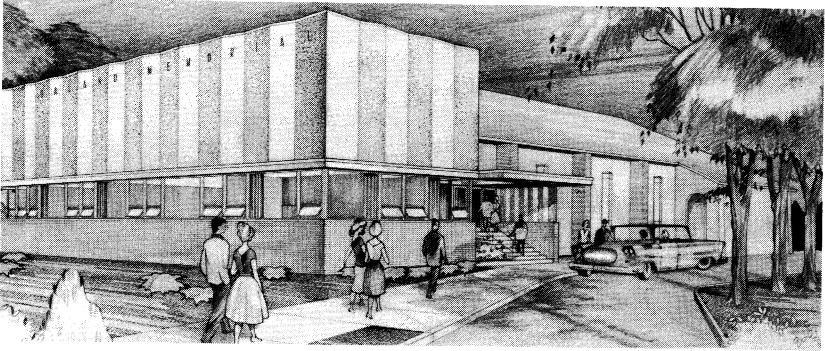
Many a man sings
When home a wife he brings --
If he knew what he brought,
Weep he well ought!

--From The Proverbs of Alfred

Attributed implausibly to King Alfred the Great.
Rendered into modern English by

Frederick G. Cassidy

SUCCESS AT MILTON COLLEGE



On July 4 this year Milton College celebrated an accomplishment of its own, in addition to commemorating Independence Day. At noon the bell on campus pealed for ten minutes to announce that the college had closed its eighth consecutive year "in the black," thanks to supporters of the College Development Campaign. A fund-raising campaign for operation and construction of new buildings launched two years ago had resulted in heartening response and by October had reached a total of \$713,556.58, contributed by 2,176 different corporations, foundations, alumni, trustees and friends.

The Daland Memorial Fine Arts Center pictured here is in process of construction. The two-story structure across the front of the former gymnasium will house the music department and will be occupied sometime this winter. Studios and classrooms are on one floor with practice and rehearsal rooms above. For the first time the music department will be under one roof. The gymnasium (below), adjoining the new building, is to be renovated to house an auditorium and workshops for drama, speech and art classes. Memorial rooms will be a feature in this section and one contributor, the Allen-Bradley Foundation, has given permission to use their name on the auditorium. In this revamped half of the Center, classes in drama and speech will continue the unbroken tradition of annual Shakespearean plays, launched as parlor readings by the wife of President Daland in 1903.

President William C. Daland served from 1902 to 1921. He was the college's second president, and his son John was a professor on the faculty for 42 years. During President Daland's term two buildings were erected on campus but only minor changes have been made for 50 years until a year ago, when a new athletic structure was built. A women's dormitory has been completed and men's residence halls were erected this past summer. Next on the schedule of additions is a memorial library, to be ready for the College Centennial in 1967.



President Percy L. Dunn has announced a banner enrollment of 417, plus 28 nurses, at the college this fall.

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THE BOOKSHELF

THE MAMMALS OF WISCONSIN

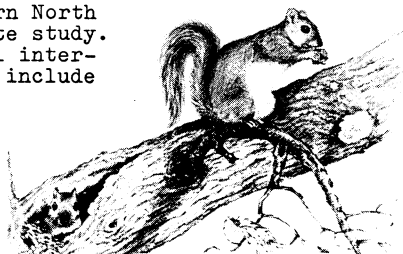
By Hartley H. T. Jackson

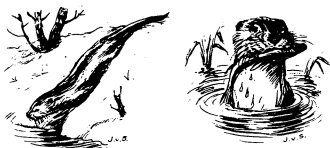
University of Wisconsin Press
430 Sterling Court, Madison 6
1961 504 pp. \$12.00

The writer of this review became indebted to and inspired by Dr. Hartley H. T. Jackson as a young man back in 1927 while on the staff of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. No matter how busy with his own studies, Dr. Jackson always made time and information available to young mammalogists and to their (to them) most important problems and, above all, furnished a vast amount of inspiration by his devotion to and knowledge of mammals. Now, over 30 years later, he still continues that faculty in The Mammals of Wisconsin, about as complete an account on the mammals of any state as has been published.

In The Mammals of Wisconsin Dr. Jackson has done much more than write a dry list of the mammals that occur in the state. First, this volume shows his tenacity, for it covers over 50 years of constant interest and devotion, in spite of the fact that he was many miles away and engrossed in many other valuable mammal studies. It is indeed refreshing to read of the early history of his studies, the lack of funds and the trials of conducting mammal work before the time of modern transportation. Sometimes it appears to the writer of this review that the quality and amount of research work these days is in the inverse ratio to the amount of money spent. Even 30 years ago it was most difficult to get funds for nearly any type of mammal studies and it was considered somewhat "queer" to study something like mammals.

Though many mammal taxonomists may differ, I personally feel that The Mammals of Wisconsin is the most valuable of all of the studies Dr. Jackson has written in over half a century of constant study. It is not only a book for the technical mammalogist who must have it available if he is at all interested in the mammals of eastern North America; it is far more than a state study. It is so written that anyone at all interested in the outdoors will have to include it on his bookshelf as a "source" book on mammals and their lives. Not only has Dr. Jackson drawn on his many years of field experience and intimate knowledge of the life histories of many of these mammals but he has also done a most excellent compilation





of the literature on these species wherever they may occur.

This study on the detailed taxonomy, life history, distribution, etc. on The Mammals of Wisconsin is, in this writer's opinion, the best of any state book on mammals. Others may

have had more days afield, more workers, more travel, or more funds, but regardless, The Mammals of Wisconsin stands head and shoulders above any other state book and Wisconsin should be justly proud of Dr. Jackson's accomplishments. This volume is indeed a "classic" in its field because of its broad scope and in time may be compared to Audubon and Bachman's Quadrupeds of more than a century ago but which still stands by itself as a record of knowledge of mammals of that time. Dr. Jackson's effort will, I am sure, be considered a valuable work a century hence--there are not many books that ever reach that distinction.

The Mammals of Wisconsin is a "source" book not only for the "promising" mammalogist and the technician but for students, teachers, amateur naturalists, hunters and, in fact, to any that have an interest in the natural world around us. The author and the University of Wisconsin Press are to be much complimented on the quality of the printing, layout, general appearance and readability. Unfortunately, all too often valuable studies appear in print that are not read because of their layout.

There is some criticism in a technical sense for not having a more complete record of data on which certain statements on such ecological aspects as life histories are based. As an example, throughout the discussion on "Status and Habits" on many species, the length, period, etc. of the breeding season, proportion of sexes, number of young, etc. are given without supporting detailed data for Wisconsin. It is not clear to me in many cases whether or not the data given are for the species in Wisconsin or to the species over all its range. In many cases it must have reference to the latter, for I do not know of any detailed life history studies in Wisconsin that could have produced such data. This, however, as disturbing as it may be to the mammalogist, should not detract from its value, for to include such detailed data would have destroyed its value in the eyes of most readers who are not mammalogists.



A writer of a volume such as this has in view a much wider and greater field of readers than technical men and the "readability" of much of the life history sections would have been ruined by so much detailed data. On "the other side of the fence" there will be those who are not taxonomists and will feel that too much space has been devoted to taxonomic detail. All

in all, Dr. Jackson has done a marvelous job of making The Mammals of Wisconsin readable and of the most possible use to the largest possible number of readers.





I must, however, take issue with Dr. Jackson on his many references to fire as an enemy of many of the species. Though forest fires do at times under some conditions kill mammals, this has been grossly exaggerated and the actual records are few. Dr.

Jackson is apparently unaware of the effect of fire, which was in Wisconsin long before man, on various plant successions. Thus the prairie of southeastern Wisconsin, as just one example, with all its prairie animal life, including mammals, depends for its very existence on fire. Wisconsin is again fortunate, however, in having this aspect of "nature" rather fully covered in the Vegetation of Wisconsin by Prof. John Curtis, and the reader is referred to that excellent volume for details. Natural fire occurred long before the advent of man, and plants and animals have become adapted and adjusted to fire as they have to other such environmental factors as precipitation, temperature, soils, etc. All such references to fire as an enemy of mammals should have been left out except where it could be substantiated that such might be a factor. Too much "fire propaganda" of such nature has already been used so that apparently only a few, even among ecologists, realize that fire is a natural environmental factor.

The Mammals of Wisconsin is not only a must for all of those interested in mammals of Wisconsin, but is also invaluable for anyone with an interest in the lives and mammals of North America. The criticisms voiced above do not detract from the general nature of this volume and I commend both Dr. Jackson and the University of Wisconsin Press for such a high standard in state mammal books.--E. V. Komarek, Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida

THE WISCONSINITE

See subscription data below

With discontinuance of Creative Wisconsin, highly exemplary publication through several years of The Wisconsin Regional Writers Association, a generous and constructive service is being offered to its clientele by Wisconsin Tales and Trails. This latter magazine, mention of which appeared in the Spring 1961 issue of the Academy Review, is addressing itself constructively to the interests and indeed the writing projects of Wisconsin regionalists. Another local color magazine has just brought out its Volume 1, Number 1; it is The Wisconsinite, emanating from Neenah. Its masthead bears the name of J. D. Belanger as Editor-Publisher (826 S. Commercial st., \$3 per year, 25¢ per copy). Illustrated generously by black and white photographs of notable clarity and aptness, it carries a range of articles ranging from "Indian Effigy Mounds" and "The Wisconsin River," to "Wisconsin Women in the Civil War" and "Wisconsin's \$88 Million School House" (the State University at Madison). "We have but one purpose," declares the initial editorial: "to entertainingly inform Wisconsinites about the history and traditions of the state, and to inform them of topics which are important and interesting, but which receive little attention because they aren't 'news.'" The Wisconsinite is to be published monthly.--R.A.McC.

**SUPPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM WORK**

By Stephen F. Borhegyi and
Elba A. Dodson

Milwaukee Public Museum
818 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin
1961 \$2.50

Listed as Publications in Museology II, this "Supplementary Bibliography" follows the general plan of the first volume. Many new references have been added to the original work, especially in the field of art and the techniques of museum work. Appendices contain "A Selected Bibliography of Primitive Art" and "A Bibliography of Public Relations." The author index has been revised and lists page number instead of article number and incorporates both volumes of the "Bibliography."

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS

Compiled and Edited by
Samuel D. Robbins, Jr.

WSO Supply Department
Harold Kruse
Loganville, Wisconsin
1961 77 p.+ viii \$1.75

This paperbound volume describes 30 areas in four sections of Wisconsin where bird watchers may pursue their hobby. Sketch maps accompany each description by a person familiar with the territory. The editor notes that most of the areas lie in the southeastern sector of the state and adds that the north undoubtedly has as many more which are not well known due to scarcity of observers. Some descriptions have been published in the quarterly Passenger Pigeon, while several others appear for the first time.

MIDWAY PRAIRIE SCIENTIFIC AREA, by ALVIN M. PETERSON, is obtainable from the author, 931 Green Bay st., Onalaska, Wis. at 35¢. This 22-page booklet illustrated with photographs and leaf prints describes the three-acre area particularly set aside to preserve a colony of pasque flowers in La Crosse county. Also available from the author is his Palisades and Coulees in a new cloth-bound printing.

SOIL SURVEY OF MARQUETTE COUNTY by THEODORE R. PECK and GERHARD B. LEE is available at 204 Soils Bldg., Univ. of Wis., Madison 6, at \$1.00. Published in 1961, this is No. 58 in the Soil Series and contains 93 pages with a colored map in pocket. Besides descriptions of soil formation and geography, it discusses management and land use.

SOIL SURVEY RECONNAISSANCE OF BAYFIELD COUNTY was published in 1961 as Series 1939, No. 30. A 77-page bulletin, it contains several colored folded maps, and is available from the Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Three processed bulletins are available from the State Geologist's Office in Madison: A Preliminary Study of the Distribution of Saline Water in the Bedrock Aquifers of Eastern Wisconsin (25¢, ROY W. RYLLING); Fossil Collecting in Wisconsin (free, MEREDITH E. OSTROM); and Mineral and Rock Collecting in Wisconsin (free, MEREDITH E. OSTROM and GEORGE F. HANSON).

ATTEND THE 92nd ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 4-6, 1962
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE — LA CROSSE
General Theme — "Upper Mississippi Valley"

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS Available Free--From: Coor. Comm. for Higher Edu. in Wis., 333 Wis. Center Bldg., Madison 6 - Design for the Future Development of Public Higher Education in Wis.; Executive Office, State Capitol, Madison - Report of the Subcommittee on Relation of Chemicals to Forestry and Wildlife for the State of Wis.; Dept. of Resource Development, Madison - Wis. Ports Supplement, Mississippi River and Great Lakes Ports, and Proc. Governor's Conf. on Resource and Industrial Development, 1961; Lake States Forest Expt. Station, St. Paul 1, Minn. - Outdoor Recreation in the Upper Great Lakes Area, Proc. of a Seminar in Research Needs, 1961; Dept. of Rural Sociology, Univ. of Wis., Madison 6 - Population Change Patterns of Wis. Counties, 1950-1960 by GLENN V. FUGUITT; Wis. Conservation Dept., Box 450, Madison - A Program for Quail and Upland Game Management by CYRIL KABAT and DONALD R. THOMPSON; Wisconsin's Forest Resources, by ROBERT N. STONE and HARRY W. THORNE, 1961; Research in Wisconsin, 1960, edited by RUTH L. HINE; Surface Water Resources of Kenosha County by RONALD J. POFF and C. W. THREINEN; 3 separate Wetland Inventories for Dane, Fond du Lac and Jefferson counties.



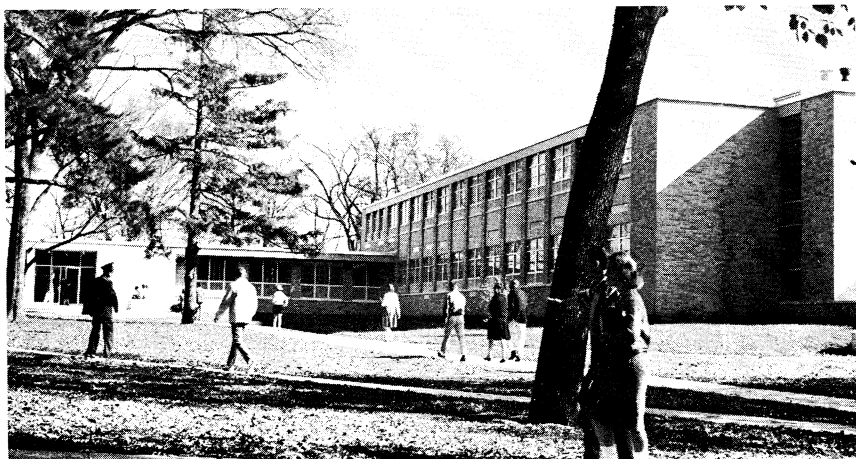
SANDHILL GAME FARM PURCHASED - Another step in the transfer to the state of the 9,470-acre Sandhill Game Farm near Babcock in Wood county was consummated in November 1961, when Governor Gaylord NELSON placed his signature of approval on the documents. Standing behind the Governor, from left to right, are J. R. SMITH, superintendent of game management, L. P. VOIGT, conservation director, WALLACE B. GRANGE and MRS. GRANGE, former owners. The 3,500 acres of water area in private impoundments was purchased through the new Outdoor Recreation Act program while the remainder was paid for by the conservation department's regular funds.

FARR HALL DEDICATED AT RIPON COLLEGE

The Albert G. Farr Hall of Science at Ripon College was dedicated on October 7, 1961. The building houses the College Biology, Chemistry and Physics Departments as well as a reference reading room and a multi-purpose auditorium which seats 257. A number of educational advantages reflect the philosophy of a college devoted to the liberal arts and the sciences. Laboratories are small which enable better "control" of the educational contact between professor and student; individual laboratories are available for research by both upperclass students and faculty members; individual classrooms are being used by other departments including Philosophy, History and others. There is abundant use of color in the laboratories and in the halls. The main feature of the auditorium is a "stage" area that can be changed to suit the need for which it is used. A wooden curtain can be drawn across the entire front of the area when it is used for Fine Arts, to cover the blackboard, maps and projection screen that are used in teaching. There is a laboratory bench hidden behind the doors that can be quickly pulled out and set up for use with the necessary gas, electricity and water services.

The major portion of the \$1,115,000 cost was covered by a fund bequested by Miss Shirley Farr, a College Trustee for 40 years. It is named in honor of her father, also a Trustee from 1897 until his death in 1913.

President Frederick O. Pinkham of the College presided at the cornerstone ceremony and C. Richard Johnson, president of the Student Council, expressed the thoughts of all at the ceremonies when he said that "Science and its methodology has brought untold benefits to mankind. It has freed man from the bonds of much of the ignorance of the unknown and tended to make our minds more open to the facts of existence. Let us then dedicate this building and ourselves to the hope that man may use the knowledge revealed here to the constructive purposes for the humane treatment of the race, and to the elimination as much as possible of narrow minded and closed thinking." --Gerald A. Redford, Ripon College Public Relations Director



RETIREMENT PROFILES



BERENICE COOPER — English Professor

BERENICE COOPER, associate professor of English at Wisconsin State College, Superior, retired last June after 48 years of teaching, 33 of which were at the Superior College. Receiving her A.B. from Beloit College in 1912, she was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1916 she obtained her Master's degree at the University of Wisconsin and has since done graduate work at the Universities of Minnesota and Chicago. Miss Cooper is an active member in the National and Wisconsin Councils of Teachers of English and other educational organizations. She served as president of the Superior Branch of the AAUW and other local educational groups as well as on the Council on Education of the WEA and as a member of the State Curriculum Committee.

Since joining the Wisconsin Academy in 1939 she has published eight papers on the TRANSACTIONS and has served as vice-president in Letters in 1942-43 and 1959-60. She has long been interested in the out-of-doors and plans to live at her cabin near Sturgeon Lake, Minnesota most of the time.

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ERNEST L. CHAMBERS — Entomologist

ERNEST L. CHAMBERS retired in October after 40 years with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. He came to Wisconsin from his native Ohio in 1921 as a nursery inspector and shortly afterward was appointed assistant State Entomologist. Having obtained the B.S. degree at Ohio State University, he continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin and received his M.S. in 1925. Two years later he became State Entomologist. In 1940 he was made Chief of the newly created Plant Industry Division encompassing several fields in the Department. His interests and activities include various aspects of plants and their successful culture as well as the control of their pests. While a considerable amount of his effort has been concerned with the control of plant pests and regulatory affairs, he also played an important role in the initiation of reciprocity among states so that pest-free plant trade would flow smoothly. A Life member of the Wisconsin Horticulture Society and an honorary member of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, he also is affiliated with several other professional groups, and joined the Wisconsin Academy in 1955. He expects to continue his work on a consulting basis, either in Wisconsin or on the West coast.

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JUNIOR ACADEMY NEWS

WISCONSIN ACADEMY COUNCIL MEETING

By Ted J. McLaughlin
Secretary

The Wisconsin Academy Council met at the Wisconsin Center in Madison on September 23 with the following members present: Arndt, Baier, Beck, Darling, Dicke, Heffner, Hughes, Kabat, Klotsche, Kowalke, Longenecker, McLaughlin, Meyer, Mrs. Nelson, Noland, Schuette, Scott, Shenefeld, and Welty. Also in attendance were Professors Ralph A. McCanse, Letters Editor for the Academy Review; F. Chandler Young, Chairman of the Long Range Financial Planning Committee; and Howard F. Young, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1962 Annual Meeting at La Crosse.

After approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, President Welty announced 1961-62 committee appointments (see page 184), and asked for suggestions for Resolutions and Nominations Committee appointments to be made later for action at the 1962 annual meeting. Following is a brief review of reports and action taken at this meeting:

1) In the absence of Treasurer Behling, Secretary McLaughlin presented his report. Copies of a condensed financial report, dated September 14, 1961, were distributed. In addition, a budget status letter from Mr. Behling under date of September 13, 1961, with the following concluding statement, was read: "(1) All the Academy's financial obligations have been met, with no outstanding bills. (2) Our cash position is such that we should be able to maintain our present normal activities with no financial strain. (3) The Academy Review, the Junior Academy subsidation, and administrative costs have all been kept within the 1961 Budget restrictions. (4) We contemplate no financial problems during the coming months - provided, of course, that we continue to make sure that our expenses remain consistent with our working capital." It was voted to receive the report, with the request that an itemized budget be made available to the Council.

2) As Chairman of the Long-Range Financial Planning Committee, Dean Young presented a brief, informal report of the committee's efforts to secure more private funds to replace or supplement public financial support of the Academy. Upon motion of Dean Baier, it was voted that the committee should seek a meeting at Wingspread of representatives of the Johnson Foundation and the Academy Council. Provost Klotsche agreed to contact executives of the Foundation concerning the Academy's request for support. It was suggested that Dean Young contact the executive secretary of the Minnesota Academy concerning that organization's financial support. It was voted to receive the report of the committee.

3) New members were considered and accepted (see inside back cover for list).

4) Editor Scott discussed costs and plans for contents of

future issues of the Review. The idea of a printed report to the Governor and citizens of the state was considered. It was agreed that Mr. Scott should check with Mr. Behling on the feasibility of including a brief membership information questionnaire with the next mailing of dues statements. It was voted to endorse Mr. Harold F. Williams' promotion idea of bound sample volumes of Academy publications for local libraries needing them. It was voted to receive the Review Editor's report and to authorize purchase of some out-of-print copies of Academy publications for resale.

5) Editor Beck discussed costs and plans for contents of the forthcoming volume of the TRANSACTIONS. It was noted that \$3,500 in the University of Wisconsin library budget in each year of the current biennium will pay a portion of printing costs. Most of the added cost of the increased size of the next TRANSACTIONS will be defrayed by contributions. Upon motion of Prof. Dicke, it was voted that plans for the publication be approved as presented. Problems of communication of procedures for submission of original research reports suitable for publication were discussed. It was voted to receive the report.

6) As Chairman of the Junior Academy of Science, Mr. Arndt reported on current and planned activities. He reported that an experimental Junior Science Symposium under Army Research Command sponsorship is to be conducted on the University campus in Madison on November 2, 3 and 4. It was voted to approve the principle of an application for a National Science Foundation grant to support the program of the Junior Academy subject to satisfactory agreement on details between Mr. Arndt and Mr. Behling. It was voted to authorize Mr. Arndt to prepare a design for an insignia and to report to the Council. It was voted to receive his report.

7) Prof. Shenefelt's report as Librarian was received. He noted that Exchange Librarian Nelson reports the need to reduce excessive holdings of old copies of the TRANSACTIONS. It was agreed that the Librarian should report plans for disposition of excess stocks at a future meeting of the Council.

8) As respective Chairmen of the Program Committee and Local Arrangements Committee for the 1962 Annual Meeting at La Crosse, Provost Klotsche and Prof. Young led a discussion of preliminary plans. Copies of the minutes of the meeting of the Program Committee on August 9, 1961 were distributed. These minutes list the general format and sequence of events for the program. It was voted to receive the reports.

9) As Chairman of the Long-Range Program Planning Committee, Prof. Nelson reported on their activities. She stated that the Junior Academy of Science prefers meeting jointly with the Senior Academy rather than following the plan previously adopted by the Council. It was voted to rescind the action of May 5, 1961 and to continue the existing joint annual meeting practice for the 1962 annual program. It was voted further that the Long-Range Program Planning Committee jointly study and recommend to the Council the future participation role of the Junior Academy in annual programs, with the Junior Academy Committee. It was voted that the Long-Range Planning Committee investigate National Science Foundation support. Prof. Nelson reported tentative plans for future annual meetings. Provost Klotsche reaffirmed the invitation for the Academy to meet at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in May of 1963.

10) In the absence of Chairman Mahony, the Secretary reported for the Membership Committee. Copies of a membership directory (August, 1961) were distributed. The total Academy member-

ship as of this date is 1195 in the following categories: Life, 45; Honorary, 3; Sustaining, 37; Student, 4; Library, 94; Active, 917; Family, 95. In addition 25 Junior Academy members hold special one-year award memberships.

11) It was voted that a special committee be appointed to study and recommend to the Council consideration of the idea of "Our Debt to the Future" (based on Prof. Hughes' 1961 Presidential Address) as the basis of program planning for the Centennial Meeting of the Academy.

12) Action was taken on the Indiana-Michigan Dunes resolution which was referred to the Council by the annual meeting of members on May 6, 1961. It was voted that it is the feeling of the Council that it would not be appropriate for the Academy as a Wisconsin association to take action on a problem outside Wisconsin and that such action should be left to individuals in other interested organizations.

13) It was agreed that the schedule of meetings of the Council during the remainder of the 1961-62 year be as follows: Saturday, 9:00 a.m., February 3, 1962 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Friday evening, May 4, 1962 at Wisconsin State College, La Crosse.

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COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS Announced by President CARL WELTY:
1962 Program Committee: J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, Chm., JACK ARNDT, ROE-MERRILL HEFFNER, CYRIL KABAT, G. W. LONGENECKER, FREDERICK I. OLSON, ALVIN PETERSON, HOWARD YOUNG, TED McLAUGHLIN.

1962 Local Arrangements Committee: HOWARD YOUNG, Chm., GEORGE GILKEY, DALE KENDRICK, THEODORE ROVANG, LAURA SCHUH, VINCENT WEBER, EMERSON WULLING.

1962 Publicity Committee: ALVIN PETERSON, Chm.

Membership Committee: KENNETH MAHONY, Chm., F. CHANDLER YOUNG, ROBERT De VOY, EUGENE McPHEE, TED McLAUGHLIN, WALTER SCOTT.

Long Range Financial Planning Committee: F. CHANDLER YOUNG, Chm. JOSEPH BAIER, DAVID BEHLING, RALPH BUCKSTAFF, ROBERT DICKE, MERRITT HUGHES, OTTO KOWALKE, WILLIAM McCOY, LOWELL NOLAND, CARL STEIGER.

Long Range Program Planning Committee: KATHERINE NELSON, Chm., JACK ARNDT, JOSEPH BAIER, ROBERT DICKE, FRANCIS HOLE, ROBERT IRRMANN, H. A. SCHUETTE.

Junior Academy of Science Committee: JACK ARNDT, Chm., BJORN CHRISTENSEN, MARY A. DOHERTY, SISTER M. EVELYN, JEROME H. FISCHER, SISTER M. FRANCIS XAVIER, HAROLD GODER, ROBERT GROGAN, LLOYD HAVILLE, ALFRED HORNIGOLD, SIDNEY S. JACOBSON, SISTER M. LAURETTA, G. CAMILLE OLIVER, GEORGE H. RAMHARTER, CHARLES W. SCRIBNER, ROLAND C. TRYTTEN, SISTER M. VALERIAN, LAVERNE WEIDLER, AMOS H. YONKE.

Budget Committee: DAVID BEHLING, Chm., J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, TED McLAUGHLIN, CARL WELTY, F. CHANDLER YOUNG.

Audit Committee: FRANK NELSON, Chm., CYRIL O'BRIEN.

A.A.A.S. Representative: ROBERT DICKE.

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LAWRENCE COLLEGE - During January and February, President DOUGLAS M. KNIGHT will be a visiting professor of education at the University of Peshawar in Pakistan. The vice-chancellor of the university, Col. M. K. Afridi, issued the invitation after having met President Knight at Karachi when he served as American representative to a SEATO universities meeting. ###



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

Beloit College played host to 40 elementary teachers from many parts of the nation and Guam last summer at an eight-week science program sponsored by the National Science Foundation. Participants took work in mathematics and either geology or physics-chemistry. ... A foreign language seminar for professors from member colleges of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest was held at Beloit in August. Klaus Mueller, director of the ACM language program, was in charge of arrangements. ... Prof. JOHN FINCH has been named Chairman of the Mathematics Department, following the retirement of Prof. RALPH C. HUFFER. Prof. Huffer, a member of Beloit's faculty since 1923, plans a world tour during which he will visit many foreign students who formerly attended Beloit and had him as advisor. ... Prof. A. H. WHITEFORD, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, left in June for a year's research in Spain and Colombia, supported by three special grants. ... JOSEPH ISHIKAWA, former curator of the University of Nebraska art galleries and director of the Sioux City Art Center, has been appointed Director of Beloit's Wright Art Center. He has studied art both in Japan and America. ... The Budapest String Quartet is to be one of the attractions on this season's lectures and concerts series at Beloit. ... Retired Professor and Mrs. LLOYD V. BALLARD in June made a gift of \$125,000 to the College to complete their \$250,000 endowment of the Chair of Sociology he occupied for more than three decades at Beloit. Beloit Trustees previously named the chair the Brannon-Ballard Chair of Sociology, in honor of Professor Ballard and Mrs. Ballard's father, former Beloit President Melvin Brannon. (Continued on page 189)

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Jack Newman

(Director, UW News Service)



Prof. HELEN C. WHITE (English) has received the doctor of letters degree from Catholic University of America, her 17th honorary degree from American schools. ... Prof. KENNETH B. RAPER (bacteriology and botany) has been awarded the honorary doctor of science degree at the University of North Carolina. He also has been elected to the Academy Council of the National Academy of Sciences. ... Prof. OLAF HOUGEN (chemical engineering) has received the Lamme Gold Medal from the American Society for Engineering Education. ... Prof. L. JOSEPH LINS, coordinator of institutional studies, has received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. ... Dean LINDLEY J. STILES (School of Education) received the distinguished service award of the Wisconsin Elementary School Principal's Association. ... Prof. FREDERICK M. LOGAN (art education) has been named to the commission on art education of the National Art Education Association. ... Prof. MERLE CURTI (history) has been appointed a vice chairman of the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee in the United States. ... Prof. V. W. MELOCHE (chemistry) has been elected president of the UW chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, national scholastic honor society. ... Prof. MENAHEM MANSOOR (Hebrew and Semitic studies) will go to Harvard next semester to work as research fellow with Sir Hamilton Gibb on a documentary study of diplomacy and politics in the Near East. The study of all Arabic documents and international agreements entered into by the Arab countries from 1930 to 1960 and some earlier ones will be published to fill a vital reference need for historians, diplomats and many others.

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



Mayor HENRY W. MAIER presided at the cornerstone laying ceremony of the new \$7,500,000 Public Museum building on Nov. 10. Inserted into the masonry in the southwest corner of the building in a specially sealed container were significant Museum papers, pictures and publications. ELDON WOLFF, Curator of History, prepared the material to be deposited in the "time capsule." A tape recording of the ceremony was prepared and inserted at the time the box was deposited into its place. ...

Mrs. Arthur H. Wolf, member of Board of Trustees (MPM Photo)

Two major exhibit areas which have been recently revamped are the Nunnemacher Gun collection--completely revised to show the history and development of firearms--and the Northwest Coast Indian Hall, where many new techniques in the presentation of material were utilized. ... Several important exhibits opened in Geology Hall are the Bedrock Areas of Wisconsin, Fluorescence in Minerals, and a Wisconsin Fossil Elephant. ... During the summer the Division of Anthropology cooperated with the Oshkosh Museum in a Copper Culture Archeology dig near Menominee, Michigan. ALBERT FULLER, Curator of Botany, was in the field doing further research on the blackberries. SPENSER HAVLICK spent the summer producing an educational film, "River of Life or Death?" ... Museum Director STEPHAN BORHEGYI, ROBERT RITZENTHALER and LEE PARSONS (Anthropology), WALTER PELZER, WILLIAM SCHULTZ, and ROBERT FRANKOWIAK (Birds and Mammals) will be members of an expedition to Guatemala this winter. The anthropologists will study at a south coast archeological site while members of the Division of Birds and Mammals will concentrate on collecting jaguar, tapir, and other types of representative Central American birds and mammals.

* * * *

A NOTE ON THE COVER

RAYMOND L. GLOECKLER, whose woodcut, Social Mogul, appears on the cover of this issue of the Review, is an associate Professor of Art at Eastern Michigan University at Ypsilanti, Mich. On leave this year, he is visiting lecturer in Art and Art Education at the University of Wisconsin. Gloeckler is a native of Portage, Wisconsin, and a graduate of Portage High School in 1946 where he was captain of the football team and an all-state selection.

He has taught art at Tomah and Oshkosh, and he has been on the art faculties of the Wisconsin State College at Oshkosh and the Flint, Michigan Junior College. Following the completion

of his M. S. degree in Art at the University of Wisconsin, he did occasional work as a free lance commercial artist.

In his work as an artist, he exhibits paintings, drawings and prints. The major art exhibitions in Wisconsin and Michigan have frequently exhibited his work and he has won various awards in each of these several shows in the last decade. Beyond the borders of the states in which he has taught, he has been exhibited in such shows as the Library of Congress Print Annual, the Boston Printmakers, the Print Club of Philadelphia, the Oklahoma Printmakers, the Butler (O.) Art Institute Invitational, and the National Invitational at Grand Rapids. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Detroit Art Institute, the Milwaukee Art Institute, the University of South Dakota and the Minneapolis Walker Art Center.

He is a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Reserves which he serves as Art, Monument, and Archives Officer.

--Frederick M. Logan

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THE GOOD

OLD DAYS --

WHEN A DOLLAR

WENT FARTHER!

(And the University of Wisconsin advertised for students.)

A facsimile page from the advertising section of

HAND BOOK

of

WISCONSIN

Second Edition

Enlarged & Improved

By S. Chapman.

Milwaukee

Published by S. Chapman

1855.

23

UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN.

THE COLLEGIATE FACULTY WILL HOLD THREE regular terms of instruction annually, of thirteen weeks each, beginning:

1. On the third Wednesday of September.
2. On the first Wednesday of January.
3. On the fourth Wednesday of April.

COMMENCEMENT, on the fourth Wednesday of July.

Teachers' Classes will annually receive professional instructions in Didactics, or the Art of Teaching, from Prof. READ, of the Chair of English Literature.

Classes in Agricultural Chemistry will be formed each year, and receive instruction from Prof. CARR, during our second term, and simultaneously with the session of the Legislature.

The large Dining Hall in the new building will be open for the accommodation of students, in connection with the families of the resident Faculty. Board of good quality will be furnished in the hall, at the family tables of the Professors, at or under two dollars per week. It is believed that it will not exceed \$1 75. In order to carry out this plan with economy and safety, it has been ordered by the Executive Committee, that the student, on entering the hall, shall deposit with the Treasurer \$25 for the term of thirteen weeks, or *pro rata* for any less time; the proper drawback to be paid over at the close of the term.

TERMS:

Tuition Fee, per term of thirteen weeks, - -	\$4 00
Room Rent, including Heat, do. - - -	3 00
Contingencies, - - - - -	0 00

Total for the year, (three terms), - - - - \$21 00

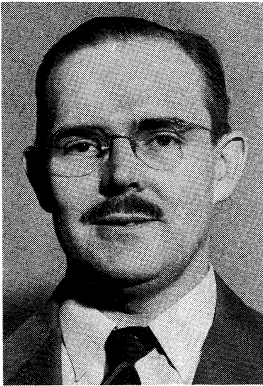
It is believed that the policy of the Board of Regents, in thus completing the appointments of the University, and adding greatly to its educational capabilities, as well as their further endeavors to render membership both economical and safe, will be met by a just public confidence, and a corresponding enlargement of patronage.

Additional information, relative to the University, may be obtained by addressing any member of the Board of Regents, or of the Faculty.

Madison, November, 1855.

JOHN H. LATHROP,
Chancellor.

In Memoriam



John T. Curtis

1913 -1961

JOHN T. CURTIS was born in Waukesha, and died at Madison on June 7, 1961. He graduated from Carroll College in 1934 and received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1937. At the age of 18 he published his first scientific paper and during the next five years seven more papers on a variety of subjects had appeared. Until 1948, he was trained and worked as a plant physiologist. During World War II he was director of a research institute in Haiti for the study of the potentialities of

Cryptostegia, a Carribean shrub, as a producer of rubber.

The work for which Professor Curtis is best known began in 1946, when he transferred his energies from plant physiology to plant ecology. He felt that physiological studies could best be interpreted in the light of the responses of plants growing under natural conditions, and with characteristic thoroughness he set up the outlines of a research program for the study of the ecology of Wisconsin plants. The first undertaking was an inventory of the plant communities of the state, during which he and his students devised new methods for the sampling of plant communities, rediscovered, revised and applied an old theory on the nature of plant communities that had lain unused for 20 years, and developed a revolutionary system, based on quantitative measurements, for organizing the knowledge of vegetation that went far beyond the classical pigeon-hole approach. The concepts of this system, demonstrating the continuously varying nature of plant communities, are developed and documented with data obtained from over 1400 stands of Wisconsin vegetation in his book "The Vegetation of Wisconsin," published in 1959. In recent reviews this book has been acclaimed a classic ecological monograph. (See Winter 1960 Academy Review).

Professor Curtis was a brilliant teacher and exceptionally able in directing the research of his graduate students. During the period 1948-61 about 40 graduate students received their Ph.D. degrees in plant ecology under his direction. The University Arboretum was a major interest and a source of esthetic as well as intellectual satisfaction. Today comprising some 1200 acres, this outdoor laboratory and wildlife preserve is the finest in the world. He acted first as its research coordinator and then as Chairman of the Arboretum Committee, and was especially instrumental in development of the prairie area.

More than 110 papers, reviews, and books were published by John Curtis, many of them expressing his strong feeling for the conservation of natural resources. He was a member of many societies, boards, and committees, including the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas, which he was instrumental in establishing, and boards of review for the National Science Foundation, and the Atomic Energy Commission. He was twice a

Guggenheim Fellow. He affiliated with the Wisconsin Academy in 1933 while still an undergraduate at college.--Adapted from the Memorial Resolution of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Grant Cottam, Chairman.

Sears P. Doolittle

1890-1961



SEARS P. DOOLITTLE was born in Wisconsin in 1890, grew up on a Michigan farm, and died in Washington, D. C. on August 9, 1961. Graduating in 1914 from the Michigan Agricultural College, he received his master's degree there the next year, and the Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1918. Except for a brief stint as a research chemist with the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army during World War I, he had been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1918.

During his time with the Department he worked on a succession of research projects on the nature and control of diseases in vegetable crops at the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md. He was principal pathologist when he retired in March, 1960. Best known for his work on virus diseases, he specialized on tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers. He received the Superior Service Award as a member of the team that discovered an alkaloid in certain tomato plants which accounts for resistance to a wilt disease. He also had received a citation for his competence as a consultant on plant diseases and their control. He published several scientific and popular articles concerning his field.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Phyto-Pathological Society, a member of several other professional organizations including the District of Columbia Academy of Science and Sigma Xi, and had been affiliated with the Wisconsin Academy since 1933.

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BELOIT COLLEGE News Notes (Continued)

A two-day program in commemoration of the Civil War Centennial was presented during September. Professor ROBERT H. IRSMANN told of "Beloit College in the Civil War" and Professor GUSTAV E. JOHNSON spoke on "Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War." ALAN T. NOLAN, author of The Iron Brigade, spoke about "The Civil War, Wisconsin, and the Iron Brigade." . . . Professor SUMNER C. HAYWARD, a graduate of Oberlin College, with his Ph.D. from Brown University, is the new chairman of Beloit's Department of Psychology. He formerly was professor of psychology at Berea College and co-chairman of the Department of Psychology and Education at Carleton College. . . . Logan Museum of Anthropology has added to its staff two research associates, Mrs. HELEN-MARGARET GREEN, collector and American Indian expert from Tucson and ALICE LEE MARRIOTT, author and former specialist in Indian material for the Department of the Interior. . . . More than 20 students have been selected to participate in a second semester overseas seminar in Spain.

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ATTEND THE 92nd ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 4-6, 1962
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE — LA CROSSE
General Theme — "Upper Mississippi Valley"



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