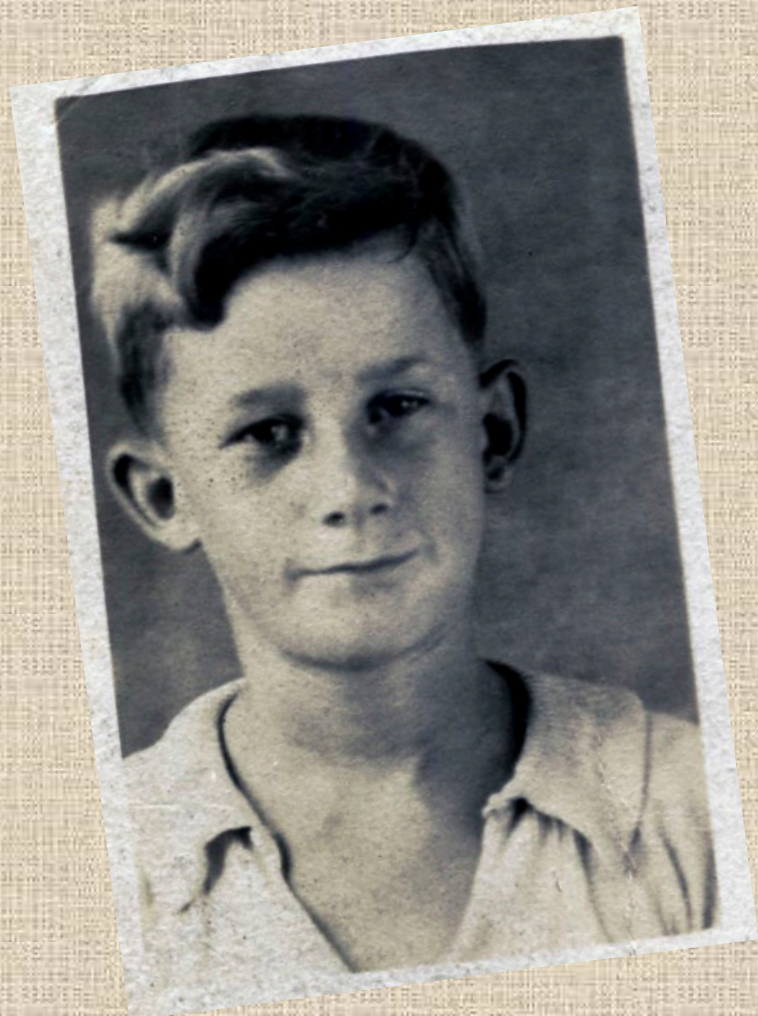




**Jay Reed
the Voice of
Wisconsin
Conservation**



The Country Boy









NELSON
HIGH SCHOOL
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Nelson High School

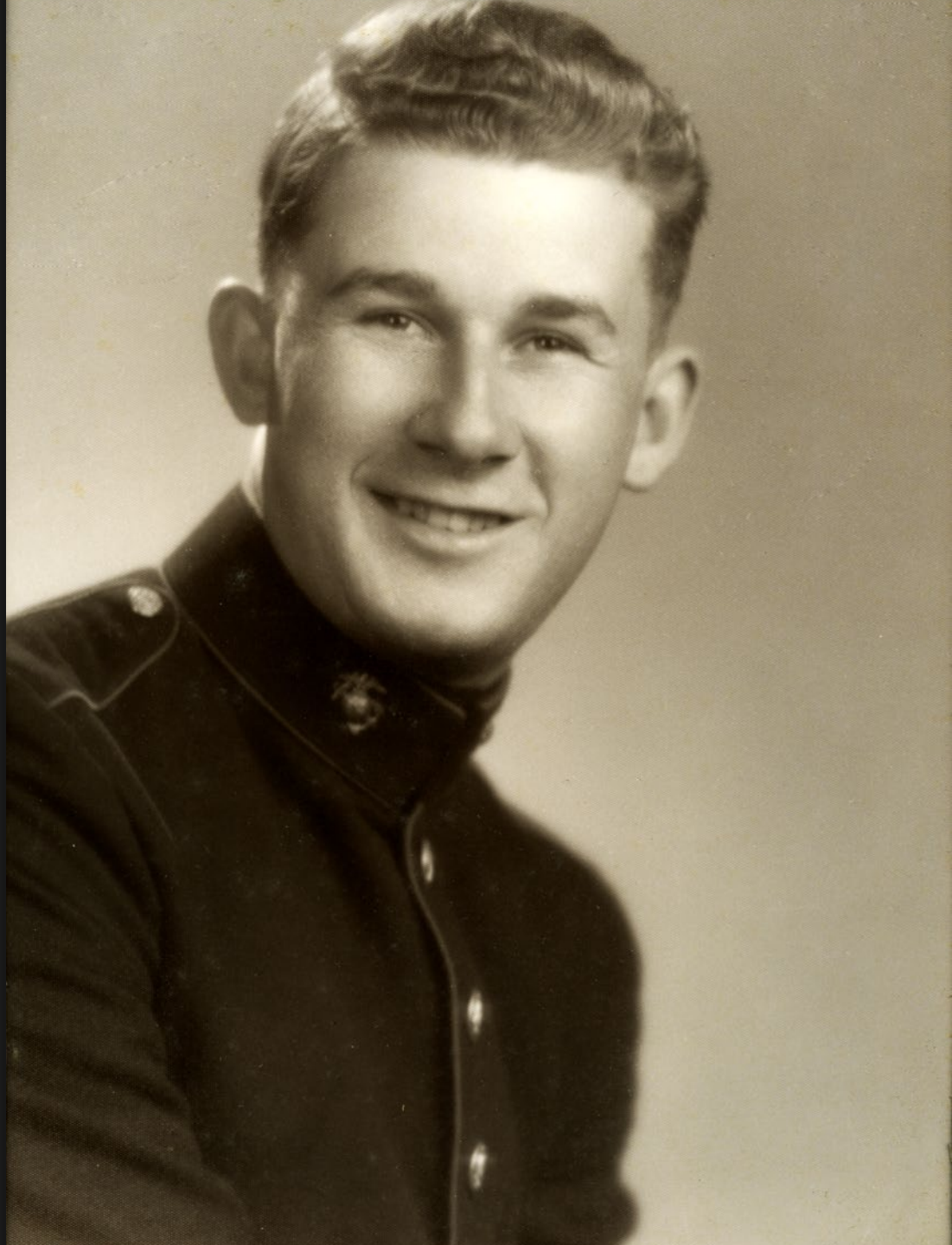




Photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons

First In America

The newspaper, morning or evening, published in the U. S. in a city of only 100,000 people, has a circulation equal to that of The Charlotte Observer. The Observer carries more advertising than any other newspaper in the two Carolinas.

Circulation for 1943—

Daily 105,000 — Sunday 117,000

WASHINGTON AND RALEIGH BUREAUS Special Correspondents over North Carolina and South Carolina MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Charlotte Observer

"THE FOREMOST NEWSPAPER OF THE TWO CAROLINAS" "CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL"

1,250,150
PEOPLE

Live within 40 miles of Charlotte
—2 hours 30 min driving time
to Carolina's sleeping center.

VOL. 77—No. 133

32 PAGES TODAY

CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1945

PRICE: 5c DAILY—10c SUNDAY

PEACE! IT'S OVER

BY DOUGLAS H. CORWELL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—Japan surrendered unconditionally tonight. History's most destructive war is over except for formalities.

President Truman released the stirring news at 7 p. m., Eastern War Time.

Arrangements still must be completed for the signing of formal surrender terms. General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed supreme Allied commander to receive the surrender. Then V-J day will be proclaimed.

"Meantime," the President announced, "the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action." And while the world celebrated with

unrestrained joy, he ordered a Japanese government (which once had promised to dictate peace terms in the White House) to stop the war on all fronts.

Through Secretary of State Byrnes and the Swiss legation, Mr. Truman did the dictating.

He decreed that the Japanese government:

1. "Direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces.
2. "Notify MacArthur of the effective date and hour of cessation and send emissaries to the General to arrange formal surrender."

In addition, he announced plans for slashing army draft calls from 80,000 to

50,000 a month and forecast the return of 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 soldiers to civilian life within 12 or 18 months.

As the great news became known, hundreds of Washingtonians raced to the White House to join hundreds already massed around the grounds.

Mr. Truman, accompanied by his wife, walked out on the porch and stepped up to a hastily erected microphone. He waved and smiled. Then he spoke:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the great day. This is the day we have been looking for since December 7, 1941.

"This is the day when Fascism and police government ceases in the world.

"This is the day for the democracies.

"This is the day when we can start on our real task of implementation of free government in the world.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with. The emergency is as great as it was on December 7, 1941.

"It is going to take the help of all of us to do it. I know we are going to do it."

For millions of Americans, for hundreds of millions of Allied people, his surrender announcement signified victory, peace and the eventual return of loved ones from the war. To many, sleep beneath stark white meant their sacrifices had not been in vain.

For Japan, as for Germany...

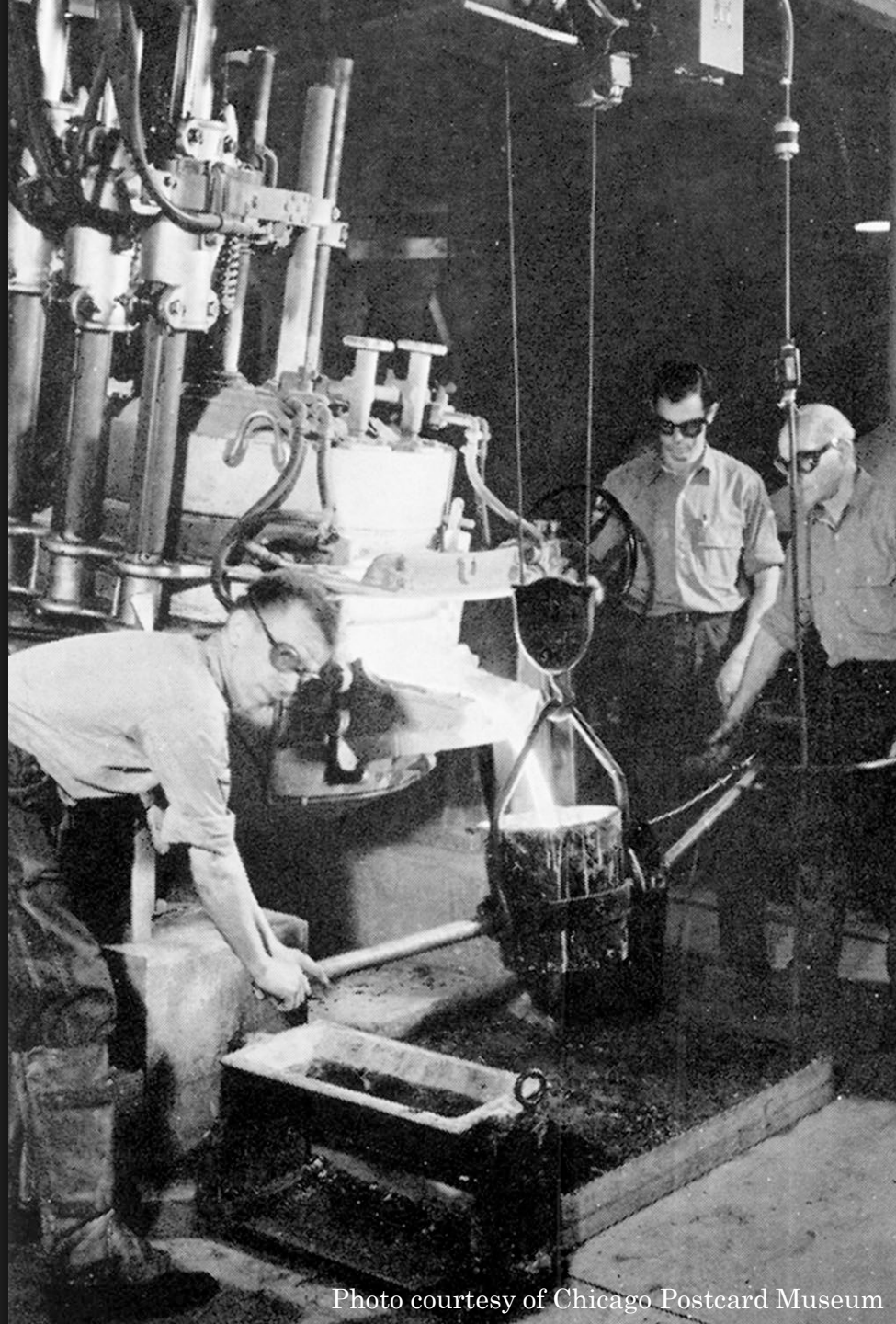


Photo courtesy of Chicago Postcard Museum





Photo courtesy of Mount Holyoke College













THE PULITZER PRIZES 1990

JOURNALISM

Public Service: Two gold medals: The Philadelphia Inquirer for reporting by Gilbert M. Gaul that disclosed how the American blood industry operates with little governmental regulation or supervision.

The Washington (N.C.) Daily News for revealing that the city's water supply was contaminated with carcinogens, a problem that the local government had neither disclosed nor corrected over a period of eight years.

Also nominated as finalists in this category were:

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution for stories by Jane O. Hansen that exposed abuses and incompetence in Georgia's child welfare system and inspired state reforms.

The Tennessean, Nashville, for an extended investigation by Phil Williams and Jim O'Hara of corruption in the state's charity bingo industry, which prompted the indictment of dozens of individuals and legislative restrictions on bingo operations.

General News Reporting: San Jose (Calif.) Mercury News staff for its detailed coverage of the October 17, 1989, Bay Area earthquake and its aftermath.

Also nominated as finalists in this category were:

The staff of The State, Columbia, S.C., for its extensive and compelling coverage of the devastation caused by Hurricane Hugo.

The Roanoke (Va.) Times & World-News staff for its thorough and balanced coverage of a statewide strike by the United Mine Workers against the Pittston Coal Group.

Investigative Reporting: Lou Kilzer and Chris Ison of the Star Tribune, Minneapolis-St. Paul, for reporting that exposed a network of local citizens who had links to members of the St. Paul fire department and who profited from fires, including some described by the fire department itself as being of suspicious origin.

Also nominated as finalists in this category were:

The Lexington (Ky.) Herald-Leader staff for "Cheating Our Children," a series that examined local political abuses and their damaging effect on Kentucky's public schools.

Olive Talley of The Dallas Morning News for an investigation disclosing the inadequate health care system in America's federal prisons, reporting that prompted a Congressional inquiry.

Explanatory Journalism: David A. Vise and Steve Coll of The Washington Post for stories scrutinizing the Securities and Exchange Commission and the way it has been affected by the policies of its former chairman, John Shad.

Also nominated as finalists in this category were:

The Dallas Morning News staff for a series about five "hidden wars" being waged around the world, primarily in Third World countries.

Feature Writing: Dave Curtin of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph for a gripping account of a family's struggle to recover after its members were severely burned in an explosion that devastated their home.

Also nominated as finalists in this category were:

Jay Reed of The Milwaukee Journal for a poignant series about his return to Vietnam.

Pulitzer Prize Nominee





WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION
HALL OF FAME

TIME LINE 2000

The past 100 years of conservation in Wisconsin

Editor's note: Wisconsin Outdoor Journal would like to thank those Department of Natural Resources personnel for their assistance with the time line: Keith Worme, Timothy Simonson and William Hoins.

1901 A state fish hatchery is established at Woodruff.

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1903 The first size limits on game fish are implemented. Muskellunge must weigh 4 pounds, and sturgeon must weigh 8 pounds.

THE CENTURY'S HONOR ROLL

■ Tim Eisele

Wisconsin has always been a leader — and has always produced leaders — in conservation.

Consider this: At certain times, Aldo Leopold, John Muir, Ernest Swift and Sigurd Olson called Wisconsin home. Also, at one point during the 1990s, the presidents or chairmen of three national groups — Gene Henry of Ducks Unlimited, Steve Born of Trout Unlimited and Steve Budnik of Muskies Inc. — were from the Madison area.

The state has also been a leader in citizen involvement in conservation groups and issues. Wisconsin has more Ducks Unlimited members than any other state, and has more Ruffed Grouse Society members than any other state in the grouse-rich Great Lakes region. Also, state residents strongly support Muskies Inc., Trout Unlimited, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the National Wild Turkey Federation.

Further, Wisconsin's conservation programs have traditionally been among the country's best. Several hundred dedicated state employees have influenced hunting and fishing in the state.

As the 21st century begins, it's appropriate to look at the people who have had the most influence on Wisconsin's 20th century hunting and fishing scene. It's difficult to narrow down such a list because opinions and attitudes vary. Much

With the new millennium approaching, it's appropriate to look at the people who have had the most influence on Wisconsin's 20th century hunting and fishing scene. It's difficult to narrow down such a list because opinions and attitudes vary, but here are our choices.

depends on your background, politics, values and special interests. No Top 20 lists will be identical.

Also, it's difficult to estimate the long-term impact of leaders from the 1980s and 1990s, and whether their influence is positive or negative. Those are works in progress, and the verdict won't be known until viewed in the hindsight of history.

Here, in alphabetical order, is *Wisconsin Outdoor Journal's* list of the people who influenced Wisconsin hunting and fishing most during the past century.

Herb Behnke

Behnke, 74, has been one of hunting and fishing's greatest advocates on the Natural Resources Board.

Behnke, of Shawano, was born in Lena. He previously served on the Shawano Fish and Game Association and the Executive

Council of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, and currently serves on the NRB.

Behnke was appointed by Gov. Warren Knowles to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission from 1967 to 1968. After the WCD and Resource Development merged, he was reappointed to the NRB from 1968 to 1972. In 1989, Gov. Tommy Thompson reappointed Behnke to the NRB, and Behnke served as the board's chairman from 1993 to 1997. Currently, he chairs the Land Management, Recreation and Fisheries/Wildlife Committee, which recommends hunting and fishing regulations for passage to the full NRB.

Behnke takes a deep interest in hunting and fishing. He called for long-range deer-management — rather than a reactive year-by-year scheme — which resulted in the Deer 2000 program. Also, he resisted DNR efforts to raise muskie size limits statewide, which lets some fishermen catch and keep a legal muskie if they want, and allows other anglers to pursue larger fish on trophy lakes.

He strongly supports the idea of alternative funding for the DNR's segregated Fish and Game Fund, realizing a program like Missouri's ¼ percent sales tax route could provide more than \$75 million for the state's fish and wildlife programs.

Wallace Byron Grange

Grange, 1906-1987, has been described as one of Wisconsin's unsung conservation



Herb Behnke



Wallace Byron Grange



George Hadland

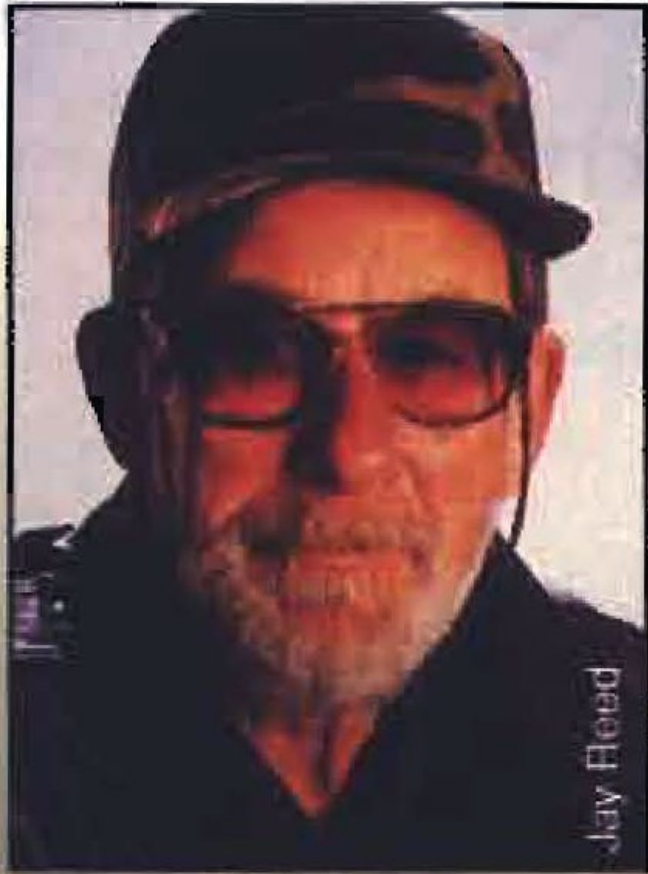


Francis and Fred Hamerstrom



Don L. Johnson

DECEMBER/JANUARY 2000



Jay Reed



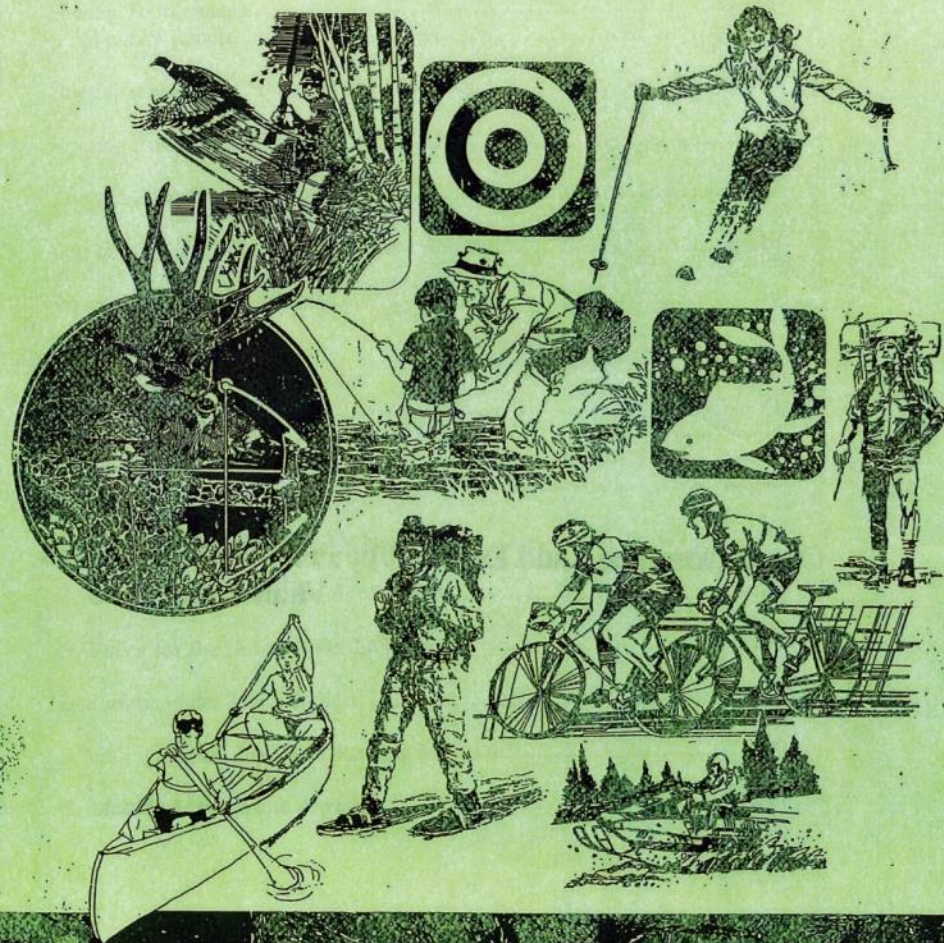






Report of:

Ethics and Fair Chase Committee

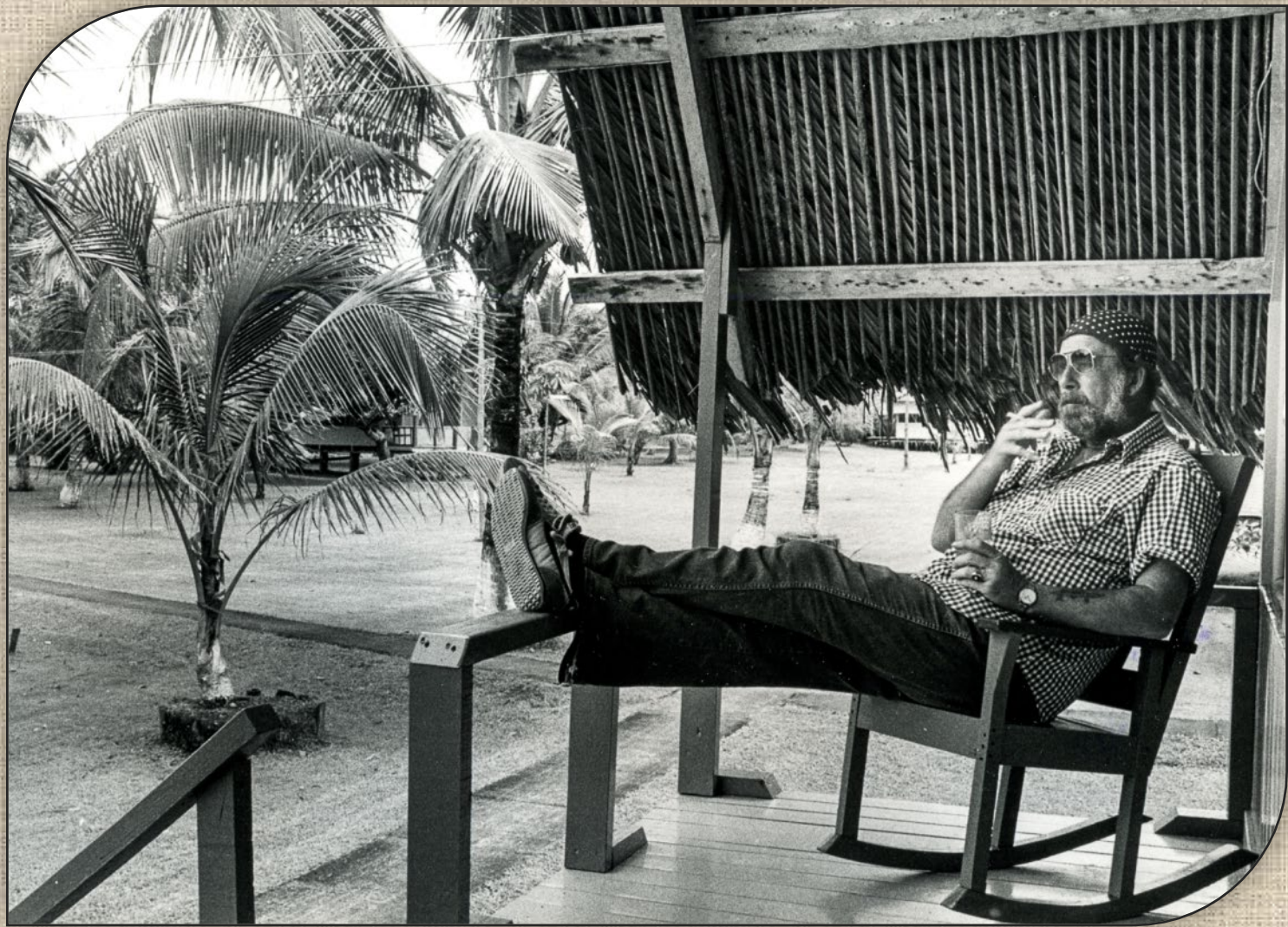




Outdoors-Woman







Living the dream



Photo courtesy of Sherm Gessert Milwaukee Journal Sentinel





Photo courtesy of George Koshollek









Photo courtesy of Sherm Gessert Milwaukee Journal Sentinel





Photo courtesy of Carl Hoyt



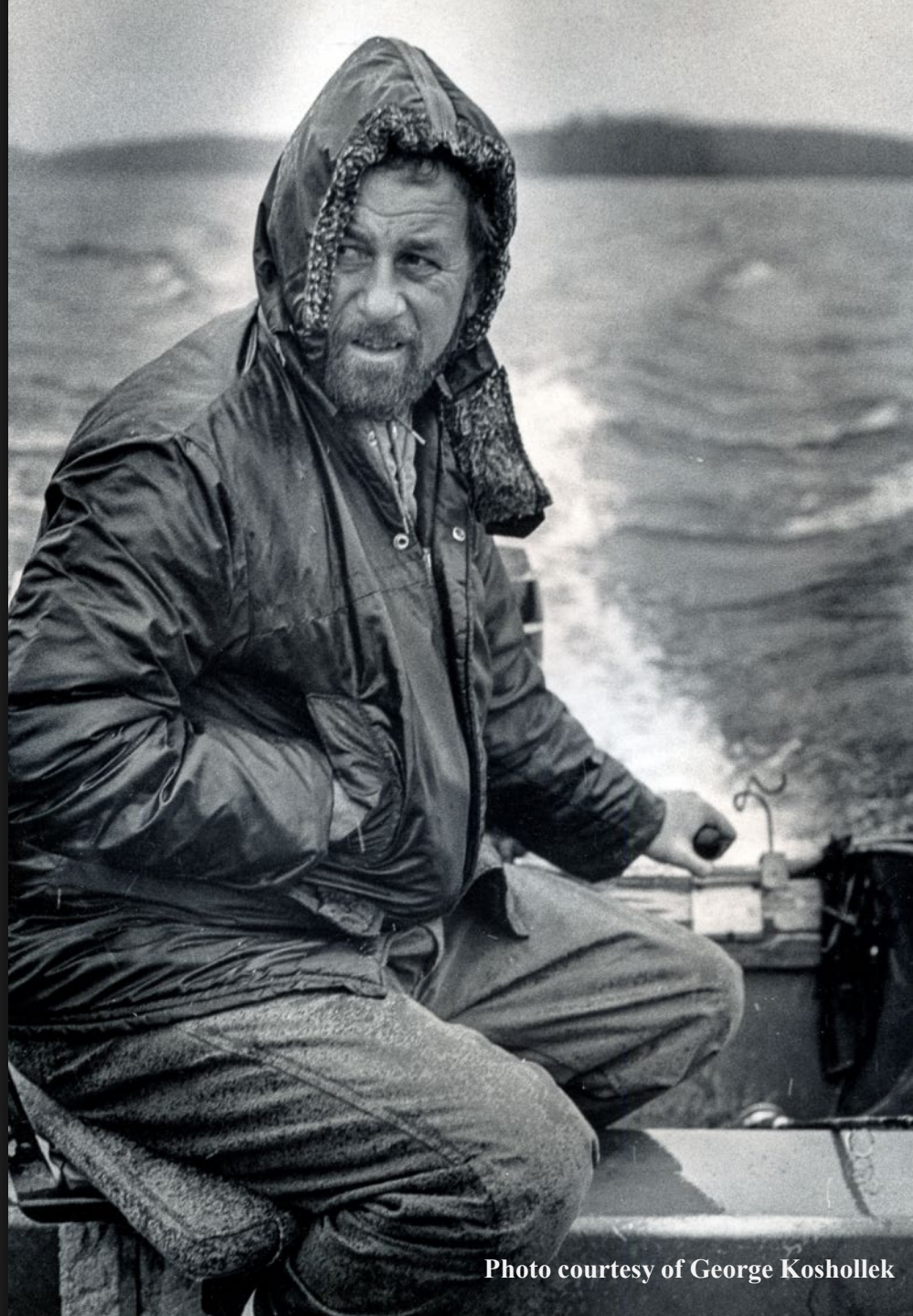


Photo courtesy of George Koshollek



Photo courtesy of Milwaukee Journal Sentinel













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Photo courtesy of Sherm Gessert



