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**Review of *Groundwater Levels in Nebraska, 1989*, by Michael J. Ellis, Gregory V. Steele, and Perry B. Wigley**

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An important theme is Wolfe's personal and professional dedication to teaching. Despite requiring many extra hours of laboratory work, his courses were immensely popular. Wolfe believed that students learn from engaging in independent research, and he offered them facilities, support, and ideas to undertake their own studies of psychology. Even his own research included studies of human capacity designed to identify the best possible forms of education. Wolfe knew all the great American psychologists of his time, and he was a charter member of the American Psychological Association. Instead of furthering his own academic career, however, he provided the richest possible experience for students in a small midwestern university, and an unusually large number of them went on to graduate study in the finest psychology Ph.D. programs in the country. Twenty-two of Wolfe's students who became psychologists are described in the appendix. Three of them were elected president of the American Psychological Association.

This is a straightforward chronological narrative, and Benjamin acknowledges that he makes no attempt at extensive interpretation of motive or cause. At times the historical record of events seems a bit detailed, especially when quotations from documents are used. The book, however, reads very well because the story itself needs no elaboration to be absorbing, and Ludy Benjamin's gift is that he recognized a story worth telling. University faculty today still struggle with issues similar to those that confronted Harry Wolfe a century ago, including the role of teaching in the portfolio of a modern academic. Some faculty champion teaching as a legitimate form of scholarship that should be counted for promotion and recognition. Wolfe's story makes a compelling case for simply recognizing great teaching as an important and valuable activity in its own right. **Daniel J. Bernstein**, *Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln*.

**Groundwater Levels in Nebraska, 1989.** Michael J. Ellis, Gregory V. Steele, and Perry B. Wigley. Lincoln: Conservation and Survey Division, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1990. Maps, charts, and illustrations. viii + 82 pp. \$6.50 paper.

*Groundwater Levels in Nebraska, 1989*, continues the excellent record of Nebraska Water Survey Papers produced by the Conservation and Survey Division and the US Geological Survey. The authors provide full color cartographic displays that are accurate as well as highly readable. Some of the maps treat the state of Nebraska for summary purposes. However, the greater value is found in the nine subregional large scale maps that cover the entire state in detail. Each map clearly displays the

areas of significant water-level change that has occurred from the period of first reliable record through 1989. For Nebraskans, it should be an item of concern that areas of decline are more numerous than areas of increase.

Each subdivision map is accompanied by a standardized text discussion containing accurate data and tables. The text is highly informative, providing insight to the particular character of the subregion while allowing comparisons between regions. The standardization of text from subregion to subregion is useful when drawing comparisons. It also permits ready correlations with similar data provided in preceding years.

Accompanying each of the subregion maps is a representative collection of water-level hydrographs which trace the record of groundwater fluctuations over periods of varying duration within the subregion. The hydrographs accomplish several purposes. They clearly demonstrate annual drawdown and recovery cycles for recorder wells. Also, long term cycles that can be related to climatic variations and/or irrigation development cycles can be noted from those hydrographs of longest record.

One set of summary state maps should be of special interest to those involved in climatic studies of the Great Plains. In association with the discussion on the "Effects of Precipitation on Groundwater Levels During 1989," the authors have developed a set of monthly maps of the entire state subdivided according to National Weather Service divisions. Each month's map shows the range of average precipitation per region based on an intensity scale ranging above and below normal. The value of the maps for any given year is important. In 1989, for example, the extremely dry conditions through the Spring, late Fall and early Winter are quite evident. The significance of the maps is that they become part of the continuing record (as provided in other publications in this same series) and are available to researchers.

This publication is appropriate for a wide audience. The cartographic and graphic media provide nontechnical and strong visual information while the text provides accurate and readable content. **M. Stanley Dart**, *Department of Geography, University of Nebraska-Kearney*.

**Sustainable Agriculture in Temperate Zones.** Charles A. Francis, Cornelia Butler Flora, and Larry D. King, eds. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1990. xiii + 487 pp. Graphs, tables, index, and references. \$69.95 cloth (ISBN 0-47162227-3).

The editors of *Sustainable Agriculture in Temperate Zones* have succeeded in compiling the diverse range of issues orbiting the expansive