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# Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 76, Number 6  
September, 1975

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The UFO Cover-Up

From an alumnus' new book.

# On Wisconsin



Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.  
*Executive Director*

It has been a beautiful summer on the shores of Lake Mendota and has been a busy one for your staff as we prepare for an exciting fall. The pace has already quickened and there is an air of excitement as everyone looks forward to the first semester of the school year.

Your famed Wisconsin Singers have completed an historic one-week training camp where they rehearsed, learned their music and choreography, and now promise to present the finest show in their nine-year history.

The Wisconsin Alumni Association can take pride in the Singers because you are the full sponsors of this group. They certainly have been well accepted throughout the entire country: they're known as the "Ambassadors of Good Will" for the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and have won a number of national and international awards. These fine young people put in hundreds of hours of hard work to appear before alumni groups and others as they travel to many cities within the confines of our great state. Our alumni clubs have used them most effectively to sponsor their scholarship programs, with the result that thousands of scholarship dollars have been raised during the past nine years.

This will be a particularly challenging year for the Singers, because their budget demands are the largest we've had, due to some heavy capital outlays for new uniforms and much-needed sound equipment. You can help them by inviting them to appear before your local alumni club or civic organization. Their fees are sensible, and they are permitted to do forty concerts during the school year. Public appearances are their major means of support, and we can guarantee that you and the rest of the audience will be thrilled to see and hear them. Call our office for all the information.

Hats off to Tom Murphy, our editor. Once again *Wisconsin Alumnus* has placed among the top twenty out of more than 1000 alumni magazines published nationally. This marks the second time in three years that your magazine has been honored by the committee of editor-judges. It's always a thrill to win, and especially in such tough competition. We are pleased that your magazine and its contents received this recognition.

The campus will be hosting a record number of students this fall, and we hope that your schedule will bring you back to what should be a most exciting year for us all.

## Letters

### Book Beat

Thought your readers might like to know that my book, *Blue-Collar Aristocrats*, which you launched by printing "Battle of the Sexes," (WA, Nov. '73) has been selected by NET (National Educational Television) as one of the books to be featured this fall on Book Beat. The telecast is scheduled for October 8th over 140 NET stations.

The *Wisconsin Alumnus* publication set off a lot of national interest in the book and I had calls from publishers all over the country. This was also the beginning of the University of Wisconsin Press interest in the book. The New York Times and other major book review journals have been lavish in their praise of the book. It was condensed in The New York Post and the Capital Times, and two chapters will appear in Playgirl this fall.

Thanks for sparking interest in the book.

E. E. LeMasters  
Prof., Social Work, UW-Madison

### Our-Fault Line

On page 18 of the July issue in the section entitled *Lab Report*, my name is mentioned in connection with the development of a method of "inoculating" an area against earthquakes. The way it is stated is wrong and misleading. I did not devise the method; the U.S. Geological Survey—Menlo Park, California has suggested it. I only helped the survey with one aspect of the experiment at Rangely, Colorado—that of measuring the ground stresses at depth. I am rather embarrassed to be given credit for somebody else's ideas and work.

Bezalel C. Haimson  
Associate Professor, Rock Mechanics

### "Insensitive Attitude"

I wrote to *Wisconsin Alumnus* once before about an item that revealed an insensitive attitude towards women. The May, 1975, issue reveals the same attitude. The article "Women's Day—My How You've Grown" is patronizing from title to conclusion. And the two illustrations—a male speaker and a nude female figure amid the coffee cups—emphasize only the old stereotypes: that men are leaders and teachers, that women are associated with food and sex. Probably your reaction will be that you meant no offense; you never thought of it that way. Well, it's time that you *do* think about it. Women make decisions, invent, research, produce, explore; they have money to spend or bequeath in their own right. Wisconsin alumnae are intelligent persons who are involved in all sorts of enterprises. They do not merit being talked down to.

Ruth Nuckles Schwabke '64  
Edwardsville, Ill.

# Wisconsin Alumnus

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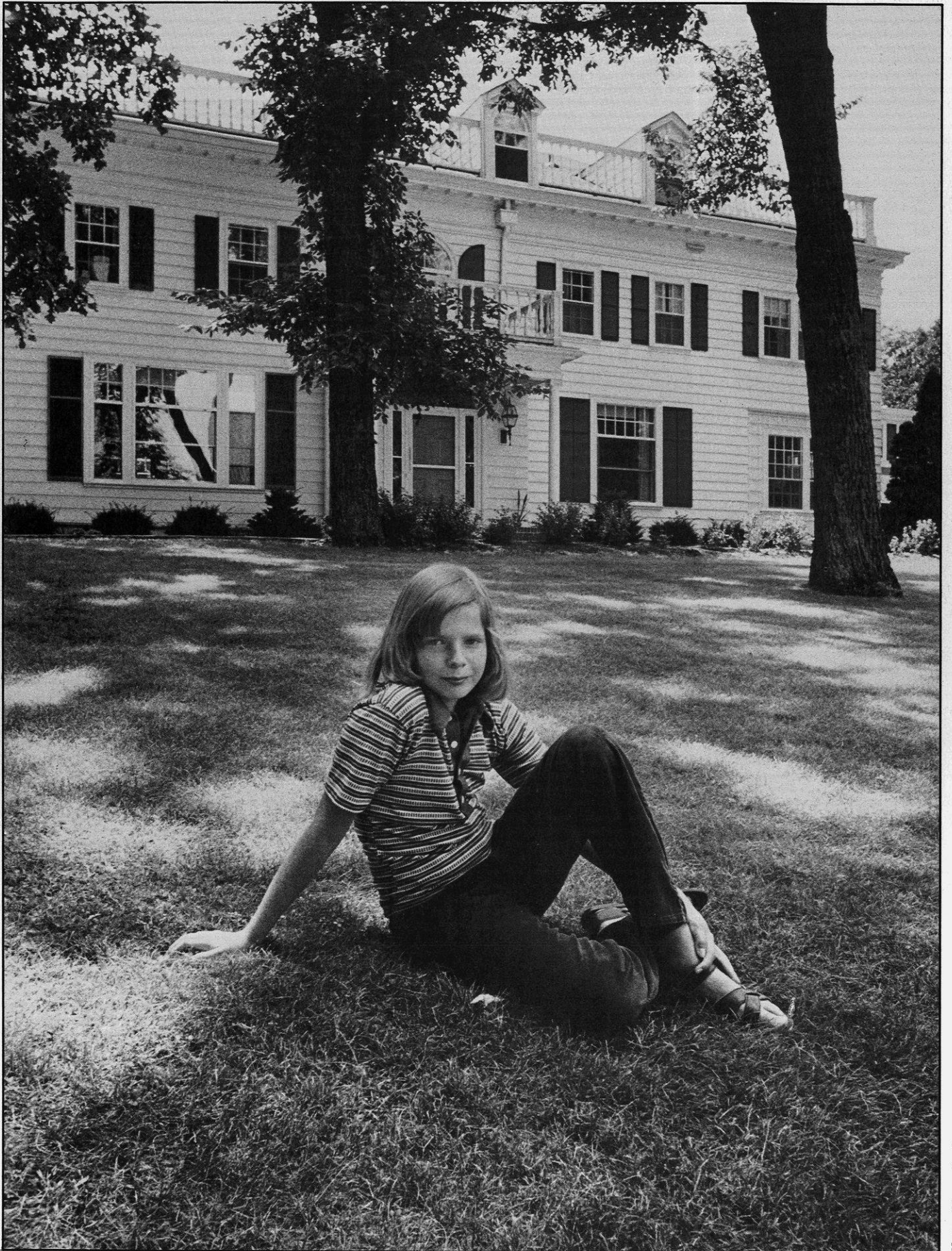
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Photos/Norm. Lenburg



*At left, the Youngs and the view from the deck. Opposite, eleven-year-old Barbara occupies a small portion of a very large front lawn.*

# A Home of (Almost) One's Own

There are two schools of thought about living in an "official" residence. Most homeowners would agree that it must be nice to let someone else panic when carpenter ants show up on the second floor landing. But on the other hand, when the house goes with the job, and the job is not as permanent as, say, the one that goes with Windsor Castle, the home remains "borrowed"; a showplace, with public access that must be respected; treasures to be guarded, beauty to remain intact. Unless the circumstances are right, the occupants must often wish for check-out time to arrive so they can go home and let the kids eat Popsicles in the living room.

The Madison campus now has an "official" home, the Chancellor's Residence. The Edwin Youngs are its first inhabitants. The particular combination of home and family seems to blend well. The Youngs are an easy-going, comfortable couple, and if the handsome old Brittingham Home in the Highlands ever intimidated them, they show no signs that it did. But chances are, it didn't. It's large, and its lawns sprawl like fairways, but it is a kindly, Dutch uncle of a home, with

*A happy combination in The Highlands: the Youngs and the new Chancellor's Residence.*



high ceilings, large rooms and lots of sunlight.

The home became the property of the University in 1955, but for the next fifteen years there was no University chancellor, and the President had his own house, so there was no need for a second official residence. In the Sixties, the geology department used it as office space. Then, in 1967 came the idea of reconverting it to house the then chancellor, William Sewell; then, somewhere along the line, it was to be for former President Harrington. The work of refurbishing began, guided by Margot Donald, a granddaughter of Thomas E. Brittingham, who built the home in 1916. Mrs. Donald had fond memories of the place as a particularly friendly one, and she wanted to keep that virtue in it. She brought in a decorator, who worked out a scheme of soft greens and rose. State architects added a large sunroom with a deck above, on the east side, and a garage-and-apartment wing on the west. All of these costs were included in the Brittingham gift fund. Work began in earnest in 1972, and the Youngs moved in a year later.

—continued on page 8





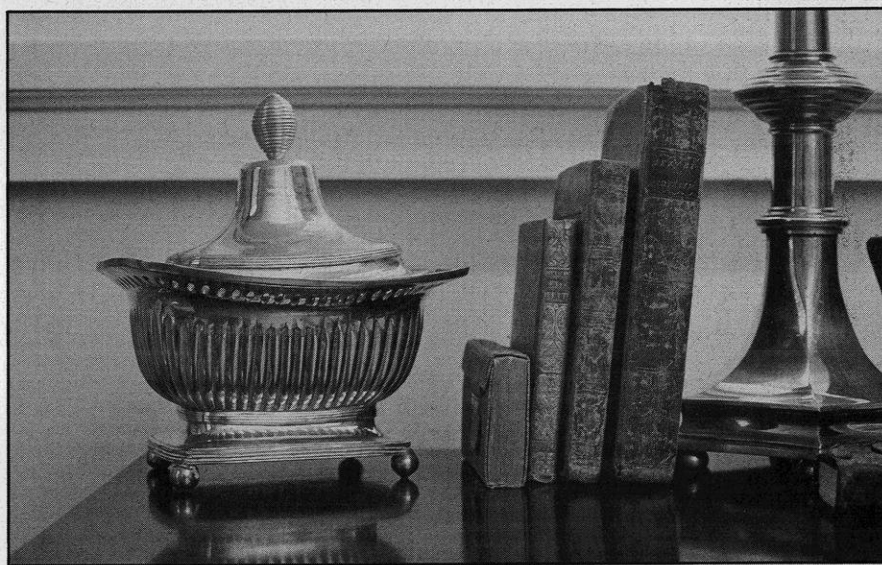
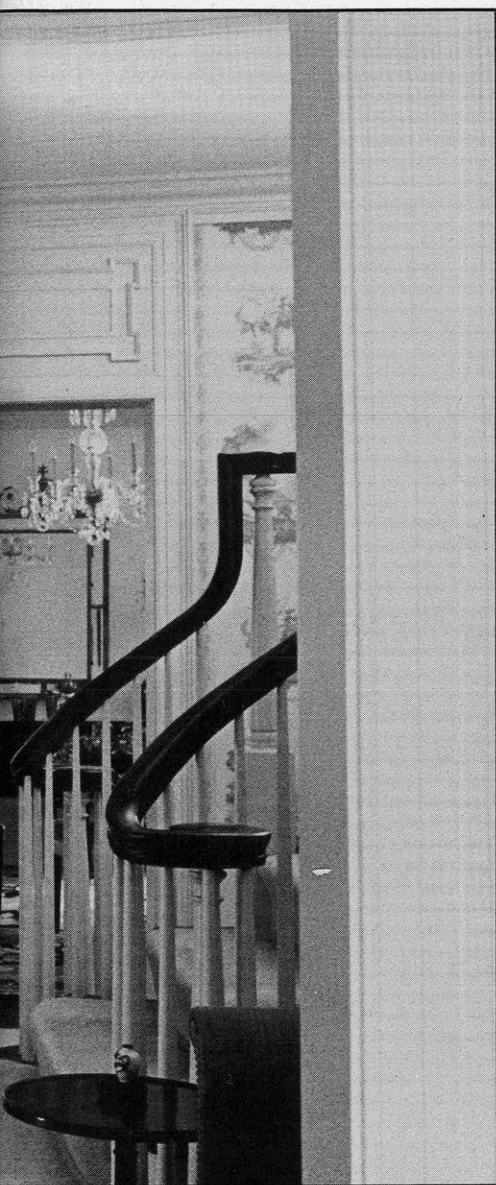
*Above, in the green-and-white sunroom, twenty-year-old Dorothy Young, a junior in horticulture. Top left, in a guest room, a spinning wheel, c.1820, belonged to Mrs. Young's great grandmother; the Victorian library table is also an heirloom. In the living room, left, the screen is 18th-century Chinese. Many of the Youngs' personal touches are of Oriental flavor, collected on their far-eastern travels.*



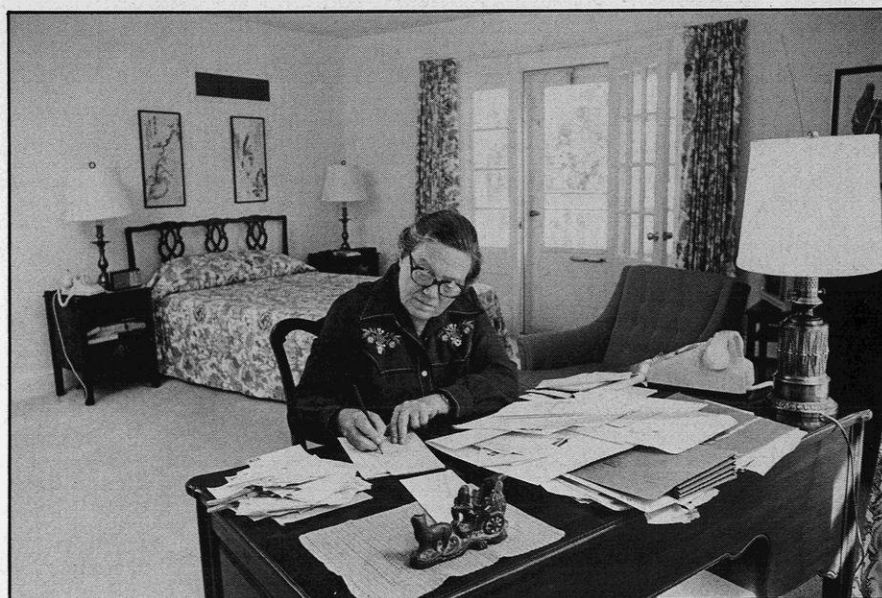


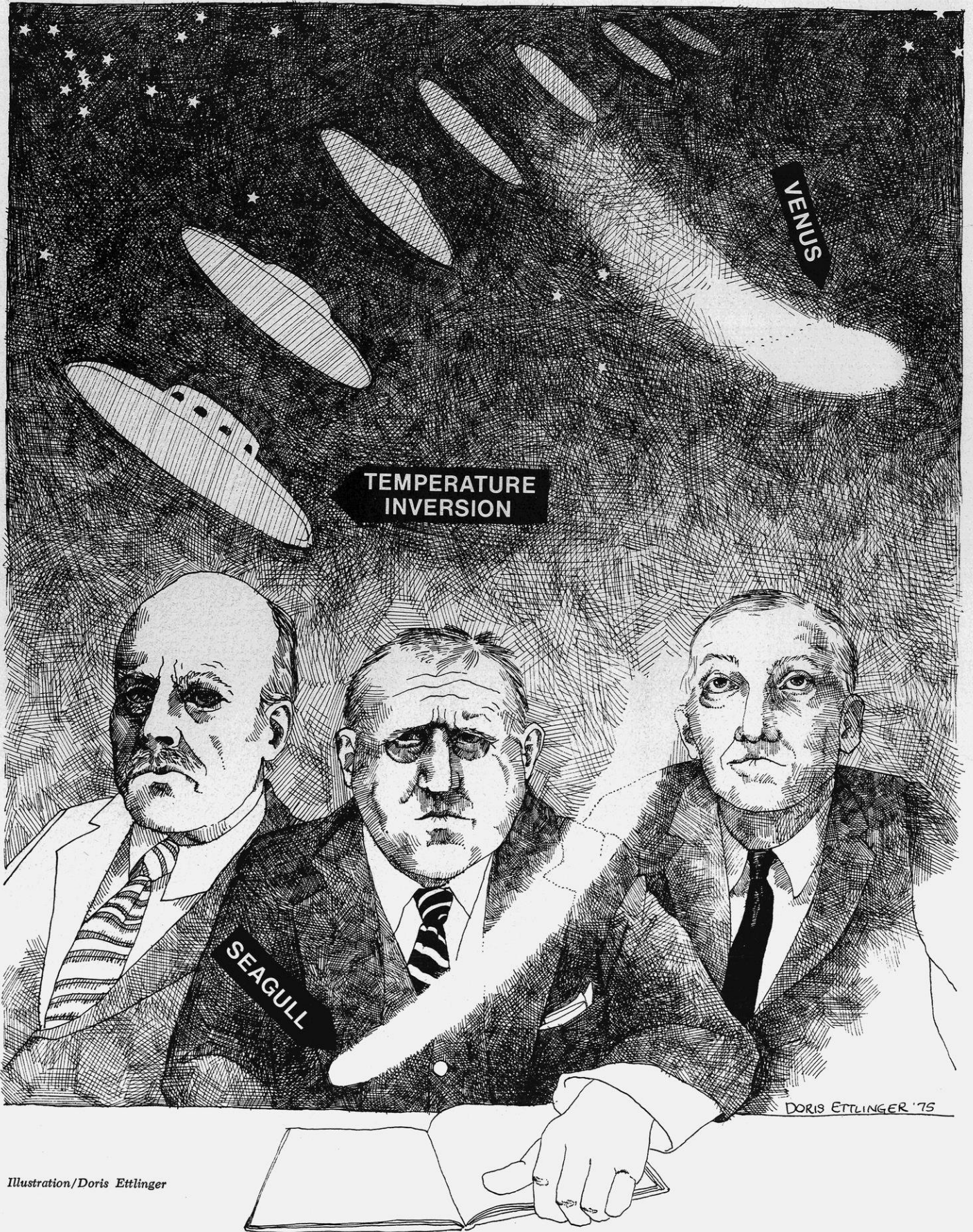
The exterior of the house was retained as faithfully as possible, and many of the firs and spruce which surround it were planted by Brittingham himself. The area that was once the formal garden is now a parking lot, and the old swimming pool will probably never be used again, but these are about the only sacrifices made to changing times and demands. The old carriage house remains, now as a rentable apartment, and two tennis courts may one day see service again.

When Brittingham built the home, he named it Dunmuven. That is not exactly accurate any longer, but for those who inhabit the house, even though it be on a non-permanent basis, it must offer a lasting feeling of comfort and welcome.



*As in the foyer above, most of the wallpapers throughout the home are hand blocked. The dining room has a black-and-rose oriental rug. At right, top, Chancellor Young's den opens on to the second floor deck, as does the master bedroom. The Balinese painting is a gift to the home from Mrs. Everet Hawkins. Mrs. Young has written a short history of Brittingham House and its conversion to the Chancellor's Residence.*





Illustration/Doris Ettliger

*In America, the first recorded sightings of mysterious airborne objects took place in 1896-7. They swept the nation sporadically during that period but for the most part were buried in an avalanche of editorial scorn by newspapers across the country, the ridicule based primarily on the assumption that the witnesses did not see what they claimed to see. That attitude, says historian David M. Jacobs, links those first sightings with the modern era of UFO polemics which began in 1947 and continues to this day. But there's a difference: In this latter period, the nation was not permitted to judge the validity of claimed sightings due to a fifteen-year period from 1953 to 1969 when the Air Force and the CIA managed most of the news the public was to be allowed to hear of UFOs. In his new book THE UFO CONTROVERSY IN AMERICA Jacobs traces the history of claims and counterclaims, editorial coverage and scorn, the reliable and the crackpot alike. Through it runs the thread of the role played by the Air Force, beginning with Project Sign in 1947, followed by Project Grudge and finally by Project Blue Book. In the following excerpts, Jacobs describes how the latter worked to impose the publicity blackout.*

**By David M. Jacobs M.A. '68**

Excerpted from:

*The UFO Controversy in America*

By David M. Jacobs

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Official policy on UFOs switched dramatically in 1953. After building its investigatory capacity in 1952, Project Blue Book by the end of 1953 could no longer adequately investigate or analyze UFO reports and functioned mainly as a public relations and collecting office. This change was due primarily to the recommendations of a group of scientists who formed the Robertson panel. The convening of this CIA-sponsored panel was a pivotal event in UFO history. Although much of the information concerning the impetus for the panel remains in CIA and Pentagon files and is therefore unavailable, sufficient information is accessible to reconstruct most of the events leading to the Air Force's policy reversal.

The CIA became interested in the UFO phenomenon during the 1952 wave of sightings. The CIA and

some high-ranking Air Force officers, including Generals Vandenberg and Samford, thought the mass of UFO reports might constitute a threat to the national security. It was possible for the Soviet Union, or any other "enemy," to use UFOs as a decoy in preparation for an attack on the United States. It was possible that a deliberately confused American public might think attacking enemy bombers were UFOs. At the least, a foreign power could exploit the flying saucer craze to make the public doubt official Air Force statements about UFOs and thereby undermine public confidence in the military. Moreover, the volume of sighting reports in 1952 had clogged normal military intelligence channels and this certainly would pose a danger during an enemy attack.

With the information from the Battelle Memorial Institute's\* statistical study, it would be possible to assess the dangers UFOs might represent. But a snag developed in the plans. The Battelle Memorial Institute was not ready to present its findings. At a preliminary meeting in early December 1952, Battelle representatives strongly recommended that the proposed CIA meeting be postponed until Battelle could make the results of

\* A private research organization commissioned in 1951 to study reported UFO characteristics.

# When Big Brother Watched The Skies

*For fifteen years,  
maybe UFOs were out there, maybe they weren't.  
We were not permitted to know.*

*“During the three days of examining Blue Book data, the panel reviewed eight cases in detail, fifteen in general, and saw two movies. It spent a total of twelve hours studying the UFO phenomenon.”*

its study available to the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC). . . .

But against Battelle's objections and mindful of the potential threat to national security, the CIA decided to go forward. It convened a distinguished panel of nonmilitary scientists to analyze the Blue Book data. Five outstanding scientists in the physical sciences, two associate panel members, and various Air Force and CIA representatives met from Wednesday, January 14, to Saturday, January 17, 1953, in Washington, D.C.†

The panel convened on Wednesday without Lloyd Berkner, who did not arrive until Friday afternoon. It began by reviewing the CIA's interest in UFO's. Dr. Robertson requested that panel members investigate the reports according to their specialties. For example, astronomer Thornton Page should focus on nocturnal lights and green fireballs and physicist Alvarez on radar cases. Then the panel watched two color films, both taken in daylight and showing maneuvering light sources in the sky. Nicholas Mariana had taken one movie in Great Falls, Montana, and navy Commander Delbert C. Newhouse the other in Tremonton, Utah. The Mariana film

† Dr. H. P. Robertson, formerly at Princeton and the California Institute of Technology and an expert in mathematics, cosmology, and relativity, chaired the panel. Panel member Samuel A. Goudsmit, an associate of Einstein, discovered electron spin in 1925 in Holland. Luis Alvarez, a high-energy physicist, contributed to a microwave radar system and the atomic bomb and would receive the Nobel Prize for physics in 1968. Thornton Page, former professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago, was deputy director of the Johns Hopkins' Operations Research Office. Lloyd Berkner, the final panel member, had accompanied Admiral Byrd on the 1928-30 Antarctic expedition, had been a physicist with the Carnegie Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, had headed the radar section of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and had served as executive secretary of the Department of Defense's Research and Development Board in World War II.

Two associate panel members were J. Allen Hynek (then professor of astronomy at Ohio State University and head of the McMillan Observatory) and Frederic C. Durant, an army ordinance test station director, past president of the American Rocket Society, and president of the International Astronautical Federation. Also present were Edward J. Ruppelt (head of the Air Force's UFO investigation group from 1951 to 1953 and author of *THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS* [1956]), Dewey Fournet (Pentagon liaison to Project Blue Book), ATIC chief General W. M. Garland, Navy Photo Interpretation Laboratory representatives Lieutenant R. S. Neasham and Harry Woo, and CIA personnel: Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell, Ralph L. Clark, and Philip G. Strong.

showed two objects flying behind a building and a water tower. The Newhouse film, which the Air Force had kept classified, showed twelve objects flying in loose formation through the sky. The Project Blue Book staff believed the films were among the best evidence it had to give credence to the extraterrestrial intelligence hypothesis.

Ruppelt briefed the panel on Blue Book's methods of tracking down UFO reports. Hynek described the Battelle Memorial Institute study, which was still in progress. The panel discussed a few case histories and saw a special movie of sea gulls in flight that tried to duplicate the Newhouse film. It then heard a report on Project Twinkle, the Air Force's attempt to decipher the green fireball mystery. General Garland spoke, explaining that more intelligence efforts coupled with better briefings should be used to sort and collect UFO reports. He recommended declassifying reports completely on a continuing basis and increasing ATIC's UFO analysis section. Later, Hynek outlined a skywatch program which might be an inexpensive adjunct to current astronomical programs. Trained astronomers could photograph a UFO while doing other work through a program of this kind. Hynek suggested ten different observatories where Blue Book could implement this plan.

On Friday morning Dewey Fournet read a paper on reported UFO movements, concluding that the extraterrestrial hypothesis might be the key to the mystery. Although impressed that Fournet had been with the UFO project for fifteen months and was an aeronautical engineer, the panel members could not accept his interpretation of what they perceived as “raw, unevaluated reports.” During the three days of examining Blue Book data, the panel reviewed eight cases in detail, fifteen in general, and saw two movies. It discussed tentative conclusions and recommendations on Friday afternoon and commissioned Robertson to draft the final report. The members spent the next day correcting and altering the draft. The panel had spent a total of twelve hours studying the UFO phenomenon. The panel adjourned Saturday afternoon, January 17, ending the most influential government-sponsored non-military UFO investigation of the 1950s.

Probably because of time limitations and the small number of reports the panel members examined, they dis-

regarded apparent anomalistic evidence in certain UFO reports. For example, the Navy Photograph Interpretation Laboratory spent 1000 hours analyzing the Newhouse film and concluded that the objects in the film were neither birds, balloons, aircraft, nor reflections; rather, they were "self-luminous." The laboratory based its analysis on the assumption that Newhouse's distance estimates were accurate. Rejecting this analysis, the panel members reasoned that Newhouse probably was mistaken in his distance estimates. As S. A. Goudsmit said, "by assuming that the distance was less, the results could be explained as due to a formation of ducks or other birds, reflecting the strong desert sunlight but being just too far and too luminous to see their shape. This assumption yielded reasonable speeds and accelerations." The panel concurred in the bird explanation. The panel used similar reasoning to interpret the Mariana film. Mariana saw two jet planes about to land at a nearby air base just before his sighting. He testified, however, that he knew the difference between the planes and the objects. But because the jets and the two objects had appeared near the same place at about the same time, the panel decided Mariana was mistaken and had taken a film of the jets.

After reviewing the data, the panel found no evidence that UFOs represented a direct threat to the national security. The Air Force's concern over UFOs "was probably caused by public pressure," due to the number of articles and books on the subject. Nevertheless, the panel warned that "having a military source foster public concern in 'nocturnal meandering lights'" was "possibly dangerous." The implication was that military interest in the objects might encourage people to believe the objects were a potential threat to national security. The panel also concluded that the reports represented little, if any, valuable scientific data; the material was "quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear." Assuming that visitors would probably come from our solar system, Thornton Page noted that astronomical knowledge of the solar system made the existence of extraterrestrial intelligent beings extremely unlikely. Page also incorrectly assumed that UFO reports occurred only in the United States,

and the idea that extraterrestrial objects would visit only one country seemed "preposterous."

Even though the panel did not believe UFOs were a direct threat to the national security, it did find a potentially dangerous threat in the reports. The panel commented that "the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these parlous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic." The reports clogged military intelligence channels, might precipitate mass hysteria, and might make defense personnel misidentify or ignore "actual enemy artifacts." In language reminiscent of Project Grudge's recommendations, the panel found that the reports could make the public vulnerable to "possible enemy psychological warfare" by cultivating a "morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority." At last the military had found the threat to national security—the UFO reports, not the UFOs. The solution of the UFO problem now assumed another dimension. The real enemy had finally been identified. The battle was joined.

Based on its conclusions, the panel made four recommendations. The first concerned Blue Book's diffraction camera (*a camera, suggested by UCLA physicist Joseph Kaplan, which would analyze the color spectrum of any unidentified object it photographed for comparison with the spectrums of known objects, such as meteors and stars.—Ed.*), radarscope, and skywatch plans. It suggested using the diffraction cameras not to collect UFO data but to allay public anxiety, especially because the plan was the result of public pressure. Similarly, it recommended implementation of the radarscope plan because it could help explain natural interference in the radar screens. But it rejected Dr. Hynek's expanded skywatch plan. "A program of this type," the panel argued, "might have the adverse effect of overemphasizing 'flying saucer' stories in the public mind." In a second proposal, the panel suggested that the two major private UFO research organizations, the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization and the Civilian Saucer Intelligence, "be watched because of their potentially great influence on mass thinking if widespread sightings should occur. The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in

mind." Third, the members recommended that national security agencies take steps immediately to strip the UFO phenomenon of its special status and eliminate the aura of mystery it had acquired. This could be done by initiating a public education campaign so that people could recognize and react promptly to true indications of hostile intent.

Finally, in its fourth proposal, the Robertson panel outlined a detailed program of public education with two purposes: "training and 'debunking.'" Training would help people identify known objects so that there would be "a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion." Debunking would reduce public interest in UFOs and therefore decrease or eliminate UFO reports. The education program, by using the mass media, would concentrate on "actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As with conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the 'secret' is known." Such a program would reduce "the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda." The panel suggested that the government hire psychologists familiar with mass psychology as consultants; it named a few, including Hadley Cantril who had written a book on the 1938 *War of the Worlds* broadcast. The panel also recommended that the Air Force use an army training film company, Walt Disney Productions, and personalities such as Arthur Godfrey in this massive educational drive. In a key discussion before making recommendations, the panel members decided that a limited expansion of Blue Book's investigatory capacity was needed to increase the percentage of explained reports; this also was necessary to reinforce the proposed educational program. . . .

The Robertson panel conclusions were roughly similar to those of the 1949 Projects Sign and Grudge reports. Sign also wanted the Air Force to "eliminate or greatly reduce the mystery" associated with UFOs. Grudge found that enemies could use UFOs to create a "mild form of hysteria" in the public and recommended publicity to dispel "public apprehension." Both Sign and Grudge

*“The Joint Chiefs of Staff made releasing any information to the public about a UFO report a crime under the Espionage Act, punishable by a one-to-ten-year prison term or a \$10,000 fine. (The law) applied to anyone who knew it existed, including commercial airline pilots.”*

found that UFOs represented no direct threat to national security. Also, the Robertson report, like the Sign and Grudge reports, set the tone of future Air Force UFO policy. The panel did not recommend declassification of the sighting reports and did not exercise its apparent opportunity to move the study from the military to the academic community. Rather, because of the UFO reports' threat, the panel implied that the Air Force should *tighten* security, continuing the situation whereby nonmilitary personnel could not obtain the technical and anecdotal information the Air Force had amassed over the last four years, and also increasing public suspicions derived from secrecy. The panel believed the dissemination of information would lead to increased public awareness of UFOs and this would eventually mean an increase in reports. It assumed that keeping quiet would make UFOs disappear.

The Robertson report also had critically important public relations ramifications. It enabled the Air Force to state for the next fifteen years that an impartial scientific body had examined the data thoroughly and found no evidence of anything unusual in the atmosphere. More importantly, the panel gave the Air Force's UFO program the necessary military *raison d'être* it needed to continue: it had to mount a major effort against UFO reports because they were a threat to the national security. The Air Force could now sidestep the substantive issues of the nature and origin of the objects and concentrate on the public relations problems involved in eliminating UFO reports. Blue Book was therefore relieved of its main investigating burden. Yet since the Air Force's overall mission was to monitor everything in the skies, Blue Book would still investigate and analyze UFO reports, but on a greatly reduced scale.

The panel submitted its formal conclusions and recommendations to the CIA and, as far as can be ascertained, to the Pentagon and higher echelons of the Air Force. Robertson showed the final report to General Cabell (former director of intelligence), who expressed satisfaction with it. The CIA did not give a copy of the report to Ruppelt or his staff in 1953, although it did release a summary to Blue Book a few years later.

But shortly after the panel adjourned, the CIA summoned Ruppelt and Garland to its headquarters to tell them about the recommendations. As Ruppelt reported it, the officials explained that the Robertson panel had recommended expanding Blue Book's staff, using instruments for more accurate measurements, and terminating all secrecy in the project by declassifying sighting reports. If Ruppelt understood and reported correctly, it remains a mystery why the CIA gave out this false information. The panel members had recommended continued use of some plans in their discussions but had not made this the focus of their formal recommendations.

Armed with these CIA "recommendations" and orders from his superiors to follow them, Ruppelt began implementation. He tried to have the Newhouse film declassified and shown to a press conference. This was to be a major event because in 1952 the press had heard rumors of the film and Fournet had fought hard with the Air Force Office of Information to release it. But just before the showing was to take place, Air Force officials stopped it and the press conference. According to Ruppelt, the military believed the sea gull theory was weak. Moreover, the new public policy was to keep silent. . . .

In the face of growing Pentagon opposition to mounting a full-scale UFO investigation, Ruppelt conceived an idea to supplement his diminishing Blue Book staff. During wartime the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron, a unit within the Air Defense Command, gathered intelligence from captured enemy pilots. But during peacetime the unit only simulated this activity and had no other duties. In a February 1953 briefing to high-ranking ADC officers, Ruppelt suggested that the 4602d take over Project Blue Book's field investigation. The men of the 4602d would get on-the-spot investigation experience and also expand Blue Book's field work. General Garland liked the idea and, with General Burgess, worked out the transfer plan, which became operative in December 1953. It was the last major expansion of Blue Book's activities. . . .

Ruppelt left Blue Book permanently in August 1953. As a reserve he had been reactivated for the Korean War; now that it had ended he accepted a position in private industry. No replacement came for him and he turned over his command to Airman First Class Max Futch. The

fact that an airman commanded the project demonstrates the priority the Air Force placed on it.

Dewey Fournet left the Pentagon in the same year. These two departures meant that the last effective military support for the continued study of UFOs based on the premise that they could be extraterrestrial vehicles had vanished. Hynek still supported such study, but he was a civilian and could only submit suggestions. Moreover, although he believed the Air Force should study the subject systematically, he feared ridicule from the academic community if he came out strongly for a continued systematic investigation. Hynek simply kept quiet and continued in his role as consultant. . . .

In August 1953 the Air Force, mindful of the previous year's hectic summer, moved to regularize and simplify its UFO investigating and reporting methods. First it issued Air Force Regulation 200-2, which superseded Air Force Letter 200-5. The regulation required an air base UFO officer to make a preliminary report of a sighting, and it spelled out exactly all the questions he was to ask of the UFO witnesses. The air base officer decided what priority to assign a report according to his determination of the report's intelligence value. The following year the Air Force amended AFR 200-2, stipulating that only the 4602d would make investigations. If a unit was not in the vicinity of a sighting, an air base officer was required to make a preliminary report and send it to the 4602d unit nearest him, which would determine if a field investigation was warranted. AFR 200-2 also took a firm public relations stance: it prohibited the release of *any* information about a sighting to the public except when the sighting was positively identified. In addition, while Air Force Letter 200-5 had stated that sightings should not be classified higher than restricted, the new regulation (200-2) said all sightings should be classified restricted at the very least. Finally, the regulation directed ATIC to continue analyzing UFO data as they came in from the 4602d units.

The new regulation gave the Air Force strong control over the sighting reports it received, and it hoped this control would mean increased identification of the objects. The

prohibition against giving out sighting information reflected the Air Force's attempts to institute the Robertson panel's desire to end public speculation about UFOs with the concomitant threat of increased reports. For the first time the Air Force had institutionalized secrecy at the air base level. To further ward off publicity leaks, the Joint Chiefs of Staff followed up 200-2 with Joint-Army-Navy-Air Force-Publication (JANAP) 146 in December 1953. Under the subheading of "Canadian-United States Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings," the Joint Chiefs of Staff made releasing any information to the public about a UFO report a crime under the Espionage Act, punishable by a one-to-ten-year prison term or a \$10,000 fine. JANAP 146 applied to anyone who knew it existed, including commercial airline pilots. This action effectively stopped the flow of information to the public. Only if Blue Book could positively identify a sighting as a hoax or misidentification would the Air Force release information to the public. The policy was in effect until December 1969, when the Air Force terminated its involvement with UFOs.

The Blue Book status reports subtly reflected the Air Force's new attitude toward sightings. Instead of issuing monthly reports as before, Blue Book issued only four more status reports, all during 1953 and the first two in January and February. The reports displayed a certain defensiveness and concern for public relations. For instance, Blue Book mentioned in all four reports that the decline in sighting reports was due to a decline in newspaper publicity. There was a "direct relation" between newspaper publicity and UFO reports: one "highly publicized sighting would again trigger off another 'saucer' scare with resulting pressure on the Air Force and ATIC." Because of possible public hysteria, Project Blue Book was preparing a fact sheet for the public information officer in Washington to release. "Thus the Air Force cannot be accused of withholding information." ATIC's concern with public relations was further demonstrated in its new policy of channeling *all* its releases and information through the Secretary of the Air Force's Office of Public Information.

Blue Book's last major ongoing project in 1953 was the Battelle Memorial Institute's statistical study of UFO characteristics. The institute had finally completed the study. It con-

cluded that the objects did not appear to represent anything unknown or outside the capabilities of human technology, even though earlier in the year the institute acknowledged that the data were highly unreliable. Instead of immediately issuing the report to the press, evidence suggests that the Air Force decided to delay the study's release until the most opportune time.

Thus the Air Force's involvement with the UFO controversy changed character rather completely during 1953. A year earlier, Blue Book, under Captain Ruppelt, had tried to set up procedures whereby it could systematically study the UFO phenomenon, at least within the bounds set by its limited funds and resources. But by the end of 1953 the opportunity for such an investigation was gone. Project Blue Book had only three staff members, its investigating capabilities had gone to another command, and most of its projects had died for lack of funds. Ruppelt, Fournet, and Chop were no longer involved and General Garland never again raised his voice in defense of a UFO investigation. The CIA-sponsored Robertson panel changed Blue Book's role from seeking the causes of sightings to keeping the sighting reports at a minimum or, preferably, stopping them completely. Although Project Blue Book continued its work, it would never again be able to conduct a program of thorough investigations. From 1953 to 1969 Project Blue Book's main thrust was public relations. . . .

The CIA recommendations became critical for future Air Force action. It would claim for years afterward that it had conducted an adequate scientific investigation, complete with instruments (radarscope camera and Videon diffraction grid) to measure UFO characteristics. Moreover, the Air Force would use the Robertson panel as proof that it had sought the most able scientific evaluation. Meanwhile, the Air Force had unexpected help in its public relations efforts. A growing number of flying saucer "believers," who subscribed to the views of a new group of people called contactees, emerged in 1953 to confuse the controversy even more. But that is another story.

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*Prof. Jacobs is now with the history department of Temple University, Philadelphia.*



# Forecast: Felicity

*The Sports  
News Director  
sees a good  
football  
year.*

By Jim Mott

*Director, UW Sports News*

Wisconsin's 1974 football team achieved the school's best overall (7-4) and Big Ten (5-3) record since the 1962 Badgers won the conference title and played in the 1963 Rose Bowl game against USC.

A solid corps of talented runners headed by tailback Billy Marek and a veteran offensive line that features Dennis Lick, both All-Americans, form the nucleus of an offensive unit that placed second in the Big Ten last year in yards (398.4) and scoring (30.0) behind Ohio State.

Billy paced the nation in scoring in 1974 with nineteen TDs and finished third in rushing with 1,215 yards. In Big Ten play he won the scoring

crown with ninety points and the rushing title with an average of 159.3 yards per game.

Marek, who's been Archie Griffin's running mate on the all-Big Ten team in both 1973 and 1974, scored thirteen times in the final three games last year capped by a 304-yard, five-touchdown spree against Minnesota.

Fullbacks Ken Starch and Larry Canada rushed for 637 and 356 yards, respectively, last year, while Mike Morgan turned in a brilliant freshman campaign with 461 yards that included 135 yards on twenty-three carries against Indiana and 100 yards on fourteen tries against Northwestern. He tallied eight touchdowns, including a seven-yard run on his second collegiate carry in the season's opener at Purdue.

Lick, a three-year starter at right

Photo/Del Desens



tackle, and Terry Stieve combine to give the Badgers one of the top tackle-guard combinations in college football this year. Lick is 6-4, 262, while Stieve is 6-2, 256, and both are outstanding blockers.

John Reimer, 6-3, 276, who started in place of Lick in the final three games last year as Dennis was idled by knee surgery, moves in at left tackle (where Bob Johnson has graduated) with Joe Norwick returning as the regular center.

Sophomore Steve Lick appears headed for stardom at left guard.

Gone from the 1974 Wisconsin offense are quarterback Gregg Bohlig and the top three receivers—split end Art Sanger (eighteen catches for 236 yards); flanker Jeff Mack (sixteen catches for 353 yards and two TDs); and tight end Jack Novak (sixteen

catches for 331 yards and two TDs); along with left tackle Bob Johnson.

The leading candidates for the quarterback position in spring drills were senior Dan Kopina (5-10, 196); freshman Anthony Dudley (5-11, 176); and junior college transfer and 1974 redshirt Mike Carroll (6-1, 179).

Kopina was Bohlig's understudy in both 1973 and 1974.

Dudley enrolled at Wisconsin in January—being a mid-year high school graduate in Detroit—and was able to take part in spring drills.

### The Schedule

Sept. 13—Michigan  
 Sept. 20—South Dakota (Band Day)  
 Sept. 27—At Missouri  
 Oct. 4—Kansas  
 Oct. 11—At Purdue  
 Oct. 18—At Ohio State  
 Oct. 25—Northwestern (Homecoming)  
 Nov. 1—Illinois (Parents' Day)  
 Nov. 8—At Iowa  
 Nov. 15—Indiana ("W" Club Day)  
 Nov. 22—At Minnesota

Head Coach John Jardine says he has the most ability of the three quarterbacks.

Carroll, who started his collegiate career at Minnesota, had an outstanding junior college career at Lakewood JC in White Bear Lake, Minn., and his strong point is passing.

All three back-up receivers from 1974—Randy Rose at split-end (five receptions for eighty-eight yards and one TD); Ron Pollard at flanker (six receptions for seventy yards and one TD); and Ron Egloff at tight end (one catch for nine yards and one TD)—return and figure to have good seasons.

Graduation took five starters from the defense as well—defensive ends Mike Vesperman and Randy Frokjer (who stepped in when Mark Zakula's career ended with injury at Indiana); middle guard Mike Jenkins; line-backer Rick Jakious; and defensive back Alvin Peabody.

The Badger defense matured as the 1974 season unfolded and, in the final three games, limited Iowa (267), Northwestern (248), and Minnesota (270) to 785 yards rushing and passing on a total of 166 plays.

Letterman Pat Collins and junior college transfer Craig Phalen appear set at the ends. Collins was named the Badgers' "most improved defensive player" at the end of spring drills.

Good depth is available at tackle with Andy Michuda—who moved into a starting role when freshman Bob Czechowicz was idled by knee surgery following the Michigan game—and John Rasmussen along with Bill Brandt, Dave Anderson and Czechowicz all vying for starting roles.

Sophomore Mike Grice has good quickness and impressed many with his play at middle guard.

Jim Franz and John Zimmerman are holdover linebackers. Scott Sklare, a transfer from Illinois State University, showed Big Ten caliber play in spring drills.

The defensive secondary appears set with Steve Wagner, Terry Buss, Greg Lewis and Ken Simmons all two-year "W" award winners. Buss and Wagner are sure tacklers and Wagner set an all-time school record with eleven passes broken up in 1974.

The kicking game appears solid with Ken Simmons—the Big Ten's top punter in 1973—available for punting chores and Vince Lamia and Vladimir LaBun set to handle the field goal, extra point, and kick-off tasks.

Lamia set a school record of forty-nine kicking points in 1974 and is well on his way to establishing an all-time career kick-scoring mark. He's got seventy-five points in two years of play and with two seasons to go should erase Roger Jaeger's mark of 106 points in three years (1969-71).

The schedule is another tough one with defending co-champion Michigan appearing here September 13 to open the season.

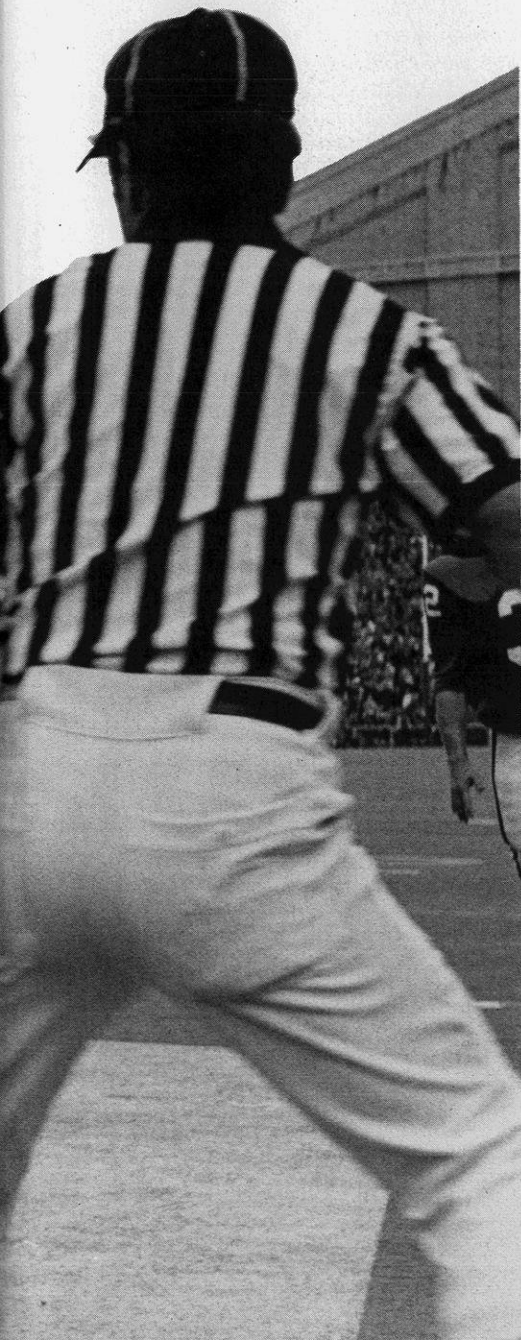
South Dakota and Kansas are non-league foes to be met in Camp Randall and the Badgers will play at Missouri for the first time ever on September 27.

Big Ten road games find Wisconsin playing at Purdue and defending co-champion Ohio State on consecutive October dates and at Iowa and Minnesota in November.

Northwestern, Illinois—on the schedule after a two year lapse—and Indiana all will be met in Madison.

The Badgers do not meet Michigan State in 1975.

The University of Wisconsin 1975 football factbook is available from the National "W" Club, 1440 Monroe Street, Madison 53706 for \$3.25 a copy.



# Remembering The Cabin

*A reminiscence presented  
to the Class of '45.*

By S. A. (Shorty) Kayes '41

Well, here I am thirty years later and thirty pounds heavier. Remember the old Cabin? It totaled 330 square feet inside. The johns were so small you got claustrophobia. In spite of its size, though, I think most people enjoyed The Cabin and have good memories of it. I'm sure I do.

When the Cabin opened originally, sandwiches were two-for-25¢, or 15¢ for a single one. Usually two people would get together for their "twofer" deal and use the other nickel for the juke box. During the war years the sandwiches rose to 25¢ each. War is hell!

Remember "Rusty"—the Sigma Chi's dog—a big Irish setter? He used to come to the Cabin and I'd feed him the steaks that looked too tough to serve. They only cost 25¢ a pound then.

Although the place was small the area was well-used. Remember how packed it got after a football game? People passing food and drinks from the counter out through the crowd, and, best of all, the *money* got passed back to the counter! After one of the Marquette games it got very crowded, and someone bet there were 100 in the place. We stopped operation and took a head count, and had to pack three more in the door to make an even 100.

Then there was the Cabin bell. If someone pulled a faux pas or misspoke too loudly everyone was alerted to it by the clang of the



Shorty (left) and former partner John McElrath

bell. That bell also pealed for each score as it was made at the football games, and after each victory. With the windows open it could be heard clear down to Park Street.

Remember TGIF, with everyone free for the weekend? I'm sure it started at the Cabin.

And remember how smoky it got inside if the doors and windows were closed and it was crowded, if the wind caused a downdraft in the grill, or some wise guy climbed up on the roof and covered the chimney with a board? Whatever the cause, your roommate knew you'd been to the Cabin by the smell of your clothes.

Remember bringing a date for a beer in the backyard? It held many more people than the building. If it rained, it was like putting five pounds of brats in a three-pound bag. The people just didn't fit into the space. This caused business to expand and contract with the vagaries of the weather.

I remember many, many pins being hung and engagement rings being given in the backyard. This usually called for those involved to pick up the check for a drink for everyone. If one could have the value of all the jewelry that changed hands in the back yard he'd have a tidy retirement fund.

And remember the "moon"? That big amber floodlight mounted on the chimney—the only light there was in the yard?

There were quite a few characters around in those days. There was one—a huge fellow—who, during

the course of an evening could consume a full case of beer! One of his favorite tricks was picking up a bottle with his teeth, tipping back his head and draining it. Then there was the guy who, at the semester break, would get high, paste a 3¢-stamp on his forehead, and go around asking everyone to mail him home so he wouldn't have to hitch-hike.

Or the student who would wind up most weekends of beer-drinking by going back to the fraternity house and going to sleep in the fireplace. He must have been a throw-back to caveman days.

Repartee and good-natured insults were a good part of the Cabin, as was an occasional prank. I seem to remember being rather caustic—in a friendly way, I hope. One of my favorites used to be greeting a couple who were going steady with, "Say, Bill, what happened to that gal you had here last night?" This always went over real well if the couple happened to be having an argument.

One of the best examples of quick-witted comebacks that I recall came from one of our girl customers. She was twenty years old, but very small; she looked to be about thirteen. Now, some of you may remember the elderly policewoman who periodically came in to check ages where beer was served. This particular night the girl was singled out by this police matron who, hoping to catch her off guard, came up and asked bluntly "When were you born?" Right back came "A long time after you were!" The policewoman left in a huff.

Then, there was a very important day, the day after Homecoming, 1944, when I got married and held the reception in the back yard of the Cabin. We must have had 500 people who consumed several barrels of beer. That was thirty years ago, and I'm still married to Midge!

But the Cabin days are over. In 1953 we moved down the street and built the Brathaus (at State and Francis streets), and last August I sold my interest in the business and have been loafing ever since. Why not? My wife went to work two years ago. But in case you think I'm now a housekeeper, you're wrong. I have hung up my apron for good.



## President Weaver Suffers Heart Attack

University-System President John C. Weaver, 60, was rushed to University Hospitals from his home at 130 N. Prospect on July 25 after complaining of chest pains. A hospital spokesman said he had suffered a myocardial infarction. By August 1 his condition had continued to stabilize, although physicians did not indicate the severity of the attack. They said Weaver would probably be confined to the hospital for three weeks followed by approximately a month at home before returning to a limited schedule in his Van Hise office.

Senior Vice-Presidents Donald Percy and Donald Smith assumed the president's duties "under normal deputies' functions," Percy said.

Weaver came to Wisconsin in 1970 from a three-year term as president of the University of Missouri, to take over the leadership of the Madison, Milwaukee, Parkside (Kenosha) and Green Bay campuses. When the UW merged with the former Wisconsin

State University System, Weaver was appointed president of the entire system.

Weaver was born in Evanston, Ill. and came to Madison when he was two years old, where his father, the late Andrew T. Weaver, was a professor in the speech department. He attended Randall Elementary school and University High School, then earned his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees at the University, completing his doctorate in 1942.

## Madison Campus Leads Nation's Public Institutions in Research

The University of Wisconsin-Madison led some 900 other state public institutions in performing research and development projects during 1973, recent statistics from the National Science Foundation indicate.

Expenditures on the Madison campus for these projects aggregated \$84 million, with the University of Michigan second with \$69 million.

The foundation noted that most of the research and development effort of state universities is comparatively unrestricted. But since so much of this effort is commissioned by federal agencies, it is primarily addressed to issues of a national nature.

The second most important research and development source for state universities was their own unrestricted funds that were derived from a variety of original sources, such as tuition, endowment, and general purpose grants and appropriations, the report stated.

## Program, Major in Women's Studies Initiated

A women's studies program has been established here to provide a framework for understanding women's experiences and examining how human history has been distorted by a traditional tendency to study almost exclusively the accomplishments and

perceptions of men. During the new academic year, four courses will be offered as part of the program. Two are on the introductory level, studying historical images of women and how their roles in society are changing. Two more advanced courses will examine work of women artists and the biology and psychology of women.

For members of the women's studies committee and their staff assistant Susan Friedman, the birth of the program is the culmination of more than five years of effort. Friedman says the Madison campus program will be more independent of existing departmental courses than most of the other 110 women's studies programs in universities around the country. It is designed so that students can use resources of such departments as history, sociology, psychology, or English to develop a specialization in women's relationships to those fields.

The women's studies committee chose not to recommend formation of a separate women's studies department because the members believe cooperation with traditional departments would insure the academic quality of the program.

Undergraduate students will be able to declare a major in women's studies through the College of Letters and Science, and graduate students can declare a women's studies minor.

Future plans include adding more specially designed women's studies courses, cross-listing courses from other departments for credit in women's studies, establishing a women's research institute, and bringing people from the community with special expertise to the University as guest lecturers and consultants. The women's studies committee hopes to cooperate with the Extension to reach students not directly affiliated with the Madison campus.

## Helstad Named Acting Dean of Law School

Prof. Orrin L. Helstad is the acting dean of the Law School. An associate dean since 1972, he will be acting dean until a successor is appointed for George Bunn, who resigned to return to teaching and research. During the past several months, Dean Bunn had waged an active campaign to secure adequate funding to maintain a high quality program in the Law School.

Helstad joined the law faculty in 1961 after ten years as a research associate with the State Legislative Council. He received his UW law degree in 1950.

He is known for his studies in land-use controls and local government law with emphasis on condemnation law. He also has done research and teaching in the field of commercial law with specialization in rights of creditors and debtors.

Law Prof. Abner Brodie serves as chairman of a 10-member search and screen committee to nominate candidates to succeed Bunn.

## Campus Looks Back At 25 Years, Plus

Compressing twenty-five years of University history into a single volume is, as one professor puts it, "like trying to engrave the Lord's prayer on the head of a pin."

Recounting campus highlights from 1949-1974 is the task undertaken by a new book, *A Resourceful University*, published by the UW Press with a grant from the Knapp Bequest Committee. The volume is a product of our 125th anniversary celebration last year, and chronicles events of the quarter-century since the 1948 centennial. And it covers the ground in just 279 pages.

The era contains material enough for several volumes: mushrooming of enrollment and campuses as the University System became the nation's fourth largest; explosion of knowledge in the world at a rate never approached

in history; and a generation of students reacting to two wars and, as a political scientist phrased it, "extraordinary social turmoil."

The authors are faculty members, deans, and public information personnel, writing about twenty-two colleges and major units, including Extension. Their vantage point enables the writers to spot significant trends during the era.

Few of the authors manage to limit their accounts to the twenty-five-year span. Most of them dip into the earlier years to trace the roots of their programs. Most also are guilty of name-dropping.

"One of Wisconsin's eminent political figures, Robert M. LaFollette, came to public notice as a member of the cast in a French language play in 1877," Frederick M. Logan writes. Logan, emeritus professor of art and art education, goes on to update growth in fine arts departments.

Madison's spurt to a campus of 37,000 students dramatically boosted enrollments in graduate and professional schools, including law. The Law School grew to 940 students in 1973 from World War II when "the student body was so small (forty) that it could meet daily for tea with its four professors." Other schools and departments grew as legislators and administrators raced to provide classroom space.

A Medical School observer summarized the quarter-century this way: "More new drugs have been discovered, new techniques and equipment developed, and more things have happened, they say, in the past twenty-five years than occurred in the past twenty-five centuries."

The lives of Wisconsin people were improved by UW-Madison research, and the book documents some of the contributions. A new multi-million-dollar vegetable processing plant in central Wisconsin makes use of agri-

cultural knowledge, while UW engineers cooperate with industry in tackling energy problems through solar and fusion reactor design studies.

Spreading educational opportunity as well as the fruits of research to every county of the state is a high art for which the Madison campus is known around the globe. The share-the-knowledge concept has been labeled the Wisconsin Idea. Examples of UW service to people of Wisconsin parade through *A Resourceful University*.

The faculty's research experience also has enriched classroom teaching. Chemical Engineer R. B. Bird's polymer research aided the pulp and paper industry while leading new courses for undergraduate and graduate students, the book recounts. Research on food enzymes and on the direct acidification of milk drastically changed the food fermentation course.

Students of the 1950s and 1960s staged protests which focused attention on "the sharply divisive issues in American society." But they also were "rightfully and necessarily intent on the work at hand," won academic honors at an unprecedented rate, and set new records for volunteer service to community agencies.

Sports thrills of the quarter-century include "one of football's all-time great comebacks," the 1963 Rose Bowl game. Trailing 42-13 as the final quarter opened, the Badgers tallied 23 points before time ran out and USC won, 42-37.

The book makes no effort to put the brakes on authors who want to squint into the future of the Madison campus. One of them, Prof. Harold L. Nelson, journalism and mass communications, gives this consensus view: "We're not resting on a heritage. . . . Renewal and the future are strong currents in our history, and they're running fast now."

Copies of the book are available at \$7.50 and can be ordered through bookstores or directly from the University of Wisconsin Press, P.O. Box 1379, Madison 53701.

—Jack Newman



## 'Braille Trail' In Arboretum If Money Comes In

Blind persons may get the chance to enjoy nature more easily through a "Braille Trail" to be built in the Arboretum. Fund raising to finance the project has been started by Delta Gamma sorority and its alumnae association.

"The trail will be roped and things like a small waterfall made to make it possible for the blind to hear the sound and feel the spray. It will be a touch, smell, and feel type of experience," said Mary Anne Hatleberg McHugh '44, president of the DG alumnae. "The project will have to progress very slowly because it requires a great deal of money to build the trail. Our fund raising will be a continuous effort for the next several years."

## Seek Shain Replacement

Madison Chancellor Edwin Young has formed a search-and-screen committee to seek candidates for the vice chancellorship of the Madison campus. The post, second highest administrative position at the UW-Madison, became vacant following the July 1 resignation of Irving Shain. Shain, who was vice chancellor for the past five years, has left to take a position as vice president and provost at his alma mater, the University of Washington in Seattle.

Members of the committee include: Peter L. Eichman, professor of medicine and neurology; Karen L. Kvavik, assistant professor of Spanish and Portuguese; Cora Marrett, associate professor of Afro-American studies; Phillip S. Myers, mechanical engineering; Glenn S. Pound, dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences; Newell J. Smith, director of University Housing; and Nancy C. Wettersten, a student in the College of Letters and Science. Prof. Myers is

serving as chairman. Until a replacement for Shain can be appointed, Robert M. Bock, dean of the Graduate School, is serving as acting vice chancellor for academic affairs.

## Bauman, Gustavson Win Baseball Honors

Lee Bauman, 1975 baseball co-captain and most valuable player, has been named to the CoSIDA—American Heritage Academic All-American Baseball first team for the recent season. The Appleton native placed second in the Big Ten batting race this year with a .457 average, and set all-time Wisconsin school records by scoring forty runs and garnering fifty-one hits during the 1975 season. He compiled a 3.15 grade point average majoring in Real Estate and Urban Land Economics.

Lee earlier had been accorded All-Big Ten first team honors on both the all-league and all-academic teams.

He completed his collegiate career with all-time school career records of 135 base hits, 107 runs scored and fifty-seven stolen bases.

Wisconsin catcher Duane Gustavson was named to the second team Academic All-American team with a .373 batting average.

The Academic All-American team is co-sponsored by the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) and the American Heritage Life Insurance Company.

## Football Tickets at State AAA

Wisconsin football fans around the state can order their 1975 football tickets at their nearest Automobile Association of America (AAA) office. They are located in Appleton, Beloit, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee (three locations), Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Superior, Waukesha and Wausau. Tickets are also still available direct from the Wisconsin Athletic Ticket Office, 1440 Monroe Street, Madison 53706.

## Union Theater Artists To Stay Awhile

The Union Theater with a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts will expand its artists' residency program into the Madison community this year.

The grant of \$29,300 will enable some artists appearing at the theater this season to stay in Madison up to five days and visit libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, community centers, and the city's public schools.

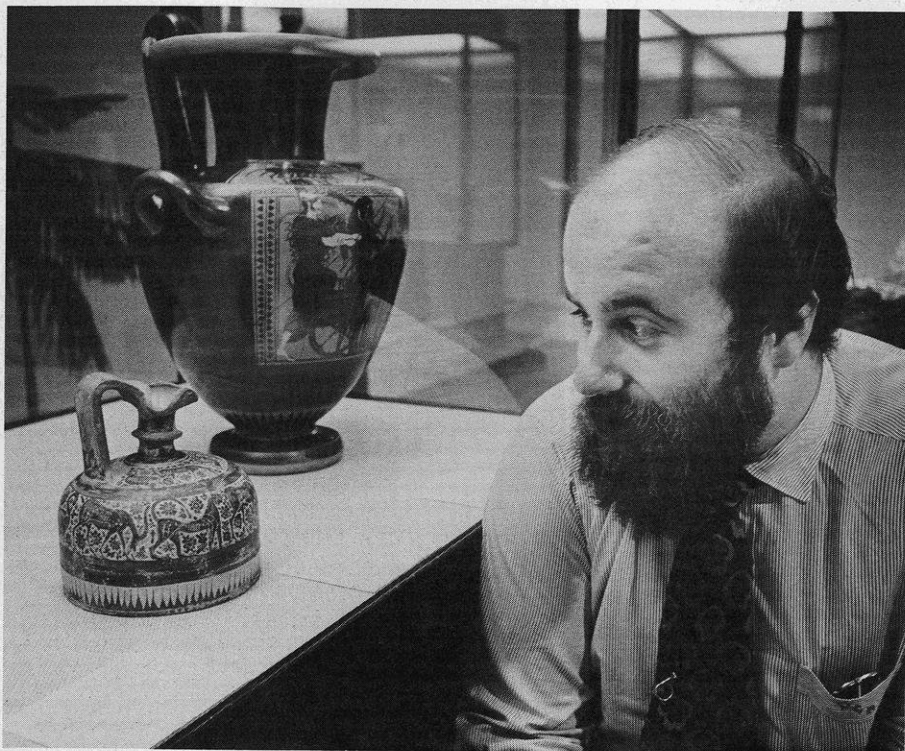
Up to fifteen artists will visit thirty elementary and middle schools and all of the high schools and give at least sixty mini-concerts in various places in the city. There will be some 165 free events reaching over 20,000 people, according to Ralph E. Sandler, program director.

The theater's Performing Arts Residency Program began two years ago with the cooperation of Madison Public Schools. At that time funds were solicited from the community to establish a program whereby professional artists could visit with students, giving mini-concerts or lecture demonstrations.

The purpose of the program, says Sandler, was to bring the artist off the concert stage into a more informal environment so that he could interact with audiences that might otherwise not come into contact with him. This enables an audience to know the professional artist on a personal as well as a professional level.

This year the residency program will benefit primarily the elderly as well as pre-college groups.

The theater was the first in the country to undertake a performing arts residency program in 1973.



Warren Moon and his fortunate find

Photo/Norm Lenburg

### The Elvehjem Finds A Classic From Corinth

The ancient pot on display at the Elvehjem Art Center looked too good to be genuine. Art history Prof. Warren Moon had been examining it for almost four years, trying to figure out if the Center had unknowingly purchased "the best Corinthian pot in the world" or if the piece was a fake. And because of his studies, what was just an obscure antiquity now has a history. The piece, previously thought to be worth \$5000-\$7000, probably is worth \$15,000.

What Moon discovered is that the pot itself is genuine—dating from 585 BC—and that parts of the painted glaze are the work of a recognizable ancient artist. But it was "cosmeticized" sometime between 1900 and 1930 by a shopkeeper who sold antiquities in a back alley in Athens.

Moon was able to identify the ancient painter, whom he has named the Elvehjem Painter, and to locate six other works by the same hand in such major galleries as the Louvre and the British Museum. He also was able to trace the cosmetician—a man he refers to as the Shoe Lane Painter after the small street where he had his shop. He has found thirty-six other examples of his retouched pottery. "He was really good," Moon said. "He has fooled every major expert in ancient painting and his pieces are found all over the world."

The Elvehjem's pot is the only example Moon has found where the Elvehjem Painter and the Shoe Lane Painter have worked on the same vase, but the Shoe Lane Painter always worked on Corinthian pots from about the same period.

"Corinthian clay is non-glaciated and is free of the impurities found in clay from other regions in Greece," Moon explained. "Because it is pure, it has the consistency of chalk and it is easy

to flake off surface clay, mix the dust with lampblack and reapply it so it has the same color and consistency as the original glaze. The pot is a typical size and shape for Corinthian pottery. Non-glaciated clay is extremely fragile and not well suited to large open shapes. Corinthian potters made small vessels with small openings that would be more durable. The pot marks a major change in direction of Greek painting. Around the 6th Century BC, oriental rugs began appearing in Greece, and the pot shows the influence of tapestry design."

Moon says the pot probably was found somewhere in a field in the Greek countryside and purchased by the Shoe Lane Painter for only a few cents. To make it look more impressive he repaired the faces on the painted animals, leaving the original bodies intact. An Elvehjem representative purchased the pot at an auction in Basel, Switzerland, in 1970.

—Mary Ellen Bell

### Visiting Prof. Analyzes Student Trouble-Makers

William Bennett, a visiting professor of philosophy here last spring, philosophized about the change in students' attitudes, their old views, and some of the reasons. He was in a singular position to make the observations, since he spanned the years of turmoil as student, professor and administrator.

"In June of 1971 I was a law student at Harvard. Three months later I was associate dean of students at Boston University. Some of my former associates treated me like an emissary from a foreign planet! That was an example of the mindless categorization some people used at that time. And hell, I wasn't even thirty yet!" He is now thirty-one.

"Some students misunderstood the meaning of 'authority.' They mistook the true meaning of the word,



which suggests 'competence' and 'legitimacy,' and instead reduced it to 'power.' Those who rejected 'authority' became much more authoritarian than anyone they opposed. This could be seen in their takeover of buildings and their silencing of speakers. Temperatures have gone down on campuses because students saw those who rejected authority turn into worse authoritarians than the administrators they were criticizing. The result of the student demonstrations is that students have lost power. I've run across administrators who are hesitant to trust them and are reluctant to talk to them about sensitive university matters.

"Students are quieter, but I don't know what that means. Studying is quiet, but so is sleep-walking. So we'll just have to wait and find out."

Bennett believes education can resemble a contest: professors must compete with outside activities that vie for students' time.

"We're in a market situation and if we don't succeed, we lose to television and movies. If we lose, the human loss is incalculable. When education is lifeless and boring, students will turn elsewhere for intellectual stimulation. But what they get may be useless pap."

He thinks good teaching hasn't been sufficiently rewarded, because people don't believe teaching can be evaluated. Bennett thinks all teachers can, and must, be evaluated. He is assistant to the president of Boston University and teaches law and philosophy.

He recently won an American Council in Education Fellowship in Academic Administration. These fellowships are given to about forty promising young educators nationwide each year.

—Karen Petrolje

## U. S. Benefits Approach 'Welfare State': Economist

Federal, state, and local governments spent \$1000 a year for each man, woman, and child for social welfare programs in 1973. That comes to \$215 billion or 17.6 percent of the gross national product.

Prof. Robert J. Lampman of the economics department said social welfare expenditures are probably close to 20 percent of the GNP during the current year. Increases are due to expanding programs and a leveling off of the nation's economy caused by recession.

"Except for the absence of a nationalized health program, the United States is approaching the expenditures of welfare states such as Sweden and England. If we had such a program, our expenditures would be around 30 percent of the GNP," Lampman explained.

Social welfare programs include everything from support for education and Social Security payments for retired people to unemployment insurance, food stamps, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Almost all these programs are expected to continue to grow. Two presidential commissions reported recently that Social Security funds may be exhausted in about twenty years because the percentage of the population over sixty-five years will be higher.

Lampman is confident that the Social Security Administration will manage to finance the payments by supplementing payroll taxes with general revenue funds and by raising the base for the payroll tax to include higher wages.

"The biggest political controversy now is the growth of other types of benefits. Payments for veterans' benefits, food stamps, medicare and medicaid, and cash assistance programs like AFDC show enormous growth. And there is a whole set of other programs, child day care, special education, public service employment, that threaten to escalate."

Recession and unemployment have made more people eligible for jobless benefits and food stamps. The stamp budget is now between \$5 and \$6 billion "and still growing," Lampman said.

The only social welfare program that may slow down is education since the number of school- and college-age people is expected to drop.

"The Ford administration's approach to this expansion is an attempt to hold back," Lampman continued. "They believe the expansion can't be sustained during the recession and are attempting to hold off even old age benefit increases intended to keep up with inflation."

Social welfare expenditures were \$33 billion or 8.6 percent of the GNP in 1955. The most rapid period of expansion came after 1965 when many "Great Society" programs were instituted by the Johnson administration.

Lampman, chairman of the economics department since 1961, returned to teaching and research this summer. He is a member of the Institute for Research on Poverty here and is writing a book about the growth of social welfare programs.

—Mary Ellen Bell



# WOMEN'S DAY WITH THE ARTS 1975

Theme: "Encore"

Sponsored by WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, October 1

Alumni House • Wisconsin Center • Center Guest House • Union Theater

Registration and coffee: 8:15-9:15 a.m.

## Morning Program—Wisconsin Center

Sessions at 9:30 and 10:40.

You may attend two sessions.

### A. Cole Porter—Music and Lyrics

Only the wit of Cole Porter—lyricist could match the brilliance of Cole Porter—composer. He changed the face of the Broadway musical. Soprano Linda Clauder, fine arts director of WHA Radio, brings you many of his best-known plus others you'll be delighted to discover. She's accompanied by Prof. Robert Monschein, of the School of Music.

### B. Seeing Beauty in Your World

It takes but a brief pause to see the beauty of the things around us. John C. Weaver, president of the UW-System, has learned to make such pauses and to capture them with a camera. Avoiding technical trivia, he'll show you slides to prove his contention of beauty "in all things great and small."

### C. Sticks and Stones:

#### God's House in Medieval Scandinavia

Unlike the rest of medieval Europe, Scandinavia employed wood for much of its ecclesiastical architecture, and Norway's stave churches are among the most precious survivals of the Middle Ages. Here's an

explanation of this fascinating architectural style. Our authority is Frank R. Horlbeck, professor and chairman of the art history department.

### D. The Faustian Bargain

Prof. Robert Najem, director of the National Humanities Series: Midwestern Center, talks about that inevitable spiritual "no-man's land" that exists when environmentalists and energy conservationists do battle. He explains the humanities as a way of seeing reality, citing such as Pascal, Chardin, Cather, Ibsen and Solzhenitsyn, to name a few.

### Luncheon—Noon

Wisconsin Center • Center Guest House

### Afternoon Program—Union Theater

1:15—Greetings: Mary Goebel McGary, general chairman; Edwin Young, chancellor, UW-Madison.

Then, one of your all-time favorite musical organizations, the 100-piece Wisconsin Youth Symphony brings something old, something new. In its tenth year the group is again under the direction of Prof. James Latimer.

2:30—Choice of guided tour to: Elvehjem Art Center or Wisconsin Union Main Gallery  
*Seating is limited. Register today. Fee: \$8 includes morning coffee; luncheon.*

Women's Day With the Arts, Wisconsin Center  
702 Langdon St., Madison 53706

Here is my check payable to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, in the amount of \$..... for .....  
reservations at \$8 each.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip .....

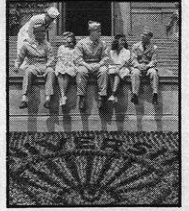
Circle choice of two sessions: A B C D      Afternoon tour: ..... Elvehjem ..... Union Gallery

Guests' names:

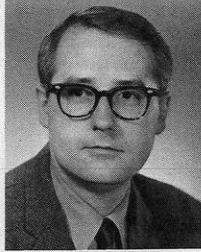
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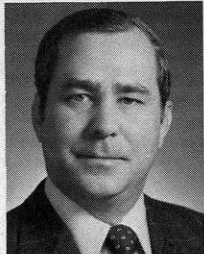
(If bringing guest(s), please indicate number choosing each tour.)



Marth '50



Knapp '60



Teschner '65



Callen '68

the United States Department of Agriculture, the Treasury, the White House and Congress.

**Joseph P. Woodlief '44** has been elected president and chief executive officer of Diversified Industries, Clayton, Mo. He lives in Louisville, Ky.

**Donald R. Korst '46** MD, professor of medicine in our Medical School, has been appointed special assistant to the director of the Bureau of Health Manpower, Washington, D.C. A specialist in hematology, he takes a year's leave from the campus to fill the post.

**Carl W. Schuster '48**, Milwaukee, is the technical industrial coordinator on the West Allis campus of the Milwaukee Area Technical College. He's recently been elected to a fifth term as executive secretary-treasurer of the Milwaukee Area Industrial Safety Council.

**Dale D. Stone '48**, Wayne, Pa., with Sunray DX Oil Company since 1956, is now a senior vice-president for organization and management processes.

has opened his own PR firm in Marina del Rey, California.

**Warren K. Knapp '60** has been promoted to an associate professor of the division of atmospheric sciences in the department of agronomy at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. He's been on that faculty since 1969.

**Kenneth S. Kramer '63**, his wife **Audrey (Reich '64)** and their three children live in Potomac, Maryland. Last March he became a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.

**John S. Teschner '65**, Elmhurst, Ill., has been elected to a four-year term as an associate judge in DuPage County Circuit Court. He's a director of that county's bar association and a partner in a Wheaton law firm.

Oscar Mayer & Co. has promoted **David W. Kinney '66** to regional controller for its western region, headquartered in Los Angeles. He most recently was chief accountant here in the Madison headquarters.

**Susan Steiner '67** has been appointed by the Treasury Department as financial attache to New Delhi, India. She is the youngest woman to attain this rank, and has served in Washington, D.C. and London.

The second American ever to receive the Canadian Forces Air Defense Command Certificate of Appreciation is Captain **John M. (Mike) Callen '68**. He is assistant director of public affairs for the 22nd NORAD Region, North Bay, Ontario, and received the award for "outstanding devotion to duty and significant contributions."

**Anthony Catanese '69**, recently of the University of Miami, has been named dean of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at UW-Milwaukee.

**Gregory D. Bruhn '70**, Wilmette, has been named a second vice-president in the real estate department at Chicago's Continental Bank.

**Timothy A. Musty '70** is now the chief social worker in the day treatment program of the Arizona Children's Home Association, Tucson. He did postgraduate work in psychiatric social work at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka following his graduation from the UW. Musty was recently elected president of the Southern Arizona chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

**Maureen A. Carr '73**, West Milford, N.J., has been appointed to succeed the outgoing chairman of the music department of the School of Fine and Performing Arts at Montclair State College, Upper Montclair. She has been deputy chairman for two years.

**William John Lindsey '75** is now a field engineer with General Electric's installation and service engineering operation in Schenectady, N.Y.

## 50/75

**Elmer H. Marth '50**, professor of food science and bacteriology here, received the Pfizer Award for research at the 1975 annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association. He also was awarded a World Health Organization travel fellowship and returned recently from six weeks in Switzerland and West Germany.

**James D. Whiffen ('52) MD**, assistant dean of the Medical School, has been appointed chief of staff at the Veterans Administration Hospital here. His major research field is bio-engineering, and in 1967 he and other researchers developed a new lining for plastic heart valves and other artificial body parts for the blood transport system.

**George Simkowski '53**, formerly vice-president of Bell & Howell, Chicago, and president of its Japanese affiliate, has left the firm to head the Home Entertainment Division of Rockwell International's Admiral Group.

**Judith Hicks Stiehm '57**, associate professor of political science at USC in Los Angeles, spent two weeks in August in South Africa, lecturing on the status of women in America. The assignment was given her by a Johannesburg newspaper as part of the International Women's Year.

**Thomas L. Norager '59** has moved from Auburn, N.Y. to Mansfield, Pa. and an assistant professorship in music education at Mansfield State College there.

After thirteen years in public relations with General Motors, **Mark S. Grody '60**

## 29/48

**Grace Bogart Reeder '29**, Arlington, Va., senior reference librarian of the NASA headquarters library there, recently received an Exceptional Performance Award. It cited "her skill in determining exactly what information is needed, her knowledge of where to find it . . . and her ever congenial manner." Her husband writes that she was the first librarian in the UW's geology and geography department.

**Rose Stillman ('29) RN** and **Rachel Salisbury '32** were named Citizens of the Year by the Milton (Wis.) Kiwanis Club. Miss Stillman was honored for her years in "a significant role in the medical profession, dedicating her service to the citizens of Milton," and Miss Salisbury as "a born teacher, an effective and prolific writer and a most effective personal consultant to students."

**Dorothea Griesbach Teschner '31** is the new president of the Milwaukee County Park Commission, the first woman to hold that post.

Associate Dean **Robert Bray '41** of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences has been made a Fellow of the American Society of Animal Sciences. That's the highest award given by ASAS.

**Robert R. Spitzer '41**, Burlington, Wis., who resigned last February as chairman of the board of Murphy Products Co., joins the State Department in Washington as coordinator of the Food for Peace program. It's an arm of the Agency for International Development, now being run by Daniel Parker of Janesville. Spitzer's work will involve liaison with



## Don't forget our date!

**Sept. 13**

WAA Open House\*—  
Union South  
Wis.-Michigan

**Sept. 20**

Alumni Leadership Conference  
WAA Open House\*—  
Union South  
Wis.-So. Dak.

**Oct. 1**

Women's Day with the Arts

**Oct. 4**

WAA Open House\*—  
Union South  
Wis.-Kansas

**Oct. 24**

Board of Directors Meeting

**Oct. 25**

Board of Directors Meeting  
Homecoming (Reunions:  
Classes of '55, '60, '65)  
WAA Open House\*—  
Union South  
Wis.-Northwestern

**Nov. 1**

WAA Open House\*—  
Union South  
Wis.-Illinois (Parents' Day)

**Nov. 15**

WAA Open House\*—  
Union South  
Wis.-Indiana ("W" Club Day)

**Apr. 6**

'76 Spring Women's Day

**May 21-23**

'76 Alumni Weekend  
\* 10:30 a.m.-12:30

## Taking Off?



Give us your new permanent address as far in advance as possible to help assure uninterrupted delivery of your magazine.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Present address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

New address: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip (We must have!) \_\_\_\_\_

Date for new address \_\_\_\_\_

## Badger Huddles

'75 *Find a friendly face in an alien land.*

**September 27: MISSOURI**

Holiday Inn of Columbia—West  
Interstate 70 at Stadium  
Blvd. Exit  
Columbia  
10:30 a.m.—12 noon  
(Cash Bar)

**October 11: PURDUE**

Holiday Inn of Lafayette—  
West—I-65  
5601 St. Rd. 43 N  
West Lafayette  
10:30 a.m.—12 noon  
(Cash Bar)

**October 18: OHIO STATE**

Columbus Hilton Inn  
3110 Olentangy River Road  
Columbus  
10:30 a.m.—12 noon  
(Cash Bar)

**November 8: IOWA**

Holiday Inn of Iowa City  
Interstate 80 & U.S. 218  
Iowa City  
10:30 a.m.—12 noon  
(Cash Bar)

## Deaths

Carl F. Felton '03, Verona  
Charles Frederick Goodenough '03,  
Dayton, Ohio

Edward W. Galloway '04, Chicago  
Stephen Benjamin Severson '07,  
Stoughton

Mrs. James Webster Watson, Sr. (Ethel  
Elizabeth Churchill) '08, Madison

## Homecoming '75

**Fri.-Sat., Oct. 24-25**

Football: Wis. vs. Northwestern

**Special Receptions for  
Classes of 1955, 1960, 1965  
following game, at  
Union South**

**Semi-annual Meeting,**  
Board of Directors of Wisconsin  
Alumni Association

**"Update"—School of  
Business Seminar**

Friday, 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.  
Wisconsin Center

**Ag & Life Sciences Alumni:**  
Cocktails-Dinner-dance, Friday,  
6 p.m., Wisconsin Center  
Guest House

**Women's Phy Ed Alumnae:**  
Breakfast, Saturday, Wisconsin  
Center or Union. Presentation of  
Distinguished Alumna Award.  
Special invitation to Class of '50

**Home Economics Alumni:**  
Brunch, Saturday, 11 a.m.,  
Home Ec Building

**Cheerleader Alumni:**  
On field at half-time;  
post-game party at Union South

Saturday coffee open house for  
all alumni at Union South,  
10:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

*Note:* Chairmen for all special  
reunion events mail information on  
times, places and costs to all  
alumni involved, using the most  
recent addresses in our University  
files. Incorrectly addressed mail is  
not forwarded. If you should have  
received a mailing but have not,  
write or phone our offices:

WAA  
650 N. Lake St.  
Madison 53706  
Phone: (608) 262-2551

*Football Tickets Must be Purchased from  
the UW Ticket Office, 1440 Monroe  
Street, Madison, 53706.*

Oscar Francis Gayton '09, Youngstown, Ohio  
 Roland A. Kolb '09, Cedarburg  
 Mrs. Joseph M. Green (Agnes H. Dahle) '11, Mt. Horeb  
 Minnie Henrietta Pope '12, Madison  
 Mrs. Gilbert Morgan Smith (Helen Virginia Pfuderer) '13, Menlo Park, Calif.  
 Elmer Martin Borgeson '14, Oconomowoc  
 Philip Henry Dorr '14, Milwaukee  
 John James Jirgal '14, Chicago  
 Berry Thane Stevens '14, Evanston  
 Mrs. Harlan Gantt Greenfield (Constance Wood Loar) '15, La Jolla, Calif.  
 Glenn Patterson Turner '16, Middleton  
 Clara Georgine Sollie '17, Ashland  
 Mathew Aloysius Carpenter '18, Milwaukee  
 Cleve A. McMullen '18, Quincy, Ill.  
 Noel Ardis Negley '18, Escalon, Calif.  
 Roscoe Conklin Rohr '18, Madison  
 Edward Eastman Clayton '20, Tallahassee  
 Marjory Helen Lacy '20, Milwaukee  
 Austin Thomas Rose '20, Madison  
 Ella Cora Schuldt '20, Whitewater  
 Jesse Dewey Loberg '21, Nelsonville, Wis.  
 Herman August Pagenkopf '21, Bowie, Md.  
 Victor Alphons Tiedjens '21, Hamilton Ohio  
 John Marshall Beffel '23, San Diego  
 Lyla A. Holt '23, Racine  
 Leslie Francis Lamb '23, Madison  
 Mrs. Winthrop David Lane (Marie Dresden) '23, Oakland, Calif.  
 Walter George Sanders '23, Milwaukee  
 Arnold Scheuer Zander '23, Green Bay



*"I go exclusively to the WAA Open House before every home game. Anyone who is anyone is there!"*

**And no wonder. It's at the beautiful new Union South on the corner of Johnson and Randall streets, handy to parking lots and the Stadium. There's free coffee or cranberry juice, and Wisconsin cheese. Or a cash bar. And several excellent dining rooms. We'll look for you from 10:30 in the morning until 12:30 before every home football game.**



THANK YOU WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION . . . .

. . . for allowing Sentry Life Insurance Company to participate in one of your newest membership benefits, the Wisconsin Alumni Association Life Insurance Plan. We are very pleased that you selected Sentry to offer life insurance protection to members. We are excited with the great number of members who have taken advantage of this new membership benefit. The number of responses to date has exceeded our expectations.

Sentry is pledged to work closely with the Plan Administrator, Paul Burke and Associates, to provide a sound and continuing program of life insurance to Wisconsin Alumni members.

Once again, thank you, Wisconsin Alumni Association, for inviting Sentry to be a part of one of your newest and most exciting membership benefits.

*Bob Froehlke*

Robert F. Froehlke '49

President

The Sentry Corporation

Director

Sentry Life Insurance Company

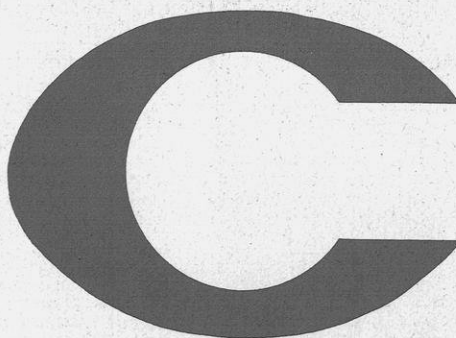


Sept. 12-14 Michigan

Sept. 19-21 So. Dakota

Oct. 3-5 Kansas

Football Weekend Package



Oct. 24-26 Northwestern

Oct. 31-Nov. 2 Illinois

Nov. 14-16 Indiana

**\$33.00 per person**

Two in a Room

**The Concourse**  
Madison's No. 1 Hotel

**Beautiful Room—Friday and Saturday Nights**

Bus to Game and Return

Buffet Breakfast—Saturday Morning

2 Free Cocktail Parties—Friday 5-6 p.m., Saturday 5-6 p.m.

Live Entertainment and Dancing—Swimming Pool

Downtown Location—Free Parking

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John Adolph Bosshard '24, Janesville  
Arthur John Gerlach '24, West Bend  
Lester Roland Johnson '24, Eau Claire  
Gerard Bernard Slattengren '24, Bronxville, N.Y.  
Vanderveer Voorhees '24, Los Altos, Calif.  
Arthur Rudolph Alvis '25, Sun City, Ariz.  
Mrs. Donald Menzies Bennett (Irene Schubring) '25, Belmont, Mass.  
Ruth Agnes Miller '25, Milwaukee  
Cleo Whitney Thomas '25, Joliet, Ill.  
Opal Marie Wolf '25, Kewanee, Ill.  
George Stedman Woodward '25, Naples, Fla.  
Henry Ervin Moerschel '26, Milwaukee  
Robert Raymond Wright '26, Ironwood, Mich.  
Mrs. Thomas R. Anderson (Malla Gertrude Magistad) '27, Sturgeon Bay  
Thomas Baker Holley '27, Wauwatosa  
Robert L. MacReynolds '27, Los Angeles  
Kenneth Fletcher Webster '28, Milwaukee  
Emmett Theodore Ackerman MD '29, Muscoda  
Frank Reinholdt LaBudde, Sr. '29, Whitewater  
John Arthur Oakey '29, Lake Harasu City, Ariz.  
John William Ockerman '29, Madison  
Harold Francis Bishop MD '30, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.  
Keith Karl Ford MD '30, Amery, Wis.  
Jane Louise Cannon '31, Milwaukee  
Arnold William Hartig '31, Dearborn, Mich.  
Mrs. Le Roy Edward Luberg (Juliana Jane Smith) '31, Madison

Charlotte Genevieve MacEwan '31, Seattle  
Risto Peter Lappala '32, Houston  
Mrs. Philip Brooks Mills (Mildred Sylvia Halvorson) '32, Black River Falls  
Mrs. Donald J. Newcombe (Dora Margaret Moran) '32, Madison  
Paul Metzger Corp '33, Detroit  
Alton Marshall Engen '33, Orfordville, Wis.  
Mrs. Royce A. Wight (Alice Marie Leonard) '33, Alexandria, Va.

**Correction**

We are happy to correct the erroneous report, in our July issue, of the death of **Thomas Francis Furlong, Jr. MD '28**, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Dr. Furlong is very well, indeed.

Richard Redfield Hobbins '34, Montclair, N.J.  
Luverne Frederick Lausche '34, Athens, Ohio  
Mrs. Charles E. Kohl (Ann Mary Harley) '36, Milwaukee  
Albert Peter Mueller '36, Milwaukee  
Mrs. Ruth Rhody Reifentstahl (Ruth Frances Nash), '36 Sparta  
John Foster Wanless MD '36, San Diego  
Glenn Ray Jordan '37, Encino, Calif.  
David P. Barnes '38, Eau Claire

Justin Miller Schmeideke '38, Madison  
Robert Ernst Rohde '39, San Leandro, Calif.

Edgar Rudolph Newman '40, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.  
Mrs. Donald Harris Behlman (Alice Fuller BuDahn) '41, Delavan  
Shelburn Orville Donkle, Jr. '41, Fort Atkinson

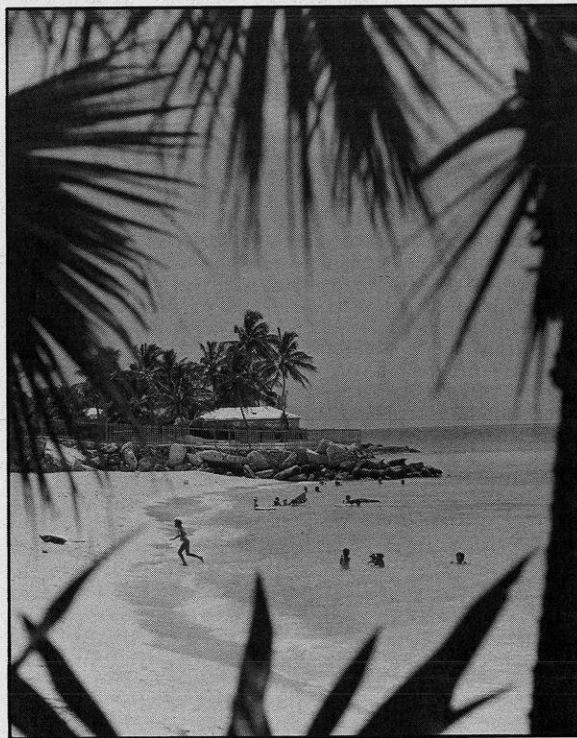
Joseph Hartt Walsh '45, Indianapolis  
James M. Dorian '48, Marinette  
Mrs. Louis Saloutos (Eleanor Marie Coenen) '49, Madison

George David Weinick '49, East Hampton, N.Y.

Mrs. Bruce McClintock (Patricia Annabelle Roberts) '51, Perth, Australia  
Ralph Martin Christensen '52, Middleton  
Mrs. Theodore William Tibbitts (Allison Lou Mahan) '56, Madison  
James Stuart McNair '59, Winnebago, Ill.  
Darrell Laverne Fifrick '61, Kiel, Wis.  
Conrad Christian Olsen '61, Marshfield  
Edward Lloyd Ketchum '64, Milwaukee  
Michael Xavier Meyers '65, Milwaukee  
Patrick Charles Gokey, '67, Madison

**FACULTY DEATHS**

Harry Glicksman '07, Madison, emeritus professor of English. He joined the English department faculty in 1918 after earning a law degree, and frequently wrote of legal aspects of plots of some of the world's great authors. He had retired in 1952.



# Alumni Caribbean Cruise

January 31-February 10, 1976

With alumni friends from other universities, we travel aboard the (Italian) Sitmar Lines' *T.S.S. Fairwind*, a 25,000-ton floating palace. Leave Port Everglades, Florida to sail the Caribbean, with four days at sea and sightseeing stops of ten hours or more at five exciting ports: St. Maarten, Martinique, St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Thomas. Our ship—with a crew of nearly 500—has bright, generous cabins; three swimming pools; five pubs; nightly floor shows; exquisite cuisine and wines, myriad optional activities indoors and out-in-the-sun; and lots of room. Cruise fares begin at \$670. For those who wish to take advantage of it, we've arranged special air rates, on Delta Airlines, round-trip Chicago to Port Everglades, at \$90 per person.

Wisconsin Alumni Association  
650 North Lake Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Enclosed is my deposit in the amount of \$180 per person to hold space on the Alumni Caribbean Cruise. Make check payable to Wisconsin Caribbean Cruise OR use your Mastercharge/BankAmericard to reserve space.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

send brochure for above tour.

I hereby authorize the deposit for the above tour on my Mastercharge/BankAmericard account

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

(interbank #M.C.) \_\_\_\_\_



## Win a \$300 credit toward a WAA tour of your choice!

Enter our membership contest today, and you may be going on a 1976 tour with us at \$300 off our already-low rates!

All you need do is *sell TWENTY new memberships* in the Wisconsin Alumni Association between July 1 and December 31, 1975. Then take your pick of the 1976 WAA tour you prefer—maybe it's our luxury cruise of the South Pacific . . . or through the blue Caribbean . . . or to the sunny beaches of Cozumel . . . or *wherever* you choose from our 1976 Tour Program!

Who can enter? Any member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association *or* any chartered Wisconsin Alumni Club (which can then award the prize to one of its members by any method which does not violate State of Wisconsin lottery laws).

Any membership counts toward your goal of twenty! Annual or life memberships; individual or husband-wife combinations (the latter count as one sale). They can be paid-in-full, or pro-rated at the rates we specify in our time-payment schedules.

And if you don't quite make it to twenty sales, shoot for one of these:

For *TEN new memberships sold*, choose between a set of six crystal goblets etched with the UW seal (Retail value: \$12.95), or the UW football helmet lamp, perfect for den, rec room or office (Retail value: \$17.50).

For *FIVE new memberships sold*, select our handsome new Bucky Badger silk necktie or the cardinal-red Naugahyde UW briefcase. (Retail value of each: \$10).

*You're even a winner with ONE new membership sold!* Sell one, and get a big, roomy Bucky Badger flight-bag—just right for camera equipment and lots of other carry-on flight items.

*Follow these simple rules:*

1. Fill out the membership kit request below and mail it to us. Very shortly you'll receive: sample issues of *Wisconsin Alumnus* magazine; WAA brochures which detail our activities, membership benefits and application

forms; and a list of UW-Madison alumni, in your city or area, who are not members of WAA. (Additional lists available when you've won-over all these!) *Memberships must be new; annual renewals don't count.*

2. For each membership you sell, return to our offices the dues paid: an annual payment, individual or husband-wife\*; or the first installment on a lifetime membership, individual or husband-wife\*. (Any new lifetime member who pays you the entire membership fee in one payment gets the handsome marble-and-bronze paper-weight advertised elsewhere in this issue.)

3. When mailing us your new-member application blanks and dues payments, be sure to enclose a covering letter listing names and addresses of those new members—a double check to be sure you are properly credited. All gifts will be awarded on the basis of new memberships sold between July 1 and December 31, 1975. The list of winners will be published in the March, 1976 issue of *Wisconsin Alumnus* magazine, but, of course, all prize winners will be confirmed in writing to them well before that.

**Hurry! Send for your membership kit TODAY!**

Membership Committee  
Wisconsin Alumni Association  
650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706

I'm after that grand prize! Send me my membership kit.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

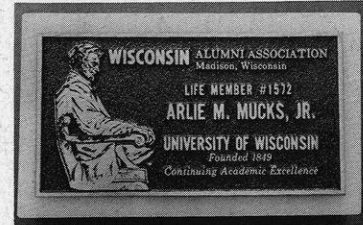
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

\* Husband-wife memberships count as ONE membership.

# Badger Bazaar

*Gifts to give yourself and others*



## Bronze-on-Marble Paperweight

Available only to paid-in-full Life members\* of Wisconsin Alumni Association, this small treasure duplicates your membership card, which means that no one else has one exactly like it. Allow six weeks for delivery. \$10

\* Life membership rates are listed elsewhere in this issue.



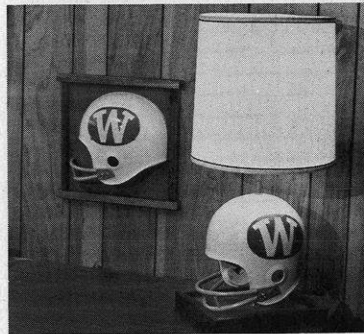
## Old School Tie

The Bucky tie in burgundy with woven-in figures in muted grey-and-white. The whole thing is 100% polyester; it's custom-designed for us alone, and comes in your choice of widths, 3 3/4" and 4". \$10.50



## Bucky Belt Buckles

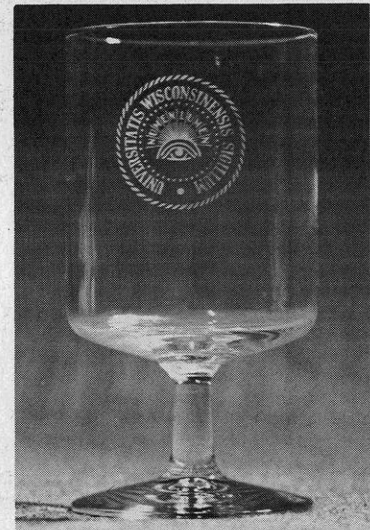
This handsome, heavy buckle is antique-bronze finished, 2 3/4" in diameter with a texturized background and raised Badger insignia. Fits any wide belt. \$6.50



## UW Helmet Lamp or Plaque

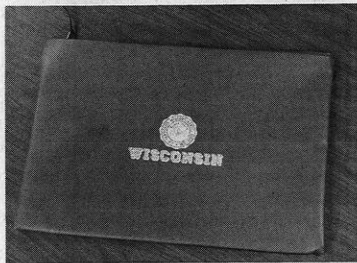
The lamp has the full helmet on a cardinal-red felt base framed in black wood. The shade is fabric-covered. Stands 27" high, has a three-way switch. \$36

The plaque is 13" square, the half-helmet set against cardinal-red felt in a black wooden shadow box. \$18.50



## The University Goblet

Crystal stemware, finely, delicately etched with the University seal. Truly handsome, wonderfully eclectic. 11-oz. goblet; 5 1/2" tall. Set of six. \$14



## Wisconsin Portfolio

Soft, luxurious Naugahyde in cardinal red with UW seal and "Wisconsin" in white.

Roomy: 17" x 11 1/2". Fully and handsomely lined; rolled seams; spongeable inside and out. There's a dependable zipper with a tab you can get your hands on. \$10

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**WAA SERVICES CORP.**

650 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706

Please ship me the items listed at right.

Here is my check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Tie: \_\_\_\_ 3 3/4"; \_\_\_\_ 4")

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Quan.	Item	Cost



18/5

92

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 \* You'll have your gift bronze-on-marble paper-  
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