

Summer 7-16-1971

Maine Campus July 16 1971

Maine Campus Staff

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The Summer Campus



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The student newspaper of the University of Maine at Orono

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Orono, Maine

July 16, 1971

Employees get pay raise, but students to foot the bill

Faculty, classified employees, and other professional people on the University payroll will get their raises, but the students will pay for it.

At a meeting of the University of Maine Board of Trustees Wednesday, it was decided that classified employees, currently lagging behind their state employee counterparts by an average of about eight percent would be given parity with that figure as of August first. The further 11 percent raise granted by the 105th legislature to the state employees will be matched in the University pay scale "in the first payroll of October," as Trustee Robert Haskell of Bangor stated in his motion. This raise was accepted by the board 11-1.

The matter of where the funds were to come from was left until later in the meeting.

In their presentation of the financial picture of the University, the chancellor and his staff noted that the legislature had appropriated some \$6.2 million more for this biennium than last, but that rising fixed costs still left the system with \$700,000 more in committed expenditures than expected revenue. This figure was exclusive of any proposed raises.

The cost of this fiscal year's pay raise to the classified employees is just under \$1.2 million.

\$485,000 was appropriated to the campus administrators for faculty and professional help raises. Basically, this is to be divided in a manner designed to help the faculty in the lower end of the pay scale more than those on the upper end.

The total of the inherent deficit

Tuition increases for this fall

In-State	Increase	To	Cost
UMO/L	\$100	\$550	\$598,000
UMF, FK,			
M, PI	160	400	429,120
UMA/B	50	400	43,850
UMPG	100	450	292,800
		Subtotal	\$1,363,770
Out-of-State			
UMO/L	200	1,550	363,400
UMPG	300	1,300	72,300
UMPI, FK,			
F, M	300	1,300	47,100
UMA/B	300	1,300	6,300
		Subtotal	\$489,100
		Total	\$1,852,870

and the two pay-raise packages was \$2.4 million. And \$700,000 was quickly reclaimed as the presidents were asked to cut each of their budgets by two percent (as this year's total budget equals some \$35.2 million, each percent equals about \$350,000).

This left an approximate \$1.7 million deficit. The conversation between the trustees, the presidents, and the chancellor's staff turned to

"where can the money be found?" However, the issue had almost already been decided before the meeting was held. As Chancellor McNeil said as the question of the classified employees raise was first brought up, "You can say you're deciding this without considering a tuition raise, but in reality you're making both decisions at once."

McNeil further stated that he was strongly opposed to raising tuition. However, when the discussion turned to the choice of cutting programs at campuses or the tuition hike, he stood behind the presidents who said, almost to a man, that there was "no fat in their budgets to be cut."

President Libby (UMO) suggested that the two percent figure could be expanded somewhat, but he painted a gloomy picture of academic life if that happened.

Trustee Stephen Hughes asked about the financial advantages of stopping some non-essential programs such as intercollegiate athletics, but opponents argued that such things were (1) of prime importance in community relations and (2) probably did not have enough money in them to make up what was needed.

Presidents of the smaller campuses stated that their fixed costs were so high (salaries and wages run as high as 80% of some budgets) that there was little that could be cut under any circumstances.

Two mimeographed sheets, on each of which was a tuition increase plan, were distributed at about 3:15 p.m. (the meeting started at noon). These became the subject of discussion as other matters were dispensed with. "Plan two" provided for tuition increases that would afford the University an additional \$1,397,845 over this fiscal year, \$300,000 more than this was needed.

"Plan 1" provided for \$1,852,870 in additional revenue from students. This was \$152,000 more than was forecasted as the need. An hour after its introduction, Trustee Haskell moved that this plan be accepted with the provision that "at least \$150,000 of this money be used for scholarships."

The crucial vote split the board six to six. Chairman Lawrence Cutler then said, "as Chairman I cast the deciding vote in favor of the motion." The resulting tuition package is in the chart on this page.

The discussion over the classified employee raise situation was taken up first and met with little opposition. The employees and their union representatives had held many meetings over the past few weeks to plan strategy to pressure the trustees into issuing a raise. The legislature had resolved that the University find within its \$54.2 million biennium budget money for such a raise. However, many trustees seemed anxious to go on record as being

personally committed to such a raise. The 10-vote margin of acceptance was indicative of the support the measure received throughout the room.

The raise for the faculty was a different story. There were no faculty members present, so the campus presidents were used by the trustees to act as spokesmen. Each argued that the quality of education was imperiled by the inequity between UM salaries and those of other State Universities. One figure presented showed that the average full professor in the University of Maine earned about \$16,000 while in other New England state universities, the figure was \$19,000.

Opponents of the raise on the board argued that the Legislature had given no clear indication that it was in favor of a raise. Even the chancellor said that the Legislature had "no interest" in a faculty raise but said legislators were "indifferent rather than against."

Only Lloyd Jewett, newly appointed president of the Augusta campus, spoke strongly against the raise among the presidents. He said he didn't "want to soak the students to remunerate the faculty and administration."

As the afternoon wore on, it became evident that there were enough votes on the board to get some kind of raise through. The first figure that was discussed at length was three percent. Opponents on the board argued that they just did not have the money. Trustee Haskell, who was fastest coming up with the figures, said that such a raise would cost about half a million dollars. When asked how much it would cost each student, he replied: "Well, you tell me the number of bodies and I'll give you the exact amount."

Opponents among the presidents argued that a flat three percent was little more than a token and would not help at all when inflation

continued on page 2

UMO professors discuss 1972 election prospects

The New Hampshire primary is eight months away. The present leading contenders for presidential nominations have stepped up the running pace. They are hoping their designed and programmed images won't slip before next March.

The critics of the front-runners have also stepped up their respective campaigns, campaigns to discredit the candidates. One wonders whether they are merely trying to inform the public of the candidate's public record, or deceive the public by fact-twisting.

The public is more skeptical of what the government leaders tell us now more than ever after the Pentagon Paper debacle.

People may listen more carefully from now on and ask themselves more probing questions as to accuracy of content than they have been.

The issues are clear. The 18-year-old vote, many say, is not likely to have much of an impact on the outcome of the election. As Carleton S. Guptill, associate professor of sociology at UMO says: "The young (and the very old) in our society tend to be alienated from that society -- and alienated people tend not to vote."

The current interest in Vietnam could easily be dampened by Nixon by waiting until just before March to announce an accelerated troop withdrawal. Vietnam will be an issue, but the deception over our involvement there as revealed by the Pentagon Papers probably won't play an effective part in the criticism.

"American presidents, always elected for their stands on domestic issues have been naive in the ways of international power relationships, as

revealed again in the Pentagon Papers on Vietnam (which documents, incidentally, will probably be minimized in '72, like the Teapot Dome scandal in '24, since both parties are implicated)," says Clark G. Reynolds, associate professor of history at UMO.

Domestic issues will be one of Nixon's major areas of worry, and if he is unable to stimulate economic growth and alleviate inflation which will in turn bring the unemployment rate down, then he may be in trouble, or will, at least, be most vulnerable on this point.

"The Administration is expecting that the policy measures of the past will lower the rates of inflation and unemployment between now and election time. However, many economists do not believe that enough has been done and that both inflation and unemployment will be at unacceptably high levels in 1972," said Donald T. Savage, associate professor of economics at UMO.

Savage went on to say that if the presidential election were held today, the state of the economy would be one factor leading to the defeat of President Nixon. "The Administration is in serious trouble on the economic front and unless the President and his economic advisors are able to make substantial improvements in the economy between now and November, 1972, any Democratic challenger will be able to mount an effective attack against the Nixon record," he said.

Savage said if new action is to be taken by the Nixon administration, fresh policies must be adopted very soon. He said there is a long lag

continued on page 3



SCIENTIFIC METHOD -- Scientists examine machine on display as part of the second International Conference on Calorimetry and Thermodynamics. The conference held at UMO, began Monday and ended

Wednesday. Forty scientists from around the world and across the country participated. The first International Conference was held in Warsaw, Poland, in 1969.

Registrar releases flunk-out figures: 139 were dismissed, 104 suspended

The registrar's office has reported that 139 students were dismissed for poor academic performance during the spring semester; 104 were suspended.

This compares with 100 dismissals and 100 suspensions after the spring 1970 semester.

Of the dismissals, 73 were freshmen. Of the suspensions, 43 were freshmen. No further breakdown by class was available.

When a student is suspended, he is eligible to apply for re-admission after one semester. The re-admission is almost certain, according to Registrar George H. Crosby.

When a student is dismissed, Crosby says, he may apply for re-admission after a year. But there is no guarantee that he will be accepted.

A total of 230 students were either suspended or dismissed at the end of the fall, 1970 semester. This figure is 13 short of the spring semester.



George H. Crosby

But Crosby says it is difficult to compare the flunk-out rates for the fall and spring semester. The University is "more lenient" after fall semester, Crosby says. "If a student is on the borderline, say for instance a first semester freshman, then sometimes he'll be given another semester to get his grades up."

A student is dismissed if his grades are low for several consecutive semesters.

"And if the student has three good semesters, and then a terrible one, he'd be suspended," Crosby says.

Crosby says he does not fully understand the reasons behind the 30 percent increase in the dismissal rate for the 1971 spring semester, as opposed to the spring semester a year ago.

"Maybe the students are just getting restless. And if it weren't for the draft, I think many students would take a year or two off to make up their minds about college. I think a lot of them would like a little breather. This might account for some of the increase," Crosby says.



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Trustees hike tuition rate

continued from page 1

averaged six percent.

Several trustees discussed the problem that a flat across-the-board increase would mean a bigger raise in total dollars for the professor on the top end of the pay scale than it would for the person in the lower wage brackets.

Trustee Haskell then moved that a graduated system be set up so that professional people making over \$15,000 per year would not get a raise; those in the \$14,000-15,000 bracket would get a one percent raise and so on in increments so that the bottom-salaried people would get a maximum five percent boost.

During discussion on this motion, President Libby at first agreed with the measure, but complained that it took away his "administrative responsibilities and privileges." He stated that he believed the presidents should each be given a sum

proportioned to their campus size with which they could issue raises "with the trustees' intent in mind."

How much in mind came into doubt when he continued that incentives should be offered to the best people on the staff, not the lower people who have just recently joined the faculty.

These people, he said, were "expendable." By legislating a fixed raise for all of them, "regardless of their merits," would be to remove the need for "administrative judgment in presidents" who, he emphasized, could "be removed if (their) judgment was not in line with the intent of the board." He concluded that raises should be given on a "reward system, not a charity system."

Thus, the Trustees voted a \$485,000 one-year package to the faculties at the president's discretion.

supposedly along the "5-4-3-2-1" guideline. This amounts to an approximate 2.36 percent increase on the average.

The raise classified people will be receiving is even more complicated. Though the figure used most often has the University employees eight to nine percent behind their state counterparts, this is only an average figure. While in some job classifications University employees will be getting a large raise, some University employees actually get more than their state counterparts.

However, Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration Herbert L. Fowle, Jr. vowed that no one would receive a pay cut. Furthermore, people with a certain classification of job in the University to which their was no corresponding job in the state system "would probably get some kind of raise."

139 students placed on probation

UMO Judiciary Officer Charles S. Ludwig has announced that 33 students were placed on disciplinary probation and 106 on office probation during the spring semester for violations of the disciplinary Code. There was one suspension and no dismissals.

These figures result from action taken by Ludwig himself and by the UMO disciplinary committees.

This compares with 12 sanctions of disciplinary probation and 56 of office probation during the fall, 1970 semester.

semester.

A student on disciplinary probation may not participate in any event as a representative of the University and may not hold office in any University organization.

A student on office probation is subject to the loss of any privilege conferred by the University.

More violations were reported against the parietals policy than in any other. According to Ludwig, of the 36 who were caught violating the policy, 32 were placed on office

probation and four on disciplinary probation. Freshmen topped the list with 15 violating the parietals policy.

Second to parietals violations were thefts. Ludwig reports that 18 were placed on office probation and one on disciplinary probation for theft.

The one suspension was a result of cheating. There were no reports of indecent conduct, furnishing false information or intimidation.

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UMO professors discuss prospects for 1972 elections

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between the initiation of a new policy -- a tax decrease or an increase in the money supply -- and the impact of that action on real economic variables. Policies to lower the November 1972 level of unemployment must be adopted within the next few months, he said.



Donald T. Savage

Savage said that while problems of inflation and unemployment receive most of the attention, other economic problems beset the Administration and endanger President Nixon's chances for reelection. He said concern for the value of the dollar in international money markets continues but receives little attention from the government.

"Unemployment in the domestic economy creates growing pressures for protective tariffs against foreign-made goods," Savage said. "In agricultural areas of the nation, prices of farm goods are not rising as rapidly as prices of non-farm goods and the level of agricultural parity continuously declines. The winding down of the war in southeast Asia will continue to create regional unemployment problems. The high cost of interest rates increase the costs of the home purchaser."

Savage said that while the blame for these problems cannot be assigned exclusively to the Nixon administration, President Nixon will be held responsible at the polls in November, 1972. His concern with the state of the economy can be expected to increase as election day nears, Savage said. "This week's decision to sign the previously-vetted bill creating 500,000 public service jobs has to be interpreted as a realization that the time for action is now," he said.

"In 1968, there were 118.5 million persons of voting age, 73.3 million or 61.6% of whom voted for president," said Prof. Guptill. "From this pool of voting age persons we will lose approximately six million due to death by election time 1972. Added to this pool of voting eligibles will be 12.6 million persons through normal age increments; that is those who will be 21-24 years of age in 1972. The big change is that the 26th Amendment will make another 11.4 million persons who will be 18-20 years of age in 1972 eligible to vote."

"Therefore, in 1972 the pool of voting age persons will have 24 million new, young members who

have never had the opportunity to vote for the president of the United States."

"Nearly one-fifth (approximately 18 percent) of the voting age population of the United States in 1972 will be under 25 years of age! This is about twice the proportion of new, young voter eligibles in 1968 and 1964 where 10 percent were first eligible to vote," Guptill said.

Some rather wild speculation has been made regarding the part that the new young voter will play in the 1972 election, Guptill said. What if these 24 million new voters were to vote as a block? Will it make much of a difference in the outcome of the election in 1972? This remains to be seen, he said.

"If these young voter eligibles perform as in previous elections, their influence may be minimal, because they won't be voting," Guptill said. "In 1968 and 1964, only 51 percent of the new, young voter eligibles (ages 21-24) actually voted. This is to be compared with 70 percent to 75 percent for the voter eligibles 35-64 years of age. The performance of the 18-20 year old in the few states with lower age limits was even poorer; less than 40 percent of those eligible actually voted (33 percent in 1968.)"



Carleton S. Guptill

"A number of sources, like *The Greening of America*," said Guptill, "keep telling us that the youth of America has the answer for a new and better world. Maybe we will see some of this in the election of 1972. One thing we can be sure of: never again will there be an opportunity quite like this one for the youth of America to be heard."

And what effect will the '72 elections have on the make-up of the political parties and the federal government? Will they be altered in any way? There are clues to be found in an assessment of the parties past history.

"Historically, during the century following the end of the Civil War American politics were dominated by two major parties identified largely by their stands on economic and governmental issues," said Prof. Reynolds.

Reynolds said that since the mid-1960's, however, the traditional party distinctions have disappeared, the former labels become obscure, and a new set of issues begun to emerge -- ever so painfully.

"Two forces in recent history have combined to eliminate the old divisions between parties," Reynolds

said. One has been the gradual acceptance by both parties of the liberal-progressive-Democratic philosophy of big government in partnership with big business, as opposed to the laissez-faire doctrine of unchecked free enterprise which typified the conservative Republican administrations from Andrew Johnson to Herbert Hoover.

A strong central government directed by a powerful Chief Executive replaced the supremacy of the Congress until the turn of the century and of the Supreme Court into the 1930s.

"The exceptions during these years were the Republican Theodore Roosevelt and the Democrat Woodrow Wilson, who -- with uneven success -- combined with business interests to promote both prosperity and reform."

Reynolds said that in foreign affairs the new issues are most profound, adding that despite the genuine progress toward nuclear stability since the Cuban missile confrontation in 1962, the Vietnam/Indochina War was destroyed the career of one president and threatens that of another.

"The old politics of liberal Democrats versus conservative Republicans seem dead, though the key to meaningful change still lies in middle America, that silent majority which continues to command the most votes," Reynolds says.

"But in 1972, this writer believes Middle America will not be quite as passive and resistant to change as in past elections: air and water are polluted, crime is rampant, the cost of living oppressive and unemployment growing. The blacks, though leaderless since the passing of Martin Luther King, will have an impact."

"In addition, the new pressures and responsibilities are greater than ever. By now, however -- campaign of '72 -- history no longer offers a guide. New issues have arisen, and history will be kindest to the man who can understand the ills of the world and this nation, can get himself elected by facing the new issues and then provide a kind of inspired and enlightened leadership that America has lacked for over a generation."

So where does that leave us? Walter S. Schoenberger professor of political science, says: "I think



Clark G. Reynolds

President Nixon will run for a second term and will suffer little, if any, serious opposition in obtaining the nomination of the Republican Party."

His economic policies, his welfare policies, his positions on human rights and Vietnam seem to be in line with those of the large majority of Republicans, Schoenberger says.

"Were Representative McCloskey of California running on the issue of Vietnam," Schoenberger said, "for the Democratic nomination, he would have a better chance. But running on that issue against an incumbent he has little chance."

"On the Democratic side, the evidence seems to indicate that Senator Muskie has the best chance as he again attempts to carve out a position in the middle that will not split the Party either on the right or on the left. He has conservative support because of his style and past regularity, and he has moved to obtain liberal support by changing his position on Vietnam and emphasizing his liberal voting record."

"His major weakness seems to be that he represents a state which provides practically no national political base," Schoenberger said.

"On the right, Senator Jackson's or Senator Humphrey's nominations would run the danger of splitting the party on the left. Senators Hughes and Bayh are making every effort to become well known; but, so far, their efforts have met with only modest



Walter S. Schoenberger

success.

"Senator McGovern's nomination would alienate the conservatives and probably ensure the loss of southern states to the Democrats in the general election. Mayor Lindsay might promise to make a charismatic nominee, but his Democratic credentials are probably sufficiently suspect to preclude his nomination."

"So I think it will be Nixon vs Muskie; and line with my partisan bias, I think that Muskie will win. The Vietnam issue may or may not be resolved, but I feel that Nixon will founder on the rocks of his economic policies."



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The Summer Campus

The student newspaper of the University of Maine at Orono

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The opinions expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the University of Maine

July 16, 1971

Big plans will wait

The University of Maine has big plans.

Those plans will sit on a shelf for the next two years. At least.

The University of Maine has visions of seeing 22,000 graduate and undergraduate students at all campuses combined by 1980.

It looks as if some of those 22,000 students will have to sit it out until 1982.

There will be no room for all of them at least until then.

A lot has been said about the University's budget for the next two years.

And not much of the talk has been favorable.

Administrators on this campus will privately admit that the quality of education at UMO may deteriorate over the biennium.

At the time of this writing, the Board of Trustees was expected to announce a two percent cutback on the budgets of all the campuses and the chancellor's office.

Along with a long-range plan for a considerable increase in tuition.

Put it all together and what do you have?

You end up paying more money to get what may be a

worse education.

Ironie.

But there is little anybody can do about it.

The last two University bond issues have been voted down by the people of the state.

Many Maine citizens feel that enough, if not too much, money has been going toward the university.

Liberals say it is generally taken for granted that whenever (and if ever) change comes about in the state, it comes very slowly.

It is possible that many citizens feel that the plans of University administrators for the "Super-University" reveal a desire for expansion in too short a time.

The people of the state want to see as many of their sons and daughters as possible receive the benefits of a liberal education. But instead of educating more students, at Orono at least, enrollment has had to be cut back this fall for freshmen and transfer students. Instead of progress, the University, many say, may be regressing.

Ironie.

But there is little anybody can do about it.

"Got the damn cards?"

The last two years -- on the completion of 53 degree hours, the student, in conference with his adviser and with the approval of the dean, selects his major subject. The department in which the major subject chiefly falls becomes for administrative purposes the student's major department, and the head of the department is responsible for the student before the faculty and must approve the student's registration.

The above is all one can discern from the "University of Maine at Orono catalogue" about how majors are decided.

One was "decided" thusly:

"Whaddaya' wanna major in?"

"Journalism."

"Anybody can do that. Why don't ya major in English?"

"I've decided on Journalism."

"You got the damn cards?"

It should be noted that the adviser in the conversation was an English professor, doing as all "good" professors are supposed to do: sticking up for his department.

It is a well known fact that there is something wrong with the advising system (and increasingly well known that almost EVERYTHING is wrong with said system) but few people are talking about the majoring system.

If you are a student and have not switched majors at least once you probably thought to be one of those strange creatures who believes that his destiny is preceived before birth.

People change their majors at an alarming rate. Some have left behind files in a half a dozen departments, and are still looking. Some change because their interests change. Others change because they find the faculty of poorer quality than they expected, while others simply are fed up with the restrictive rules and lack of freedom they find where they are.

Whatever the cause, it is a system much to the detriment of the student. Some of the best-educated people the University has are the five-year vagabonds who have bumper stickers from three colleges and a dozen departments. These are the people to whom those say a "liberal education is not a cademic smorgasborg" should talk to.



Dr. Richard G. Emerick:

Notes on man and society

During the past week the news media have been reporting the discovery of a 'lost tribe' in the heavily forested interior of Mindanao Island in the Philippines.

These people, reportedly called The Tasadays, are described in the standard fashion of lost tribes. They are nearly naked, wearing only orchid-leaf G-strings. They have no metal technology and use stone tools and they have never tasted sugar or salt.

These seem to be standard features by which marginal people of the world are identified by so-called civilized folk. Such reports all to often call forth the average man's stereotype of the primitive as a kind of grunting naked savage timidly nibbling at the outer fringes of the civilized world.

The discovery of these people involved an agency of the Philippine government which concerns itself with the small tribal groups of these islands. It is called the Presidential Arm on National Minorities (PANAMIN) and it is directed by an American anthropologist. The presence of the Tasadays in that region was reported to the agency by a hunter from another tribe and contact was finally made last month by helicopter.

A discovery such as this is a matter of great interest to anthropologists and others professionally concerned with Man

and his culture history. Also such a discovery has a certain exotic, romantic appeal to nearly everyone who hopes that there are still some discoveries about our earth and its people yet to be made.

Finding this small jungle group has made an important addition to our knowledge of the full range of human behavior because certainly there are characteristics of Tasaday culture which are uniquely Tasaday and the ethnographic record will be thereby enriched. In spite of a certain excitement about this discovery it is possible to experience a pang of anxiety about the fate of these small rain forest people.

From the time their presence was first reported to agents of the civilized world the relentless process of drawing them in our orbit began. History shames us with its record of how badly we have dealt with non-Western tribal people. If we face this record honestly we must note that the only reason we still find small pockets of primitive people here and there in the world is because such people happened fortuitously to live in areas which, until now at east, the advancing front of industrialized Westernism could find no use for.

The only reason the few remaining Australian Aborigines in the Central Australian desert have been permitted to survive there is because as yet no one else has been able to find a reason or a way to exploit such a hostile region.

Eskimos in the far, high arctic were permitted to live there in terms of their traditional culture only so long as Western Man could find no practical use for the area.

After the strategic military advantage and the great oil and mineral wealth of the arctic had been fully assessed the bureaucratic tentacles of government reached up from the south to tear these people loose from their homeland and their way of life... and all of this under the guise of concern for the welfare of these minority people.

The news reports concerning the discovery of the Tasaday People indicate that PANAMIN has asked the government of the Philippines to make the are of these people a reserve prohibiting logging, mining, and ranching in the belief that there might also be other small tribal groups in the same region.

Now that they have been contacted in their tribal homeland these peoples' lives can never be the same again but perhaps we have learned enough about the consequences of culture contact by now to soften the impact of our intrusion into a way of life that secures and fulfills its people just as satisfying as ours does for us.

Other than their not having been discovered at all this is perhaps the best we can wish for them.



Looking for America

by Bob Dennis

July has been a tragic month. Its first two weeks have brought the deaths of Louis Armstrong, Jim Morrison and the Newport Jazz Festival. The deaths of Armstrong and Morrison are indeed sad. It was Armstrong's tremendous love for his music that brightened the lives of so many. Morrison needs no eulogy; his albums are his legacy. They'll both be missed.

But while Armstrong's and Morrison's deaths were sad, the death of the Newport Jazz Festival was shameful. The festival was cancelled after kids, not motorcycle gangs, started breaking up the place, throwing chairs, taking over the stage, and fighting.

The promoters said the kids had swarmed to Newport, not to dig the jazz, but just to "make the scene" and to ruin the festival. "Every kid was stoned or tripping out of his mind," the promoters said.

The world is besieged with a fantastic array of problems, enough to make anyone give up hope. It was the summer of '69 that produced an optimistic outlook for the years ahead. About 400,000 youngsters (freaks, hippies, yuppies, call them what you like), 400,000 people fell in love with each other at Woodstock. The term "Woodstock Nation" grew. What could be better as a way of life? What could be a better world?

But it looks as if "Woodstock Nation" may mean our demise. It seems the kids of today, and I hesitate to include myself but in all honesty I must, want war, not peace. Now the flag of peace is just something to hide behind. A revolution has begun, but for many it is a selfish, meaningless one.

Instead of a revolution against materialism and profiteering, it has become a revolution for the sake of revolution, for the sake of violence, for the sake of destruction. We have become as violent as those we preach peace to.

Those who witnessed the gatherings in Washington during the April 24 march saw the reckless destruction of park property, the careless use of fire, and the overuse of drugs to be "in."

The atmosphere from November 1969 to April 1971 degenerated so violently, so destructively, so insanely, that I felt the "beautiful

people" had lost a cause and turned against themselves.

The murder of the Newport Festival was the crowning blow. I can no longer claim optimism for the U.S. Kids have been so oppressed by the system that they have become as insane as the system itself. And so I mourn.






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Due south the Penobscot Blue Hill B most picture Maine Coast Penobscot Maine Coast ecologic groups ha Island off converting trees to tha typical of an Environ concerns, a Economic some monu meetings d multi-mill during the decision has Meanw largest open River, emp movement Industrial a into the waters of the Despite t of the Penobscot as a recreatio outer Island little pollu pollution so is suitable

Tourist North Haven find many warnings a shellfish. F familiar wit conditions v get better. If for no good time attractions c soon as poss not be as goo From a Street, follow may wish t overlooking the Mouth o respondent v iron cannon reserves withstanding

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Traveling Maine's coast: Penobscot Bay

Due south of Bangor and Orono is the Penobscot Bay. To the east is Blue Hill Bay. Both are among the most pictured and picturesque on the Maine Coast.

Penobscot Bay, the largest on the Maine Coast, is also one of the most ecologically threatened. Several groups have had their eyes on Sears Island off of Searsport with hopes of converting the present skyline of trees to that of the pipes and tanks typical of an oil refinery.

Environmental groups, oil concerns, and the Department of Economic Development have had some monumental clashes in public meetings discussing the proposed multi-million dollar installation during the spring. As yet, no final decision has been reached.

Meanwhile, Eastern Maine's largest open sewer, the Penobscot River, empties the daily bowel movement of the entire Bangor Industrial and population complex into the ever-thickening coastal waters of the Atlantic.

Despite this, much (in fact, most) of the Penobscot Bay is still suitable as a recreational area. Particularly the outer Islands have water that is so little polluted (more accurately, pollution so diluted) that the water is suitable for swimming.

Tourists visiting Vinalhaven, North Haven, and even Islesboro will find many shores not posted with warnings against the taking of shellfish. However, many people familiar with the area predict that conditions will worsen before they get better.

If for no other reason than this, a good time to visit the remaining attractions of the area would be as soon as possible. Next summer may not be as good as this summer.

From Bangor's South Maine Street, follow route 1-A south. You may wish to divert to Fort Knox overlooking Bucksport Harbor and the Mouth of the Penobscot. Though resplendent with stone buttresses and iron cannons, there are no gold reserves here, the name notwithstanding.

Following route 1 west, you will pass through Stockton Springs and

Searsport before coming to Belfast, the chicken capital of lower Waldo County, or something like that.

From there, route one becomes decidedly more scenic. The harbor at Northport will undoubtedly bristle with the masts of many sailboats, as many out-of-state yacht clubs make this an annual port-of-call.

In neighboring Lincolnville is the terminal for the State-run Islesboro toll ferry. From here you may take your car to the roads on this mid-bay island which connects Pripet on the

north end to Dark Harbor on the southern tip.

Farther down route one is Camden. Some argue that this is the prettiest town on the Maine coast. They have a good case. One non-debatable point is that if you enjoy looking at boats, there are few places where you will find a greater variety. From the most simply functional to the outrageously luxurious, mariners from all over weigh anchor at conveniently situated Camden.

From Rockland, round the toll-ferry point past Owls Head and head south to Mantinicus and neighboring Ragged Islands, to the towns of Mantinicus and Cribhaven. These remote islands, are far beyond the jurisdiction of Owls Head light house which marks the southern extreme of Penobscot Bay, and lay naked to the will of an 8,000-mile reach of the Atlantic.

From the same ferry berth, North and Vinalhaven are served. The two also have roads on which you may

drive so as to lend a civilized method to island exploration.

From the southern tip of Vinalhaven Island is the town which bears the same name. To the east, Isle Au Haut is visible, but inaccessible. To reach it, though a scant nine miles distant, requires retracing all your previous steps to Bucksport. From here, route 175 gives access to the eastern coast of Penobscot Bay.

Maine Maritime Academy's ship, "The State of Maine," is berthed here when not on a training cruise. Much of the road network down through the Brooksvilles or over to Cape Rosier is close to the water. From Sargentville the road and bridges lead to Deet Isle and Stonington, the most populated island in the area.

From Stonington and across island studded Jericho Bay is the ferry to Isle Au Haut, on which there is an extension to Acadia National Park.

From the ferry landing in Lookout there is a very short drive to the town of Isle Au Haut, and from there adequate park roads begin. As usual in this park, as in other branches of it on Mt. Desert Island and Schoodic Point there is an excellent network of trails and paths.

Though the hills are not the highest around, they offer an excellent view of the coast, and a perspective of distances that is unavailable in most land travel.

Penobscot Bay is excellent for boaters. Facilities here, unlike the primitive docks to the east that offer, at most, a gasoline pump, often are complete for the excursionist. Boats of almost every reasonable size and type are available for rent at one place or another.

Charter boats, deep sea fishing services, and various small boats for hire are plentiful.

Another way to view the area is from the air. Many of the small supplemental carriers in Maine offer charter service, and many independent pilots will give rides that afford truly magnificent views of the Bay for surprisingly low rates.

The illusion that Penobscot Bay is polluted beyond recognition is just that -- an illusion. The effects of the sundry chemicals and bacteria that the river dumps in every day are felt to be sure, but as yet the shellfish industry is taking the heaviest toll.

However, the fact that tourist attractions are still recommendable now does not mean they will be in the future. This bay has quite a history of being a tourist haven, back to the original great society days of the last century. Those days of tourist attractions may end quickly and decisively with a tragic oil spill, or more slowly but equally surely by the continual flow of hundreds of thousands of tons of waste of organic and inorganic origin that come from the river.

Whatever the future holds, the present is certain. The Penobscot Bay is still a most worthwhile place to visit.



Major routes to the Penobscot Bay area.

BOOK LOVERS BONANZA

Marvin Kalb's book *The Roots of Involvement - The U.S. in Asia 1784-1971* is now in stock at the University Bookstore in anticipation of his July 19 visit here.

Kalb shares the authorship of this with Elie Abel. It is about the U.S. involvement in the seemingly endless Asian conflict. The book traces the story from the roots up to the Nixon Administration.

"...it sheds new, highly relevant, and often startling light on the roles played by such leaders as Dean Rusk, Maxwell Taylor and Dean Acheson through various crises entered by confrontations which developed by the president and his advisors, finally leading to Lyndon B. Johnson's resignation in a time of national agony."

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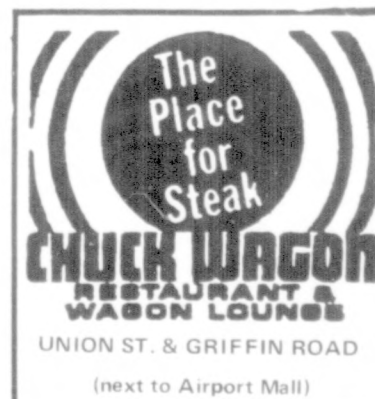
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Calendar of events

Monday, July 19

CBS news diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb will address summer session students at the July 19 Convocation in the Memorial Gymnasium. There will be no classes during the convocation. Instructors are asked to dismiss students at about 8:50 a.m. The second period will begin as soon as the convocation is over.

Softball game, 6 p.m. Men's athletic field. Six teams are scheduled to play, so it is probable that there will be a chance for everyone to play.

Young People's Film Program: *The Adventure of Mils*, and *Fiddle de dee*, 2:30 p.m. 120 Little Hall.

Tuesday, July 20

Chicken cook-out, 5:30 p.m. East Commons area.

Folk and square dancing, 7 p.m. Bangor Room, (small fry).

Francis Tursi, viola concert, 8 p.m. Hauck Auditorium.

Wednesday, July 21

Bridge night, 7 p.m. Bumps Room, Memorial Union.

Softball games, 6 p.m. Men's athletic fields.

Thursday, July 22

Travelogue, 8 p.m. Bangor Room, Memorial Union.

Trip of the week, July 24

The trip of the week this week will be to Mt. Katahdin. The trip will give you the opportunity to view some of the most remote areas of Maine and to trek around the trails of Maine's highest peak. A steak cookout will be held at the Roaring Brook campsite.

Reservations for the trip must be made in the Social Director's office, Grant Room, Memorial Union, by Thursday noon, July 22.

One out of three sportsmen in favor of separate bear-hunting licenses, study shows

A study made by UMO researchers shows that one out of three sportsmen would favor a separate license for bear hunting.

Results of the study on "The Maine Sportsman," conducted by Assistant Professor of Forest Resources James C. Whittaker and graduate student James F. Connors of Bangor, are published in the latest issue of *Research in the Life Sciences*, the quarterly report of the UMO Life Sciences and Agriculture Experiment Station.

The study, based on 538 returns of a questionnaire by 343 resident and 185 out-of-state sportsmen, also

shows that the Maine sportsman who favors a separate bear license is more likely to live in an urban environment and have consistent license purchasing habits.

One out of four reported owning snowmobiles. Few snowmobile-owning sportsmen use their machines to get to deer hunting areas. Almost half of them reported using their machines to go ice fishing and nearly 41 percent went pleasure cruising on 40 or more occasions during the 1968-69 winter season.

The non-resident big-game hunter typically makes an annual one-week trip to Maine, the study shows. The non-resident fisherman is more likely to make about three trips averaging two or three days.

Most non-resident big-game hunters apparently rent lodging

facilities on their annual trip. Almost 30 percent stay in commercial lodging, while 50 percent report using private camps, many of which are probably rented out. Few non-resident sportsmen own land in Maine.

Other articles in the publication are concerned with Alkaline Phosphatase Activity of Marine Bacteria; The Value of Corn Gluten Feed in Rations for Chickens; Chokepear in Lowbush Blueberries; A Method for In Situ Observation of Sporophores of Streptomyces; and Impact of A Level Class One Price on Seasonability of Producer Milk Deliveries.

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing the UMO Campus Mail Room, Public Information and Central Services Building.

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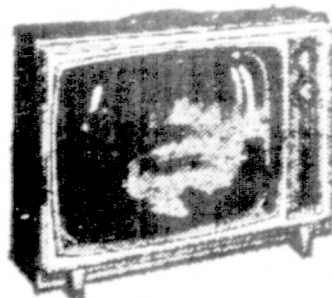
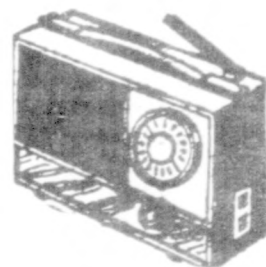
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