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Maine Campus November 25 1974

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University bovines supply fresh milk to commons

While you're drinking that glass of milk at the cafeteria today, stop and think about how it tastes. If it seems to taste fresher and colder than store-bought milk, there is a reason for it.

It is fresher by at least five or six days. William H. Hoover, a professor in the department of animal and veterinary sciences, said most store-bought milk is already one week old when purchased by the consumer. UMO cafeteria milk, explained Hoover, has been taken from the cow no more than two days beforehand, and is often only one day old.

Nearly 100 milking cows, located in the new barns off College Ave. in Old Town, provide milk for use on campus. However, the university must also buy some milk from H.P. Hood and Sons in Newport to satisfy the student demand during the regular school year.

During Christmas break and summer sessions, the university sells about 70 percent of the milk the cows produce to that company.

The cows are milked at 4 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. daily, but the milk is run through the pasteurizer and the homogenizer only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The new three-barn complex has an innovative milking system—a rotary milking parlor capable of milking eight cows at the same time. Each cow is hooked to a suction milking machine, and as the circular milking parlor revolves more cows are hooked up. By the time the last cow is attached, the first one has finished and exits from the parlor through the same door she came in.

Each cow is tested for abnormal,

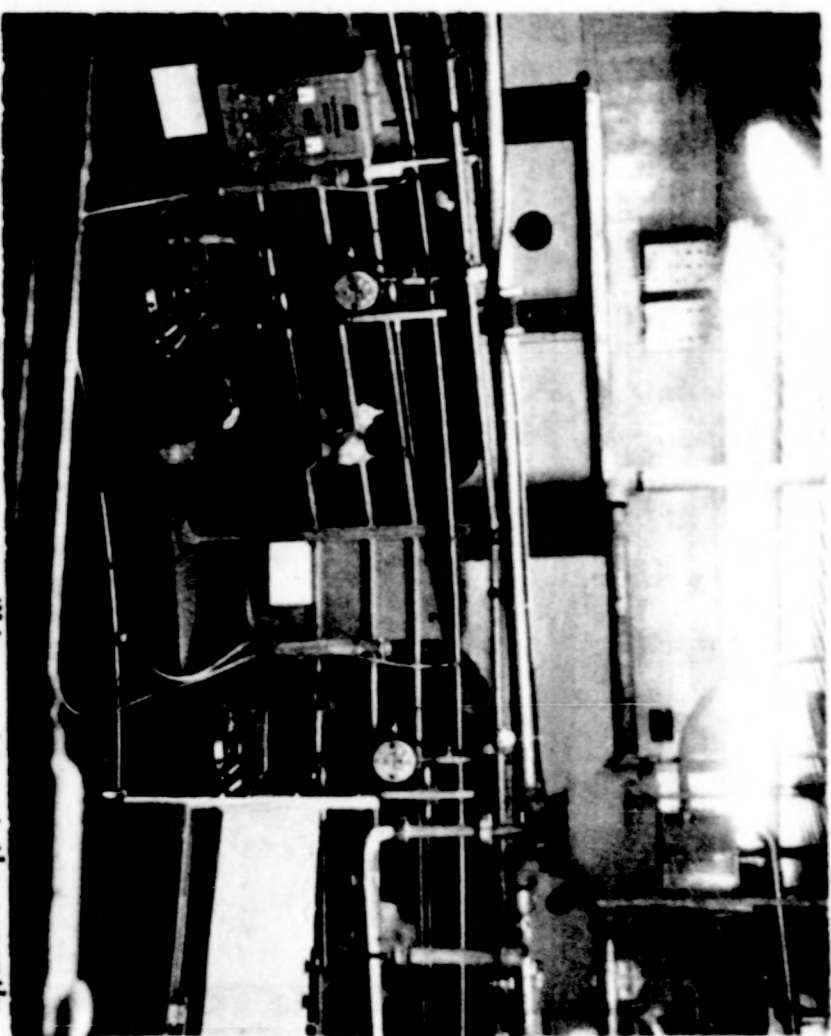
bloody or thick milk before she is attached to the milking machine. When all her milk has been taken, the suction machine drops off and she's ready to leave the parlor. The milk then goes through a strainer which filters out any foreign substances, such as hair, and is pumped into another room through a stainless steel pipeline.

The milk is still at the cow's body temperature of 100 degrees. It is piped past 40 degree water in every other plate or panel of the piping, and this cools the milk down to about 60 degrees. The milk then passes through a section where every other plate has ice of sweet water at 32 degrees. This cools the milk further to between 36-38 degrees. The milk is then stored in two insulated tanks, and two compressor coils keep the milk at 36-38 degrees.

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the milk is pumped into another room where the clarifier takes out any sediment. Next the milk is run into the pasteurizer past 200 degree water which helps heat the milk up to the 161.5 degree temperature needed for pasteurization. This temperature must be maintained for at least 16 seconds for the milk to be pasteurized or sterilized.

Once the milk has been pasteurized, it is sent on to the homogenizer, where it is put through an orifice and subjected to 1,500 lbs. of pressure. This shatters the fat globs in the milk so the cream in the milk won't rise to the top.

The milk is returned to the pasteurizer to help preheat the cold milk coming in to be pasteurized. It also runs past cold water to bring it down to 38 degrees. Now it is ready for packaging, and the



Milked

The new rotary milking system at the recently completed Franklin Witter Animal Science Center provides for much greater speed in the milking of cattle. The system holds eight cows at a time, making one complete circle in the time it takes to milk the cow. Shown above is Clyde Burns, who attaches the apparatus to the cow's udder, and removes it when completed.

six-gallon containers used in serving the milk in the cafeterias are each filled in five seconds. Almost all of this new stainless steel equipment is cleaned in place: washed,

rinsed and sterilized with chlorine. Although the 4 a.m. milking is a little early, the milking at 2:30 in the afternoon can be viewed from an observation deck over the rotary milking parlor.

Midweek

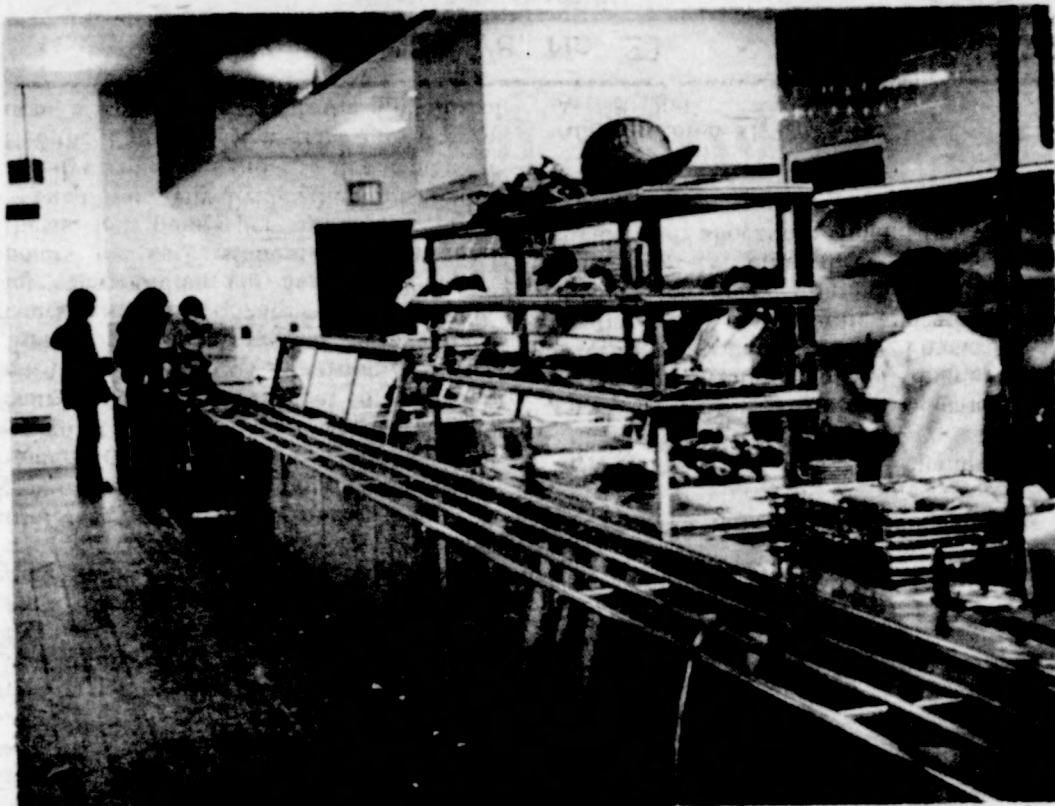
Maine Campus

Nov. 25, 1974

Vol. 78, No. 24



Carnegie Hall, the former library cum art gallery, was donated to the university in 1906 by multi-millionaire Andrew Carnegie. It's cold gray mass reflects the emptiness which will fill the campus during the absence of students over the Thanksgiving break.



Slack-off

Many students have already returned home for the Thanksgiving although classes are not over until Tuesday afternoon. Wells Commons reported Monday evening that only 60 per cent of the normal 1200 students ate at the cafeteria for the evening meal Monday. This resulted in the absence of persons waiting in line for meals. ward photo

Longley reaffirms desire to dismiss UM chancellor

Repeating a statement made originally in a television interview during the heat of the campaign, governor-elect James B. Longley told an Augusta news conference yesterday if he had the authority, he'd fire university Chancellor Donald R. McNeil.

"I don't think it will be necessary, since the chancellor has indicated he's looking for a job elsewhere," Longley said, referring to recent news reports about McNeil's interviews for a position in the California education system.

"I would hope the trustees and the chancellor were listening to the drumbeats of Nov. 5," the governor-elect said cryptically, alluding to his upset in the gubernatorial race, as he repeated his campaign plea for the resignations of both the chancellor and the university's Board of Trustees.

"Although the trustees are all fine human beings, I don't think they are representative of all segments of the state," Longley said. "I think the trustees should lead, but they have been lead by the chancellor in recent years. I do not want them all to resign," he added, indicating if the trustees were to resign, not all of their resignations would be accepted.

Emphasizing he would not have hired McNeil in the first place, the new governor, who will assume office Jan. 1, nevertheless admitted that the chancellor had "made a fine contribution in some ways."

Promising that "the education community will be an important segment" of his

administration, Longley said he favors the establishment of the Higher Education Planning Commission. Unlike Governor Kenneth Curtis, he said he would sign legislation creating such a commission.

In addition to reviewing trustee appointments, he said the commission should also assume responsibility for reviewing the recommendations of the Maine Management and Cost Survey concerning the university system.

"The survey is two-years old and a lot of things have changed," Longley said. "All the recommendations need to be re-studied."

He added the commission would also be charged with the responsibility to implement the recommendations as it saw fit.

Longley failed to comment on rumors circulating that former UMO wrestling coach Timothy Wilson, who currently heads the state's Office of Emergency Preparedness, will be named commissioner of the state's health and welfare department. Wilson, who was on a year's leave of absence from his coaching job, has sent Harold Westerman, director of athletics and physical education, a letter of resignation.

Preferring not to answer questions about specific appointments at the news conference, because he believed it would be unfair to potential appointees, Longley said most of his appointments would be

•Longley, see page 3

Committee to investigate alleged construction cuts

Student senate vice-president Mark Hopkins is seeking members for a committee to look into reports that the Performing Arts Center and the Multi-Purpose Sports Arena, which are the goals of the Second Century Fund drive, will not be constructed as originally planned.

Hopkins contends that cuts have been made in the construction plans of the two buildings affecting various departments on campus.

"This is a serious matter," Hopkins told the senators at last week's meeting. "The Second Century Fund drive is way behind its \$3.5 million goal. The unofficial total is somewhere around \$1.5 million. The new deadline is January of '75 and it is doubtful if the goal will be reached. Because of this, cuts have been made in the plans affecting many departments," he claimed.

Although Hopkins failed to go into detail about the alleged cuts, he said the music and speech departments would be affected. He also mentioned earlier rumors that the hockey rink will not have a wooden floor, but will instead have a permanent ice surface.

Harold L. Chute, director of the Office of Development, vehemently denied that any cuts have been made or proposed.

"It is ridiculous to talk of cuts when we don't know how much money we are going to have to work with," Chute contended even though the fund drive was behind schedule, and the deadline has been reset twice, the drive will be a success and the

goal of \$3.5 million will be reached.

"Deadlines don't mean a thing," he said. "A deadline can be set for any time, it doesn't mean your going to reach it."

But Associate Dean of Life Science and Agriculture Winston E. Pullen, who heads a nine member committee that advises the President on facilities for the sports arena, sounded less optimistic.

"There are what I would call a Cadillac plan and a Ford plan. If we have enough money, we will build the arena with all its planned facilities. If not, we will have to make changes that will be completed at a later date," commented Pullen.

Pullen said the hockey rink is the central facility and that it will receive the most attention and priority. He added the failure of the fund drive and rising costs of construction necessitate changes in the original plans.

"We are looking into the possibility of a roll-back type floor for the hockey rink. Or, we could always melt the ice when the arena is to be used for something else. But the plans are all tentative until we know how much money we have. It may be a multi-purpose sports arena, or it may be just a sports arena with a hockey rink. We'll have to wait and see," Pullen said.

Meanwhile, Hopkins plans to go ahead with the committee until all the allegations can be cleared up.

"I don't want to see these buildings going up only half-planned. The student union was built with only 40 per cent of the funds it was supposed to get, and already it has become unserviceable," he claimed.

Referendum results show students like early calendar

The results of a referendum held last Thursday and Friday show nearly 95 per cent of the UMO student body favors continuance of the present early semester academic calendar.

Of the 3,688 ballots cast, 3,531 students chose to remain on the early semester calendar which has been in use for the past two years. Only 153 students opted to return to the use of a traditional calendar, which featured a short Christmas break and fall semester lasting to mid-January. In addition, there were four write-in ballots suggesting elimination of final exams or a tri-semester calendar.

The results of the referendum conducted by the General Student Senate, will be included in a calendar committee report which will be presented, along with the committee's recommendation, to the Council of Colleges next month. A previous calendar committee report, which included a student senate resolution supporting the early semester calendar, was returned by the council to the committee earlier this month.

Citing national statistics reflecting

wide-spread use of the early semester academic calendar, the near-unanimous senate resolution, and a faculty and administration opinion poll narrowly favoring use of the early semester calendar, the committee's report recommended continuation of the early semester academic calendar at UMO. However, the council decided to delay their decision one month, pending the results of the student referendum.

The Council of Colleges' recommendation, along with the calendar committee's report, will be presented to President Howard R. Neville who will ultimately determine which academic calendar will be permanently adopted.

The CAMPUS will not be published on Tuesday, Dec. 3. The next issue will be the weekend edition on Friday, Dec. 6, including a special Christmas supplement. Have a happy Thanksgiving.

Faculty, administration criticize library purchase policy

by Steve Ward

The recently released library purchase allocations have raised the ire of some faculty and administrators, primarily within the College of Arts and Science. The bulk of the unrest stems from dissatisfaction with the system by which the allocations are determined.

Book purchase allocations are determined by using a point system which weighs the relative book needs for each course and the total student enrollment in each course, based on spring semester figures. The point system awards those courses numbered zero-199, one point for each student enrolled; 200-398, two points for each student; and graduate thesis, four points per student.

The library only divides the funds among the five colleges, and the department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, a separate part of the College of

Education. It has been divided as follows:
Arts & Sciences: \$39,648
Business Administration: \$2,464
Education: \$5,537
Eng. and Science: \$7,252
LSA: \$13,524
Physical Ed.: \$1,575

The funds are then divided within the various colleges to their respective departments, in whatever manner the colleges see fit.

Business Administration, education and physical education do not divide their allocations departmentally. Physical education receives a separate allocation since it operates apart from the College of Education. The other three colleges must divide their allocations among the various academic departments with each college.

Arts and Sciences

Anthropology: \$1,920
Art: \$1,200

Economics: \$1,250
English: \$4,700
Foreign languages: \$3,100
Geological Sciences: \$385
History: \$4,900
Journalism: \$400
Mathematics: \$3,900
Modern society: \$273
Music: \$2,000
Physics: \$1,600
Philosophy: \$600
Political Science: \$2,700
Psychology: \$3,000
Sociology: \$1,920
Speech: \$3,500
Zoology: \$2,300

LSA

Agricultural Engineering: \$850
Agricultural and Resource Economics: \$1,100

Agricultural and Resource Ec.: \$1,100
Animal and veterinary Sci.: \$1,649
Biochemistry: \$1,200
Botany—Plant pathology: \$1,500
Entomology: \$850
Microbiology: \$1,000
Forest Resources: \$1,900
Human Development: \$1,400
Plant and Soil Sciences: \$1,275
Food Science: \$700
Engineering and Science

Chemistry: \$2,000
Civil Engineering: \$1,200
Electrical Engineering: \$1,200
Mechanical Engineering: \$1,200
Chemical Engineering: \$1,200

The current allocations system was established three years ago by the University Library Committee, but many

•PROFESSORS• see page 2

Campus news briefs

Four UMO students and the Fulbright Program commissioner for Spain were honored at a meeting of Zeta Kappa Chapter of the Spanish honor society, **Sigma Delta Pi**, Nov. 22, in the Memorial Union Peabody Lounge.

Students initiated were Matthew Bailey of Clinton, Robert Clark of Albion, Jane Merrill of Solon and Ann Staples of Gardiner. Asst. Prof. Paulette French of the foreign languages department was initiated as an associate member.

Three faculty members have been given joint appointments to the School of Forest Resources.

Dr. Richard Campana, from the botany department, **Professor Harold Gibbs**, from the department of animal and veterinary medicine, and **Professor Roland Struemeier** from the department of plants and soils received the appointments.

Their joint status is conferred without extra pay, but will facilitate joint research projects among the departments. The professors will also be required to teach one course in the School of Forestry Resources.

A collection of scrimshaw, carved and engraved bone and ivory, is on exhibit at the **Hole in the Wall Gallery**, Memorial Union, through Dec. 5.

The work of many artists, the collection's pieces are examples of what was a pastime developed by eighteenth and nineteenth century American and Anglo-American whalers who sailed for years at a time.

The exhibit's pieces are on loan from the Penobscot Marine Museum, the University of Maine Art Collection, the Manny Woodchester Collection and the private collection of Mrs. R. A. Thorndike.

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, UMO craftsman in residence was Chris Cambridge, a scrimshander who demonstrated his skill in the Memorial Union.

UMO's national service sorority, **Gamma Sigma Sigma**, has presented a new wheelchair to the Pine Tree Camp for Crippled Children.

The sorority had been taking part in a nationwide coupon collecting drive. Because of its success in collecting the coupons, its national board decided one of the wheelchairs resulting from the drive would be sent to Maine.

The **Steve Grady Memorial Scholarship** of \$1000 will be awarded next semester to a UMO student who shows promise in creative writing.

UMO students, graduates and undergraduates are eligible for the scholarship if they have taken courses in English or journalism studies. Financial need is also a consideration.

Students who wish to take part in the competition are asked to submit three samples of their writing by Feb. 14 to the English Department in Stevens Hall. Entries must be typewritten. The candidate's name should not appear on the manuscripts but should be submitted in a sealed envelop with the titles of the entries on the outside.

Judges include a member of the Bangor Daily News staff, and one faculty member from both the journalism and English departments.

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Professors criticize library allocations

•continued from page 1

find it unsatisfactory. This committee is composed of faculty members of the five colleges.

According to Edward Reid, associate dean of Arts and Sciences, "The system

New, inexpensive solar cell found by UMO professors

Working in the field of solar research, electrical engineering professors Lawrence Kazmerski and Steven Mittleman have made a significant breakthrough in the development of the solar cell.

Conducting research under a grant from the National Science Foundation, Professors Kazmerski and Mittleman have developed a new material which they believe could revolutionize the solar cell industry. They are keeping the identity of

Fraternity held sorority presidents for charity ransom

Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity pulled-off the perfect crime last week, collecting \$162.37 of food as ransom in the mock kidnapping of 10 UMO sorority presidents.

Successful in pulling-off the caper for the fourth year in a row, the fraternity distributed the loot, which consisted mostly of canned goods on Friday to 10 needy families in Orono, whose names had been supplied by the town nurse.

According to Rocco Andreozzi, fraternity vice president, the sorority presidents were "kidnapped" late Monday afternoon, Nov. 18, after being lured to the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity house on the pretext of a turkey dinner. Each sorority was simultaneously notified and were told to deliver \$15 worth of imperishable foods to the house.

Along with the food, the sororities had to return as quickly as possible with a receipt, which was validated by a fraternity member stationed at each supermarket, and with as many sorority members as possible, 341 women participated in the Thanksgiving food drive.

Chi Omega sorority, whose members began arriving at the fraternity 15 minutes after being notified of the kidnap, was represented by 58 of its 61 members, and the sorority received a plaque in recognition of their fund-raising efforts. Although 100 per cent of Phi Mu Delta's membership turned out, its members were slow in delivering their portion of the ransom to the fraternity house.

does not take into account the use of books and the need for books, but rather (the allocation system) makes the assumption that when more students are registered, a department requires more books." Reid complained the present system's use of numbers to decide the allocations is not

the material secret, but termed in "an old material for a new purpose."

According to Kazmerski, solar cells differ from any other power source in that they convert solar energy directly to electricity. The cells they have developed are pollution free, have a life expectancy of around 20 years, and are excellent for use as private power sources. Composed of three panels, these cells can be incorporated into the roof of a house where they will receive the sun's rays and manufacture electricity.

Presently, the cost for a cell is about \$60 per watt of power. This makes the solar cell very expensive, as it would cost about \$14,000 to supply electricity to an average home, and this sum is just for the cell alone.

Solar cells have no storage capacity by themselves, so they must be connected to batteries and energy stored to supply electricity on those days when the sun doesn't shine. Another additional cost, the professors cited, in equipping a home for solar energy is for converters to change the stored electricity from direct to alternating current.

Kazmerski and Mittleman hope they have reached a possible solution to the present infeasibility of the solar cell. Working with their material in new dimensions, they have developed a substance that is more efficient in cell use, more abundant in supply, easier to use, and costs less than the conventional silicate solar cell. Putting all of these qualities together in one material could possibly result in, as Kazmerski put it, "a cell that will cost between 25 and 50 cents a watt." Thus, instead of paying \$14,000 for a solar home, it will only cost about \$250.

Kazmerski hopes to see the material on the market within a year and solar power a feasibility in five years. By the year 2000, Kazmerski said he expects that 10 percent of the nation's energy will be supplied by solar cells.

logical.

To correct the present system, Reid proposed to have "each department's need analyzed in correlation with the library," and suggested a "want list" be established. He also suggested the hiring of an acquisitions librarian, to prevent book purchase overlap among the departments. The acquisitions librarian would study the needs of each department and make purchases based on his survey.

Two ad hoc committees have been formed within Arts and Sciences to study Reid's criticisms. One committee, composed of the departments of history, English, philosophy, political science and foreign languages and classics, plans to review the allocative systems used by other universities. The second, chaired by Henry Hooper, physics department head, favors any formula which bases book purchase allocations on student use.

Agreeing that student book use should be a factor in deciding the allocations budget, the head librarian is hard-pressed to find an allocation method that would take this into account.

"I know of no way which it could be determined fairly," said James MacCampbell, university librarian.

Another argument cited against the current system is that the weighting of graduate courses unfairly favors those departments with graduate programs. The weighting of graduate courses "makes it obvious that departments without graduate courses are at a disadvantage," said Reid.

Many of the smaller departments are also at a disadvantage, for their low student enrollment does not permit them to even keep up with the publications needed to maintain an adequate reference source. The journalism department is one example of this, having received only \$400 this year.

"The departments that need it most, that is, the growing departments, seem to come up on the short end," said associate professor Alan Miller, chairman of the journalism department.

Miller went further in saying, "To me, the hub of the university should be the library, and I haven't seen that since I've been here for eight years." Hooper and Reid agreed with Miller.

The head librarian noted inflation has weakened the library's purchasing power.

"We have more money than we ever had, but we can't buy as much with it," he said, explaining a 25 per cent increase in the cost of periodicals has eaten up the year's 12.6 per cent increase in the library's total purchases budget.

Folger Library will operate on a budget of \$339,916 this year.

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PAPERBACK



Splashing

The UMO Women's Swim Team was in action last Friday against the University of New Brunswick, winning the home meet 68-44. Shown above is Kathy Kenney, who placed second in the 200 yard breaststroke with a time of 2:48.883 ward photo

BCC benefit tournament slated for this weekend

Craig Williams, a sophomore soils and sciences major here, is trying to raise \$1,000 for the benefit of the family of Mrs. Madeline Kimball, who were the victims of a fire that destroyed their Hermon home two weeks ago.

Mrs. Kimball and her 23 year-old son Steven Fish were transported to the Brooke Burn Center in San Antonio, Texas, immediately after the blaze, but Mrs. Kimball, who was 47, died yesterday. Fish remains hospitalized there, recuperating from serious burns. Three others were injured in the fire.

Williams is planning a benefit basketball tournament which he has termed "The Spirit of Thanksgiving Tournament" to help the surviving members of Mrs. Kimball's family.

Williams is not a relative of the fire victims, but has met Mrs. Kimball, who works with his wife.

Though Williams expects to make over \$1,000 for the family, he said so far that sales are low for the 12-team tournament event scheduled for Nov. 30 at the Bangor Community College gymnasium. Admission is one dollar.

Because the gym seats only 300 persons Williams has decided to run the games

continuously from 10:15 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday.

Williams said he must pay the university \$75 for the use of the gymnasium, and \$5.40 an hour for janitorial services. In addition to the possibility that these charges may bite into the total contributions, he fears a low turnout, as many students will be away this Saturday, due to the Thanksgiving vacation.

Aiding William's efforts is a local grocery store owner who has put up a \$100 gift certificate for the family.

William's comprises the one-man committee working for the project, but Elizabeth Baford, a UMO student, is organizing a bake sale. Williams said anyone wishing to mail donations for the family should send them to Avis Car Rental at Bangor International Airport. He explained the victim's brother works there.

Clothing also may be sent to Avis, Williams said. Anything not used by the family will go to the Salvation Army.

UMOSG resolution backs new student access law

Student government leaders from the eight UM campuses met in Farmington last weekend and worked out a list of the issues which they hope to investigate this year.

UMOSG, the UM Organization of Student Governments, tagged the recently enacted student file-access bill which gives college students the right to inspect their confidential files as their first and primary interest this year. The group passed a resolution supporting "the rights of every student to have complete, unhindered access to any and all files, which have been, or may be in the possession of any educational institution."

The resolution also called for Chancellor Donald McNeil "to reconsider and retract" his request for a six month moratorium on the effective date of the access law. McNeil sent a letter to Maine Senators William Hathaway and Edmund Muskie requesting a six month delay in the enactment date of the law. The federal law did, however, go into effect a week ago today despite opposition from the American Council on Higher Education and six other higher education associations.

The resolution will be sent to the UM Trustees, McNeil, and Maine's Congressional representatives.

Last week, the Chancellor circulated a memorandum to all departments within the university directing them to take advantage of a grace period afforded by the bill, which gives all educational institutions 45 days to comply with any students request to see his or her files. The chancellor requested all student files remain confidential during this 45 day period, and that departments affected by the bill establish their own guidelines in compliance with the new federal law. Here at Orono, files have been tagged as confidential during this time.

The student government representatives also decided to conduct a survey on the individual UM campuses to determine whether students would be willing to lose some of the services now provided those who live in dormitories in an effort to lower room and board costs.

One of the priorities set by UMOG was to establish a professional student lobby in Augusta to represent the eight UM campuses. Bailey said it was suggested that UMOG pay one permanent lobbyist who would focus on educational and budgetary issues which come before the legislature that would affect all the campuses.

Suggestions as to how to change the faculty tenure system were tossed around during the meetings, but Bailey said no action was taken on the issue because "we figured we didn't have the expertise to come up with a position." Ric Curtis, a student at UM at Presque Isle, and a member of the Board of Trustee's Educational Policy Committee, was designated to come up with more information on the subject.

"Most of us have a vague idea of the good and bad aspects of tenure, but we don't have any viable alternatives now," said Bailey.

Longley declines to name screening committee members

•continued from page 1

released by Dec. 15. He also declined to name the people who are working on a personnel committee which he said is carefully screening job applications.

"The willingness of some of the people to serve depends on their remaining anonymous," he explained when pressed by newsmen. The governor-elect said there were two members screening applicants seeking positions in the Department of Education who do not want to "embarrass" the state's education system by publicizing their membership on the committee.

Longley also said it would be inappropriate for him to comment on who he will appoint as state attorney general, or secretary of state because he views these appointments as strictly legislative matters. He added he hoped the legislators would look within state government before making some of the appointments.



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UMO forestry professor's complete tree concept, or

by John Snell

"A lot of people are admitting to me that when the first paper came out ten years ago, they laughed at me, thought it was ridiculous..."

As often happens with a new idea, those who first laugh at the concept are sometimes forced to take a second look. With the advent of the energy crisis, and the realization of the limitations of existing forest resources, people on both sides of the ocean are taking a second look at Dr. Harold E. Young's complete tree concept.

The UMO professor of forest resources defines his complete tree concept as a biological and technological investigation of the entire tree, from root tips to leaf hairs. By including shrubs, successional species (alder, poplar, small birch, and willow, which are commonly called "puckerbrush") and small trees of commercial species, Young has extended his idea in to the Complete Forest Concept.

He started working with the concept in 1959. Young introduced the idea to the public in 1964 in a paper and through world wide lectures. Continuing his research of 15 years, he now heads the newly established Complete Tree Institute of the School of Forest Resources here.

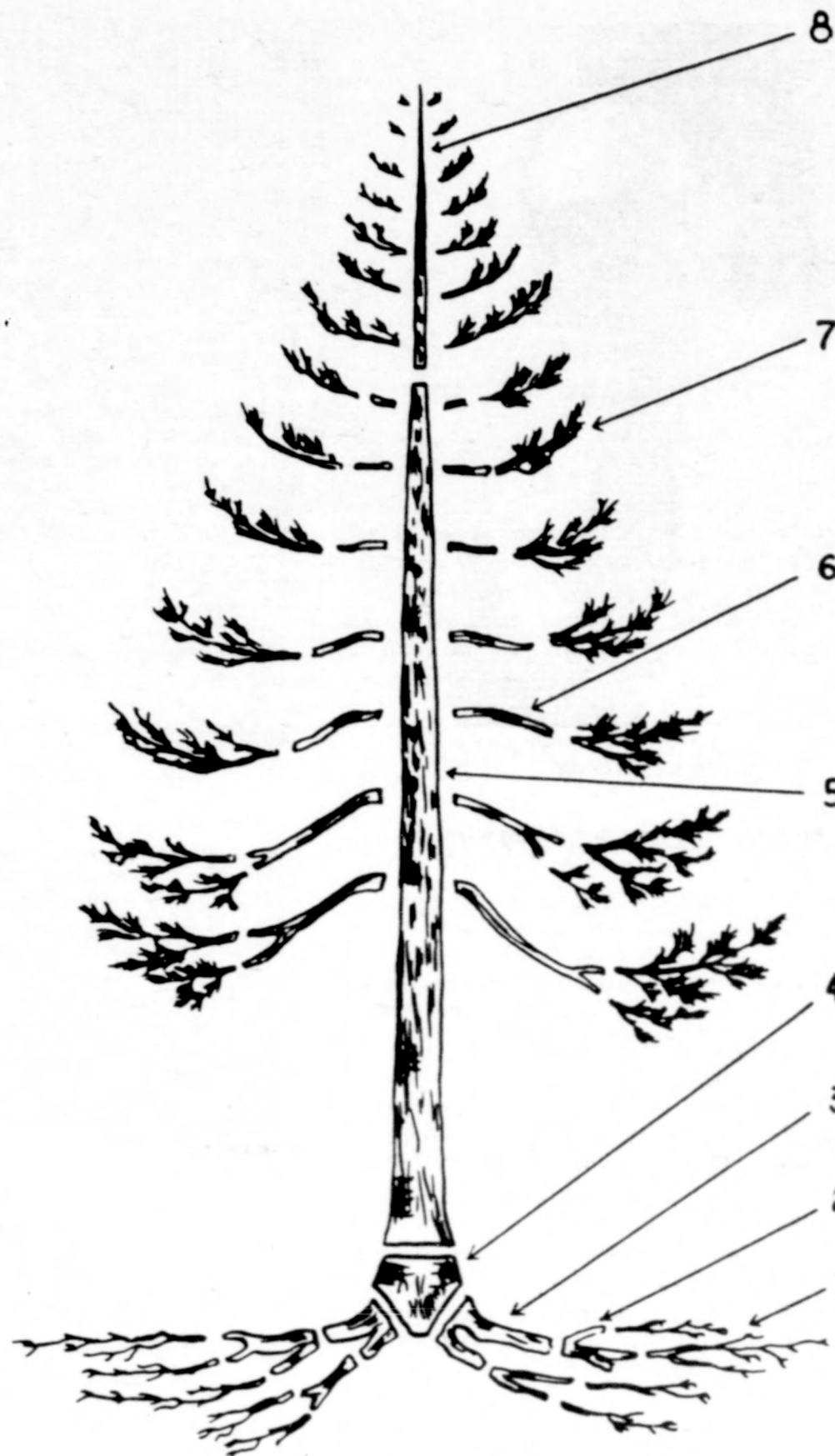
Young coined the phrase complete tree concept to distinguish it from what is commonly referred to as whole tree, total tree, or full tree harvesting, which is concerned with the above ground portion of the tree.

"I wanted a term that would be clear and unambiguous, and would include the entire tree, above and below the ground," he explained.

Traditionally, foresters have concerned themselves primarily with what is known as the merchantable stem or merchantable bole of a tree--the trunk portion that runs from the stump to a top diameter of four inches, excluding any branches. The merchantable bole is that part of the tree now used commercially and comprises 60 per cent of the total tree. The branches, needles, and top comprise 15 per cent, and the stump and root system make up 25 per cent of the complete tree. In connection with Young's research, Dr. John Coupe chairman of the department of economics, is conducting a cost-revenue analysis for the Complete Tree Institute. Coupe is comparing the profitability of harvesting the merchantable bole with that of harvesting the complete tree.

Young's specialty is forest mensuration, which is the measurement of trees and forests through various sample methods to determine their expected growth and yield. By conducting "biomass studies," Young has determined how much reconstituted wood is available from puckerbrush. Reconstituted wood is used for chip composition products such as hardboard, particle board, fiber board, and building felt, and also as pulp in some types of paper.

Young's concept proposes harvesting the puckerbrush and other small trees which grow under power line right-of-ways, along rural roadsides and railroad tracks, and down the median strip and sides of the Interstate highway system. These right-of-ways are currently maintained by expensive clearcutting, burning,



Diagrammatic sketch showing the eight components

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Roots less than one inch | 5. Merchantable Stem |
| 2. Medium Roots | 6. Large Branches |
| 3. Large Roots | 7. Branches smaller than one inch |
| 4. Stump | 8. Unmerchantable Stem |

or spraying methods. "Why maintain a lawn from Fort Kent to Kittery," Young asks.

A lightweight mobile chipper is needed to harvest the puckerbrush. Dr. Norman Smith of UMO's agricultural engineering department has designed a self-propelled puckerbrush harvester and has also run computer analysis concerning its cost. If sufficient funds can be located, one of the Complete Tree Institute's projects will be to have Smith build the harvester, Young said.

Two years ago, Young suggested to engineers from a German chipper company visiting Orono that they put wheels on their then stationary

chippers. As a result of Young's suggestion Vecoplan GMBH and Company built a prototype chipper that was displayed recently at equipment show in Munich. Young saw the machine last month while in Europe on a three-day lecture trip. During that trip he lectured on his complete tree research in Scotland, Sweden and Finland.

Young said he got started on the complete tree concept because of a "ridiculous requirement" that fifth year pulp and paper masters degree candidates in forestry had to do their thesis in pulp and paper technology.

"Previously, the fifth year pulp and paper students in forestry had done their thesis with me. I had them making weight studies--something related to pulp and paper--on the forestry side," Young said.

In August, 1958, Dr. Lyle Jenness, then a professor of chemical engineering (Jenness is now retired) lived across the street from Young on (ironically) Forest Avenue in Orono. Jenness and Young, good friends, were both out mowing their lawns and had stopped to talk, when Jenness presented him with some unwelcome news, Young recalled.

"And Lyle said, 'Harold, we've made a decision in chemical engineering. From now on anybody that gets a masters in pulp and paper must do a thesis in pulp and paper technology...' I didn't agree with the decision but said 'okay' and went away for a year in Colorado on sabbatical leave, and every time I thought about it I sulked because I had no solution. I was licked. I had enjoyed having these students do thesis..."

"When I returned, Fred Kurrel asked me, 'Doc, I'm in pulp and paper. What do you suggest for a thesis?' This was the ugly moment of truth I'd been dreading," Young continued. "After fumbling and bumbling, I said, 'Fred, make pulp from the logging residue (tree branches, stumps, and tops) and compare it with the bole--pulp and paper technology, right?'"

"And what Fred found is what we've found ever since, and that is the stump and the roots have about the same yield (per cent of usable cellulose in the pulp) as the bole, but the pulp from the branches is of a lower yield and poorer quality, whether soft or hard wood.

"So if you can make something useful out of this part of the tree that is not being used, how much is there? This is a measurement of puckerbrush," Young related.

The internationally known researcher said faculty from other colleges have asked him if the Complete Tree Institute is connected with the Center for Advanced Study of the Forest Industries cited by President Howard Neville last January in his convocation address, "A New Beginning." There is no connection, Young tells them.

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Concept, once ridiculed, gains world-wide recognition

...ult of Young's suggestion, and Company built a prototype displayed recently at an ...n Munich. Young saw the ...th while in Europe on a ...trip. During that trip he ...complete tree research in ...and Finland.

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Dr. Harold Young

Young would like to see the Complete Tree Institute expand from biomass studies to a biological and technological study of the feasibility of using needles, bark, and scrap wood to generate power and heat homes. Young reported the Russians are currently using 500,000 tons of needles each year in making vitamins and other organic substances. The Canadians are now beginning to investigate this problem, he added.

The problem of researching how bark can be used as anything other than mulch is wide open, Young stressed. The possibility of generating electric power by burning scrap wood, either as chips or by converting it to wood alcohol and burning it as liquid could be studied, he said. On the home level, projects similar to Professor Edward Huff's wood chip furnace could be studied. Huff, a member of the agricultural engineering department, built and put into operation a furnace in the south wing of the agricultural engineering shop, located directly behind Rogers Hall.

Young's dream for the Complete Tree Institute is to someday have an annual budget of \$500,000.

Not counting Young's salary, including that portion which comes out of federal and state research money, the current annual budget of the Complete Tree Institute is \$5,000, or one hundredth of Young's dream.

"I'd like to see some laboratories with chemists, chemical engineers and engineers devoting all their energies, full time, to the problems of needles, bark, and harvesting equipment. All scientists must dream, and after all, if I'm going to dream, what the hell, I might as well dream first class..."



The above two photographs show the mobile chipper which Dr. Young suggested to the German firm which manufactures it. The self propelled VECO-MOBIL-CHIPPER is constructed for direct operation in the forest. Branches, trees, and logs are taken in by the mechanical fingers, shown in the top photo, and then transformed into chips, which are easily collected in containers. It is powered by an eight cylinder, 200 horsepower diesel engine, and produces chips of an infinitely adjustable length.

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Library allocations madness

The library's system of determining how much money each college will be able to spend on book purchases is, as Edward Reid, associate dean of the College of Arts and sciences said, "not logical."

The library bases its allocations system on a point system which takes into consideration the number of students enrolled in a department's courses. Moreover, the library gives courses numbered 0-199 one point for each student enrolled; courses numbered 200-398 two points per student; and graduate thesis get four points per student.

Even at first glance, this system appears unfair. As Reid has pointed out, the system blatantly ignores both book use and the need for books in a particular course. Most students here have taken at least one course which has had only one required text, and some courses do not require texts, but rather rely on reserved

readings. And these classes aren't necessarily limited to a handful of students.

"I know of no way which it could be determined fairly," said University Librarian James MacCampbell.

So does that mean no effort will be made by the librarian to come up with a more fairly representative system? Departments with graduate programs are clearly favored by the present point system. Those departments which offer courses which are required for many Arts and Sciences majors obviously serve more students, and thus departments such as journalism and philosophy, which offer few courses which students would take to fill a basic college requirement, are again disadvantaged when it comes to library budget allocations.

The point system used is basic, easy to understand, and establishes guidelines for the library to follow when doling out money. But it

totally ignores student needs. Chances are more than good that a large class filled primarily by sophomores meeting a requirement would need to have no more books stacked on the library's shelves than a course with a class of 20 department majors. But presently there is no method for weighing such needs.

Dean Reid is strapped by the library's allocation system, but it seems to us that even within his own college he could attempt to distribute book purchasing funds more evenly than they are now.

Perhaps budget allocations should be based on a first come, first serve basis. That department which gets its requirements in to the library first, gets what it wants. Naturally, there would have to be a ceiling, so that everyone would be assured of at least a few books. It may sound insane, but we contend this type of system would be as fair and logical as the one the library currently utilizes.

We hope the two A & S ad hoc committees investigating the present book purchase set-up will come up with some viable alternatives to the present system. And going on the assumption that they do produce a few ideas, we hope MacCampbell and company will consider implementing them.

Maine
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Editorials

Is Longley rethinking the issues?

Jim Longley, you've come a long way.

Wasn't it just a few short weeks ago that we heard you trudging around the state in your camper ballyhooing the party candidates with the fact that, oh no, Jim Longley's no politician. Wasn't the pitch, "Jim Longley, the businessman", the one who's cleansed himself from all that political skullduggery? Or have our memories failed us?

We find it amazing that your political education, just like your upset at the polls, has come so fast — a virtual overnight whirlwind. This must be Maine's first experience with "instant politician" (just add power and stir).

Maybe we're wrong, but you sure seemed to act like a politician at the press conference yesterday. After claiming you'd run an "open" administration, you tell us that the identities of the people who are screening potential appointees to your administration are secret.

This contradiction between what you say and what you do is the most telling characteristic of a true pol. And beyond that, how do you expect the people of Maine to trust the legitimacy of your appointments if some of the people who are screening the candidates are afraid to reveal themselves because it might "embarrass" the state's educational system?

Who are these people, anyway? We believe the citizens of Maine have a right to know who is influencing the selection of their public servants. This is no way to begin an open administration.

But perhaps the most amazing thing of all is your sudden outright rejection of the findings of the Maine Management and Cost Survey, which you now deem "two years old" and in need of further study. Why, just a few weeks ago, these recommendations were among the hottest little items to come down the pike. It's not that we

favor the recommendations — as a matter of fact, we have always opposed most of those dealing with the university. But it is funny that after the people have gone to the polls, you have suddenly seen the light, and call for a re-examination of the proposals.

This is a good example of exploiting an issue for political gain. Here again, you have shown an almost instinctual ability to grasp the methodology of the majority of the politicians. Well done.

The tragedy of it all is that your election as the first independent governor of the state in some 120 years could mean the first chance Maine has to overcome the traditional partisan crap, and accomplish something. But if you continue to move in your present direction, you'll rule out this possibility completely.

Turn back before it's too late.

Commentary

Doug Allen

Half of U.S. foreign aid going to Indochina

Allen is an assistant professor of philosophy here, and a member of the Maine Peace Action Coalition.

Roughly half of the total U.S. funds designated to be used for military and economic assistance throughout the world are earmarked for Indochina, as proposed by Washington, for the 1975 fiscal year. The majority of this money will go to Vietnam. To help put this commitment in perspective, it is noted that the areas in Indochina which will receive this aid, if the proposed budget is accepted, account for less than one per cent of the total world population.

I've mentioned these facts to a number of students recently, and not one was aware of the magnitude of our continuing commitment to Saigon. Those I spoke with had assumed the U.S. had extricated itself from Vietnam, and that the Vietnam war was part of history now. Each student I spoke with considered our continuing involvement insane, especially in light of today's economic and food crises, and all the other crises besetting the U.S. and the rest of the world.

Facts such as the one I have focused on have led to the recent formation of the Maine Peace Action Committee on the UMO campus. MPAC is concerned with our society's militaristic nature, which is manifested in a lack of humane and progressive values, and a tendency towards solving our problems via destructive methods.

MPAC believes we as a nation must redefine our values, and drastically alter how we approach problems if we are to live in a free and creative society; indeed, if we are to survive. MPAC is particularly interested in the continued U.S. involvement in Indochina, since Washington's past and present policy in Vietnam seems to highlight the insanity and destructiveness of this country's values and priorities.

Since the signing of the Paris Agreement on Jan. 27, 1973, the objectives and assumptions of the U.S. policy in Vietnam have been the same as those that defined Washington's disastrous policy in Southeast Asia for the past 25 years. These objectives and assumptions will be analyzed in future columns. For now, let us simply note that

at the time of the signing of the Paris Agreement, Nixon said the United States recognized the Thieu regime as the "sole legitimate government of South Vietnam." The fact that the Agreement states there are two parallel and equal parties in the South—the Saigon regime and the Provisional Revolutionary Government—has never influenced U.S. policy, nor have the other major articles of the Agreement which the U.S. has consistently violated.

U.S. commitment to Vietnam is seen not only in the immense military and economic aid to Saigon, but also in the percentage of Saigon's total resources supplied by Washington. On May 1, 1974, Fred Branfman, director of the Indochina Resource Center in Washington, testified before a committee of the House of Representatives that the U.S. was providing well over 90 per cent of Saigon's total resources. The U.S. Agency for International Development has indicated that for the calendar year 1973, U.S.-supplied income accounted for over 86 per cent of Saigon's total resources.

An analysis of the proposed aid to

Vietnam for the fiscal year 1975 reveals 88 per cent is for war expenditures; either military or war-related projects. Even the majority of the "humanitarian aid," which the administration places at only 5 per cent of the total aid, is for military and war-related projects.

What needs to be emphasized is that Washington has not altered its basic objectives in Vietnam. Reports from Saigon and Washington reveal the increasing likelihood that Thieu will be overthrown or replaced. But it becomes evident that regardless of whether Thieu remains in power or is replaced, the U.S. will continue its insane commitment to Saigon.

Throughout September and October, President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger have waged an aggressive campaign aimed at convincing Congress it should restore the "drastic cuts" made in the administration's FY 1975 requests for military assistance to Saigon. Like his predecessors in the White House, when it comes to Vietnam, Ford doesn't have a better idea.

Letters to the editor



Keep the Concorde out of Bangor

To the editor:

There are some who would lead the people of Maine to believe that Concorde Supersonic Transport (SST) is the economic savior of this state. However, the SST is just another gross example of this society's demented priorities.

The case against the SST is so overwhelming regarding safety, the environment and economics, that it compels us to examine the illusions surrounding this "vehicle of the future".

First of all, the design of the Concorde renders it technologically unsafe. Whereas regular commercial pilots can detect approaching weather conditions and can adjust accordingly; the SST pilot, cruising at twice the speed of sound, faces varying weather conditions within seconds, which is hardly enough time to prepare to meet the

situation. Poor visibility and pilot error are the two major causes of plane tragedies and the SST does nothing to alleviate these. The SST is not equipped to carry much reserve fuel. With the already overburdened airports, the SST could not circle overhead very long before it ran out of fuel; further, although other planes can land

at an alternate port, the SST would not have sufficient fuel and few airports are capable of handling an SST. With an average of 500 plane deaths a year, it seems absurd to promote the use of a plane which will not advance safety and end these deaths.

A second consideration is the reason for which the SST has received most of its notoriety: its trademark—the Sonic Boom. A sonic boom is a sudden shockwave in the air that is caused because the SST travels at such high speeds that the air

in front of the plane does not have sufficient time to get out of the way in a normal manner.

The SST's mission is to fly incredibly fast—over Mach 2, over 1,200 m.p.h. Flying supersonically, the SST continually creates a sonic boom, which is roughly 50 miles wide. Presently the U.S. prohibits supersonic flight over land. But it is clear discrimination to subject those people who work and travel the seas to the psychologically and physiologically damaging "Boom". Some have voiced the belief that the sonic boom can be reduced, yet a NASA report stated that the boom "can no more be eliminated than can gravity".

The most serious consequences of the SST relate to its environmental effects. At a time that we find ourselves in the midst of an energy crisis, the SST, which burns a ton of fuel at take-off, has been thrust upon the scene. Not only is this a costly and irrational use of fuel but the plane is based upon a flagrant wasteful system. In flight the SST consumes about as much fuel as a 747, yet it only carries about one-third of the passengers, thus reducing efficient use of fuel. The SST will leave a vapor trail in the upper atmosphere which will cause a "greenhouse effect", which will result in either preventing the heat of the Earth from radiating back to space or blocking the Sun's rays from reaching the earth. Another disastrous consequence is that the SST would help deplete the ozone shield in the atmosphere, that protects the Earth from the sun's ultra-violet rays. A recent study revealed that with regular SST operation the ozone layer could be reduced about 16 per cent within 25 years. Ozone depletion would result in people going blind, increased skin cancer and an ecological upset that could produce a scorched

and barren earth. Scientists from the National Academy of Sciences have found even a 1 per cent decrease in ozone could produce at least 8,000 extra cases of skin cancer per year in the U.S. With the world famine crisis, it is barbaric to risk the destruction of agricultural land.

The SST has been hailed as a great technological advance and a specimen of progress; yet in reality, it is a technological blunder and a regression. Deficient safety, unsound economics and adverse environmental effects are sufficient reason to reject the SST. Its only "noteworthy benefit" is shortening a long journey, yet this aspect appeals to only a tiny minority. Both manufacturers and promoters admit that the SST is aimed at an affluent clientele. Further, little time is saved by merely getting from one congested airport to another, only to confront traffic jams.

It is time to finally reject the perverted philosophy that bigger/faster is better; "progress" at any cost. It is time to say NO! to the rape of our resources. And it is time that we stopped getting ripped-off at the hands of the few.

Pat Finnigan

Supporter gives team a lift

To the editor:

To what do we owe this perseverance on the evils of football? Were you cut from your high school powderpuff team? Was your sister grossed out by a jock at a fraternity party?

All fall I have read your editorials lamenting over injustices served UMO's student body by the acceptance of a limited athletic scholarship program. Your editorials argued that sports were being overemphasized to the exclusion of more vital university programs.

You even implied that UMO's football program had deliberately performed poorly in an attempt to lure sympathetic support for an athleticship program.

This week you even deny we

"athletic supporters" the right to express unhappiness at the passing of UVM's 77-year-old football program.

No where in your editorials do I see any support or encouragement to UMO's present football squad who accomplished the seemingly impossible task of winning a part of the Yankee Conference Championship. Just for the record may I tip my hat to these athletes.

I, for one, think there are issues of greater importance to the university than whether private individuals are allowed to contribute money to UMO's athletic program. You have gotten your opinion across in regard to your stance on football. Now how about directing your energies to something more urgent.

Laurie Sousa

News of injury reaches Denver

To the editor:

Last year I attended the University of Maine as a freshman. This year I am working in Wyoming, earning money for a possible return trip. In late October I returned to Maine, and discovered the Maine Bear had lost an arm. I had received word of this beforehand, because the friends I stayed with were the culprits.

I did not think anything of this until I returned to Wyoming and got hold of a *Denver Post*. There, on the first page of section AA, was a picture of the armless bear, getting a checkup by some tree doctor. I would send you the picture, but it is

already with my friends to eat away at their conscience. But I doubt if these people will confess. I am proud that a picture of the Maine Bear made its way out to Denver, but ashamed in the manner in which it did.

I suggest that the Campus Police hop in their blazer, and get on the stick. The Bear may be rotting on the inside, but so is campus security if they let people get away with destructing a symbol of the University of Maine. I will give no hints as to the identity of the culprits. I leave that to the University of Maine.

Ted Hutton

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