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Maine Campus December 11 1979

Maine Campus Staff

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Maine Campus

vol. 85, no. 56

Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1979



Where have all the radicals gone?

A look at the 60s, 70s and 80s

page 12

Administrators deny favoritism

Academic 'gifts' to athletes alleged

This is the last in a two-part series on athletic favoritism.

by Stephen Olver

Two years ago, UMO's swim team had a talented short-distance swimmer. There was one problem, however.

He had trouble making the grades to keep him on the team. But even with his



serious academic troubles, he never missed a meet.

"He used to joke about how he could stay enrolled in school even though three out of four semesters, he was at a academic level where most people would have been booted from the university," recalled

Kevin Ritchie, the swimmers resident assistant. The swimmer graduated from UMO last spring.

"He laughed and openly prided in the fact that the swimming coaches helped him stay in school on the virtue of his being a valued athlete," said Ritchie, a senior from Patten. "He told me that his connections at the end of the semester allowed him to screw off continually during school."

This is but one example of academic favoritism which is shown to athletes on this campus. Administrators, however, deny this goes on.

"As far as I'm aware, no athletes receive any breaks or preference in studies, attendance or any other academic situation," Registrar John Collins said.

Collins acknowledged however, that preferential treatment is given athletes when they are registering for courses.

"Athletes are put in the first group, along with seniors, so they can schedule courses which won't conflict with afternoon practice sessions," he said.

"This has been going on for a long time and I don't see any real problem," Collins

said, "but as far as other types of favoritism go, absolutely not."

But "other types of favoritism" do exist.

One varsity hockey player flunked an education test last semester and was allowed to retake it, according to another student in the class. And one of UMO's outstanding freshmen football players was not admitted to the University of Connecticut, but was accepted here.

When a reporter called the Connecticut coach to ask why that school had not persuaded the player to attend UConn, the coach laughed and said, "I'd love to have had him. But he couldn't get in here. I don't know how you guys got him in there."

Coaches and administrators adamantly deny them.

"The idea I would try to get a professor or anyone else to do anything special or extra academically for one of my swimmers is absolutely false," men's varsity swim coach Alan Switzer said.

"Anything that student did was on his own and was done as an individual," Switzer said. Switzer said the most he has ever done is to try to get a professor to allow a make-up test for a swimmer who was away on a meet.

"I take pride in the fact that we help swimmers as much as we can, but never at any time have I done anything special academically for a student," he said.

One swim team member, however, said a lot of swimmers, including himself, had

trouble with grades.

"If you asked Switzer, he'd help you out with professors, or at least try to," he said.

A former woman swimmer remembers one unethical incident which occurred in the 1977-78 school year.

"When I was on the swim team, a professor listed on a transcript, that a certain woman swimmer was taking a

...his connections at the end of the semester

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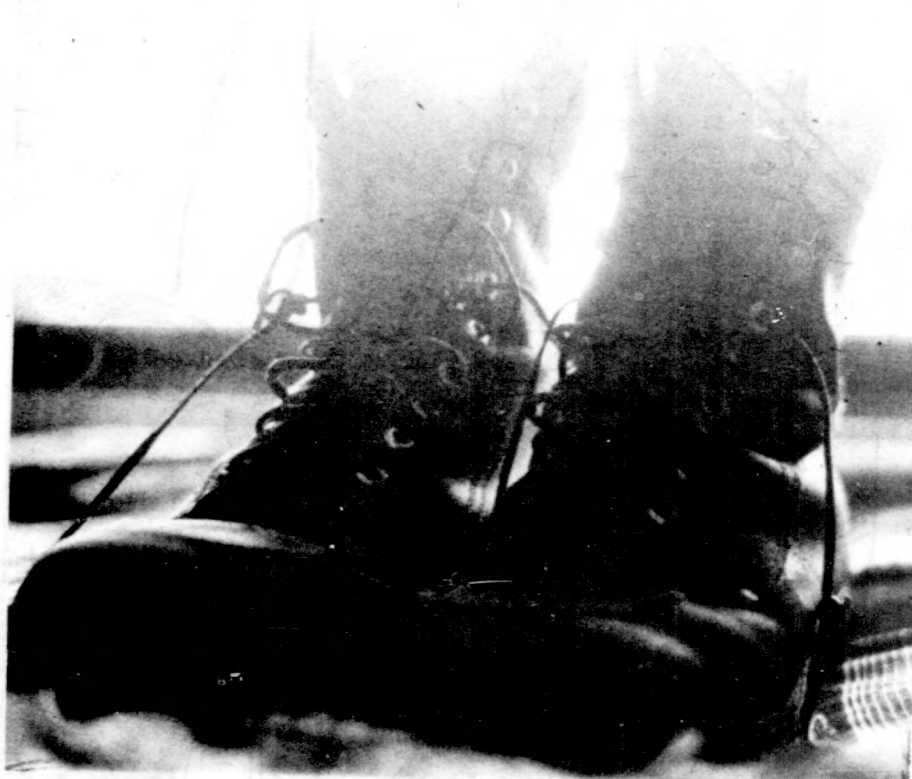
course so that she'd have enough credits to be on the team," she said.

Professor of Education Dodd Roberts denies this, however.

"That is not exactly what happened," Roberts said. "We registered her for the course, I forget which one, and she took it." He said there was no truth to the charge.

Roberts said he does try to be flexible with athletes, because of their practice

[see Athletes page 3]



Winter has arrived at UMO bringing boots out of the closet and all-around warm apparel. Temperatures dropped into the low 20's yesterday and the forecasters are predicting more of the same today.

Plus-minus grading use to begin in fall semester

by Lynn Wardwell
Staff writer

The Council of Colleges voted unanimously Monday afternoon to delay implementation of the plus-minus grading system until next fall semester.

The council accepted Cumberland Hall Sen. Michael Saltz' recommendation that the council give UMO professors and students more time to become familiar with the system. Saltz said his student government committee found faculty opposed to the change three-to-one.

The council originally planned to implement the change this semester until student government vice president Stephen A. Bucherati told them last month he thought a change in the middle of the semester might be in violation of the "contract" the university has with students.

The council considered implementing the system next semester, but decided against it because it doesn't meet until March. Saltz said a change then would also be a change in mid-semester.

In other business, Professor Ed Thompson, chairman of the ad hoc committee on registration said that the present system of pre-registration is the "most practical." He said, however, his committee is studying the feasibility of contracting add-drop week into one day.

Thompson called the idea a "Pit-type of operation" which would take place in a gymnasium among faculty, advisors, and students.

He called the week-long add-drop session "confusing" for everyone and "crude."

The proposal would have to receive the Council of Colleges' approval and then be submitted to the administration.

Marathon to raise money for Cambodians

by Michael J. Finnegan
Staff writer

Peter Madigan has a suggestion for the best place to put Christmas gift money: into the mouths of starving people.

Madigan, a junior broadcasting major from Portland, begins a 100-hour radio marathon Wednesday to benefit the refugees of Cambodia. The marathon, which has collected \$1,500 in donations so far, will be called "Christmas For Cambodia: 100 Hours of Hope." It begins at noon on WMEB-FM radio, Stevens Hall.

"There are always causes and people are constantly asked to donate," said Madigan, who does hockey play-by-play for the student station. "But right now Cambodia is on our minds." The marathon will end at 4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 16.

Can Madigan make it 100 hours? "I'm sure going to try." He said donations to the station (by calling 581-7018) will "make the task a lot easier. People's concern for the less fortunate will provide me a lot of encouragement to keep going on."

The Maine Campus and WMEB, in cooperation with the Oxford Famine Relief Fund (OXFAM), are sponsoring this gift of 100 Hours of Hope to provide each individual the opportunity to strengthen the lives of the banished Cambodians in Southeast Asia. OXFAM has been successful where governments have failed in actually delivering food to the Cambodians.

Madigan and station manager Tom Kevorkian are the brains behind the radio marathon. The two have planned the marathon for three weeks and the need for a gimmick to invite donations prompted Madigan to sell himself.

Madigan and Kevorkian have written letters to Congressmen David Emery and Olympia Snowe; Senators Edmund Muskie and William Cohen pinpointing times when Madigan

will place a call to them. The governor's office will be contacted at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, at which time the press secretary will make a pledge in the name of the governor.

The two are also trying to contact the likes of First Lady Rosalyn Carter and Joan Baez for telephone interviews during the marathon.

Madigan and Kevorkian have also contacted WLBZ and WABI in Bangor and similarly gone out of state contacting WBCN in Boston and WNEW in New York in an effort to gain support for UMO's effort.

The radio marathon will feature a live broadcast from the Oronoka in Dec. 13 9:00-10:30 p.m. and also include WMEB's regulars of news, sports and music. Special King Biscuit Hours and other syndicated programs like the David Klien show will also be available for listener enjoyment. Deorsey's has contributed records to solicit donations and Madigan offers the curious a look at a sleepless homo-sapien.

"Lots of people say 'I would like to donate' but never get around to actually donating, now they can just call in," Madigan said.



Peter Madigan

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5 UCLA	6 ARIZONA ST
7 PENN ST	8 N.C. ST
9 NO CAROL	10 CLEVELAND
11 MICHIGAN	12 PURDUE
13 YALE	14 PRINCETON
15 TULANE	16 MISS.
17 GEORGIA	18 FLORIDA
19 FLORIDA ST	20 SO CAROL
21 CAL	22 WASH ST
23 STANFORD	24 OREGON
25 AUBURN	26 MISS ST
27 USC	28 WASH
29 ALABAMA	30 LSU

PRO FOOTBALL

31 EATS	32 DENVER
33 BEARS	34 RALS
35 PACKERS	36 VIKINGS
37 HOUSTON	38 RAIDERS
39 GIANTS	40 FALCONS
41 CHARGERS	42 BENGALS
43 REDSKINS	44 ST LOUIS
45 TAMPA	46 LIONS
47 BROWNS	48 SEATTLE
49 PILLS	50 COLTS
51 JETS	52 BILLS
53 SAINTS	54 9ers
55 STEELERS	56 CHIEFS

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An estimated 1,000 students bet on football games each weekend with cards like these. This kind of gambling is illegal says the Maine Attorney General's office.

● Athletes

[continued from page 2]

schedules and long away trips, but would never do anything for an athlete that he wouldn't do for any other student. The woman swimmer, still on the team, was unavailable for comment.

Class attendance is another area in which athletes are given breaks.

'I've had classes with football players and many times they don't have to pass in anything or ever go to class.'

Coaches and professors admit that athletes are allowed to miss some course meetings to participate in away games, but a Hancock Hall female resident remembers a sociology class in which a star football player received a high grade for little work.

"Every Monday this kid (player) would show up," she recalled, "and the professor would just be all bubbly. 'Hey, great game Saturday, (player's name omitted),' he'd say. And (the player) would just eat it up."

She said the player didn't turn in a required term paper, but still got a B in the course.

"I was so mad," she recalled. "This kid never did anything, but the professor gave him all kinds of breaks." She would not name the professor, saying she had protested to him at the time of the incident and that he would know it was she who talked to the Campus.

An Oxford Hall resident agrees this happens. "I've had classes with football players and many times they don't have to pass in anything or ever go to class," the resident said.

Another student, who also wished to be unnamed, knew of an instance where football coach Jack Bicknell allegedly approached a professor and intimidated him into passing a certain player. Bicknell, however, denied the charge.

"I've never in all my time spoke to a professor about a student's grades and that is the truth," he said. "We are very aware of how our athletes are doing and courses and we watch them closely, but I don't believe in or would I ever ask for special treatment for one of my players," Bicknell said.

Bicknell said some professors voluntarily help students on their own, but said the insinuation that he tried to have football players grades changed is untrue.

Gambling is profitable for student 'bookies'

by Stephen Betts
Staff writer

One student who operates the game weekly thinks it's "a service."

The Maine Attorney General's office thinks it's a crime punishable with a maximum fine of \$250 and a year in jail.

The activity, running weekly football gambling pools with a betting "scorecard," is widespread at UMO, with estimates saying as many as 1,000 students participate in the illegal activity every Saturday and Sunday.

Some "bookies" who run the games often make \$75 or \$100 per

"It's fun," said one bookie who dispenses cards to student gamblers from his dormitory headquarters. "It adds some life to Sunday afternoons."

It also adds money to his bank account. In the ten weeks that he has run the game this semester he has netted \$644, including one week when he cleared \$100.

Every week, the student buys a large metropolitan newspaper, such as the Boston Globe or the New York Times to get the syndicated point spreads for college and professional games. He then types it out on a stencil and makes 100 copies or more of the cards which he distributes to people by Tuesday or Wednesday. They return the cards to him by Saturday morning and wait for the results of the games.

The "bookie," a senior at UMO who wished not to be identified due to the nature of his work, said he has been conducting this type of game for three years. The game is proving more profitable to him each year, he added.

"I used to play football cards when I was in high school, but they didn't have them when I came up here," he said. "In the first semester of my sophomore year a friend of mine and I decided to set up a game, but my friend chickened out at the last moment."

"He said the game netted him \$40 the first week. When his friend found out, he wanted to become partners again. 'I told him no way,' the student said.

Terry Burgess, of the University Police Department, said his office has no knowledge of any gambling on campus of any magnitude.

"We don't become involved in matters of this sort unless we receive a complaint, or if there is a blatant abuse of the law, such as a con game," he said. "It hasn't seemed to be an issue yet."

A spokesman for the Criminal Division of the Attorney General's Office said his office does not handle matters of this nature. He said they leave these matters in the hands of the county district attorneys.

The spokesman did say that running a game involving gambling of less than \$250 a week is classified as a Class D crime and that anyone convicted of this offense could receive a fine and a prison term of up to a year.

The bookie said he has not ever received

any trouble from any authorities.

"Even my RD was playing the game, but he stopped," he said.

This particular bookie said he has between 60 and 75 students who play his game. He also noted that some of the football coaches on campus also play the cards from time to time. He noted, though, that no UMO or any other Yankee Conference games are ever included on the cards.

"I try to keep the game within my own dorm," he said. "I believe if I had the time and could cover the entire college that I could take in close to \$1,000 a week. 'He said, though, that if he expanded to that extent he would become more susceptible to the law."

He said he knows of another football game of this type that involves a fraternity member running it for a group in the Portland area.

"As far as putting the money up to cover the bets, I'm the only one on campus who does it," he said.

A student who is a regular participant in the game, called the game a "service" to the students. He acknowledged the chances of winning are not good, but there's always that chance. In fact, one student from this dorm won \$400 this semester.

"People are real eager to play the game the first week or so," he said.

After five or six weeks people realize they can't beat you." The student said in order to pick up interest in the game during the season he adds something new to the game. This year it was an "inflation-fighter" promotion with the winnings for correctly guessing four out of four games rising from ten to eleven dollars.

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Dan Warren

Fishwrappers for Beginners

I like to drink beer. I also like to work on newspapers. Trouble is, people won't let me do one without reminding me of the other.

For instance: Last semester, I attended the birthday party of a friend. Earlier in the week, he had gotten a job, and earlier in the week, I had been appointed editor of this paper for this semester. We were both happy. So were our friends.

We all planned a big night out on the town, but we thought we first would shave and shower. Even if we couldn't be respectable, we would look respectable, we thought.

Anxious to get an early start, we imbibed in cocktails while showering. We drank much faster than we preened, and before we knew it our physical disposition was such that we could not dress easily.

Disappointed at this discovery, but not wanting to dash aside the evening's agenda, we departed for the Bear's Den clad only in bathrobes and slippers. One gentleman wore a Donald Duck hat and another sported boxer shorts outside his pants.

Oh, it would be a grand evening. No sooner had we entered Memorial Union (me on all fours, I'm told, barking like a dog) did I hear, "There's Dan Warren!! The future editor of the Maine Campus!!" The announcement was followed by numerous and sundry guffaws and stares. The crowd clearly was having a splendid time with behavior I did not consider unusual for springtime on a college campus.

Amazed reactions have greeted my suspect conduct many times since. People will not let me punch out at 5 o'clock. I am an editor 24 hours a day.

Unless they want something from me. Then I become a regular person again.

"Oh, come on, you don't have to print that in the paper, do you?" a friend protested awhile ago concerning a police blotter item I informed his was scheduled for publication. "Act like a normal guy. Hey, I thought we were friends."

This same person won't let me be a "normal guy" at an off-campus party on a Saturday night. But when he is arrested for blowing out a dormitory window, he acts like I never set foot in a newspaper office.

The contradiction is bothersome. "Hey, I thought we were friends."

Some lady a couple years ago wrote a book titled (seriously) *The Daniel Dilemma*. The novel deals with "the private life of a public man."

I ought to buy it. Maybe it would tell me how I could make people divorce my two roles.

Maybe I could learn how to explain to people why I don't want to talk about student government budgets while I'm ordering a pizza at Napoli's.

Maybe the book contains a magic formula for telling my friends that, no, I don't think the paper would be interested in a feature story on Old Town elementary school children picking up trash in the area ("Well, Old Town is near UMO, and I thought maybe...").

If the book costs under \$15, it's sold. I would be particularly interested in any chapters dealing with public people wearing night clothes to public places.

Dan Warren is Maine Campus editor. His news column appears here Tuesdays.

Clean your own house

The December-January issue of the Maine Peace Action Committee Newsletter contains several criticisms of this newspaper.

Good. We deserve them.

In an article about Iran the newsletter says the daily Campus has failed to provide enough background and information about the hostage situation.

The newsletter goes on to say that Maine Peace Action's leaflets are the first attempt locally to provide in-depth information and not just cover violent news events.

That might be right.

The Maine Campus has concentrated on reporting the actions of the citizens of our community. That is our job. No matter how ugly it might be sometimes.

We have not concentrated on being an encyclopedia of the culture and history of Iran and Islamic religion and law.

That is not our job.

Providing an in-depth perspective on situations such as the one at the U.S. Embassy in Iran is the job of supplementary publications like the Maine Peace Action's newsletter. And

they do a fine job of it. They always have.

If we have failed at presenting a comprehensive analysis of the Iranian developments, however, the fault must lie partially with some of the members of Maine Peace Action.

MPAC veteran Doug Allen has failed to return three phone calls from Campus editors, and no one from MPAC has ever approached the Campus about writing a guest column about Iran.

Such an offer would have been accepted gladly.

We publish all submissions and always seek local interpretations of state, national and international problems.

MPAC does an excellent job as the conscience of UMO. Its members are dedicated to making students think, a process sometimes lacking here.

But before its newsletters criticize the student newspaper (justifiably) doing an incomplete job, MPAC members should ask themselves if they can offer something to improve that paper.

D.W.

Promise no budget problem

Attention all those aspiring public officials considering running for the presidency and vice presidency of UMO student government this spring.

The government has been going through a budget problem this fall.

For various reasons, the student administration has not been able to tell the senate just how much money it had to work with.

Auditing on the books was finally

completed last week.

That is good.

It should have been done in September.

That is not good.

Because the administration did not do its job, innocent student organizations suffered. They couldn't receive money while the government's "freeze" was on.

Candidates for high student government offices should pledge that this won't happen next year.

D.W.

The University of Maine at Orono's student newspaper since 1875

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UP ON YOUR SOAPBOX



Mad at the world?

Get up and
shout about it!

The Maine Campus welcomes letters to the editor. Please keep them brief and type them double-spaced. We may have to edit letters for space, clarity, taste, style, accuracy or libel. Send them to us at Suite 7A, Lord Hall, UMO, Orono, Maine 04469. Please include signature, phone number and address. Names withheld in special circumstances.

Iranian humiliation

A friend who returned from Iran last week told me of the silent thousands back home who oppose the Ayatollah Khomeini and who live in mortal terror from one day to the next. In America, a different terror has spread to countless Iranians like me—regardless of whether they are sympathetic, apolitical or actively opposed to recent developments in Iran.

I am a member of the latter category: I deplore the dangerous and highly illegal activities of my Government, of which I am ashamed. I suffer a double anguish: Despite my feelings, I must report to a U.S. Immigration office to be policed and on an everyday level I am subjected to the wrath of a nation whose policies I in fact support.

The most gut-wrenching hostility comes from my own classmates who are well aware that I respect both my host country and international law. One said I would never be admitted to graduate school because I am Iranian. Another asked if burned down any campus buildings lately. A third made his point more succinctly: "You are all terrorists."

In addition to my private frustrations regarding my country's conduct, it seems I must justify having been born Iranian to every American I meet. One college official refused to process a form until he elicited my disapproval of Khomeini. A year ago people were delighted to meet me and discuss my Middle Eastern background. I have since hung no banners, burned no flags, or demonstrated any disrespect for the laws of this country.

When I reported for my interview at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization office, one student was vehemently angry because a non-Iranian who was behind her in line was deliberately helped first. A few were defensively criticizing American imperialism in Iran. One clearly miserable student just sat with his head in his hands. We were all treated with polite distaste. One by one we filed in and responded to inquiries about where our parents were living, how we were supported and, most pointedly of all, when we would graduate and leave. There were no smiles; no allowance was made for one student who had traveled 100 miles only to be told he could not be interviewed because his school had neglected to attest to his satisfactory academic standing. The student was sent away, although in the

past such technicalities would not have stood in his way. Most of us left feeling a deep sense of humiliation and anger that resulted from having been presumed guilty by virtue of nationality and processed like parolees.

While I sympathize with the difficult conditions under which President Carter is currently functioning, his decision to single out Iranians as a people and evict them according to the bureaucratic conditions of their visas, regardless of the beliefs and actions of each individual, runs counter to the very nature of a liberal society.

One of the more ridiculous arguments favoring this action states that Iranian students should be deported because they rely on American tax dollars for their education and then demonstrate against the United States. The fact is many colleges have, until recently actively courted Iranian students whose dollars have in some cases reportedly prevented these institutions from going under. The more understandable argument is based on resentment against those Iranians who have broken the laws of this country. However, I fail to see how the arbitrary act of examining the condition of each visa will help identify Iranians who have violated those laws.

To those Americans embittered by recent developments I can only say that my bitterness far exceeds your own. I refuse to return to a nation that has proven anathema to my ideals but my background renders me an outsider here. The longer the crisis persists, the more members of the Iranian community will be discriminated against. The Shah's trial, if it happened, would provide me no solace. I believe that if Khomeini were given as much time in power as his predecessor he would oppress and kill as many people.

My friend who came back from Iran last week tells of the anguish of those Iranians left behind who are humiliated and terrified of their new dictator. He says, "Of the 10 days I was in Iran at least half were spent speculating as to when Khomeini would fall. I bet someone \$100 he would be gone by March. But you know what? I don't even believe that myself." There was genuine sadness in his voice.

The author is an undergraduate at an Eastern college. This article is reprinted from the Nov. 29, 1979 New York Times.

'Let's do our peace' to disarm

To the Editor:

I hear what Daniel Ellsberg is saying. We cannot coexist with nuclear weapons; either they go or we go. Funny, I knew this before. I thought, "What can one person do?" Nothing. I believe all of us must act if our government is to disarm.

We must be sitting on malls, standing on streets, singing songs very loudly, and holding each other's hands.

The nuclear bomb makes brothers and sisters of us all, black and white and all shades of gray. We have created a monster and wreaked havoc with our power, yet we are still free to destroy the bombs before we unleash them upon ourselves.

As an honorable country, we need to admit our mistakes; that's security. Honor is setting a good example for other less developed countries. Shouting about how big our guns are is petty upmanship—"my bomb's bigger than your bomb, so there! I'll blow you right off the map."

Do governments ever apologize to each other? Fortunately, there'll be no excuse for extinguishing our entire species.

I like human beings. So, let's keep us around for the next ten centuries or so. Let's do our peace.

Jenny M. Gray
108 Cumberland

Ram's Horn struggling with a tight budget

To the Editor:

Our organization is struggling on a tight budget to provide entertainment on a regular basis at little cost to the public. We also are one of the only non-alcoholic alternatives in this area. We rely heavily upon donations and sales for revenue. Yet, we never get coverage from any of the campus newspapers.

We realize the Ram's Horn Coffeehouse needs a facelift. Hopefully, we will have new lighting by next semester. But these things touch only the surface. Our organization is voluntarily run. Our plans are limited by budget and manpower. We would like to have another Spring Festival this coming semester. Last year, artists like Dave Mallett, Joy Spring, and One Last Swing played to an appreciative crowd of 20. Maybe we'll get a better response this coming spring.

Eva Littlefield,
Ram's Horn Coffeehouse

Correction

In my editorial last Friday, "Bombs Away," it was incorrectly stated that thermo-nuclear weapons, which at the time weren't invented yet. I regret the error.

Nan Anderson

Maine may lead country in conservation policies

To the Editor:

Maine may soon have the chance to take the lead in a campaign to guarantee that a sensible energy policy is developed for the United States. Maine citizens are now in the process of collecting the 37,500 signatures required to put a referendum question on the 1980 ballot—that question would give the people of Maine a chance to voice their opinions on nuclear power, to vote either for or against this controversial energy production technology.

Currently, the people have no real say as to whether our utilities should rely on nuclear power plants or not—the utility officials and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) make that decision. Of course one can argue that it is possible to intervene in hearings on license applications, etc., but such hearings are not forums where the layperson can have significant input. We, the Penobscot Valley Energy Alliance (PVEA), know that. We learned the hard way. Naively, we filed a position to intervene in the PUC hearing on the question of who should bear the costs of Maine Yankee's unscheduled shutdown last spring—and we were granted intervenor status. But we quickly found out that only a trained lawyer could possibly understand, and abide by, all the rules and

regulations that govern participation in such hearings. Not having the funds to retain such a skilled person, we had to withdraw from the proceedings.

One might also argue that we don't need a statewide referendum, that people could simply exercise their democratic rights and vote to prohibit nuclear power plants in their individual towns. But this is not so. The people of Seabrook, N.H., know this all too well. On four separate occasions they voted against the two nuclear plants that are now under construction in their town. Never did the vote in favor of the plants, but apparently their feelings/opinions/concerns were not important.

We feel the people of Maine must have the ability to voice their opinions. The costs and benefits associated with nuclear power affect us all, so all of us should have the opportunity to decide whether or not we feel the pluses outweigh the minuses.

Give the people of Maine a chance to vote either for or against nuclear power in 1980. Sign the referendum petition. (If you have been unable to locate anyone circulation a petition, feel free to contact Steve Webster, P.O. Box 1, Orono, 04473, 866-4674, or come to a PVEA meeting—Tuesdays at 5:30 in the North Bangor Lounge, Memorial Union, University of Maine, Orono).

Steven D. Webster

maine national and world

Global hunger crisis

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One in eight of the world's people already suffer malnutrition severe enough to effect health and growth. That's according to a White House panel's report, released Monday.

The report also said a global hunger crisis is possible by century's end. A crisis that could lead to political disorder and severe economic disruption.

According to the report, two bad harvests in a row in any major grain-producing nation could cause widespread famine in poor countries. The U.S. is among the world's biggest grain producers. In accepting the report, President Carter said the situation should be a challenge to the U.S.

New question raised

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Supreme Court may take a look at a part of the Maine Indian land claims case. The state is asking the court to review a state court ruling that said crimes committed on Indian reservations in Maine should be tried in Federal Court. The case is linked to the land claims issue. A key question is whether the Indian land is "Indian Country" within the meaning of the federal non-intercourse act.

Monday the nation's top court asked the federal government for its opinion on the issue.

If the land case ever goes to trial, the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes will have to prove they are legal tribes occupying "Indian Country" to show they have a right to the land they said was taken from them illegally.

The case before the Supreme Court Monday grew out of a 1977 arson charge against two Passamaquoddy Indians.



Sealife booming

LOS ANGELES—The shareholders of a California oil company, Belridge Oil, have approved a merger with Shell oil. The Shell offer of three billion, 650 million dollars is a record in U.S. business history.

In a meeting in Los Angeles, about 63 percent of the Belridge shareholders voted in favor of the merger.

Two other oil firms, Mobil and Texa

Two other oil firms, Mobil and Texaco, together hold about 35 percent of Belridge stock. As expected, they voted against the proposal. A court refused Mobil's request that the stockholders' meeting be delayed.

Shell oil is attracted to Belridge because the smaller corporation has large petroleum reserves in California.

Carter nukes salesmen

CONCORD, N.H.—California Governor Jerry Brown said that President Carter has become a salesman for the nuclear industry and is pursuing the wrong course in trying to break the country's dependence on foreign oil.

Brown made the remark to an audience of supporters at a restaurant in Concord Monday. He said Carter's removal of Joseph Hendrie as head of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on Friday was like, in Brown's words, "re-arranging the furniture on the deck of the Titanic."

Instead of relying on nuclear energy or synthetic fuels, Brown advocated instituting a national gas rationing policy to reduce the consumption of oil.

He said gas rationing would not be easy, but he added that Americans must learn that the days of cheap fossil fuels are over.

He said gas rationing would enable Americans to reduce waste in oil consumption and restore the American dollar on world markets.

Japan buying oil

PARIS—American officials in Paris leveled sharp criticism at Japan Monday for buying high-priced, boycotted Iranian oil. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is in Europe, seeking support from American allies for economic action to force Iran to release the 50 hostages held at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Vance met with British officials in London Monday morning, and is now in Paris to meet with French President Giscard d'Estaing. He added a meeting in Paris with Japanese Foreign Minister F.M. Okida.

To this point, the U.S. has maintained it has been getting strong support from its allies for economic action against Iran. The sudden criticism of Japan marks a turnabout.

Hostages removed

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS—American officials in the Netherlands said they have reason to believe some of the American hostages in Tehran have been moved.

State Department Legal Adviser Roberts Owen is part of the team arguing the American case before the International Court of Justice in the Hague. In a detailed presentation of the complaint, he said it's believed some of the hostages may have been moved from the embassy, but he did not know where they were taken. And he did not say what the report was based on.

American officials had previously acknowledged reports from Tehran that the hostages were moved, but said they had no such information themselves.

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The ball lands in Maine's lap, 89-79

by Scott Cole
Staff writer

Rufus Harris ripped the cords for 36 points to lead turnover plagued Maine to a 89-79 basketball win over Long Island University last night in Memorial Gym.

Apparently some UMO sports fans have their calendars mixed up. Though we are near Christmas many celebrated Halloween because there were a heckuva lot of fans disguised as empty

seats.

The Black Bears are looking this season to run and fast break as much as possible but last night's bread-neck pace resulted in 30 turnovers. Twenty of those errors came in the first half. It doesn't take a semester of Ms 5 to know that 20 turnovers means an average of one a minute.

"This team has an excellent potential to run but tonight they set themselves back," commented Coach Skip Chappelle after the game.

A result of Maine's sloppiness is that

it allows the opposition the ball and that means more shots. That fact was underscored in this clash as the Black Bears heaved up 84 shots on the night while Black Bears fired 48.

The Bears were able to balance their sloppiness with an outstanding display of marksmanship. They shot a phenomenal 73 percent in the half, paced by Captain Harris' 10 for 13 shooting good for 26 points. Without question Harris was the show in the first half scoring over half the Bears' 42 first half points.

L.I.U. took the early lead in the game but Harris' radar pulled through the half. The Blackbirds were able to slow Maine's momentum and fet themselves back in the game with a trapping 1-3-1 half court press.

Riley Clarida's follow-up and ensuing foul shot slashed the Bears' advantage to three at 36-33 with 3:40 left to play.

Trailing 42-35 with a minute and seven seconds left in the half, the Black Birds ran the clock down looking for the good final shot. Guard Robert Cole blew that strategy by throwing up a jumper from downtown Howland but Chris McMahon tapped in the rebound settling the halftime score at 42-37.

Maine attacked the L.I.U. press more intelligently to open the second

half and the result was two layups for Clay Gunn and one for Rick Boucher. Throw in a bomb from Harris and Maine had a quick 52-39 advantage.

The resilient visitors were able to claw their way back into the game to trail by five at 52-47. The reason was that their two big guys, 6-11 Ernest Bynum and 6-9 John Nelson Bailey began to assert themselves a bit. During the first half the duo had trouble getting out of their own way.

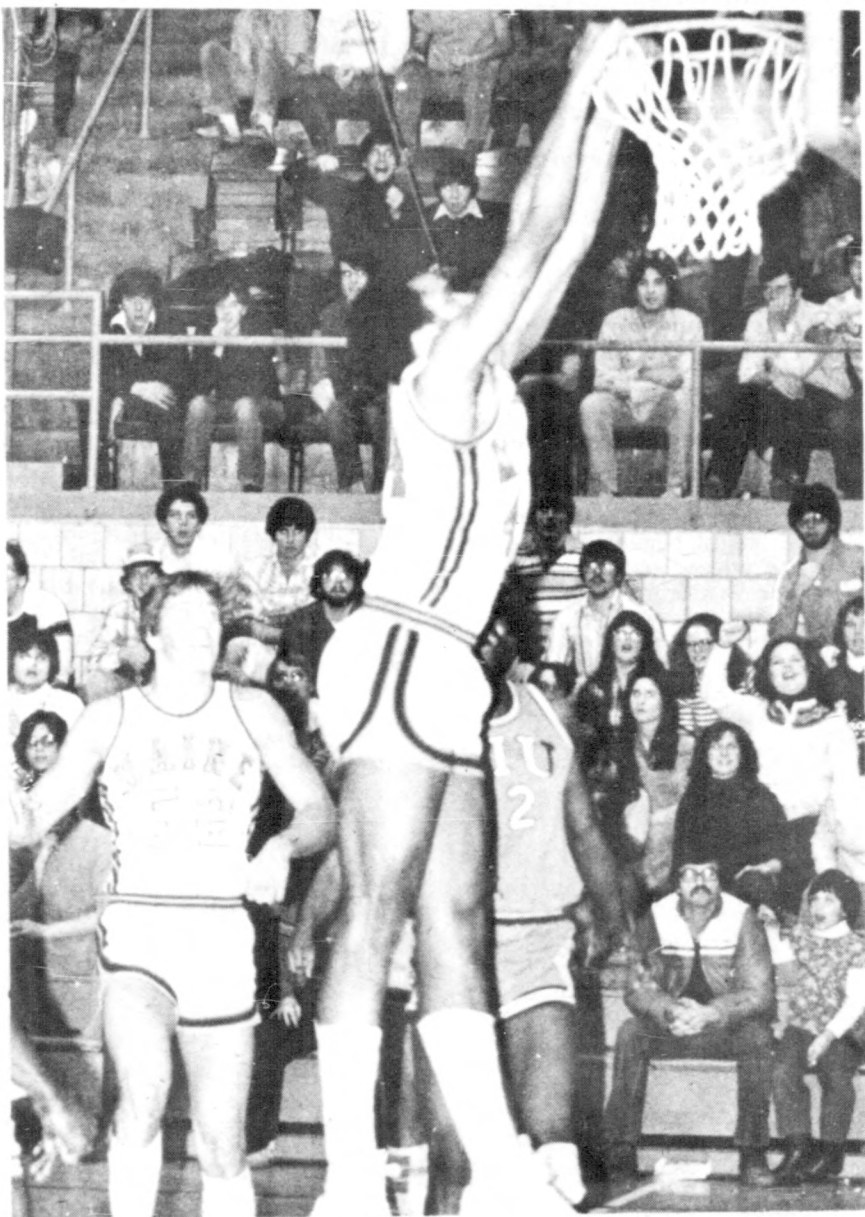
Maine had just enough to maintain varying leads of 8, 7 and 6 points through most of the half.

An 80-71 lead for the Bears late in the game evaporated down to 80-77 on a jumper by Eric Short and two arching shots by Mike Derby which will make any forecasted snow arrive a day early.

The Black Birds would get no closer as the Bears spread the offense out causing their guest to foul the game away.

Chappelle had praise for Dave Wyman who turned in another solid effort under the boards, contributed 15 points, and played the whole game for the first time in his career.

Riley Clarida was high man for L.I.U. with 25 points.



Maine's Clay Gunn goes for a terrific slam dunk in Monday night's basketball game against L.I.U. as teammate Dave Wyman looks on. It was disallowed however, on a call of travelling and a technical for hanging onto the rim. [photo by Jon Simms]

Vermont outdistanced in third straight swim win, ready for Harvard

They've tried it and they like it. So Saturday the men's swim team won another meet by a large margin with an 86-26 score.

This time it was the University of Vermont Catamounts who finished way behind the Bears. The Bears are now 3-0 for the season and are looking forward to the top-ranked Harvard meet Thursday evening.

The Maine team placed first in virtually all events.

Rob Grealy started the fast action with a 1:49 200 freestyle, although Grealy usually swims the 1000 free. Steve Ferenczy, a freshman from New York, took the 50 freestyle in 22.4.

Another freshman to surprise the

team was breaststroker Rich Wells, who, only a few weeks ago, was swimming the 200 breaststroke in 2:20. Last week against New Hampshire, he managed to push it to 2:16, and Saturday he went the distance in 2:15.1, less than a second off the UMO pool record held by UConn swimmer Rick Weaver.

Captain Bob Marshall joined the rest of his teammates in the winning fashion with a time of 47.7 for the 100 freestyle.

This was UMO's seventh consecutive win against the Vermont competition.

Thursday evening at 7:30 the Bears will face the Crimson challenge when Harvard comes to the Stanley Wallace pool. The Crimson are led by former Olympian Bobby Hackett.

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Westerman has personal interest in UMO sports

by Jon Prichard
Staff writer

The library wasn't built yet. Neither were most of the buildings flanking the mall or those east of the Memorial Gym, when Harold Westerman came to coach sports at UMO in 1949.

Westerman, director of Physical Education and Athletics at Maine, has developed a fondness toward UMO and it surfaced when he recounted his 30 years with the university.

Westerman originally came to UMO as an assistant coach in football, basketball and baseball. Later, in 1951, he was appointed head coach in football, a position he held for 15 years. He was given the title athletic director in 1965.

As director of the program, Westerman oversees all sports and athletic activities on campus. These include the P.E. courses, intramural sports, club activities and intercollegiate sports.

Having dealt with students and sports for many years, Westerman has noticed changes in both.

He said that students have grown much more involved in sports.

"There has been a great growth in interest on the part of students to be active in all kinds of sports," he said.

He said there seemed to be a greater awareness in physical fitness today than in the past.

As for the athlete, Westerman said while their attitudes had changed little, their size had undergone a greater

change.

"They're bigger, but as far as attitude is concerned they still have the same desire to excel and the motivation and dedication to sports," he said.



There's a lot of desk work involved in UMO's athletic director's job, as Harold Westerman's desk attests.

While student interest in sports increased and enrollment has almost triples, according to Westerman, he

said the facilities have not grown in response.

He said the only change in UMO's athletic facilities have been the Wallace pool and Alford arena.

Westerman said he has no "favorite" sport, saying each sport is unique.

"I enjoy all sports. I feel all sports have their own unique characteristics," he said. However, he admitted that he did lean toward football.

"When it comes to coaching, I lean to football because football is a game like chess, it's very scientific and challenging," he said.

Westerman attributed the school's

*'...Maine has just begun
to become involved in
athletic scholarships, so
we are below average...'*

inadequate athletic scholarship program as part of the reason for the football team's notably poor performance in recent years.

"Our intercollegiate program in Maine has just begun to become involved in athletic scholarships, so we are still below average when it comes to numbers of scholarships," he said.

He added while most of Maine's opponents give out about 60 athletic

scholarships per year, UMO gives only about 20.

Football will pick up next year and the team will do much better, Westerman predicted, because they will be able to recruit to a much greater extent than they have previously.

A move to Division II from Division I would be unrealistic, he said, because there are not enough Division II teams in the area. He added that he believed Maine belonged competitively in Division I.

He noted that Maine's tradition "lies with the Yankee Conference."

Westerman has been involved in sports most of his life. In high school he was involved in football, basketball, baseball and tennis.

Westerman still plays tennis and runs to keep in shape.

When he came to Maine from Michigan, where he played varsity basketball, Westerman said he never realized he would make the state his home.

But he did, he said, because "I've become very fond of the university and dedicated to its mission, and I like New England."

Pinball Wizard

David Gaetani, a junior from Old Town, leads the pack in The Maine Campus Pinball Tournament at the Memorial Union Game Room.

Play continues until Friday. The tournament is open every night from 6 to 9 p.m. No entry blank is needed.



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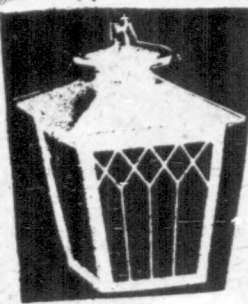
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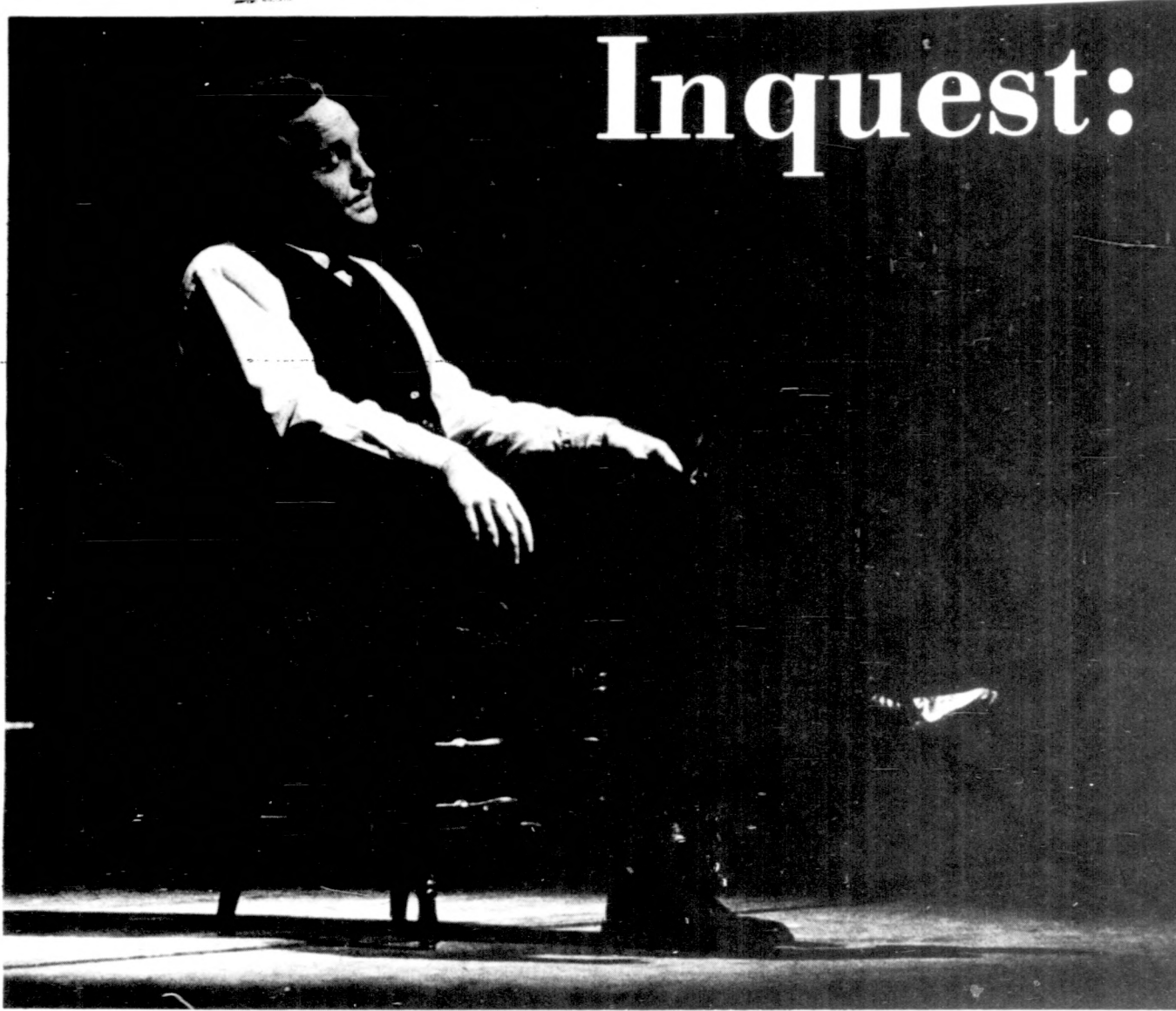
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Inquest: Powerful dr

The play, "Inquest," is a docu-drama based on the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It opens tonight in Hauck Auditorium, playing through Saturday.



by Ulrike Wiede
Staff writer

George Ferencz "transfers the rhythms, the philosophies and the theatrics of rock and roll to the theatre."

That is according to James S. Bost, acting director of the School of Performing Arts. Bost continued, "(Ferencz) represents a dynamic voice of the (theatre in the) 70s."

According to Bost, Ferencz is more experimental than the theatre department here has been in the past. "He's not cautious—he doesn't play it 'safe' in terms of approach and play choice. He is aware of the tools he has to work with and aware of every aspect."

Ferencz' presence at UMO is part of the artist-in-residence program, what Bost calls one of the best expansion efforts in the theatre department in his 18 years at UMO.

"He's got tremendous breadth and depth," said Dr. Arnold Colbath, professor of theatre. "He isn't one of those directors who's exclusively interested in the latest thing and everything else is dropped. He has a wide range of interests. He's done Brecht,

O'Neill, Shakespeare, Shepard, and when he gets back to New York he'll be doing a musical."

Carol White, assistant professor of costume design, said she enjoyed the different way costuming in "Inquest" was done. Rather than starting with a set of costume sketches, Ferencz "didn't want anything at all, he just wanted to try things as we went along." White said the concept of contrasting the blacks and whites came later. The American flag is also done following the style.

E.A. Cyrus, associate professor of theatre and responsible for the scene design and lighting of "Inquest," said he is excited about participating in a documentary drama with someone with experience and whose primary interest is in that area.

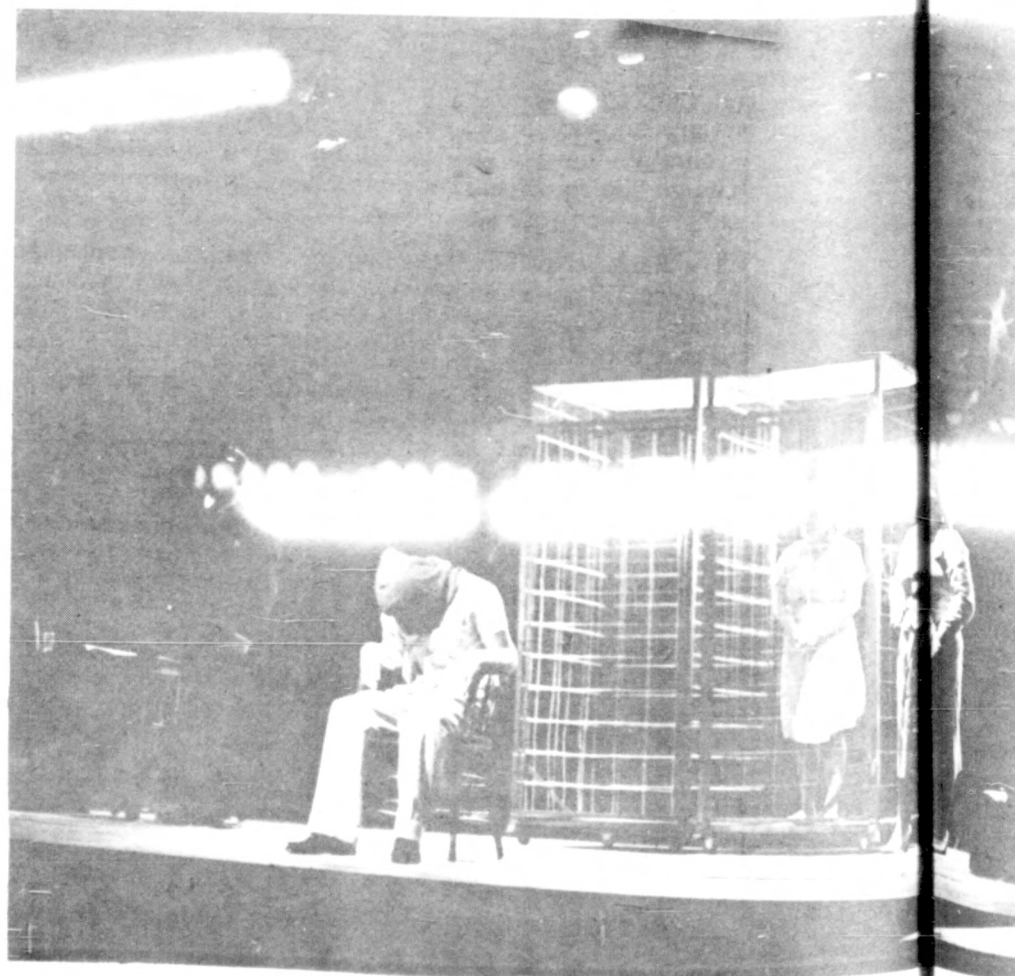
Working with technical and visual effects such as screens, taped recordings, and an open stage isn't new to him, it's just applied more consistently in this show, said Cyrus.

The show has two screens upon which newspaper headlines and actual photos from the Rosenberg trial will flash. The stage will be open with no backdrops or scenery, just courtroom fur-

niture. The technicians who operate the lights, slides and sound are visible to the audience. The actors will change dress on stage.

The guest resident director program started last year with Judith Curran of Bangor directing "A Resounding Tinkle." The department hopes to continue the artist-in-residence program in order to expose students to the latest approaches and to help them to better confront challenges and to upgrade the excellence of theatre here."

photos by
Mark Munro



Hi, everybody.

Well, this is the last time *center-stage* will be here. It's been a fun semester, and now it's over. But I hope we've learned a lot — both of us.

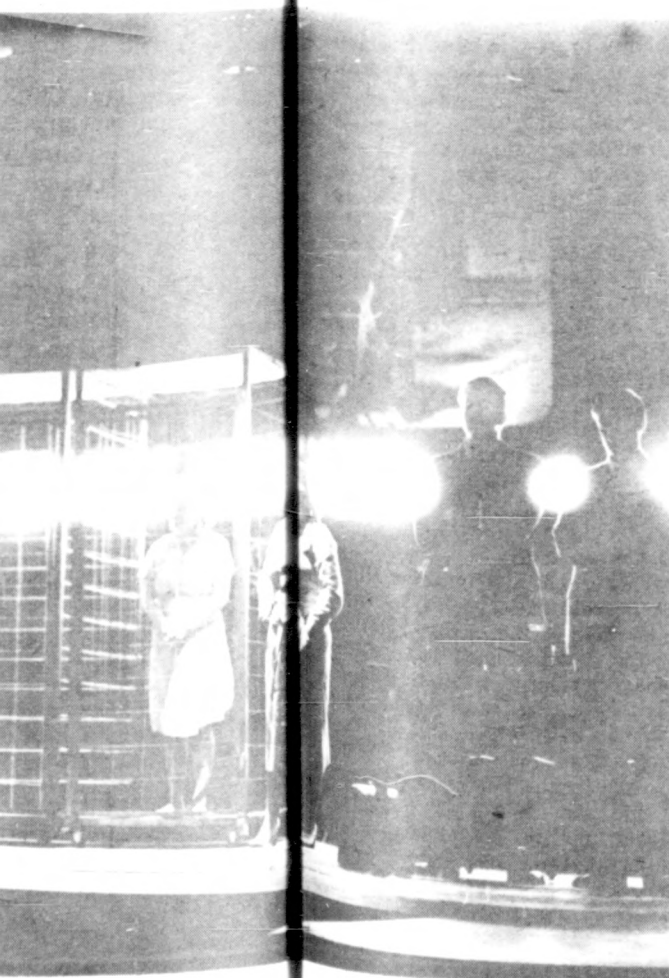
If you've been paying attention, you should have learned about being a d.j., about cohabitation, about the mime of Tony Montanaro, and about a whole lot of things.

And me, well, I've learned a whole lot, too.

--s.d.

Powerful drama

The play, "Invest," is a docu-drama based on the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It opens tonight in Hauck Auditorium, playing through Saturday.



'Fa-la-la-la-la...'

Frosty's Follies, and other stories

If you're an early-morning AM radio buff, you may have already noticed it. If you have switched on the television lately you have to have noticed it, coming from everybody from Perry Como to Kermit the Frog.

You know the songs. You hear them over and over and over, so often they start to drive you crazy.

Mike Lowry

by Dec. 25. The ones that, deep down inside, give you a genuinely warm feeling.

The songs of Christmas—they're as much a part of the ritual as Santa Claus and mistletoe.

Sometimes, however, we assume that they have always been part of the Christmas celebration. Compared to century-old carols often associated with this season, many songs are relatively new, having been written and popularized within the last 30 years.

Take "Silver Bell," for instance. A song by Jay Livingston and Ray Evans, this salute to "Christmastime in the city"



came from a 1950 film, "The Lemon Drop Kid," starring Bob Hope and Marilyn Maxwell. Hope played a down-and-out gambler using a group of orphans to pay off a pre-Christmas track bet.

The song was made famous by Hope's partner and friend, Bing Crosby, in a 1957 recording, but is often considered Hope's holiday signature tune, next to "Thanks For the Memories."

Crosby's biggest contribution to yuletide tradition was not "Silver Bells," but another song, written by Irving Berlin for the movie "Holiday Inn." The film was a festive celebration of American holidays with an all-Berlin score, starring Crosby and Fred Astaire.

The well-received film featured other classic Berlin melodies, including "Easter Parade," and "Let's Start The New Year Right," but it was "White Christmas" that became the movie's big hit. The popularity of the song spawned a 1952 Crosby-Berlin film of the same title.

By the holiday season of 1942, Berlin's greeting of "May all your Christmases be white," crooned by Crosby, had almost replaced "Silent Night" and "Adestes Fideles" as

American's favorite musical celebration of the holidays.

"White Christmas" appeared on Billboard Magazine's Pop or Special Christmas charts for 28 Christmases between 1942 and 1977, and remains that survey's all-time top Christmas record.

There have been, of course, other versions of "White Christmas," three of which made the pop charts; Frank Sinatra in 1944, Andy Williams in 1963, and The Drifters in 1955, along with countless other recordings by a variety of artists. But it will be Bing Crosby who will forever be associated with the song.

"Rudolf the Red-Nosed Reindeer," star of an oft-repeated television special as Santa's crimson-schnozed steed, was born in a Johnny Marks song in 1949, sung by movie cowboy Gene Autry. It



hit number one on Billboard's survey that year, and hit the pop charts four times during the next eight years.

Burl Ives sang the song in the mid-60's television production by Rankin and Bass written around the adventures of the misfit reindeer. Johnny Marks composed other songs for the score including "Have a Holly Jolly Christmas," and "Silver and Gold."

Gene Autry also had a hit with "Frosty the Snowman," by Steve Nelson and Joack Rolin, in 1950. This song also became a quick holiday staple, and spawned a television special, featuring the voices of Jimmy Durante and Jackie Vernon.

"Rudolf" started a trend that continues on television today. "Frosty's Winter Wonderland" was written around a 1934 Dick Smith-Felix Bernard song. Greer Garson narrated "The Little Drummer Boy," a monster hit for the Harry Simeone Chorale for 13 Christmases beginning in 1958. (Billboard lists the song second in popularity only to "White Christmas.") "Blue Christmas," Elvis Presley's 1964



contribution to the holiday season, was part of "The year Without a Santa Claus," featuring the voices of Mickey Rooney and Shirley Booth.

And who can forget, as much as they may try, "The Chipmunk Song?" Written, produced, and sung by David Seville, this song has the unique distinction of being one of the best loved, yet most hated Christmas songs.

Seville, whose novelty song, "The Witchdoctor," ("ooo-eee-

ooo-ahh-ahh, ting-tang, wallah, wallah bing-bang") had become a hit a year earlier, introduced the world to Alvin and the Chipmunks by singing "The Chipmunk Song" in his own voice, and then recording that recording at a higher speed, resulting in a chipmunk-quality vocal.

Released at Christmastime, 1958, the song became an instant classic, hitting number one on Billboard's pop charts, quite a feat for a novelty song. Over the next few years, Chipmunk versions of "Rudolf the Red-Nosed Reindeer" and the original "Alvin's Harmonica," graced the charts in that December.

Although the Chipmunk craze passed mercifully away soon after 1963, "The Chipmunk Song" remains the ninth most popular Christmas song on Billboard's survey.

Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops Orchestra left their mark in the holiday music tradition with "Sleigh Ride." The instrumental piece was especially composed and arranged for the Pops by LeRoy Anderson, a light classical composer who grew up with the Pops musically, serving as Choirmaster, organist, and frequent arranger and guest conductor.

Of Course there are many Christmas songs released every year with the hopes of finding another "Classic." Some do become popular with listeners, others fade into oblivion come Dec. 26.



More recently, "Merry Christmas, Darling," by the Carpenters, released originally in 1970 (the newest song on Billboard's top-10 Christmas song chart, at number 10), John Denver's "Christmas for Cowboys" in 1975, and this year's "John Denver and the Muppets: A Christmas Together," are examples of Christmas "hits."

One novelty song still heard every December is an annoying version of "Jingle Bells" by the infamous Singing Dogs in 1971. For those who may have forgotten, or even worse, have never heard this gem, this was a version of the song barked literally by a group of canines.

There are endless other yuletide songs, too many to list and talk about here.

Some versions are very simple and basic in presentation, like the heartfelt strains of "Rudolf" by a five-year-old tugging a flexible flyer down the street. Maybe those are the best versions of all.

sixties sixties sixties sixties sixties six

The radicals of the 1960s: where are they today?



Anti-war protest signs abounded in the 1960s. This one was used in a demonstration in Waterville in November of 1968. [photo by David Bright]

by Julia Frey
Staff writer

Who were those students most significantly involved in the anti-war movement on the UMO campus a decade ago, and how have they changed since then?

"What's changing is the particular way I choose to achieve my ideals," said Steve Hughes, who was UMO student government president in 1969. He subsequently went to law school and is now working on his third term in the Maine State Legislature.

"My activism is more influential now," Hughes said, "but in a much quieter way."

"The style of activism has changed, and the percentage of participation has lessened," said Hughes, who actively participated, along with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and some fraternity groups, in forming a coalition to end the war.

Now living in Auburn, and active in state politics, Hughes recalled how the students "got together for a combined strategy to end the war," which eventually led to the restructuring of the administrative office of student affairs, in which they "cleaned house of the old staff."

This ordeal was the result of the way the previous staff had responded to the anti-war activities on campus, notably, the Chicken Crisis, in which presidential candidates Nixon, Humphrey, and Wallace were deemed "too chicken to talk turkey about the (war) issues."

"I had expected to stay active in politics in one way or another," Hughes said, who is now chairman of the Select Committee on Correction for the state legislature, which focuses on correctional institutions in the state.

Hughes, in his senior year, struggled for student representation on the board of trustees and soon became the country's first student trustee.

"My ideals haven't changed significantly," Hughes said. "You get a little wiser with direct experience with government. Basically, my directions were pretty much set during those years," he said.

"Direct experience" appears to come naturally to Hughes, for he had a luncheon date with John Kennedy Jr. and Gov.

Brennan on the day of this interview. Is he a Kennedy fan?

"I'm uncommitted at this point," he said.

Another individual who had been against the Vietnam War was Charlie Jacobs, who was then assistant to the student senate president.

Jacobs played an important role in



Charlie Jacobs, who is now with Senator Edward Muskie's district office in Augusta was involved with the anti-war movement.

forming the "End the War" march, in which about 1,000 students marched through downtown Orono protesting. He was also involved in the Chicken Crisis, in which the deans of men and women were ousted from office.

Jacobs viewed this event as "just a way of the Bear's Den dumping on the administration."

Jacobs, who took an extra semester of school so he wouldn't get drafted so quick, received a degree in history in 1971 and then went into the Army Reserves.

Many of the activists against the war used this tactic "to avoid going to Vietnam," he said.

"The war initiated my interest in government," said Jacobs, who served for two years on the Maine Executive Council to affirm gubernatorial appointment, working for the then governor, Kenneth Curtis, and for the past three years has worked for Senator Edmund Muskie.

"Our immediate objective back then was to stop the war," Jacobs said. "It was a very practical, political objective."

Jacobs sees his present role in society as being a result of "a natural evolution of my ideals. But I can't say that my ideals are any different now than they were ten years ago."

Working for the state government is "not as dramatic," said Jacobs, "but it's more substantive. I'm operating from within, rather than marching down the streets."

Jacobs, who now lives in Augusta, feels "very fortunate to have been on campus in one of the few periods of campus interest."

"I'll probably stay in government," Jacobs said. "Whatever expertise I have, is involved in government. If you look at the activist-types in the 60s, you'll find that many are active in government now."

He went on to say, "student government-types are moving in more traditional ways (of governing)."

Yet another person active in the late 60s, early 70s on campus was Steven King, now well-known author of "Salem's Lot," "Carrie," and other fictional horror tales.

During this time King had column in the *Campus* called, "Kings Garbage Truck," which he used as a vehicle of protest.

"I've never written about the activism (during this time) because I don't think people would believe it," said King, who lives with his wife and three children in Center Lovell.

King sees the Iranian crisis as a way of "refocusing attention" on U.S. foreign



History Professor Stewart Doty was one of the first faculty members at UMO to demonstrate against the war.

policy.

"I think a lot of us who got angry about the Vietnam War are just as concerned about (the Iranian situation)," he said.

But due to the fact that "people are more concerned about gut issues, like bread and

butter," people are not as willing to show this out right as they once did.

King believes the Iranian crisis to be yet another "awakening to the ideas of right and wrong."

King described those college professors who bemoan over the activism on campus that once was as "Peter Pans" who "never grow up."

"It's all bullshit. There's no Vietnam out there. If there's another one and they (students) don't come out, that's when you start worrying," he said.

"The entire atmosphere has changed," King said. "We did it and then we went out and got jobs. Pretty soon we'll all be old hippies."

Another student who was active in the literary criticism of the Vietnam War was David Bright, editor of the *Campus* at that time, and "was surprised to find out how much pro-war sentiment there was," when he entered college.

Bright, who is now assistant Maine desk editor for the Bangor Daily News, sees himself playing a more subdued role now than in the past.

"When you're a student, you have more time to be an activist," he said. "You don't need much money and you don't have to support a family."

"I'd like to think my job here is helping them (the activists) get their views across," said Bright, who lives in Winterport with his wife of ten years and their two children.

"A lot of people would say we ran a very bias newspaper," said Bright of the *Maine Campus* newspaper during the anti-war movement, "but we certainly didn't deny other people of their opinions."

Bright said his thoughts on the rights of freedom of speech and assembly have not altered since the time of his involvement against the war on campus.

He said he viewed violence in demonstrating as condonable and that he would "probably today be more prone to use violence in self-defense than I would have in college. Maybe because I didn't have a family or property that might require protection."

Bright's main interest these days is gaining "a better appreciation and understanding of environmental activities," in which conservation plays a key role. His concern here is that "a lot of political occurrences eventually results in environmental destruction," rather than preservation.

"In knowing this, my values have changed a little bit," Bright said. "I've learned to have a great respect for the people who live off the land. Understanding the ability to produce food and fiber allows you to brush aside the petty, political stuff."

"I don't think people have a good handle on foreign policy as perfectly as they'd like to," said Bright, who views the present state of Iran as "a Wounded-Knee situation."

Bright feels that the activism of the 60s has given us a better understanding of the Iranian situation of the 70s.

"This is not the time to start violating the Iranian's right to demonstrate. Next you'll start asking blacks to not demonstrate," he said.

A student activist who had been vice president of student government at UMO during the anti-war movement that led to a reformation of student policies was James Tierney, who is now majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Tierney, who went to Augusta to lobby for the trusteeship of Steve Hughes, was student chairman of the committees that abolished the deans of men and women and the class system at UMO.

After fighting for the coalition to end the war, taking part in the Chicken Crisis, and being involved in the movements that resulted in the legalization of drinking on campus, and the reform of academic requirements and the disciplinary code, Tierney taught school for a few years, joined the Armed Reserves, and went to law school.

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The rebels of the 1960s are the leaders of the 1970s

Tierney is working on his fourth term in the state legislature and recently helped draft the bottle bill.

"It seems strange to have this political background," said Tierney, "but most of my contemporaries are involved in it in

it."

Doty felt a need to be active against the war because, "I simply didn't think it was in the national interest to be there." Other reasons for protesting the war came from the fact that it was not fought in

and a demand for dormitory life policy reformation.

Doty noticed that it was usually those students who were anti-war protesters who were taken in for disturbances and punished accordingly under the student

turned out, "We watered down the B.S. and B.A. requirements."

"I think students had ideals," Doty said, "and they acted upon these ideals."

"The people who came of age in the late 60's are now of that generation who are simply different than those who were at UMO before and after them," Doty said, regarding the effects the activism of this period had on those students who experienced it.

'Hell, those demonstrations did nothing.'

Since the activism of the anti-war movement, Doty has been expressing the

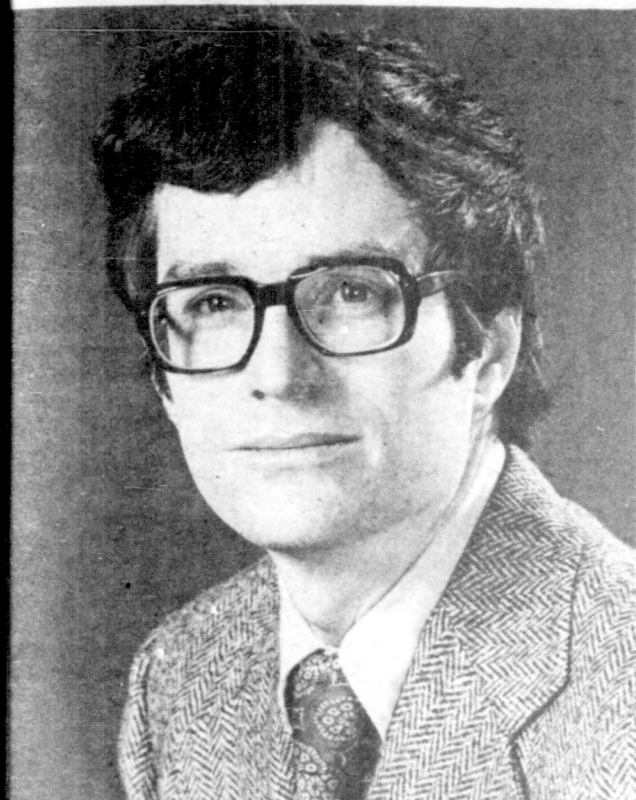
need to address ourselves. Is it enough just to look out for yourself or do we seek to look out for others?"

David Smith, professor of history, who was also involved as a faculty member in the teach in and sit ins, believes the activism on campus had "Very little impact" in ending the war.

"Hell, those demonstrations did nothing," Smith said. "It may have relieved a lot of pressure, but it certainly didn't end the war. Nixon ended the war when he wanted to—in 1972 and 30,000 American lives later."

Smith sees the demonstrations of a decade ago as a form of "consciousness raising" in which students and faculty felt an "obligation to be involved."

"Maybe it (the activism on campus) accelerated (campus reformation)" Smith said, "but these things were taking place all over the country."



James Tierney, former activist and now majority leader of Maine's House of Representatives, was vice-president of student government at UMO during the anti-war movement.



Former Maine Campus columnist Stephen King used the UMO newspaper as a vehicle for his anti-war protests. Since then he has authored several well-known novels of horror.

some way."

"My belief then and now is that people are basically good and that the government that represents them should be as good," Tierney said. "It offends me that people fight to get power and then don't use it."

"I think our problems now are rooted in the war in Vietnam," said Tierney, who believes the war has introduced this country to the drug culture.

"People are more cynical about their government and about their own lives. And I think there's a reason to be," he said.

"I'm the same activist now as I was then," said Tierney, who is now a lawyer and lives in Lisbon Falls with his wife of 11 years and their four children.

"People are more internal today than they were in the 60s," Tierney said. "Because there was a war going on, it touched every individual in every way."

'People are more cynical about their government and their own lives.'

"As for my basic ideals and fundamental beliefs," said Tierney, "I feel pretty much the same (as I did then)."

UMO professor of history Stewart Doty was one of the first faculty members to organize against the war.

"The faculty people were involved because of the changing student needs, particularly in dormitory life," Doty said.

"I suppose it was having Residential Life catch up with the youth revolution and the pill."

This "youth revolution" Doty believes would have taken place whether there had been a war or not.

Doty got involved because "great numbers of us (faculty) didn't want to deal with the war in the classrooms. That's when we started teach-ins, to talk about

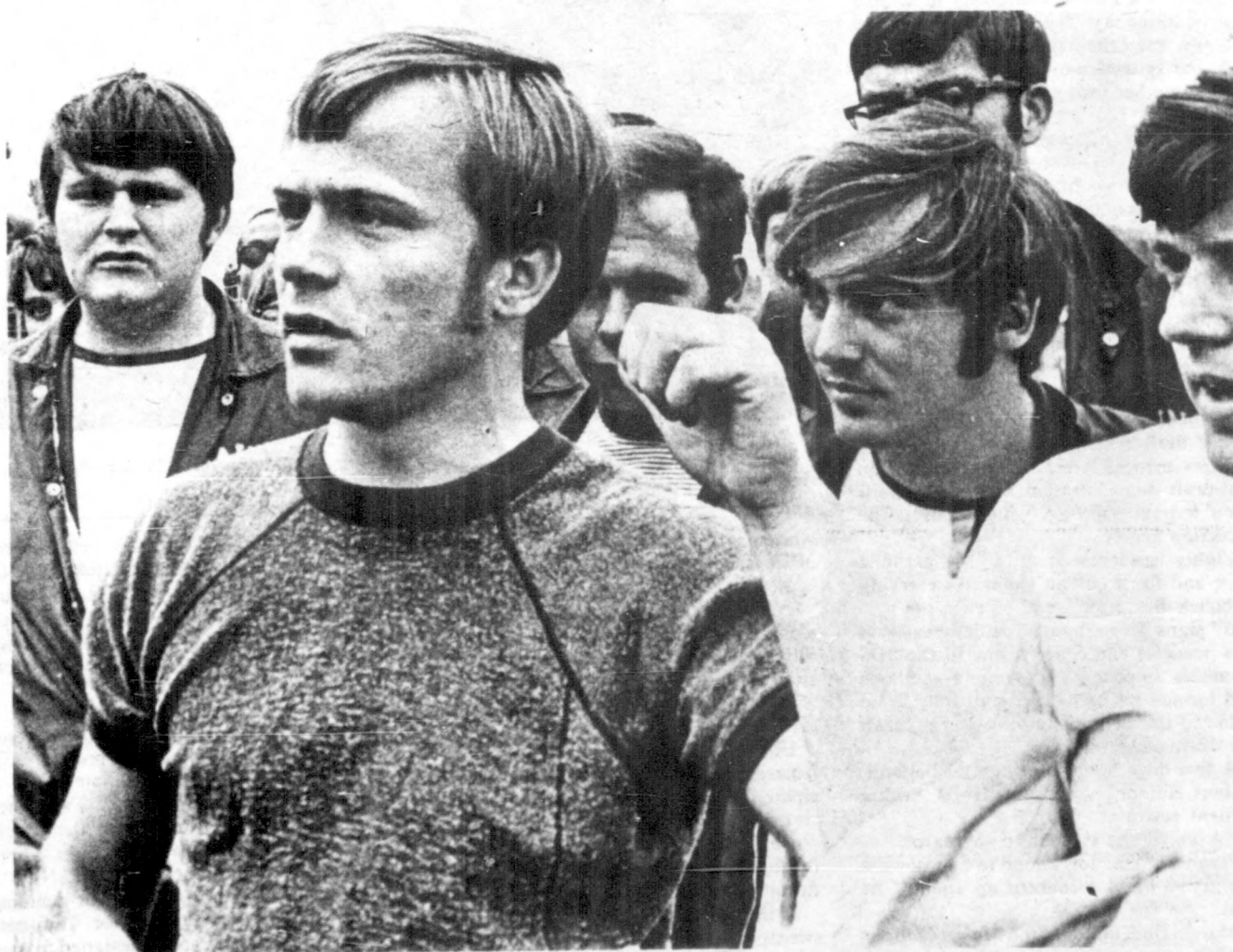
self-defense and because of the "indiscriminate killing and destruction."

During the protest period it was difficult to march on campus, according to Doty, and at one time there was established a "free speech" area around the north end of the mall near the Memorial Gym.

Doty sees student activism of the late 60s and early 70s on the UMO campus as a protest of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, a demand for basic citizen's rights while living as students on campus,

disciplinary code. The code at that time was meant to penalize the anti-war demonstrators if they got out of line in their protesting tactics, which were usually peaceful, Doty said.

Doty said in the spring of 1970, UMO closed for a few days for the purpose of re-evaluating the role of the university. It was at this time students demanded an alternative degree of a Bachelor of University Studies, which originally meant earning 120 hours of everything. As it



David Rand, present dean of student activities, tries to keep peace among the hawk and dove demonstrations.

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Students gained national attention and in the 1960s

by Carol Saunders
Staff writer

"A spectre is haunting America—the spectre of students. For the first time in the history of the United States, university students have been a source of interest for all the nation, a source of concern for much of the nation and a source of fear for some of the nation," said Clark Kerr, a college educator during the late 1960's.

It was true that the moods underlying the student movement were difficult to dissect. Student activists tried to force change upon the system, rather than sit back and let it remain hopeless.

"Student power" banners reigned over many campuses. The University of Maine at Orono was no exception.

In October of 1967, Professor C. Stewart Doty addressed a faculty seminar. He said a hippie temptation was everywhere...even in Maine.

It was explained that the student rebel is the first stage reaction to the multiversity of the large and complex university.

The second stage is the hippie stage, which is the more dangerous stage for the university.

On Oct. 26, the University of Maine saw its really first signs of activism on campus, when the seventy-five students, faculty members, clergymen and townspeople marched from Orono to the football field. With their "escalate peace—stop the bombing and negotiate" signs, they were supporting the larger protest that was in progress in Washington D.C. It was a silent march against the "Johnson War."

At this time, several activists against the war had been scheduled to speak at the university.

One was Nick Egleson, "a real live radical" and Bob Dylan look-alike, who spoke on the U.S. commitment in Vietnam, in January 1968.

In February, the next major protest at UMO occurred. Demonstrators confronted the university administrators, when Dow Company was invited to recruit students for jobs. The protest, sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society, consisted of about 150 students and faculty. They objected to the company's helping the war effort.

One student summed it up when he said, "We do not feel Dow has a right to be recruiting on our campus because the company is guilty of complicity in crimes against humanity. The officials of Dow are actually war criminals."

A war-related movie shown in March, set off another form of protest. "The War Game," sparked a massive letter-writing campaign to congressmen, concerning the evils of war. The three women, who organized the venture, felt that "if a lot of people were affected like we were and wrote letters, it would help."

In the same month, two popular figures were imported to campus to spread the anti-war feeling.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, who condemned U.S. involvement in Vietnam, was greeted by over 200 supporters at the Old Town airport.

Michael Ferber, a political activist spoke on his draft resistance movement.

Three months later, SDS engineered an anti-draft demonstration in front of Bangor's federal building, which housed the induction center.

Eighty students from UMO paraded back and forth on the sidewalks carrying "abolish the draft" and "peace ain't so bad" signs. Even though the demonstration was peaceful and orderly, one of the SDS members opposed his group's methods and formed his own "anti-anti rally." He followed the demonstrators with a "draft the draft dodgers" sign.

A few days later, presidential hopeful, Hubert Humphrey spoke at UMO, urging student restraint.

"A university is a place to reason out differences. You don't need to tear down a country to build a country up again," he said.

Marcia Due, editor of the *Maine Campus* in 1968, wrote a humorous editorial which illustrated the times. It was titled "Bag a building, baby" and it instructed how a



Some UMO students were represented in November, 1968 at the anti-war demonstration in Waterville where presidential candidate Ed Muskie voted. Muskie favored the Clifford Plan—the withdrawal from Vietnam of all combat troops by the end of the 1970. [photo by David Bright]



Silent signs of protest were carried in the anti-war demonstration in Waterville. [photo by David Bright]

student could take over an administration office successfully.

She ends her essay:

"You got problems, brother? You ain't alone. Everyone's got problems, thanks to this grand and gross, impersonal, non-student governed, mass of buildings and trees called a university. What do they care?"

UMO students wanted to let some frustrations out. Consequently, they participated in not only protests against the war, but found other issues about which to protest. Over 200 students rallied together to object to the decision concerning the firing of two sociology professors.

In the fall of '68, the *Maine Campus* was swamped with anti-war letters and advertisements for political parties endorsing their particular candidate for president.

The National Student Association asked

if the college would suspend classes on Oct. 29, so the student could take time to answer questions before the presidential election in November. Some of the issues concerned were bad teaching, university complicity with the war, poor administrators and institutional racism.

On Halloween, in the midst of a Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace debate, members of SDS staged their own protest. Two members dressed as a Vietnamese and a hippie "crashed the debate." Two other members dressed to represent the American society, staged a mock fight where they beat up the other pair.

SDS had long prided itself for standing up for human rights and justice. They said they were a radical group designed to seek out and expose the ills of our vicious society.

Campus police and members of SDS

scuffled outside the Bear's Den, Nov. 7, when police tried to remove three live chickens, which SDS were keeping in front of a literature table. The chickens were part of a display to publicize election issues. Each bird represented a candidate for president, meaning the nominees were too chicken to talk about the real issues.

On May 8, approximately 1,000 UMO students, faculty and administrators gathered in front of Fogler Library to listen to seven speakers give their reasons why the United States should not have been involved in the war.

The marchers had trouble with ROTC onlookers who attempted ripping the banners down. People tried to lie in the road to stop marchers. Rocks and eggs were thrown, but the protesters continued.

Stephen King, author, was a junior at UMO and participated in the march. In his regular *Campus* column, "King's Garbage Truck," he expressed the impact it had on him.

He wrote, "I do not feel cool. I don't know how I feel. The girl that is walking beside me is hit by an egg, between her breasts. Her blue blouse now assumes a crazy yellow splotch. She says, 'somebody has hit me with something.' Her voice is strange. Someone has thrown an egg at her...in Orono, Maine."

An anti-war skit ended the march. It depicted an American soldier killing a Vietnamese child. The skit was ended when an onlooker tried to set fire to an actor's pants.

The last great demonstration of the 60's at UMO was the Oct. 15 moratorium. Many groups, such as the Senate and the University Coalition to End the War, supported it. On that day, over 1,200 people gathered in front of the library to listen to speakers. Later that night, Senator McGovern was to give a speech.

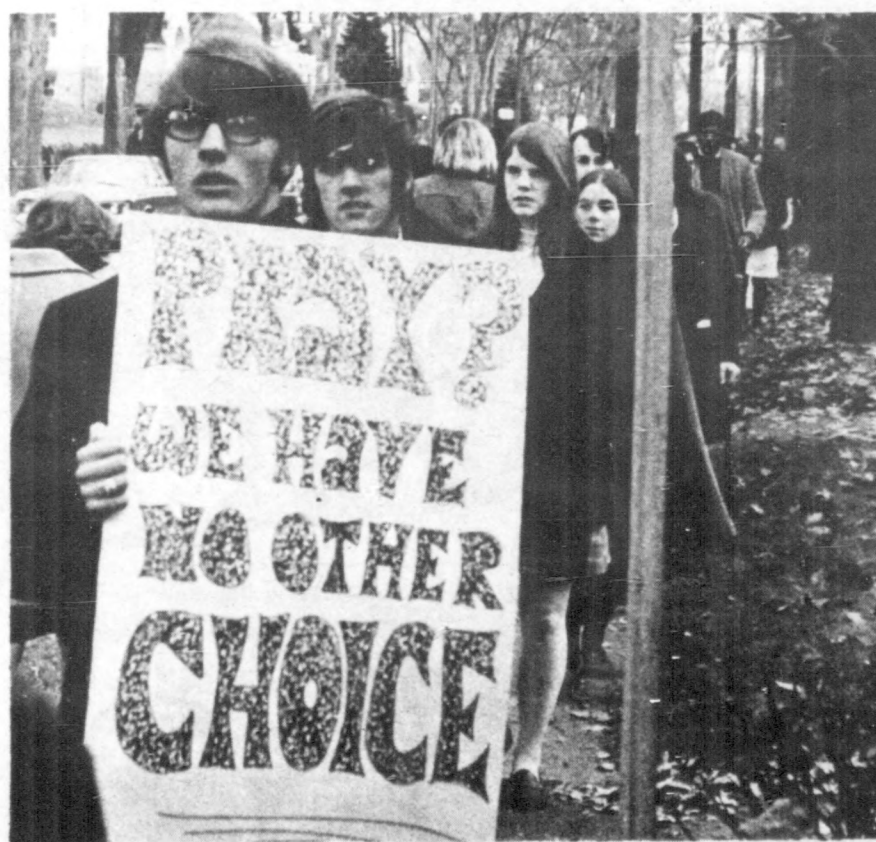
The same day, pro-war demonstrations appeared in Bangor, with honking horns in a red, white and blue painted car. At one point, the car lurched forward knocking a photographer to the ground.

Student radicalism was an attitude that had spread to every campus. Their belief seemed to be that they should have the right to say how the university is run and they should have a right to do something about it.

Reaction to the radicals was mixed. When interviewed by WMEB, former President Winthrop Libby said he had strong reservations about what SDS stood for, but found himself defending their right to exist.

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The radicals of the 1960s :both sides of the fence



The man with his back to the camera in the above photo is Ronald Banks, former assistant to UMO President Winthrop Libby. He later joined the history department where he became an expert on the history of Maine.

As the president's assistant, he served as a mediator in the battling anti-war and pro-war demonstrations. Banks was murdered last spring while attending a history symposium in New Orleans.

The student with the glasses in the background (just above Banks' right shoulder) is Hugh Campbell, then captain of the basketball team and valedictorian of the class of 1969. He supported the war.

Demonstrators in Waterville (photo right) expressed themselves with many sayings, including this one. The anti-war protest here involved many UMO students.

seventies seventies seventies seventi

The 1970s probably weren't as silent as you think

by Ulrike Wiede
Staff writer

Mike Brooker, BCC student government president staged an anti-Iranian rally recently, burning the Iranian flag

The student government had a teach-in in the Damn Yankee with professors of history and philosophy speaking on the Iranian crisis.

Sounds like student activism is on the upswing again, or has it always been there, just never noticed by the so-called silent

corporations who were recruiting. "The companies had government contracts with the war effort and were actively engaged in supplying military hardware.

"Many of the companies ran into still protest on other campuses and have never gone back to hire. We were fortunate that didn't happen here. It wasn't that they weren't strongly motivated, they were just more respectful of their behavior by observing peers rights.

Early that spring, the students held a two-day moratorium for discussing and restructuring the College of Arts and



The nuclear power protest at Seabrook, N.H. aroused Vee Panagakos [center] and other UMO students.

seventies generation? Let's take a brief look at what went on here at UMO in the last decade.

In early January of 1970, 16 students were acquitted of disorderly conduct charges stemming from a Dec. 5, 1969 sit-in in the East Annex in the doorway of a room to be used by General Electric for recruiting. General Electric, at the time, was one of the corporations supporting the Vietnam War.

Adrian Sewall, director of career planning and placement remembers the sit-ins and demonstrations against some of the

Sciences and to explore the procedures of administrative decision-making, sparked by the firing of two sociology professors. Apparently there was dissension in the department.

UMO President Libby dismissed the entire sociology department. Faculty meetings among departments were beginning to open up to students.

Striking students in Bangor and on campus began to increase in April 1970 following the Kent State shootings.

Strike calendars were printed.



Anti-Iranian protests this fall showed the strong nationalism that was common on fraternity row in the 60s.

Two-thousand five-hundred turned out at the health center to give blood for men in Vietnam War.

Since so many students were missing classes to attend anti-war rallies it was considered to give grades out early and hold workshops for the remainder of the semester.

'In the 70s, people don't do much much because they figure it won't make any difference.

People are cynical.

In the fall of 1970, 100 students joined picketers at the Old Town Show Company to fight the company's imposed wage cut.

In 1972, anti-war activists protested the continued bombing of Indochina and the recruiting of U.S. Marine Corp at the East Annex.

Student activism was going south for the decade as it approached the mid 70s. According to Sewall, job recruiting on campus was taking a nose dive too.

Doug Allen, professor of philosophy, said, however, that the 70s and the 50s are similar for their common theme of apathy. Not so.

"This comparison of the 70s like the 50s, the silent generations, is all superficial. The difference being that in the 50s, we knew things were pretty good—we believed in the president, we believed in the corporations, we accepted the values of society and saw the reforms.

"In the 70s, people don't do much because they figure it won't make any difference. People are cynical. In the 50s we weren't. Today people believe the government is corrupt, they don't trust politicians, and they feel corporations are out to make a buck."

Allen also points out the major groups and organizations which have erupted in the past 10 years here.

Women's groups, which first began as consciousness rousing groups, became programs.

The Wilde-Stein Club was formed as a result of the persecution of the homosexuals.

Ecology groups were formed, concerned with pollution of the earth such as the Effluent Society.

There are anti-nuclear groups who have protested at Seabrook and Wiscasset.

And then there is MPAC which originated in 1974 to stop the war and is still active today. The most recent event is the J.P. Stevens strike, boycotting the company which had the worst labor record in the country, Allen said.

Last spring, there was the Nestle boycott in which MPAC protested the promoting of Nestle milk to third world nations.

"Iran is just an indication of things to come. There will be a lot more activism in the 80s, a lot more Iran," said Allen.



A proposed university policy that would have tripled some upperclassmen in dorms drew this March 9, 1978 crowd of 300 to the home of former President Howard R. Neville.

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Proposition 13 has already affected public education in the 1970s, but nobody is sure about the 1980s

by Dan Warren
Staff writer

Her name was Denise, and she was 16.

We both sat, freezing, in the stands, watching a high school girls field hockey game. I was covering the game for a newspaper. She was watching her big sister, who was playing in this championship event.

She was excited and glad to be there. I was not.

We spent most of the time talking. I asked her where she was from. She said

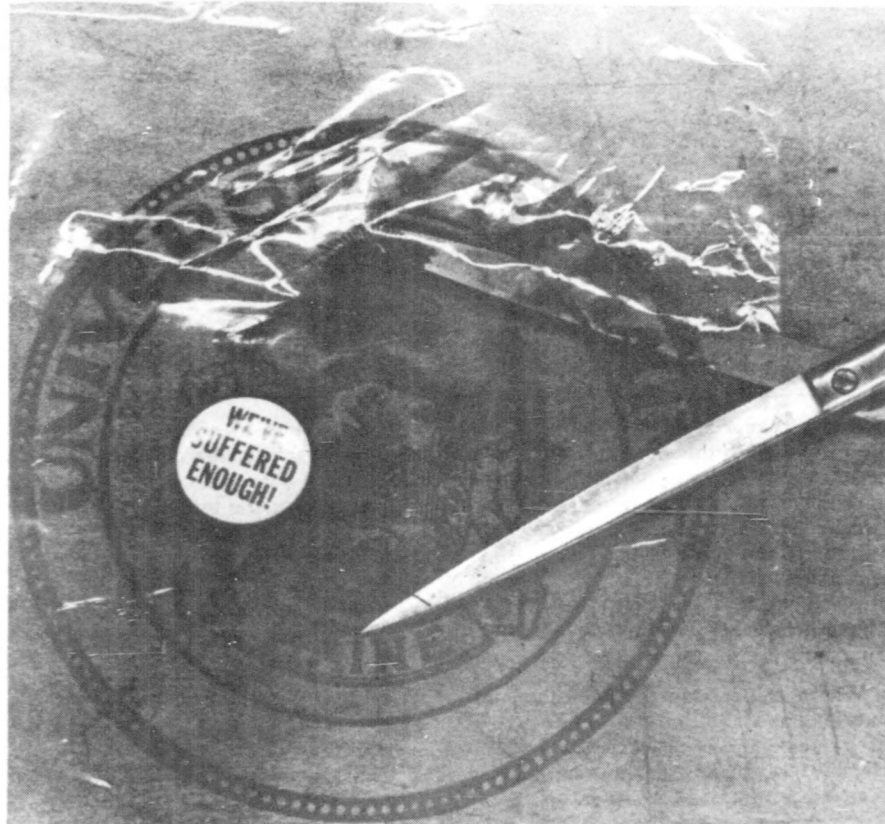
around the town.

She was talking about the Proposition 13 type sentiment that had been hitting Madison and other Maine towns the past few years.

I told her not to worry. I said people would soon realize the importance of keeping things like art, band and sports, that they would never be pared from school budgets.

I was lying, but I don't think she could tell. She was happy to hear it. She is only 16.

"Next year, we're going to Boston on a



Low legislative funding for UMaine characterized the governorship of James Longley. Students traveled to Augusta to testify at budget hearings. But those chanting "we've suffered enough" during spring 1977 never numbered more than a couple dozen.

Madison, Me.

She asked me the fastest I had ever driven a car. I said 100.

I asked her what her favorite thing about school was. She told me art.

We both learned a lot that day, I think, she probably less than me, though.

That day, Nov. 12, this year, I was American public education in the 1970s in what she told me.

'The burden is on college students, I think, to go out among the people and explain the real value of education.'

This girl talked about the people in her town.

"This man, he says taxes are too high," she said. "He wants to cut out band...I play clarinet. Do you play anything?"

I told her I didn't. She told me this man was "causing trouble" and "passing papers (petitions)"

field trip," she said. "If the school department has the money."

I feel sorry for Denise and her generation.

The "frills" that her town might cut out of her school system are the things that helped our generation grow as people.

I learned confidence in sports, creativity in art and how to work with people in band. I didn't learn those in Mr. Graves' history class or in Mr. Robinson's English class. I learned them in the "extra" courses.

Now, people in Denise's town, people who are too old and too insensitive to remember when they were small, are saying only the "bare bones" items should remain in schools. They say they will just pay for the 3 Rs.

Nothing else.

I feel bad for Denise and her friends.

She and those who follow her will lose out because of inflation. The burden is on college students, I think, to go out among the people and explain the real value of education.

We have made it farther down the road than a lot of people. We can see the value of our journey. We must now explain its value to others so they might have it, too.



In the 1970s, the supposed Me Decade, students spent more time with frisbees than protest signs.

Inflation will probably continue in the 1980s. If it does, public education will be

'You think education is expensive? Try the cost of going without it.'

threatened. Citizens with no eyes for the country's future will say we have no money for education.

A bumper sticker in the parking lot that day said, "You think education is expensive? Try the cost of going without it."

Denise saw the sticker too probably, but she didn't understand it.

She is too busy these days, these 70s, watching field hockey, making paper mache animals and anticipating trips to Boston.

Those trips for her and other members of the Madison High Class of 1982 probably won't come though.

eighties eighties eighties eighties eig 'If there's any salvation, it's got to come from the little guy'

by Joyce Swearingen
Staff Writer

Jane H. Pease

"The critical issue is how people respond to a society. What concerns me is a kind of truism. During a decline, people become more anxious and very fearful of change."

Pease, an associate professor of history, tends to look at the future through the reactions of the American people during other crisis times, such as the Depression. "When one looks at the impact the Depression had on people's behavior, you can see that people were threatened at this time and were hesitant to change. I feel this holds true today as well."

Pease felt that students today are more willing to probe on their own. She said students no longer draw a line between what is right or what is wrong; that they seem to look towards the middle for solutions.

As for education, Pease questions what will happen to the university if the predicted decline in enrollment becomes a reality.

'It is highly possible that the students of the 80s will not have the resources available to them that students today have'

"It's hard to say what will happen to the university and its resources if the enrollment declines. Will the resources of the university shrink, for example the library's resources? It is highly possible that the students of the 80s will not have the resources available to them that students today have."

Kenneth W. Allen

Allen sees the future depending on how people handle the energy problem. He feels people need to participate in solutions and not sit back.

"In the 80s, we will be relatively happy or unhappy, depending on if we get off oil."

Allen sees the problems of energy consumption stemming from the past. He said America was built on cheap energy resources and it is hard for people to



Eugene Mawhinney



Rampant inflation has caused many politicians to urge relaxation of environmental regulations. Such regulation, they acknowledge, might mean dirtier rivers.

realize that the time to pay for our wastefulness has arrived. But, he sees the change as a beneficial one, and though the U.S. may switch its energy resources, the new resources will create jobs for those who may be left unemployed if oil production is cut back.

"Of course, we will need massive transportation systems if we decide to switch to an energy resource such as coal, but this change would emerge into new jobs as well as the switch to oil did years ago."

"I see the 80s as exciting and challenging times, as well as tough ones and a decade when we will all have to think more about the consequences in the future through our actions of today."

'...here in Maine, you go to the state university if you can't get in any place else.'

James Wilson

Wilson has a perspective on the university's role with the State of Maine which he hopes will change in the 80s.

"Since we are a land-grant university, our function as an educational institution is to be an integrated source of ideas within the State's society. We should be working closer with state government, local municipalities and agencies and the students as part of the university should become much more involved with the state. We all could learn a great deal more and be of more use to the state if we only fulfilled that role."

Wilson feels that the reputation of the university in terms of how the students view it, could be upgraded if we stopped comparing ourselves to Colby, Bates and Bowdoin and instead based our reputation in terms of our relationship with the state.

Wilson compared the state universities in the East to those in the West.

"When you look at a university like as being part of the state and the result is an academic excellence that is comparable

to the Ivy League schools. In the West, the top people go to the state university, but here in Maine, you go to the state university if you can't get in any place else. I can't help but feel that the positive attitude of the students in Western state universities is due to their thorough involvement in their state. Not to say Maine scores zero in this category, but comparatively so, this is true."

Wilson emphasized the need for students to think of the University of Maine not as a chance to escape from Maine, but a channel for implementing improvements in their home state.

"Contact with the state is an absolutely essential contact with the world. If students would take a look around Maine, they would realize it's just as challenging and interesting as New York."

"As a professor, I find constant stimulation in students' participation, involvement, frankness and initiative. The 80s are probably going to be the most challenging period for young people to analyze. I have faith in that tremendous reservoir of human intellectual and energetic state, provided the students don't become disillusioned. If human beings create the problems, they can solve them in a progressive way. I look to the young with their energy and resourcefulness to guide us through these trying times."

Eugene A. Mawhinney

A political science professor, MaWhinney explained that we have seen hard times before and we'll probably see them again.

"We've been through problems before and not only have we seemed to survive, but have moved into new and exciting periods. The past holds many examples of seemingly dark days and insoluble problems that worked out."

Mawhinney has faith in the students of today who will be the leaders of tomorrow. He feels confident that students will be able to handle the problems of today and those of the future.

Howard B. Schonberger

In relation to the energy problem, Schonberger would like to see social ownership of the oil companies to put an end to their monopolization of our valuable resources.

"I would like to see a move towards social ownership of the oil companies. As long as large corporations, which have no responsibility to the interest of the nation at large, those energy problems are going to get worse. The oil companies have all the information on prices and oil reserves. We need more control over our energy."



Jane Pease

Schonberger noted that changing the ownership would be a difficult process, but an essential one. He said that some move towards this change have been made and he hopes it will become a reality.

According to Schonberger, students of the 80s will be more active in reforms than the students of the 70s.

"I see students as being extremely active in energy, nuclear power and nuclear arms. Students and those on the left need to educate the masses about why those in Iran, Korea and Nicaragua have resentment towards the U.S. As a world power, we are on the decline and there's no way we can stand up and change history."

Schonberger noted that changing the ownership would be a difficult process, but an essential one. He said that some move towards this change have been made and he hopes it will become a reality.

Worth noting is that the issue of women's rights is a much bigger issue than the level off theory, probably have been. She and women's

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ENGINEERING
Aero-A
Chemical
Civil 2
Electrical
Industrial
Mechanical
Metallurgical
Mining
Petroleum
Sales
LIFE AND
Agriculture
Atmospheric
Biological
Chemical
Geological
Marine
Physical
MATHEMATICS
Actuarial
Mathematical
Statistical
SCIENCE
Agriculture
Chemical
Drafting
Electrical
Industrial
Mathematical
Mechanical
Surveying
ENGINEERING
MEDICAL
Chiropractic
Dentistry
Dietitian
Optometry
Pharmacy
Physiology
Podiatry
Radiology
Therapy
Veterinary
Clinical
Dental
TECHNICAL
Aircraft
Air-Transport
Flight
Radio
COMPUTER
Computer

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Patriotism and public education seen as the issues

Schonberger feels that change is not going to come from the government or the elite, but from the people at the bottom, such as the students, blacks and women. No matter who the president is, reform needs to come through the people.

"If there's any salvation, it's got to come from the little guy."

Pamela F. Worth

Worth, who is a member of the UMO women's field hockey team, does not think the issues women faced in the 70s will be as much of a concern in the 80s.

"The women's movement will not be as big as in the 70s. I think the movement has reached its peak and things will begin to level off. We've gone as far as we can in theory, but improvement could and probably will be made in applying what we have been struggling for."

She added that UMO is behind in women's equality. She feels the university

has a long way to go before it will have a strong number of women in its system.

In connection with the nation as a whole in the 80s, she thinks the U.S. will be closer as a nation.

"With the situation in Iran, Americans have regained their sense of patriotism. In one dorm, students have hung out American flags to show their support for their country. This revived sense of patriotism is what will unite our nation and prepare it for any crisis the 80s may hold in store."

John F. McCoy

"Since the 60s, patriotism has gone down to almost nothing. The situation in Iran has made us more aware of issues. Americans seem ready to stand up for their country."

McCoy feels the role of the students has been reversed since Vietnam. Now, it's the students who want action taken and the

older generation wants us to hold back and not be too hasty.

"The situation in Iran is directed against us where as the war in Vietnam was a more supportive situation. Therefore, people are more willing to take a stand."

McCoy stressed that Americans are all in this together and we need to support each other if we are to solve the current problems in Iran.

"This country is like a big team, and if we don't have spirit, we'll fail," he said.

McCoy feels it is time the U.S. started spending money on itself rather than on other countries. He said it is time to evaluate things at home and to start dealing with them.

"The situation in Iran and the energy crisis will make this country stop and think more about itself. I think it's high time we did."

Barbara F. Beem

Beem also feels that the situation in Iran has promoted a sense of nationalism, especially among the students. But, she also sees students taking a more conservative outlook on issues.

"I feel the students of the 80s have begun to be more conservative than before, not only fiscally, but in their activities as well. I see students looking more at issues than before. Students are also not as apathetic as they were in the 70s."

As for the role of women in the 80s, Beem sees a definite change.

"Women are gaining more and more active parts, especially in government, and I think this trend will continue. Women will be more easily accepted in business, education, government and in just about any other area. Their role is expanding, and I don't foresee any recession, only growth."

Reprinted from the October 14, 1979 issue of the New York Times.

Where Jobs Will (and Won't) Be in the 80's

Listed below are the job prospects in selected categories through the mid-1980's. The list is based on unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The growth in the number of jobs expected in the coming decade in each field is indicated in bold type next to the job titles. In cases where job opportunities will drop — such as for secondary-school teachers — the change is shown with a minus sign.

Professional, Technical, and Kindred

ENGINEERS 22.9
Aero-Astronautic 12.7
Chemical 18.4
Civil 21.6
Electrical 21.1
Industrial 25.6
Mechanical 19.3
Metallurgical 27.2
Mining 44.3
Petroleum 37.3
Sales 18.7
LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS 25.8
Agricultural 27.5
Atmospheric, space 7.2
Biological 34.9
Chemists 20.5
Geologists 42.5
Marine 26.8
Physicists and Astronomers 15.8
MATHEMATICS SPECIALISTS 25.9
Actuaries 23.9
Mathematicians 34.0
Statisticians 23.0
SCIENCE TECHNICIANS 25.9
Agricultural, Biological (except health) 6.5
Chemical 12.7
Drafters 28.2
Electrical, Electronic 21.4
Industrial Engineering 29.7
Mathematical 49.0
Mechanical Engineering 24.0
Surveyors 38.9
Engineering, Science 11.7
MEDICAL WORKERS 33.1
Chiropractors 30.1
Dentists 18.4
Dietitians 13.6
Optometrists 17.8
Pharmacists 14.8
Physicians, M.D. Osteopaths 36.6
Podiatrists 12.7
Registered Nurses 35.4
Therapists 47.3
Veterinarians 29.2
Clinical Laboratory Technologists 42.8
Dental Hygienists 118.9
TECHNICIANS (EXCEPT HEALTH) 32.2
Airplane Pilots 30.4
Air-Traffic Controllers 32.9
Flight Engineers 31.2
Radio Operators 30.7
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS 27.3
Computer Programmers 25.1

Computer Systems Analysts 30.5
Other Computer Specialists 30.4
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS 30.1
Economists 26.9
Political Scientists 22.7
Psychologists 33.8
Sociologists 26.2
Urban and Regional Planners 41.1
TEACHERS 3.7
Adult-Education Teachers 33.9
College and University 3.0
Elementary School 9.8
Preschool, Kindergarten 25.0
Secondary School —11.3
ENTERTAINERS AND OTHER ARTISTS 15.6
Actors 13.7
Athletes and Kindred Workers 13.1
Authors —3.3
Dancers 22.2
Designers 20.4
Editors and Reporters 23.8
Musicians and Composers 17.8
Painters and Sculptors 4.1
Photographers 9.7
Radio and Television Announcers 29.8
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 18.6
Accountants 19.1
Architects 52.2
Archivists and Curators 6.4
Clergy 5.4
Religious, Except Clergy 11.0
Foresters, Conservationists 14.5
Judges 6.8
Lawyers 18.9
Librarians 11.2
Operations, Systems Research 31.9
Personnel, Labor Relations 31.9
Research Workers —22.3
Recreation Workers 20.8
Social Workers 29.7
Vocation, Education Counselors 18.6

Managers, Officials, and Proprietors

BUYERS, SALES, LOAN MANAGERS 35.2
Bank, Financial Managers 41.2
Credit Managers 13.2
Buyers, Wholesale, Retail 39.8
Purchasing Agents, Buyers 34.9
Sales Manager, Retail Trade 31.7
Other Sales Managers 32.9
ADMINISTRATORS, INSPECTORS 22.8
Health Administrators 45.0
Officials, Administrators, Public 20.8
Postmasters, Mail Supervisors —8.3
College Administrators 15.9
School Administrators 18.2
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS 17.6
Funeral Directors 0.0
Building Managers, Superintendents 36.7
Office Managers 39.6

Sales Workers

Advertising Agents 30.6
Auctioneers 1.6

Demonstrators 6.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers 18.6
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors —19.4
Real-Estate Agents, Brokers 27.5
Stock and Bond Sales Agents 15.4

Clerical Workers

SECRETARIAL 33.3
Secretaries, Legal 50.0
Secretaries, Medical 80.3
Secretaries, Other 37.3
Stenographers —22.0
Typists 20.0
OFFICE-MACHINE OPERATORS —0.1
Bookkeeping, Billing Operator 27.5
Calculating-Machine Operator 18.8
Computer, Peripheral Equipment 18.0
Keypunch Operators —26.8
OTHER CLERICAL 28.9
Bank Tellers 21.3
Billing Clerks 47.5
Bookkeepers 12.6
Cashiers 30.5
Collectors, Bill and Accounts 25.0
Counter Clerks, Except Food 23.8
File Clerks 19.0
Library Attendants, Assistant 17.5
Mail Carriers, Post Office 0.1
Postal Clerks —11.0
Real-Estate Appraisers 28.7
Receptionists 27.5
Teachers' Aides 54.4
Telegraph Messengers —50.0
Telegraph Operators —29.3
Telephone Operators 0.3

Crafts and Kindred Workers

CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WORKERS 30.0
Carpenters and Apprentices 24.5
Brick and Stonemasons, Apprentices 18.1
Buildings Operators 49.6
Electricians and Apprentices 24.3
Painters and Apprentices 21.3
Paperhangers 50.0
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprentices 38.0
METAL-CRAFTS WORKERS 18.3
Machinists and Apprentices 16.8
Sheetmetal Workers and Apprentices 24.9
Tool and Die Makers, Apprentices 17.1
MECHANICS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS 19.9
Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Mechanics 60.2
Aircraft Mechanics 25.5
Auto-Body Repairers 15.0
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices 16.0
Heavy-Equipment Mechanics 13.5
Household-Appliance Mechanics 19.5
Radio, Television Repairers 31.6
PRINTING-TRADES WORKERS 3.9
Bookbinders 6.3
Compositors and Typesetters —7.9
Photoengravers, Lithographers 23.1
Pressmen and Apprentices 11.5
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS 11.5
Bakers —1.5

Cabinetmakers 7.5
Crane, Derrick, Hoist Operators 25.8
Decorators, Window Dressers 23.1
Jewelers and Watchmakers 9.1
Shoe Repairers —4.0
Tailors 4.2

Operatives

OPERATIVES (EXCEPT TRANSPORT) 18.8
Semiskilled Metalworking 20.6
Grinding Machine —1.5
Lathe, Milling Machine 26.5
Solderers —24.9
Welders and Flame Cutters 26.4
OTHER OPERATIVES 17.7
Assemblers 33.3
Dressmakers, Except Factory —12.0
Garage Workers, Station Attendants 4.9
Meatcutters, Butchers 6.4
TRANSPORTATION OPERATIVES 11.4
Bus Drivers —5.7
Delivery and Route Workers 11.9
Parking Attendants 6.3
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs 0.0
Truck Drivers 13.5

Service Workers

CLEANING-SERVICE WORKERS 20.2
Building-Interior Cleaners 28.6
Lodging Cleaners 78.5
FOOD-SERVICE WORKERS 24.1
Bartenders 18.8
Cooks (except private) 26.6
Dishwashers 16.7
Food-Counter, Fountain Workers 35.2
Waiters 19.5
HEALTH-SERVICE WORKERS 42.3
Dental Assistants 47.8
Health Aides (except nursing) 52.9
Nurses Aides, Orderlies 35.0
Practical Nurses 54.6
PERSONAL-SERVICE WORKERS 26.4
Flight Attendants 79.3
Baggage Porters and Bellhops —6.2
Barbers 1.6
Bootblacks —54.6
Child-Care Workers 62.7
Elevator Operators —25.6
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists 16.7
Housekeepers (except private) 11.6
PROTECTIVE AND SERVICE 33.1
Firefighters 23.8
Guards 36.0
Police and Detectives 37.6

Farm Workers

FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS —33.1
Farmers (Owners and Tenants) —34.6
Farm Managers 56.0
FARM LABORERS, SUPERVISORS —35.2
Farm Supervisors —12.9
Laborers, Wage Workers —43.3
Laborers, Unpaid Family —15.3

inquest

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Written by:
Donald Freed

Guest Directed by:
George Ferencz

dec. 11-15 Hauck

\$2.00 UMO students
\$3.00 Others

(curtain 8:15 pm)

theatre division / s.p.a.

Prepare for: April 26, 1980


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CAMPUS CRIER



LOST — men's silver ID bracelet with "PAUL" on front. Great sentimental value. Reward offered. Contact Paul Squires, 302 Somerset. 581-7709.

SANTA CLAUS SUIT for rent. \$5 per night, call 581-2701.

FOR SALE—Downhill skis, spaulding skis-66", tyrolia bindings, koflach boots-womens size 8, spaulding poles, call 8 a.m.-2 p.m. 581-2297. Price negotiable.

A canoe was found in the Stillwater River. Call and identify. John Gilbert 581-7319.

FOR SALE: 2 radial snow tires, 155 R 13, excellent condition, \$50, 942-0466.

FOR SALE—1969 Ford Mustang-4 speed, 8 cyl. 54,000 mi. Exc. running cond. New exhaust system Oct. '79. Asking \$250—no reasonable offer refused. For more info, contact Tom Griffin, 327 Cumberland, 7492.

1972 Pontiac Lemans Wagon, 62,000 miles, good running condition, some rust, best offer. Contact 827-5177, Rose Sturgeon 84 Highland Ave. Old Town.

LOST — set of keys in men's bathroom, second floor of Little Hall, on Friday, Dec. 7. If found, please return to Psychology department office in Little Hall. Reward.

CANDY GRAMS for sale across from the Bear's Den in the Union.

STOLEN: Brown soft leather briefcase, taken from Wells Dining area on Wednesday night, Nov. 7, between 6 and 6:30 p.m. Contents include: TI-30 Calculator, SV-5 Surveying Textbook, Geology (orange) Surveying (Blue) notebooks as well as S-3 Soils textbook and notebook. Also Lifesaving looks and an irreplaceable Summer Employment notebook. Keep the calculator and sell the books but please return the notebooks. Reward offered—no questions asked. Please return to 313 Oxford or anonymously to Wells Dining Service.

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