



The Summer Campus



The student newspaper of the University of Maine at Orono

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July 23, 1971

Tuition hike: will other costs rise?

The trustees' decision to raise tuition has already been decried by many students, but for them this financial trauma may be only the first of several.

Two other decisions rendered by the trustees nine days ago are beginning to figure heavily in the financial scuffles now taking place in administrative circles.

One, a demand for increased faculty salaries coupled with an across-the-board budgetal cut of two percent has severed all the fat from some departments and is beginning to cut into the lean.

The other item, an order that all "auxiliary enterprises" (housing, bookstores, C.E.D. and summer session) become self-supporting will mean that the perennial crutch of the University's financial backing will have to be discarded.

The effect of these two policies manifests itself in a severe monetary crush for the concerned enterprises that will probably become solved, in the most immediate sense, by again dipping into the students' pocket.

Residence and Dining Halls is a department that has a history of not being able to balance its books

completely. Though in some years the room and board rates pay for the food service, maintenance and the retirement of over \$17 million in bond issues on the dormitories and dining halls, there are some years when the University has to surrender money that otherwise might be going elsewhere.

This is to be no more. Despite the fact that this year board rates have been raised \$70, RDH director William Wells predicts that another raise will be sought for the 1972-73 academic year. This will probably be presented to the trustees in the fall, at which time they will either have to grant the raise or reverse last week's decision. In the light of the financial state of the University, it is safe to say that the former is far more likely.

Summer session and Continuing Education Division (CED) tuition rates have not been officially announced yet, but reliable sources indicate that a raise there is almost inevitable.

Summer sessions' problems are mostly a case of simple black-and-white bookkeeping. Due to a catalogue and contractual necessities, its schedule and budget

are arranged by October of the year prior to the session. However, income is only realized when registrations are made (often the day before a course is to start).

Thus, Summer Session is dependent on luring several thousand people into courses to pay for prior financial commitments. This is difficult enough, but now the session may be burdened with having to provide a pay raise.

Analysis

Both CED and Summer session pay scales are determined at least partly on a percentage basis of regular session salaries. If the latter goes up, so must the former.

CED has special problems. During the recently completed academic year there were thousands of course denials due to space and resource limitations. To alleviate this problem, hundreds of day students were placed in CED classes. Though this put an as yet uncomputed financial burden on CED with no corresponding financial aid from the University, the division

has managed to keep solvent on the \$22-per-credit-hour charge to its regular students.

However, even if day student enrollments are down in the fall (the registrar's office is still in the process of scheduling), the fact that nearly 90 percent of CED's budget is fixed in salaries means that some new revenues must be found. The only conceivable way this could be accomplished is by a tuition raise.

Even though the yes-or-no decision on a faculty pay raise was decided by the trustees, the "how" has been thrown back to the administrative council. This body, made up of the presidents of all the campuses, will soon be making further consultations with the chancellor's office concerning the distribution of the funds allotted for the raises.

There is still some slim hope that a much-rumored special session of the legislature in the fall will take pity on the University and ease the financial pinch felt by students by appropriating some emergency relief funds.

Many State House watchers have said that uneasiness over the income tax referendum is what made legislators so shaky when it came to expenditures, particularly for the University. These speculators predict that if the income tax looks safe the next time the legislature convenes, an additional one or two million dollars might be forthcoming.

Others feel, however, that a general disenchantment with the University, particularly with the financial habits of the chancellor's office, have made such acts politically undesirable.

Another topic of conversation bantered about over coffee now is whether the juxtaposition of a pay raise on the one hand and a tuition

raise on the other was a premeditated strategy of either the trustees or the hierarchy in Portland. An interesting case can be made for such an argument.

For the Trustees' part, only one opposed a classified employees' pay raise, two a faculty raise, yet six were anxious to record their opposition to a pay hike when it was unmistakably clear that at that point in time it was the only possible means of raising the money they had just voted to spend.

One must go further back than that to see that this tuition-raise confrontation was inevitable from almost the beginning. By February 1, when the governor slashed statewide budget requests to something remotely resembling predicted income, it was obvious that the part II expenditures for an enrollment increase were a bygone dream.

It was nearly as obvious that most other University Part II requests were going to be defeated (in the end, they all were.) At this time, an "austerity program" went into effect, cutting back departmental expenditures for the remaining five months of the fiscal year to make up for what would have been a \$600,000 cost overrun incurred by rising fixed costs (heating oil price increases being most prominent.)

This program, or one similar to it, has been continued for the upcoming year to pay for \$700,000 in bills that are inherent over and above what the legislature appropriated.

The statement from the Chancellor's office on this matter is that this is the only conceivable way costs can be cut, and that it is almost the maximum it can be cut.

On this point there is a difference of opinion. The presidents of the smaller campuses told the trustees that even two percent was too much; that with salary cost comprising up

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Employees blamed for tuition raise - St. Louis

The increase in the University's tuition rate "has created animosity" between students and classified employees, union President Frank St. Louis said Monday. He said several persons have said they don't feel students should have to pay more money in tuition in order for the University to give its employees a pay raise.

St. Louis, head of local 1824 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the classified employees' union at UMO, said, for example, that several persons who spoke on a local radio talk show recently blamed the classified employees for the tuition raise.

"We didn't want it this way, but the University administration has let (the issue of a pay raise for classified employees) go too long. It was a problem that just had to be corrected," St. Louis said.

The University of Maine Board of Trustees last Wednesday approved a motion which will put the classified employees on the same pay scale as the state employees in October.

The classified employees, currently receiving an average of eight percent less than their state counterparts, will be given parity with that figure as of Aug. 1. The additional 11 percent, which was the raise given the state employees by the Legislature, will start going to the classified employees on the first payroll in October.

St. Louis, who has heavily

criticized the University for spending "too damn much money" on administration, said union members believe the money for the employees' raise should have come from the \$54.2 million appropriated by the Legislature for the University's 1971-73 biennium.

The Legislature, which appropriated no funds for new and improved services, told University officials that any money for pay raises should come from the \$54.2 million.

When asked if it would be possible to use the appropriated funds for the pay raise, Vice Chancellor for Business and Financial Affairs Herbert L. Fowle Jr. said: "I have no comment. I don't have time to comment on what is said by Frank St. Louis. We (in the chancellor's office) are deciding how to distribute the available funds."

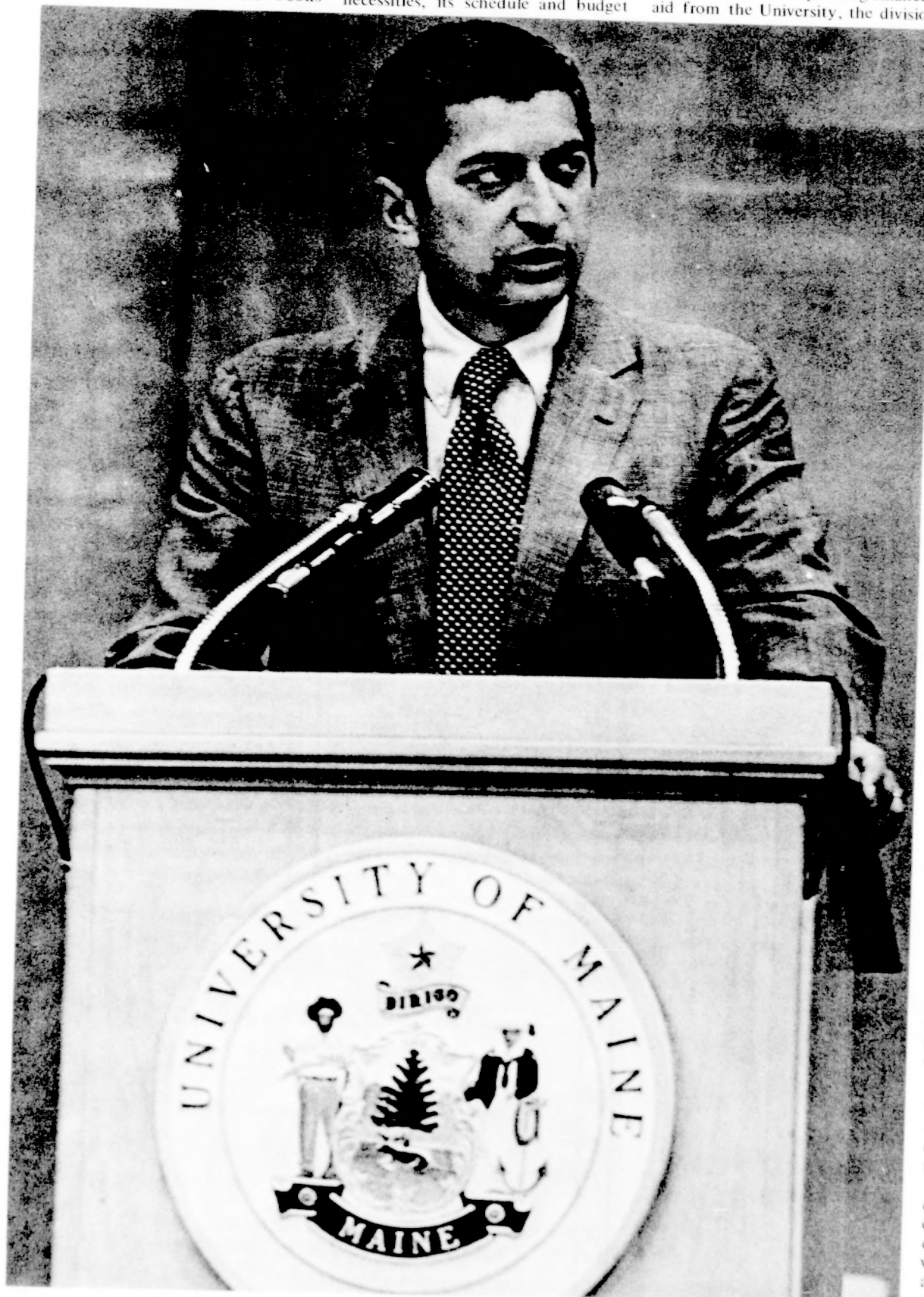
Not giving up

St. Louis indicated that the union has not given up its attack on the University administration.

"I've said this right from the beginning. Whether we (the classified employees) get a pay raise or not, as taxpayers, we don't think some of these administrators are worth the money they're getting."

"There are just too many assistant chancellors, and vice chancellors and chancellors. Some of these guys get more than the

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KALB SPEAKS -- CBS News diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb speaking Monday morning in Memorial Gymnasium. His lecture was entitled

"Vietnam: Roots of Involvement." Kalb, considered an expert on Russia, visited UMO as part of the Summer Arts Festival.

Employees blamed for tuition raise - St. Louis

(continued from page 1)

"We don't see them cutting back on their budgets. When some high administrator leaves, they look for a replacement immediately. They don't do that with the classified employees. I know of four employees who have retired. There are no replacements for them."

Will St. Louis and the union follow through on the threatened petition drive to put in referendum a bill that would abolish the chancellor's office?

"Not enough interest has been

generated amongst the taxpayers to do this," he said. "There is not enough interest at this time for this or for other possible measures."

But St. Louis said the union is not giving up. He said, "Before, we wanted a pay raise. Now we've gotten that pay raise. But we don't like the source of funds for the raise."

"We (in the union) are not policy-makers. We don't decide the source of funds."

"Even though we have gotten a pay raise, it may mean very little. Some of the students at this University are our kids."

Soviet invasion of China conceivable because of power concentration--Kalb

Would the Soviet Union ever attempt an invasion of China?

The potential is there, CBS News diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb said at a press conference Monday.

Although "the Mideast is the most flammable situation in the world," Kalb said, "the greatest concentration of military power is on the Sino-Soviet border."

Kalb, a Ph.D. candidate in Russian and Chinese history at Harvard University, spoke mainly about the balance of powers and the political implications of President Nixon's announced visit to Peking by

May of 1972 during his four-hour stay at UMO. He delivered a one-hour speech in the Memorial Gymnasium at 9 a.m. on "Vietnam: Roots of Involvement."

"We are living in an extraordinary period of diplomatic history," Kalb said in reference to Nixon's planned visit.

How will Nixon's trip to Peking affect his chances for reelection in 1972?

Coupled with other factors, it could help his chances considerably, Kalb said.

He said Nixon will probably have a summit conference with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin before he travels to China in order to allay any fears the Russians may have about the visit.

If there is a favorable outcome to the conference, if Nixon's visit to Peking is successful, and if American troop level "down to a minimal level acceptable to the American people," then, Kalb added, "I think you will have just elected Richard Nixon to another term as president."

What will the Democrats use as

issues in the 1972 campaign?

"The economy," Kalb said, "but they had better hope that there are a lot of unemployed people."

Elections major factor

When will the United States pull out of Vietnam?

Kalb said he feels Nixon will have the troop level down to a "politically acceptable" level by May of 1972. He said it will be easier for Nixon to make gains in his talks with Chinese Premier Chou En Lai if the future involvement of the United States in Vietnam is less of an international issue at the time of the visit.

Kalb, who was confident that Nixon will reduce American troop strength in Vietnam to a very low level, said the elections in Vietnam on Oct. 4 will be an indication of the way America will withdraw from Vietnam.

If President Thien is reelected, Kalb said, then the United States will make a graceful exit from Vietnam. If he is defeated, although the United States "can control the outcome of the election," then "it will be a cut-and-dry operation."

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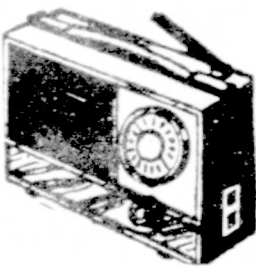
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FESTIVAL CONCERT --- (Left to Right) Joseph Fuchs (violin), Arthur Balsam (piano), Francis Tursi (viola), and Barbara Mallow (cello), Tuesday night in

Hauck Auditorium for the second of seven weekly concerts sponsored by the Summer Arts Festival.

Spring average was 2.55

The spring semester grade point average for UMO students was up by .0535 from the fall, 1970 semester, University officials have announced. The University-wide point average this spring was 2.55.

The women student again had a higher average than the men. The women's average was 2.73, and the men's 2.420.

This compares with 2.67 for the women and 2.373 for the men for the fall, 1970 semester.

This spring, the average for sorority women was 2.83, while that of non-sorority was 2.71. Fraternity men averaged 2.468 and non-fraternity men 2.41.

Following is a breakdown of students by organizations.

Phi Beta Kappa, 3.68; Alpha Lambda Delta, 3.63; Kappa Delta Pi, 3.55; Phi Kappa Phi, 3.52; Omicron Nu, 3.48; Pi Sigma Alpha, 3.478; Tau Beta Pi, 3.43; Phi Mu Epsilon, 3.206;

Sigma Pi Sigma, 3.196; Xi Sigma Pi, 3.17; All Maine Women, 3.14.

Eta Kappa Nu, 3.10; Delta Delta Delta, 3.03; Senior Skull Society, 3.01; Alpha Zeta, 2.97; Sophomore Eagles, 2.91; Phi Mu, 2.90; Alpha Omicron Pi, 2.86; Alpha Delta Pi, 2.85; Delta Zeta, 2.8037; Pi Beta Phi, 2.8036; Sigma Kappa, 2.798; Sophomore Owl, 2.793.

Alpha Phi, 2.77; Chi Omega, 2.76; Alpha Chi Omega, 2.74; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 2.69; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 2.64; Alpha Tau Omega, 2.62; Beta Theta Pi, 2.58; Sigma Nu, 2.56; Alpha Gamma Rho, 2.558; Tau Epsilon Phi, 2.5352; Average of freshmen women, 2.53; Phi Gamma Delta, 2.47; Delta Upsilon, 2.45.

Delta Tau Delta, 2.44; Phi Mu Delta, 2.422; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 2.4; Theta Chi, 2.38; Lambda Chi Alpha, 2.378; Sigma Chi, 2.373; Phi Kappa Sigma, 2.3; Phi Iota Kappa, 2.24; Kappa Sigma, 2.238; Average of freshmen men, 2.225.

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Three 1970 - 4 dr. Chevrolet sedans, (2-Biscayne and 1-Bel Air), V8 engine, Power Steering, Radio.

Bids may be submitted on one or all vehicles.

Vehicles may be viewed by contacting Mr. Carl Perkins at the University of Maine Garage, week days from 7:15 A.M. to 4:15 P.M. on the Orono Campus where bid forms are available. A full faith deposit of \$25 in check form made out to the University of Maine must be enclosed with each bid. This deposit is returnable to non-successful bidders and will be applied to the sale price offered by high bidder. Full payment including State of Maine Sales Tax is required at the time of sale and all vehicles must be sold on an as is basis.

Bids will be opened at 10:30 A.M., DST, Thursday, August 5, 1971. Quotations should be submitted in a sealed envelope marked "Vehicle Bid" and addressed to the Purchasing Department, University of Maine at Orono. The University reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Tuition may only be first increase

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to 80 percent of their budgets, they would be lowering their academic standards if they subtracted any more.

Nonetheless, UMO president Winthrop Libby said that he would prefer to see this figure raised before seeing other expenditures cut. However, he did not offer to name a figure, in his words, "for obvious reasons."

Coming full circle, the matter is back to the "fat" in the budgets.

"There is no fat in the budget. I can assure you that," says Chancellor Donald R. McNeil. How does he know this?

"I've asked the presidents," he says, "and they've asked their deans and they in turn asked their department chairmen. . . They've cut out everything they possibly can."

The trustees accepted this *modus operandi*, but some critics do not. They point to what seems to be a

built-in conflict of interest: administrators are asked to look at their own division or department and report back on anything that does not seem necessary.

Obviously, these same administrators at one time or another had to justify each and every expense to their immediate superior, and retracing this same chain of command is hardly likely to turn up a volunteer who will admit that he really doesn't need those three graduate assistants.

People outside this chain seem to be much better at coming up with non-essential expenditures for so they deem them. Recent complaints on this campus have ranged from the way university vehicles are often put into private use to the blacktopping of parking lots and the use of hundreds of dollars worth of flower-pots (three pots) as traffic barriers around the mall.

Several people have come up with

an even greater money saver; that is the abolition of the half-million-dollar-a-year investment in the chancellor's office. Classified employee union president Frank St. Louis is still not convinced that taxpayers are getting their money's worth out of this investment.

In any case, for the coming biennium it is highly unlikely that any cost cut will be sufficient quantity to forestall further expense to students, and announcement of tuition raises in C.E.D. will undoubtedly be forthcoming before any special session of the legislature, probably within two weeks.

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The Summer Campus

The student newspaper of the University of Maine at Orono

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

July 23, 1971

Prices up, values down

"More money for less education" or "What did I come here for in the first place?"

Those are two suggested titles for any movie made about the University of Maine during the coming year.

The former might have for its theme song the old Robert Hall jingle with a few modifications "While the prices go up, up, up, the values go down, down, down."

It's all too true. At the same time tuition is climbing by hundreds of dollars, a two percent budget cut has been ordered. It is well known that no one is going to give up his extra secretary or his own well paying job so that cut will come out of the remaining 20 percent of the budget that pays for services, and goods (i.e., library books, audio visual equipment and so forth).

Our second suggestion for a movie might be scored with "You built me up just to let me down." For those of us who will be going into our third or fourth year at this paragon of educational opportunities, the words of all the old public relations trash about an ever-growing University stick in the craw.

The only things of note that have grown here in three years are 1) an ever-strengthening movement to prevent students from buying the kind of education they want with their money; 2) a physical education building as needed as another Donald McNeil; and 3) *mats out*, cost to students.

The old jig saw puzzle

Something should be done to put some order into the jig-saw puzzle that calls itself student financing. Before a student is able to view a total picture of his monetary future, he must marshal together many tiny economical facts that are often subject to sudden, unavoidable change.

Putting together a puzzle would be hard enough if the pieces kept changing shape after they'd been fitted in, but trying to plan a school year under those circumstances is next to impossible.

It isn't bad enough that financial aid forms have to be filed in early spring, asking for information that sometimes isn't available yet. (Income for summer months,

In just a few years, tuition has risen for some students by well over \$500. Board rates have already risen \$70 and will soon be going up again. Other expenses are sure to follow. And for what? An overcrowded union, a library falling farther behind, teaching quality admittedly suffering. Somehow the standard administration cliché of "well, it's tough all over" just doesn't justify a \$10,000 investment in an education.

All of which brings us to one other point. Many people of late have gotten into the news by criticizing the chancellor's office, the whole concept of same, and the specific individuals in it. Such criticism is eminently well-founded. Obviously the tremendous rise in costs to students with no corresponding improvement in the product is inexcusable.

All Vice-chancellor Fowle's pathetic wallings about the inflation, fixed costs, and the price of oil might just as well be about the price of beans. The bills his office pays and the bills students pay have risen in marked disproportion since he and his comrades took office.

Finally, we notice that the editor of the UMP VIKING made headlines by saying that he thought the chancellor should resign. The only interesting thing about this is why it is news now. If someone had only bothered to ask, we would have been happy to recommend that Dr. McNeil resign a long time ago.

yearly income on parents' NEXT year's tax form...), but results of those applications do not appear until many months later.

If a student is unable to make as much money as estimated on his aid form, or finds that his parents will not be able to contribute as much as formerly thought, where can he go for help in mid-summer?

And what about the sudden increase in tuition and fees? The economically shaky student, who had his finances planned out to the last penny, now has to pull \$100 to \$200 out of thin air or skeptical bank executives, in time for payment of fall semester bills. Looks like somebody shuffled the puzzle pieces.



Dr. Richard G. Emerick:

Notes on man and society

A few weeks ago my family and I attended a wedding in upstate New York. A nephew was being married and we had traveled all night to be there in time for the event.

During the hour-after-hour monotony of the night drive to Syracuse, I recall muttering to myself about how ridiculous it was to take all of the risk, expense and time for such a trip just to lend our physical presence to a ceremonial rite-of-passage which would be over in a matter of minutes.

Soon after we arrived at our destination we filed into the church and were properly seated according to custom to await the intoning of Wagner's wedding march. I looked about and noted a varied assemblage of people most of whom had never seen each other before.

It was then I was reminded that this was, after all, a significant occasion.

We had all come together to bear witness to and participate in event of importance to us all. In a way those 200 or so guests were representatives of an even wider society which has a stake in what was taking place. Two of its members were about to make certain public declarations and commitments to each other and to society.

As an anthropologist, I reflected on the virtual universality of such a social phenomenon. Not all societies support or require public ceremonial weddings and probably in most

cultures the event is much more secular than sacred.

In every society, however, the conjoining of a pair for purposes of economic cooperation, sexual association and residential cohabitation is a matter which concerns everyone and society has something to say about who shall undertake such responsibilities and who shall not.

Sitting there in the church I could not help but think of the many thousands of young people who have elected a rootless, wandering, almost vagabond existence roaming in pairs over the land and even over the world or temporarily associated with a commune.

Anyone who travels the roads and highways of this country today has seen them standing beside the roadways hitchhiking from place to place.

Often it is a teen-age couple dressed in the carefully wrinkled ragged uniform of the so-called hippie life style with other affectations of hair, head bands, beads and bedrolls.

Many of these are youngsters who are in open rebellion against the values which have attended the affluence of contemporary American Society. It is difficult not to sympathize with or at least understand their disillusionment.

At the same time it is possible to understand why some members of what is being called the

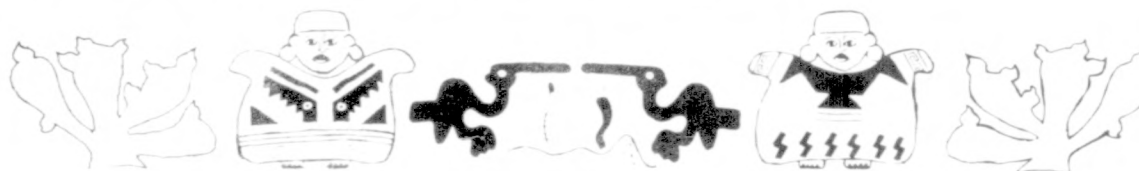
"Establishment" regard these young people and their way of life with some alarm.

Those whose concern is the result of thoughtful contemplation rather than ugly fear of anything different can point to the ultimate responsibility every person has to the society of which he, like it or not, is a member. How each person lives his life IS the business of the other people he shares space and food and resources with.

Even in a society which has tried to maximize individual liberty it is not possible for everyone to be utterly free to do "his own thing." When two persons form a pair they become thereby a significant social unit of which society understandably has certain expectations. This is especially true if such a pair forms the foundation of a family.

It is into such a setting that new members of society are born and societies everywhere have required those entering into this relationship to publicly declare their recognition of their responsibilities and their intention to fulfill them.

Temporary, idle, random matings are widely regarded as threats to social stability and in the foreseeable future in our society couples will no doubt be expected to publicly declare themselves whether the declaration be accompanied by Wagner on the organ or by folk tunes on a guitar.



Looking for America

by Bob Dennis

So, Dicky is going to Peking. Considering the state of the economy it seems like a good idea. After all, there are over 700 million people over there and not one of them has a Chevrolet, or even an electric toothbrush. Just about everyone is elated about the prospect; it's just as if we've discovered a great new marketplace.

General Motors has begun a crash program to appeal to the Chinese market. They're presently experimenting with slanted headlights.

Pan Am has ordered ten new Boeing 747's in preparation for the expected surge of American tourism to mainland China. Pan Am hopes by early '72 to have edaily "Redbird" service to Peking, Hanoi and possible Phnom Phen (this last contract is

currently in dispute).

The Army Corps of Engineers is working on plans to lace China with canals for power plants, while General Electric has begun overtime production of AM-FM radios, T.V.s, refrigerators, and, of course, electric toothbrushes.

In opposition to the Army Corps' plan, Ronald Reagan has presented to President Nixon a scheme to convert California into a huge power plant and run cables underwater to China in order to "preserve the natural ecology of the far east." In any event, General Electric is in full gear.

Coca-Cola, Bell Telephone, Clairol, and Bonanza are all ecstatic about the discovery of the new nation. It is expected that the discovery of all those ill-equipped savages will keep America prospering.

Of course, the discovery has created a few problems as well as a

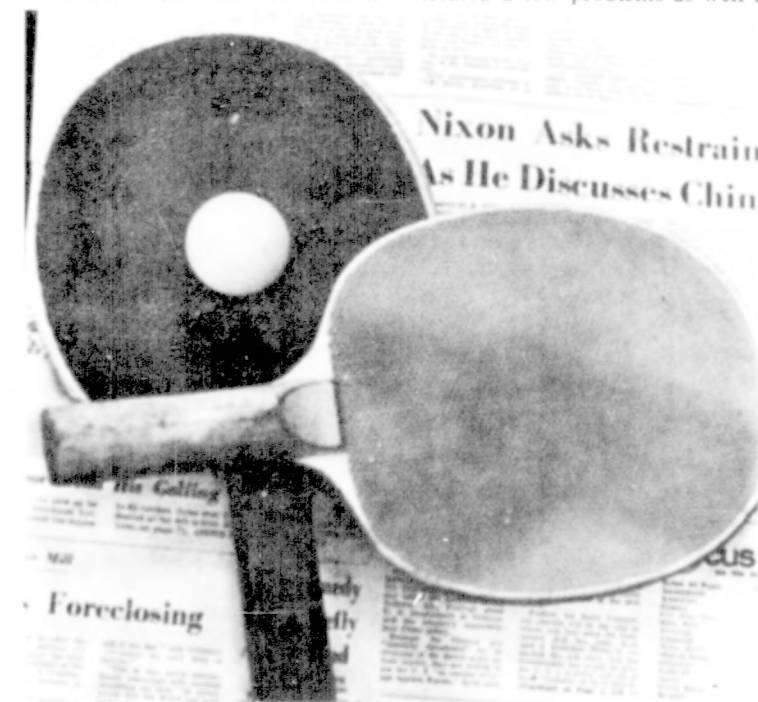
number of personal tragedies. Some 30,000 teachers had to be recalled to be informed that the missing 700 million people are not living on an island as had been previously thought. Thousand of maps will have to be redrawn, and millions of kids will have to have part of their minds erased and retaught of the great friends we have in Red China.

One personal tragedy was the suicide of Uncle Ben, of Minute Rice fame. The suicide note left behind said that he would no longer be able to sleep nights worrying whether his rice would come out perfect every time.

Trouble broke out amongst the ranks of the Osmond Brothers when they learned that they would be required to go to school to learn Chinese. Their manager assured the President that everything would be straightened out by the end of the week and thanked the President, and especially Tricia, for choosing the Brothers as official ambassadors.

You may be wondering what Red China has to offer in return for our automatic doo-dads and electric thingamajigs. The Answer is as clear as toast: koolie labor! Why those Chinese made great maids and cooks. Have you ever had one of them give you a rubdown? With proper training they make pretty good chauffeurs. And body guards too! Hell, the Army has been using them successfully for years for target practice!

And so we enter a new age of Americanization with prosperity and happiness for all. Only one problem may crop up; scientists say that if everyone in Red China were to stand six feet off the ground (about the height of a Chevrolet) and all at once JUMP, they could crumble the United States in seconds. Absurd? Come now, nothing's absurd!



"Holy hell is the only thing up to date here"

The Onion Eaters
by J. P. Donleavy
306 pp. New York
Delacorte Press \$7.95

J. P. Donleavy, author of the famed underground bestseller *The Ginger Man*, at this point in his career has earned himself a small group of admiring followers who dote on his stories and dig his style.

Donleavy's recent book *The Onion Eaters* is destined to swell that distinguished, but limited audience into an unruly mob clique.

Reason?

Even the best guarded secrets cannot survive sustained longevity. With three successful novels under his belt, Donleavy is past due for an increase in popularity. The intelligencia has a way of ferreting out its talent. But it takes its unholy time.

And Donleavy has achieved something unique in the world of literary diaphra that overflows the markets. He has created his own style.

fast-paced
pearls
strung on a string
of alloyed
wire

The book concerns madness. A virtual triumph of madness. Madness makes it over love. Beasts beat up on man. Chaos chokes on reason, and for the moment life laughs insanely at death...

Clayton Claw Cleaver Clementine of the Three Glands has returned to Chamel Castle, place of inheritance and strange goings on.

Upon arriving he meets Percival. Percival, the trick-kneed servant who keeps falling down on his way to answer the door, and has such great



hope in the future that he has stayed at the castle without a master and without pay for many years.

"Ah now without the present you wouldn't have a future," he illucidates to Clementine. "And sure the present is busy making the past while the future is waiting. And

there's no harm keeping the future waiting while it's not here yet. And when you get there what is it but you're in the present all over again."

Small wonder Percival is right at home at Chamel House.

Clementine has scarce time to meet the staff, who appear suddenly from the bowels of the house through a door under the main staircase, when he has visitors.

A group of four to begin with who wish to spend the night and end up as permanent dwellers. They are the Onion Eaters, and as strange a crew as graced any issue of the National Lampoon.

There is Franz Deibel Pickle, an organic chemist, isolator of some of

the world's rarest smells, and known best for his work on putrefaction. Franz, who is "uncircumcized" is an amateur herpetologist (snake lover) and has an unusual plan for Ireland:

"No true reptile or animal of a poisonous nature exist here," he says. "This has made the natives spiritually overconfident. The resulting blind faith has produced on the roads a phenomenon of unlit vehicles colliding in the night. Restoration of the country's caution would be interesting."

And might limit the interest in

religious dispute. And bring back a familiar old national statement, "Don't Tread On Me," in a more symbolic way.

Good old Franz. Inventor of an all-purpose Donkey distillate, used as an aphrodisiac and as fuel for the family yacht.

And then there is raunchy Rose of Rathgar. Thick-lipped and lustily busomed enough to delight any lascivious heart.

"She displays an unusual and remarkable neocarciform from the waist as it sweeps out to encompass the hip. The upper thighs are smooth, the appearance of hair beginning four inches above the knee and increasing in presence toward the ankles. The feet normal in every other way have webbing between the toes."

That and a bookshelf chest helps keep Rose in the mind's gutter where she belongs and is destined to remain.

As for the other two, George Putlog Roulette and Ercowald, they are physicists, but are currently perusing matters outside their profession which they are not at liberty to comment upon.

Could the secret be music, muses Clementine? Until Percival bemuses in reply that the music case he carried upstairs contained a sign which said: Do Not Open - Venomous Reptiles.

"Christ Almighty," Clementine clammers.

"Could be nothing," Percival ponders, "but you wouldn't want now to be out leaping a dance of death over the ramparts with them things after you."

Clementine begins to suspect his visitors are up to naughty nastiness and other malodorous deeds. And he is not quite right of course, but why spoil the fun?

Madness piles upon madness, and if you can put the book down long enough to reflect upon what you've been reading you soon realize that Donleavy has a mocking manner of meddling with your mind, and has mastered a merciless method of mortifying the menial, and mindless mediocrity (he also loves the simile).

Before long, before the long seventh chapter, and the second long evening of sexual hang-ups, there are around sixteen uninvited guests living in Chamel House with more to come (a whole army of insurrection) and they all love onions.

You half expect everyone will awaken to find themselves incarcerated in a mental institution as truth at the crux of reality. But Donleavy is too clever for that, and the madness rolls ruthlessly on.

Chamel House if old, very old, it is haunted and it is huge. Percival has marked the rotten places on the floorboards with chalk so no one will fall through to the dungeons.

The dungeons, Crossed by long tunnels leading to the sea which rushes in at high tide forcing an eardrum shattering pressure through the orifices.

"As

the circus

Continues

More crazy than cruel..."

Until it stops.

"Out there far away the rest of the world has gone modern. With whole new jumping generations. And holy hell is the only thing we have up to date here."

Not so different, Donleavy has cornered his bit of the world and his experiences with it in a book of savage humor and brilliant glimpses of all life's absurdities. This is Donleavy at his best. It is truly his best to date, destined to be a classic. One hopes he will now, finally, hear Donleavy's name mentioned alongside those of Voltaire, Mailer, Brautigan, and the rest.

The Summer Campus Review section

Just give a nod of the head and a wag of the old tail

Body Language
by Julius Fast
180 pp. New York
Pocket Books \$1.50

You think you've heard everything by now. It's getting late. The party has dragged on since six. People are going home. You're half sloshed. So you sit back and casually cross your arms and legs in the most comfortable way. And you suddenly notice that the guy across the room is looking at you strangely. Know what he's probably thinking?

That girl is frustrated. She's not getting what she needs. She's closed in, locked in, screaming "let me out." She is signalling to me that she can be approached and is readily available.

I bet you will be more careful how you sit from now on won't you?

No area of human behavior is sacred anymore. Everything we do, say, think, feel has been analyzed down to the final twitch of life. Our bodies have been invaded. Our private lives have been bugged, prodded and peeked into, until no room in the house is safe from social interpretation (you will recall the Beatles song: "She Came In Through The Bathroom Window").

All of this has resulted from a new wave, let's call it "modern" just to be safe, of modern psychology that is sweeping the land. People have realized that traditional psychology no longer works for large groups of people, that they cannot be so easily fitted into a set down pattern of established behavior.

Have you ever read a psychologist's report? You will find lines of long, unpronounceable words strung together with dashes and hyphens and that is a person they are talking about. Not even they can understand it, or so one suspects. They extract bits and pieces of behavior from patterns they have learned from books by the great ones in their field and string them together to get you.

It doesn't work very well, we have seen that.

So people have turned to pop psychology. Pop psychology involves a lot of body work: slapping, touching, feeling, laughing, screaming, bending, posturing, and yes, even eating. It's a lot easier to do. A lot of it is done in groups where you get a chance to let out your hostilities by insulting your neighbor's hat. "What a freaky hat!" you scream at him. "What are you, some kind of communist pinko?" you rage. And you begin to feel better already. Until the guy gets upset and smashes you in the teeth.

The most popular trend in pop psychology now is books. You can read a book and be your own psychologist. Books like *The Primal Scream*, *Joy* and *Body Language* crowd the market. Some of them are very well documented and have some worthwhile information. But most of them are pretentious and tell you common sense things you already knew anyway.

Who doesn't know that most of his personal problems are contracted in youth and that everyone's secret

desire is to return to the womb? Don't everyone stand up at once please.

But these books can be of momentary benefit to a lot of people (like a good laxative) who can't afford a good psychiatrist and are not crazy enough to need one anyway. Little problems can be ironed out. Others will come out in the wash. After all, we make our own beds. What do you want, your cake and eat it too?

A recent book, called *Body Language* answers some of these unsolved problems for you.

Learn, the book cajoles, how to make advances without taking chances!!!

Learn how to read shoulders (as opposed to palms and heads). Is this person in a good mood, the book pryingly inquires? Angry? Frightened? (Bugging eyes are a sure sign of fear, we all know that).

Learn how to communicate sexual feeling and need without words.

Learn how to enter a room full of strangers, inventory body positions and tell who the "important" people are.

Learn how to use your body to assume leadership of a group.

Learn how you can use this new language to defeat language.

This book is out to "destroy" language. I can see it now, a world where nobody talks. A shifty twitch of the left eyebrow will mean: "Time to trot, bwana." And a spasm in the big toe will signal: "I wish I were dead."



Is this woman a manipulator? Her posture signals a clue.

Of course this new language will create certain problems. Clothes will have to be outlawed. It is very hard to discern a trembling navel behind a corduroy jacket.

Body Language also holds this message for the unwary: "Your body doesn't know how to lie.

Unconsciously, it telegraphs your thoughts as you fold your arms, cross your legs, stand, walk, move your eyes and mouth."

Body Language does surprisingly

contain some useful information, however. We all wear masks, get uptight and nervous to the point of being neurotic in this fast-paced world of ours today. Understanding the real and imagined reasons behind the masks can help us better to drop them and let it all hang out.

But most body language involves a strong amount of facial expression and eye action to compliment it. Without a glare of hatred, how can you tell whether that doubled fist is going to flatten your nose?

Student loan guide helpful but hard to read

Credit For College
by Robert W. Hartman
New York, McGraw-Hill
151 pp., \$5.95

The business of financing a college education has never been uncomplicated. It becomes less so as time goes on because procedures and prices escalate. To the bewildered student and parent, the problem of garnering sufficient funds can seem insurmountable, as they lose themselves in a wilderness of forms and requirements.

Some students can survive with the help of grants, scholarships and parental contributions. An increasing number, however, are coming to depend on loans to fill the gap between their resources and college costs.

In *Credit For College*, Robert W. Hartman surveys the present and future of the utility of loans in educational financing. The book is an adaptation of a paper prepared for discussion of student loans by 35 national experts at a conference in Washington, D.C. in April, 1970.

Hartman's book, like the conference, was associated with the Brookings Institution, where he is a research associate, and on the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Hartman sees some radical possibilities for change in the loan system that exists for educational purposes in this country. When speaking about the cost of education, he excludes the funds necessary for organized research and the "opportunity cost" (the earnings a

student foregoes while attending college). Five conceivable plans for wider utilization of loans are as follows:

FULLCOST loans would support the entire cost of education. This would dry up federal, state, and local support, tuition would probably rise and university systems would become heavily market-oriented.

TOTAL STUDENT CHARGES-federal subsidies would continue but loans would be available to students in the amount required by their fees, tuition, room and board.

STUDENT CHARGES NET OF FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY-loans and parental contributions would replace the plan now being offered to many students which includes grants, loans, work-study and savings.

STATUS QUO-Five percent of full costs and 10 percent of student charges for the academic year are paid through programs of the U.S. Office of Education. This accounts for 94 percent of the \$700 million appropriated by the federal government (in 1967-1968).

ACCESSORY AID-two years of basic higher education would be supported by direct grants, with loan programs available to finance further studies for those who are so inclined.

One of these plans or a variation of them will have to be adopted at a near future date because the present programs will not support the growing aggregate volume of loans required. Also, with rates of repayment and interest kept as they are now, more ambitious students loan programs will be feasible only if college graduate incomes rise faster

than the student charges.

In other words, terms must be lengthened or interest rates reduced for students to be able to shoulder loans under present conditions.

In his proposals for reform, Hartman criticizes the present repayment plan for its narrow time span. He says it imposes an unnecessary penalty on students and forces them to borrow in terms of what will be their lowest possible expected annual income after college. These problems could be solved by constant refinancing of loans or, more simple, by an extension of the repayment term.

On extended repayment terms the borrower pays a larger total amount for his loan but the burden of reimbursement is eased. This is due to the fact that installments are spread out over the majority of the person's wage-earning years and the extra costs can be financed out of higher incomes received by an established earner, rather than extracting total repayment during the person's period of least earnings.

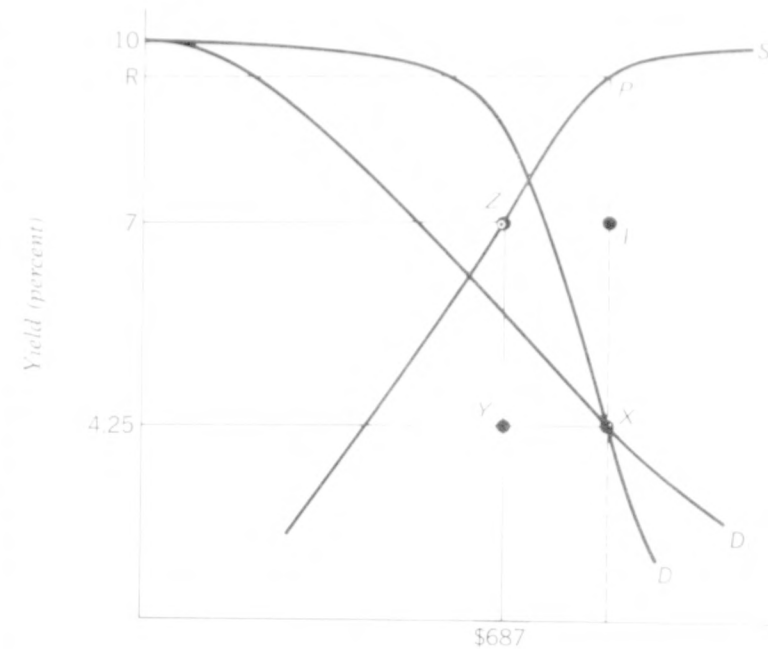
Hartman says, "For efficiency then, a desirable repayment scheme is one that allows maximal borrowing while keeping each annual repayment below some tolerable percentage of income. Since the annual incomes of college graduates rise over time, a repayment scheme in which repayments are set as a percent of income would permit borrowing of larger amounts without conflict with a repayment ceiling."

He mentions several recent proposals that support his call for longer periods of repayment; the National Student Loan Bank and the Carnegie Commission Bank, which favor 30 to 40 year repayment plans and the Percent Residual-Income Repayment Program, which would require a certain percentage of after-tax income to be paid each year per \$1,000 of aggregate loan.

The question of easily available loans for college students raises some discussion as to preferential treatment for educationally oriented people. The idea has been suggested that low interest consumer loans be made available to non-college youth for reason of their own, as a general vehicle for intertemporal redistribution of consumption.

This development on the proposal of James Tobin in *Raising the Incomes of the Poor* that a \$5,000 endowment be made available to every high school graduate or 19-year-old citizen. This money would be used for subsistence, training, expenses or higher education, to be repaid by income tax surcharges after the age of 28.

Here Hartman raises a very important point. "The right question to ask about lengthened repayment arrangements has very little to do with higher education as such. It is whether society is willing to redistribute consumption (and investment) opportunities toward younger persons and away from other claimants on the national output."



Demand and supply of guaranteed loans

He continues: "During that transition period, the nation would have to give up something to provide resources for the young. And the diversion of such resources are real costs to those who have to bear them. There is no free lunch."

If any of the above-mentioned plans are to be carried out, a National Student Loan Bank would become essential. Access to income tax reports would be necessary for repayments contingent on income. This is not available to lenders through the present National Defense Student Loans or Guaranteed Loan Program.

Further, longer repayment terms would make student loans appear even less liquid to banks and collection costs would be aggravated by the necessity of following a family moving over the years.

The establishment of a national bank would mean that the shifting of monetary policy would be less strongly felt in the student loan market and student loans would be less apt to compete with house and car loans for priority.

To illustrate how the national bank might work with a "Subsidy division", assume an unsubsidized freshman enters college in the fall of 1971. In the summer of 1971, he obtains a loan of \$762.90. By the summer of 1975, when he graduates, the loan of \$762.90 will have accumulated interest (at seven percent, assumed bank rate) so as to result in a \$1,000 debt. With a 10-year repayment term commencing in the summer of 1976, the borrower will have to repay \$142.38 annually

until 1985 for his freshman loan.

"Now let us take a low-income student entering college in the fall of 1971. He also borrows \$762.90. Under the current NDSL rules, such a student assuming he does not drop out, would repay his debt between 1976 and 1985 at the rate of \$89.44 per annum. This sum is the annual repayment on a \$762.90 loan repaid over 10 years at three percent.

...the NSDL student's subsidy consists of the \$52.94 (\$142.38 minus \$89.44) reduction in annual repayments from absence of interest accrued during 1970-1974 and the low interest during repayment.) The present value, as of summer 1971, of ten "gifts" of \$52.94 received from 1976 to 1986, discounted at seven percent, is \$283.66. This total represents the true cost to the federal government of the NDSL."

Another change Hartman recommends is the discontinuation of "teacher-cancellations." This tradition of cancelling debts of those entering the teaching profession is costing the country \$20 million in loan funds, innumerable hours of administrative time and is making no noteworthy contributions to the teaching force in the nation's schools.

The book is difficult to comprehend for anyone with a meager economics background, simple because of the preponderance of business terms and references to figures in economics that the layman is unfamiliar with. However, for anyone whose field is student finances, this could be an invaluable guide to future trends and possibilities.

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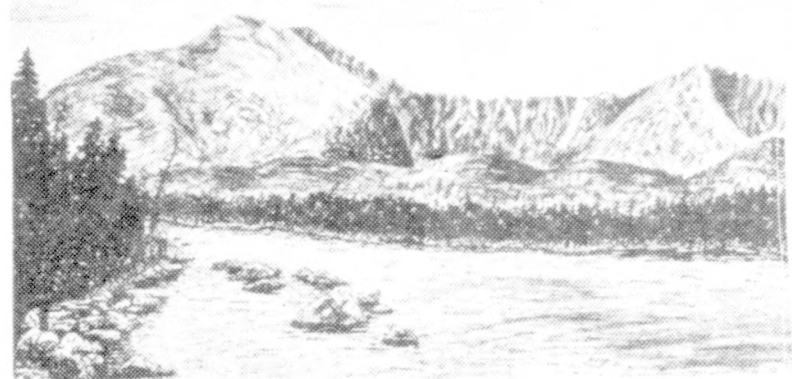
Katahdin: majestic heights and flat forested plains

Maine's forest covered mountains aren't the most spectacular in New England. But there is one place in the state where one can actually find a mountain with a timberline, and that is in Baxter State Park. The mountain is Katahdin, and as was recently proven, Katahdin's some 5,300' offers an irresistible fascination that draws people from all over the world to its sides.

Luckily for tourists, who usually come to the Park to see Katahdin, the mountain is located only about 10 miles inside the Park at its southern end, and is easily accessible on a fairly winding road that the rangers keep in top condition.

At the base of Katahdin on its southwestern side is a combination base camp - camping and picnic area that has been expanded over the years into a spacious recreation spot which affords a magnificent view of the mountain.

This camping area is the central gathering spot for most tourists and is usually quite crowded at this time of the year. But the spot has the only souvenir shop in the Park, so if that's what you're after, you can't avoid it.



Also, this camping spot, known as the Katahdin Stream Campground, or the State Campground, is where one of the most popular and easily traveled trails up Katahdin begins.

NOTE: There is another campground back down the road a few miles called the Abol Campground where the first



well-defined route to be generally travelled in ascending Katahdin begins. But it leads to the same flat table land beneath the peak and does not nearly afford the spectacular climb as Hunt's Trail.

The trail from Katahdin Stream is called the New Hunt Trail, and is now the northern terminus of the 2,000-mile long Appalachian Trail.

Hunt's Trail extends from the campsite at Katahdin Stream up the north westerly bank of the stream to a point just below the unusually picturesque Katahdin Falls. A bridge was constructed across the stream just below the Falls, a sturdy bridge from which you can almost reach out and touch the rushing, falling water.

Along the trail one is likely to run into a host of friendly people, varying from a group of boy scouts to girls in bright colored dresses to foreign hikers dressed in leather Alpine shorts and peaked caps. Some just walk on by with a nod, engrossed as they are in their surroundings, while some will want to stop and chat and exchange home names.

The trail winds on up the mountain gradually at first, getting steeper after the first mile. Don't be surprised if the shrubbery growing alongside the trail as you get further up looks peculiarly Arctic. And the trees look very old up near the timberline (one fir tree on the table

land was found to be around 98 years old.)

The trail gets very steep the second and third miles, but the climb is still comfortable. You are no longer looking straight ahead through the trees, however. The trail now affords a breathtaking view down into the valleys around the mountain, and you get glimpses of the dense forest covered sides of nearby mountains as if you were looking across at opposite walls.

Up near the timberline you will suddenly come upon a natural arrangement of large boulders known as The Cave. H. Walter Leavitt describes it aptly in his book *Katahdin Skyline*: "This gift of Old Mother Nature has been used as a shelter by many parties climbing the mountain, and in front of it is a favorite lunch ground. In normal times, water may be located in limited amount just below this point on the mountainside."

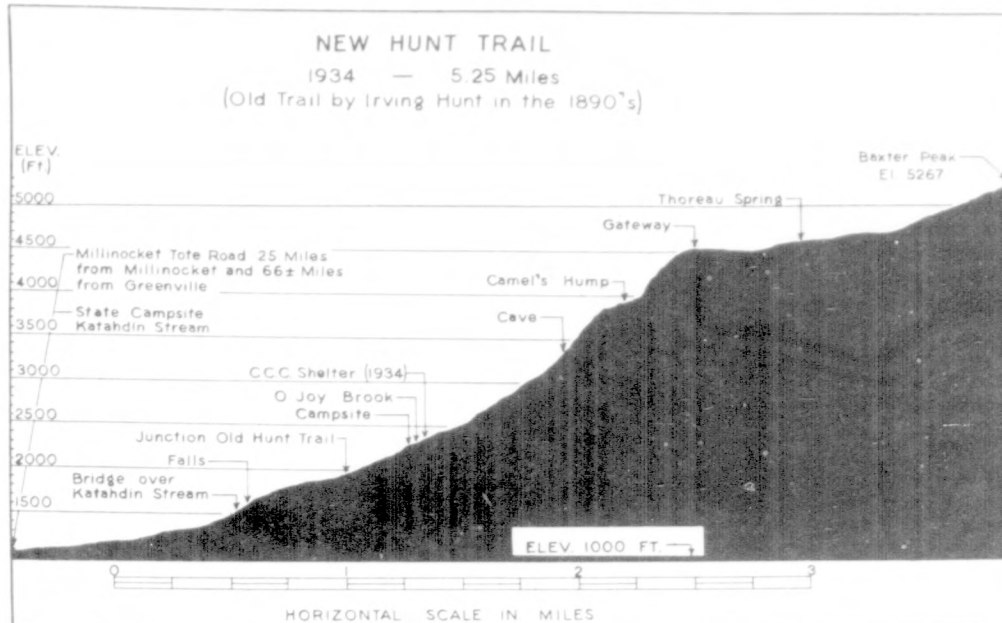


FIGURE 9—PROFILE OF NEW HUNT TRAIL

Not far above The Cave one emerges from the boulders that signal the approaching timberline onto The Camel's Hump. Here the avid

amateur climber gets a real thrill. Almost sheer walls of huge piled stones rise for a limited distance. But the climb is an adventure if one refuses to use the rather conspicuous and insulting rusted iron hand rails that have been implanted every few feet for the clumsy.

After this short but exhilarating climb one comes to The Gateway; two upright stones about ten feet apart that are located on the brink of

the table land. It was from a point on the table land near the Gateway that Henry David Thoreau was inspired to write the following:

"The forest looked like firm grass sward, and the effect of the lakes in its midst is like a mirror broken into a thousand fragments, and wildly scattered over the grass, reflecting the full blaze of the sun... Moosehead Lake in the southwest is like a gleaming silver platter at the end of the table."

Upon reaching the Table Land, don't be foolish enough to feel you have accomplished something truly outstanding in climbing this far. You are likely to be disappointed by who you see lounging over the ground of the table land. When this reporter was there he was astonished to see a troupe of young cub scouts asleep among the scrub, basking in the brilliant sun.

From the table land it is not far to the summit. The climb is easy and gradual over small strewn boulders. Indeed, most climbers never bother going on to the top. You can see almost as much from the table land anyway.

There are far more difficult trails to climb for those who like and are capable of scaling them. But getting to them might not prove easy. Unless you have a scout, a jeep or a horse, or like to walk. The whole Katahdin area is virtually honey-combed with trails. Before planning a climb into the Basin area or further north to some of the other peaks it would be wise to check with Park authorities. You can reach them by writing to this address: Baxter State Park, Box 540, Millinocket, Maine, 04462.

The northern area of Baxter Park is mostly wilderness that is not accessible by road with conventional vehicles. Most nature lovers will appreciate this fact however, and will feel glad that a large area of unspoiled wildland cannot be ravaged by trash-strewing, careless tourists.

The southern area of the Park can largely be seen by car and there are a great many spots where one can stop and picnic or just sit and enjoy the scenery. All in all, it is well worth the trip and should be seen. The area was set aside many years ago by a far-sighted Maine Governor as an investment in man's future.

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Hutchinson named outstanding agronomy prof. in northeast

Dr. Frederick Hutchinson, chairman of the plant and soil sciences department as UMO, has been named the outstanding teacher in agronomy in the northeast region by the Northeastern Branch of the American Society of Agronomy.

The award was presented at a meeting of the society at the University of Massachusetts at which Dr. Cecil Brown, UMO professor of agronomy, was elected president for 1972-73.

Other members of the department presented papers at the meeting including Paul N. Mosher,

extension agronomist, who discussed changes needed in potato production and marketing.

Other papers by UMO staff were the influence of rotation on yield, specific gravity and appearance of Katahdin potatoes grown on Caribou gravelly, sandy loam soil, Assoc. Prof. Hugh J. Murphy and Michael J. Goven, crop foreman at Aroostook Farm, Presque Isle; and the effects of zinc nutrition on growth and content of the potato plant, Research Associate Robert I. Batteese, Jr. and Asst. Prof. Alan R. Langille.

Dr. Muro publishes third book

University of Maine at Orono faculty member Dr. James J. Muro has published his latest book, *Group Counseling: Theory and Practice*, written in collaboration with Dr. Don C. Dinkmeyer of DePaul University.

The book, published by E. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., Itasca, Ill., is a comprehensive survey of the theoretical and practical aspects of group counseling and draws upon a wide range of subject matter derived from theory and research in sociology, group dynamics, education, psychology and counseling.

Muro, an associate professor in the College of Education, is a member of the counseling and guidance staff and is considered an authority on elementary school guidance. Since he joined the UMO faculty in 1965 he has been the director of programs to prepare elementary school counselors for rural areas, financed by the Office of Education under the Education Professions Development Act.

The new book is designed to provide group leaders with specific ways to deal with complex group phenomena and unique problems. Chapters deal specifically with therapeutic forces in groups, group leadership, group organization, establishing and maintaining groups, group counseling with children, special problems, group work with teachers and parents, the teacher as a group leader, and group counseling

research.

A former high school teacher and counselor before receiving his doctorate in 1965 at the University of Georgia, Muro's other books are *The Counselor's Work in the Elementary School* and *Reading in Group Counseling*, edited with Dr. Stanley Freeman, professor of education and UM assistant chancellor.

Dinkmeyer is professor of educational psychology and counseling at DePaul University and holds a certificate in psychotherapy from the Alfred Adler Institute of Chicago. He is the author of several books on guidance and child development.

Like to counsel?

Are you interested in counseling teenagers? The Counseling Center in Bangor is recruiting volunteers to work on a new teenage hotline. This phone service will function in a similar way to the already existing Dial HELP service but will be oriented to teenagers and their problems.

The phone will begin operation some time in early September during after-school hours and will be staffed by teenagers and adults. The training will begin around Aug. 1.

Volunteers must be at least 16 years old. For an interview call Lee Burbank at 947-0366.

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Calendar of events

Monday, July 26

Young people's film program, *Johnny Tremain* and *The Music Box*, 2:30 p.m., 120 Little Hall.

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

Tuesday, July 27

Folk and square dancing, 7 p.m. (small fry) and 8 p.m. for adults, Bangor Room, Memorial Union.

Barbara Mallow, cello concert, Hauck Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Tuesday evening following Folk and Square Dancing, lessons in ballroom dancing will be given to anyone interested.

Wednesday, July 28

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

Flicker day classics *Son of the Sheik*, full length with the original score, 8 p.m., 100 Forestry Building.

Flower garden tour, Abby Rockefeller Garden and Thuya Gardens will be open to the public on

Wednesdays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. A trip is being planned for Wednesday, July 28, leaving at 1 p.m. Anyone interested in taking the trip must sign up in the social director's office by 4 p.m., Tuesday, July 27.

Saturday, July 31

This week's trip of the week will be to Cape Rosier. The trip will include a ride on the motor launch *Hazel R* and a visit to one of the many islands in the Penobscot Bay for a lobster feed cooked over an open fire. The trip is limited to 50 person who enjoy seafood.

Reservations must be made before noon Thursday, July 29, in the Grant Room of the Memorial Union.

ADVANCE NOTICE: On Aug. 5 the summer social director and the game room director will present a pick-a-partner bowling tournament in the Union Bowling lanes at 7 p.m. This will be a man-woman team tournament. For further information inquire at the game room or the social director's office in the Grant

Room of the Union.

Men's Softball League

Following are the results of the July 19 softball games: Cabins 11 - Psychology Dept. 9
Civil Engineers 24 - Chemistry

18 Math Institute 24 - Gannett

Hall 23 Faculty (bye)

There is need for one more team. Anyone interested in entering a team may contact Mr. Woodbury in the Memorial Gym.

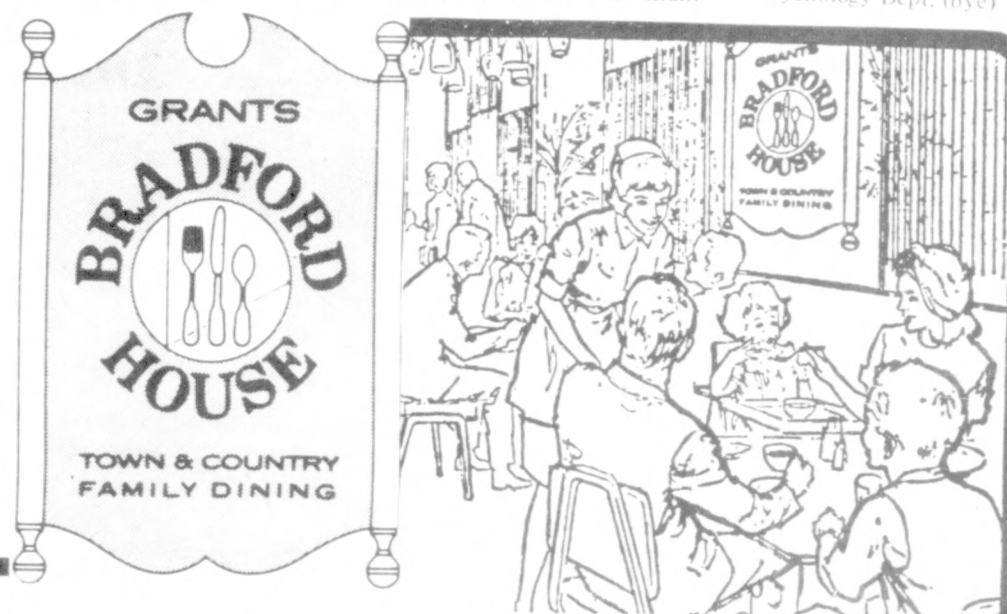
The schedule for next week is as follows:

Monday, July 26

Psychology Dept. vs. Gannett Hall Cabins vs. Faculty Civil Engineers vs. Math Institute Chemistry (bye)

Wednesday, July 28

Gannett Hall vs. Faculty Chemistry vs. Math Institute Cabins vs. Civil Engineers Psychology Dept. (bye)



THURSDAY SPECIAL SERVED FROM 4 P.M. TO CLOSING

BUCK NIGHT \$1

YOUR CHOICE

- Roast Turkey Dinner
- Golden Fried Chicken
- Golden Fried Fish Fillet
- Ham Steak Hawaiian

with POTATOES, CHOICE OF VEGETABLE or CREAMY COLE SLAW
ROLL and BUTTER

FRIDAY SPECIAL

All The Fish You Can Eat!!

GOLDEN FRIED FILLETS
FRENCH FRIED POTATOES
ROLL and BUTTER
COLE SLAW • TARTAR SAUCE

1.29

BRADFORD ROOM HOURS
OLD TOWN 8 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

Grants KNOWN FOR VALUES
OLD TOWN GRANT PLAZA