



The Summer Campus



The student newspaper of the University of Maine at Orono

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Orono, Maine

July 9, 1971

Job placement for the class of 1971 remains poor

Job placement for members of the class of 1971 "has not picked up this summer the way we thought it would," Adrian Sewall, associate director of career planning and placement, said Wednesday.

As of June 30, 524 January, June and August graduates were still seeking placement, out of about 1,100 registered with the placement office.

Sewall said the placement figures are "much lower than last year."

"Tech students are hurting pretty badly," he said. There are 69 who have yet to be placed. At this time

last year there were less than 20. And not half the graduates in the College of Education have been placed. This is unheard of.

"Across the board, we've slipped quite a bit this year. Last spring we were saying that placement would pick up. Now all we can say is that we hope it picks up in the late summer, although it doesn't look like it will.

"Of course, we in the planning office want to see students getting employment. Students are willing to take any meaningful job. But they have little going for them."

Not just jobs

A total of 405 members of the class of 1971, who received, or expect to receive next month, associate, bachelor and higher degrees at UMO, have been placed.

Ed Hewes, UMO classified employee, talks about the University and family life. Story, p. 7.

The word "placement" means either that the student has found a job in teaching or in industry, plans to go on to further study, has signed up for military service, or has decided to become a home-maker.

Out of the 405 placed so far, 243 have found jobs; 124 in industry, and 119 in teaching.

A total of 97 will go on for further study, 40 into the military, and 27 into home-making.

The number of graduates from each college who have been placed, compared with the number registered with the placement office is as follows: Arts and Sciences out of 329, 82 have been placed, 187 are seeking placement, and 60 have lost contact with the placement office by not sending post-graduate forwarding addresses; Business Administration;

37 placed out of 103; Education 105 out of 250; Life Sciences and Agriculture, 74 out of 186; and Technology, 107 out of 225.

The breakdown by college of graduates finding jobs is as follows: Education, 84; Technology, 60; Life Sciences and Agriculture, 46; Arts and Sciences, 30; and Business administration, 23.

Sewall said a follow-up study will be conducted next month to determine the number of students who, having lost contact with the placement office, may have found jobs. These students number 164.



ANOTHER MONTH -- Worker puts finishing touches on new UMO swimming pool. The pool is expected to open by Aug. 15. -- after workers lay down carpeting around the pool.

Pay-raise decision Wednesday

The University of Maine Board of Trustees will decide next Wednesday whether the classified employees will get a pay raise.

In the meantime, a union group is conducting an investigation of the entire University-- especially the budget and the administration.

Robert E. Montminy, executive director of Council 74 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO), of which the UMO classified employees union is an affiliate, ordered the investigation.

The investigation began "a couple of weeks ago," Montminy said, and a written report is due "within a month." One person is working full-time on the investigation. The investigative committee is made up of four persons.

Montminy would not disclose who is on the committee.

"The people on the committee, I will say, are not connected with University employment."

Montminy said he ordered the investigation as a direct result of the fight of the classified employees for a pay raise. "I want to see those in authority bring relief and justice to the classified employees," he said.

He asserted that many persons are disturbed because they feel the classified employees are on a lower pay scale than the regular state employees because too much money is going toward administration salaries. "By all means, it's too heavy at the top," Montminy said.

He said that the investigators are investigating both the chancellor's

office and all the campuses of the University of Maine system. "They're circulating around to all the campuses," he said.

What does Montminy hope to accomplish by the investigation?

"The results of the investigation may result in legislative action during the special session. And I know there will be a special session."

Montminy, along with many people in the state and several members of the Maine Legislature, are not happy with the "Super-U" system. "I used to support the Super-U, but I'm not so sure as I want it now," Montminy said.

Several members of the legislature have spoken out similarly.

Louis Jalbert, (D-Lewiston), a state representative, is regarded as the chief foe of the University in the legislature. Before the last session of the legislature ended late last month, Jalbert has put in an order for the legislative Research Committee to meet with the University administration in order that the University "hierarchy," the Board of Trustees and the legislature "have a closer rapprochement with the people of the state."

Jalbert's order was not passed.

On June 23, Jalbert, speaking before the Maine House, said: "A great deal of protection is being given to this institution that we give \$53 million to, (and) we can't even find out somehow, after waiting for months, just what the pay scales are, let alone the programs and the policies."

Jalbert feels there is a credibility gap between members of the legislature and the University administration. "I don't believe them (University administrators) now, and as long as I breathe I will be sorry that I ever voted for the monstrosity that I got conned into to put them under one roof," said Jalbert.

He went on to say, "I am going to get to the bottom of this thing if it is the last thing I ever do. I am extremely sorry that I ever voted for this monstrosity."

"We are giving them (the University) \$53 million, and somehow or other we just can't have them meet with us. But they just go along and make their speeches, and then anybody that dares oppose them is an enemy of theirs. Well I have opposed them before and I have done fairly well at the polls. And right now they can put me down as their public enemy number one with pleasure -- my pleasure."

The issue at stake here is whether the University should have to inform legislators as to what the University does with its state appropriated funds.

Aims McGuinness, special assistant to the chancellor, says the legislature has two major questions: first, whether the University does what it says it will; and secondly, whether the legislature is given enough facts and figures to make decisions.

"Jalbert says the University doesn't do what it says it will do with its money. We have a hard time convincing them that we are spending the money honestly."

Three UMO professors assess significance of Pentagon Papers

Monday, July 5, the ninth and last installment of the Pentagon Papers was published by the New York Times. The first of the series began almost a month ago. During the intervening time, several exceptional events occurred. Four newspapers across the country were restrained by the government from further publication of the papers, constituting a questionable violation of the first amendment guaranteeing a free press.

The government was unable to prove "a clear and present danger" to the security of the country to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, resulting in a decision in favor of the press that was not so much a landmark as a disappointment for the newspapers involved. Disappointing because the door was left open by the court for future attempts by the government to again prevent the press from publishing material they consider detrimental to the security of the United States.

The SUMMER CAMPUS asked

three UMO professors to add their comments on the papers and the significance they hold for us all today.

John J. Nolde, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, who discusses the historical perspective of the Papers, has been to the Far East twice in the past 20 years to study in Hong Kong, and speaks and reads Chinese.

Here, in part, is what he has to



John J. Nolde

say:

"First of all, it is clear that little effort was made by the planners of the Vietnam War to put that affair in its proper historical perspective. Little reference is made in the documents I have seen to the historical roots of the turmoil in that troubled part of the world.

"Secondly, I am surprised at how little the advice of Asian scholars was solicited in the determination of our Vietnam policy. Rarely, if ever, do their names appear.

"With reference to the first point, several observations might be made:

1. Clearly, the problem of Vietnam did not begin with the 'Tet Offensive' of 1968, or the 'Tonkin Gulf Affair' of 1964, or even the Geneva Conference of 1954.

"2. The story really begins in the 19th century with the extension of European political and economic control over most of South and Southeast Asia.

"3. It continues with the emergence

of Asian nationalism as a reaction against this control.

"4. It proceeds to the growth of the revolutionary movement in the early 20th century, the first manifestations of which appear before the outbreak of World War I.

"5. The revolutionary movement, in turn, was accelerated by Japan's invasion of Vietnam in 1940 and the extension of Japanese power over the entire area during 1941 and 1942.

"6. Its most modern phase began with the defeat of Japan and the establishment of a native of Vietnam government in 1945, free of either Japanese or European control.

"7. The civil war, the latest chapter of which we now witness, began in all its ferocity in 1946.

"Rarely are these points touched upon in the papers I have seen. The Vietnam War becomes, instead, an integral part of the cold war thinking in America, and the all pervasive

anti-communist crusade. Policy makers in Washington looked upon the conflict primarily as an exercise in anti-communist military strategy, with little reference to political strategy or the historical context in



Brooks Hamilton

which the events were taking place."

Brooks Hamilton, professor of journalism and executive editor of ETV's Maine News and Comment, talked about what the Supreme

continued on page 2

UMO professors talk about Pentagon Papers

continued from page 1

Court decision means to the press: "The principle of 'no prior restraint' (which means simply that a publication cannot legally be prevented or censored before publication) which has been the constitutional guideline for nearly 200 years is reaffirmed. The reaffirmation, however, should not necessarily be considered good for all time.

"Nearly all the Supreme Court justices writing opinions showed their minds were seriously troubled by government contentions that the country's security could be so easily breached, and while they agreed this breach did not affect the safety of the republic they obviously felt another case might arise in the future where that safety could be affected.

"So while at first glance the 'no prior restraint' problem is reaffirmed, I feel that a new precedent has been established for the government to feel free to ask the courts to referee disputes of this kind again in the future.

"Everyone should read all of the opinions written by the various justices; do not forget that the Court's decision was very brief, but that there were a total of seven additional concurring or dissenting opinions representing the thoughts of the justices in much greater detail.

"A close reading of all seven concurring and dissenting opinions is very revealing. ... Perhaps most revealing of all were the dissenting decisions by the Chief Justice, by Justice Harlan, and by Justice Blackmun.

"Justice Harlan in particular

listed points of law he felt the case raised but could not settle because of time. He mentioned seven points of law not covered by the decision, in each case in such a way that I felt he is trying to tell us he might have gone with the majority eventually in this case, had he had the time to thrash out both with himself and with his colleagues these points of law.

"Despite my strong convictions in favor of the First Amendment and the long-range damage to our society when any prior restraint is allowed, I find myself sympathetic with Justice Harlan's dilemma, and I cite only one of his seven points to illustrate:

"7. the national security or the Government's possessory interest in the documents justifies the issuance of an injunction against publication in light of --

"A. The strong First Amendment policy against prior restraints on publications;

"B. The doctrine against enjoining conduct in violation of criminal statutes; and

"C. The extent to which the materials

at issue have apparently already been otherwise disseminated."

"Ronald Banks, assistant professor of history, and assistant to the President, also talked of the press implications, and does not agree



Ronald Banks

completely with Prof. Hamilton's assessment:

"What remains is this question: were the assumptions on which the Vietnam policy was based correct one or not? I happen to think not. Yet the 'Pentagon Papers' don't help us very much in finding the answer to the question.

"What they do record is a history of a policy failure, not because the assumptions behind the policy have been revealed as bankrupt, but because, as Max Frankel observes in the New York Times, the 'nation simply pursued excessive aims with insufficient means.'

"One question has arisen from this affair which will be around long after the 'Pentagon Papers' have been forgotten. This is the question relating to the 'right' of newspapers and magazines to publish material free from prior restraint. While it is true that criminal action may be taken against the press if evidence

warrants after publication, the fact remains that publication of much material that is classified, including files of investigative bodies, could lead to an intolerable invasion of privacy, to say nothing of character assassinations.

"That the 'responsible' press can be trusted to employ high standards of discretion and fairness is small comfort with the nation overrun by publications whose sole justification for existence is sensationalism of the crudest sort.

"Clearly, the system of classification used by government is a sham. Yet, the problem remains that there are sound reasons for some system of classification. It really is unthinkable that we can live very long with a situation whereby government documents, no matter how sensitive, may be published, regardless of the consequences, with impunity."

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Upward Bound: Academic and social learning

For six weeks, the students and counselors of the Upward Bound program seem to run from one activity to another.

In their "idle" moments they dance or bowl or play some outdoor sport. Other than that, they keep active.

Sixty students from around the state are enrolled in the program at UMO. A similar number are enrolled in the program at Colby and Bowdoin.

For the most part, the students chosen for the program come either from low-income families, or an area where educational opportunities are limited, or both. Some of the students come from Portland, Belfast, and Bangor, but a greater number are from rural areas.

The basic purpose of the federally-funded program is to give underprivileged children a chance to get into some institute of higher learning. To achieve this, the academic part of the program consists of three highly intense periods of study in one area.

For two weeks at a time, each student has one class that last two and a half hours each day. At the end of the two weeks, he begins another class. Thus, students receive instruction in three subject areas during the six-week program.

There is no academic credit in these courses that is transferable to their high schools (all the regular students will be high school sophomores through seniors next year except for the "bridge" students who are program veterans and entering college in the fall.)

However, the academic work is geared to aid the students when they return to school. The work in the summer is intended to give them an advantage -- or at least lessen their disadvantage -- over future classmates from different backgrounds.

The academic part of the program takes up only a relatively small amount of the student's time. From 1-3 p.m., each person takes part in an interest area. This includes seminar-type workshops in such things as photography, yearbook, drama, newspaper, and guitar. At 3 p.m., a two-hour recreation period starts.

After supper, two nights a week, there are study hours -- a quiet period from 7-9 for letter-writing or study. Two other nights each week are set aside for counseling and sensitivity sessions. For many students, especially those from broken homes or poverty areas, this is the most rewarding part of the program.

Once a week, speakers are invited to discuss topics such as drugs and sex with the students. This, along with many other aspects of the program are part of any effort to make the program a total living experience. The social part of the program is emphasized as much as the academic part. Boys and girls reside in neighboring fraternity houses. Between 7 a.m. and midnight the lobbies and recreation rooms of the houses are open to both sexes.

Therefore, the 60 students and 35 counselors (the latter having one 24 hour per week time off) live together for a month and a half in the closest and most intense social conditions. As one counselor, Roxanne Moore says, "When you're living this close, every little thing is amplified, good or bad. But everybody knows the problem so things always seem to work out."

The closeness of the group becomes intense. Even in their "spare" time (weekends) most of the group goes on trips to Bar Harbor, Mt. Katahdin, and this weekend, Boston. In many ways, the Upward Bound program is a continuous month-and-a-half sensitivity or contact session.

Some of the activities undertaken in the program become popular to the point of being addicting. Miss

Moore reports that the craze this year is card-playing. More specifically, hearts.

She says, "It's gotten to the point where kids stay up to three or four in the morning playing. It goes on all the time. When we were at Katahdin, some of the kids were sitting around the campfire playing until two or three. It goes on all the time."

Getting into the program is not

very easy. There are only a limited numbers of positions open and Upward Bound students of previous years are given preference. New members are usually recommended by their guidance counselors. They are interviewed by the program director or assistant. If accepted, the program is free and they receive a \$5 per week "stipend" as spending money.

Attention!

Following are room changes for the courses which begin Monday.

ED A 352 -- Group Procedures in Counseling -- from 270 Stevens Hall to 11 Shibbes Hall.

ED B 4 -- The Teaching Process -- Div. 1 -- from 336 Boardman Hall to 217 Little Hall.

ED B 4 -- The Teaching Process -- Div. 2 -- from 336 Boardman Hall to 217 Shibbes Hall.

ED H 130 -- Trends in Education -- from 202 Shibbes Hall to 217 Shibbes Hall.

ED I 350 -- School Personnel Management -- from 127 Barrows Hall to 130 Barrows Hall.

ED M 241 -- Newer Practices in Social Studies in Sec. Schools -- from 217 Lord to 217 Little Hall.

ED M 253 -- Remedial Reading -- from 113 Deering Hall to 119 Barrows Hall.

EH 185 -- Workshop for Secondary School Teachers in English -- from 208 East Annex to 115 East Annex.

GM 2 -- Elementary German -- from 215 Little Hall to 218 Little Hall.

SP 2 -- Elementary Spanish -- from 126 Barrows Hall to 131 Barrows.

HY 281 -- History of the West -- from 200 Stevens Hall to 370 Stevens Hall.

CF 3 -- The Preschool Child -- from 102 Carnegie Hall to 201 Winslow.

LY 330 -- Library Organization and Administration -- from 370 Stevens Hall to 203 Little Hall.

PE 165 -- Leadership Organization in the Intra-Extramural Programs -- from 125 Lengyel Hall to 216 Boardman Hall.

SY 3 -- Introduction to Sociology -- from 207 Little Hall to 370 Stevens Hall.

SY 113 -- Deviant Behavior -- from 207 Little Hall to 355 Stevens Hall.

SY 138 -- Race and Culture Conflict -- from 207 Little Hall to 37 Stevens, North.

ED G 373 -- Seminar in Business Education -- from 7 Stevens, North to 127 Barrows Hall.

LY 303 -- Technical Services in Libraries -- from 200 Stevens Hall to 205 Little Hall.



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The Summer Campus The student newspaper of the University of Maine at Orono July 9, 1971 The opinions expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the University of Maine	Edward N. LaFreniere Editor Carolyn A. Howlett Business Manager Editorial Staff: John Carey Donald A. Perry Bob Dennis Photography Editor
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Dr. Richard G. Emerick:

Notes on man and society

Of all living things Man has the most remarkable adaptive potential. For him adjustment to the inevitable variations in environment is not a matter of awaiting the gradual manifestation of genetically based physiological or structural responses which may be present in the gene pool.

Man, by virtue of his genetically based endowment can make adaptive behavioral responses the permutation and combinations of which are almost limitless.

This head and hands kind of adaptive feature in Man is, of course, called culture and its rich tapestry of variation is what has given us the ethnographic record which anthropologists have pioneered in recording.

Most men are born into a particular cultural system and then live out their lives in terms of the values and practices of that culture. These days with films and television and the myriad magazines superficially picturing other people and other ways of life it is possible for nearly everyone to recognize the fact and see something of the scope of Man's cultural diversity.

Some individuals, however, have enjoyed the privilege of living within the framework of other cultures for periods of time and have thus come to know what it means to Eskimos to be Eskimos, or what it means to Polynesians to be Polynesians and such persons may even have gained special insight into what it means to themselves to be Americans, for example.

In observing the relationship between a people and their culture one thing becomes very clear. People achieve their humanity through their culture. They live and move and have their being in terms of it. Their way of life is not merely a colorful behavioral affectation which makes their interestingly different from other people.

It is their very definition of themselves. No one should be surprised, therefore, to see people whose culture is threatened with inundation by another culture showing signs of fear or even hostility.

The diversity of life ways one perceives when surveying the ethnographic record has itself had enormous adaptive utility for Man. Not only has each cultural system facilitated the adaptation of some particular group of men to their special needs and circumstances, but the resultant rich variety of cultures, as different from each other as the Eskimos' is from that of the Samoans' which represents an accumulated cultural pool within which the human animal can, it would seem, find the necessary resources to fashion his survival in the future.

It appears that the preservation of cultural heterogeneity is important and the fiercely passionate nationalism or tribalism, particularly of small societies or minority groups may win our approbation and certainly our sympathy.

The young American Indian today finds his definition of himself in his Indianness. To save himself from the obliteration the human spirit has always done battle with, he must assert himself as an Indian and work to preserve or even to rediscover his cultural heritage. In so doing it would appear that he ultimately enhances the survival potential of Man by thus maintaining cultural heterogeneity.

This is where the rub comes, however. We may have learned to make it to the surface of the moon but we have not learned how to manage the maintenance of cultural pluralism in a world whose distances are shrinking and whose human population is burgeoning. In today's cheek-by-jowl society the young Indian who asserts his Indianness will almost inevitably appear as a threat to the position and the interests of someone else.

It is the very nature of the social world we live in these days and it certainly constitutes one of our greatest current social problems. Working our way through the labyrinth of this dilemma will call for whatever genius the social and behavioral sciences can lay claim to as well as the patience, forbearance and understanding of us all.



Looking for America

by Bob Dennis

Like most truly patriotic Americans, I was on the road for the Fourth of July Weekend. I figured that everyone would be coming to Maine for the weekend and I wanted no part of having hundreds of tourists around me, and all those cars! So I went to Cape Cod.

First I checked with AAA on travel conditions, as I wanted to prepare my mission with every detail. They predicted about a one in 10 chance of my making it back alive. So, loaded with plenty of celebration spirits, I left Orono to forge south.

My companion predicted "all the traffic will be heading to Maine," which sounded great in theory so that as I passed around Boston at 10 mph I was patting her on the back for thinking of escaping Orono.

I must give thanks to the VFW for putting up all those pretty wreaths and the cut little American flags that all the kids wave at parades. Thanks should also go to all the state policemen who prowled the highways all weekend. With lights flashing and those nauseating wailing sirens, two state cops, not one but a regiment of two, raced off the road to bust some guy taking a leak in the woods. The resulting 10-car pile-up was great; people even called off their vacations to watch the accident be picked up.

Once we arrived in Eastham we were able to rest up until it was time for that great surge of patriotism,

highlighting traumatic experience of every one-year-old kid, the Fourth of July Fireworks. To prepare ourselves for such an event we primed our bodies and our minds to their fullest extent. We then picked out the strongest male and sacrificed him to the task of driving.

The crowd was really digging it. One rocket, you know, the type that shoots out a circle of gold, then a circle of silver, then a bright shower of red, white and blue, and, of course, the usually ungodly loud boom that echoes up and down the street while shattering windows in its path. Well this triple rocket got a DOUBLE AHHHHHHHHHHH from the crowd as well as a round of applause. The judges gave it an 8, 8, 7½, 8, 8½.

I thought the final flag display was going to set all of Cape Cod on fire but by then I was feeling so patriotic I couldn't give a damn.

The resulting mob scene was quite chaotic. One guy was yelling "the brown acid's a bummer, man" and a man dragging two kids and a balloon asked me which way to the port-o-san.

I learned a lot about America over the weekend. Basically, American ways and customs are funny as hell! Can you imagine what someone from Mars would think of the Fourth of July Celebration? (No.) Next year the fourth falls on a Tuesday (72's a leap year). Does that mean a four day weekend? Maybe I'll try Atlantic City next year.

More student aid

The story in this week's SUMMER CAMPUS on the Upward Bound program should remind those in the University's administration who decide on budgetary matters that it is becoming increasingly difficult for low-income students to enjoy the benefits of higher education.

The Upward Bound program is obviously commendable.

And so are others, including Onwards. But last semester the UMO student body voted 1,046 to 747 against the imposition of an extra \$5 tax to support the Onwards program, which gives academic scholarships to low-income students.

It is difficult to analyze the reasoning behind this defeat, although several students said that the average UMO student, having financial difficulties of his own, felt that the state should fund programs such as Onwards, and offer more in the way of other student tuition aid programs.

This argument, i.e., that more state money should be used for student aid, cannot be disputed.

And although the University will have to cut back on operating expenses over the next two years, part of the money that has been

appropriated for the biennium can and should be transferred from various University programs into student aid.

For example, for the 1970-71 academic year, the program budget shows that 14.3 percent of the budget went towards administration. One percent went towards student aid.

High administration officials will argue that administrators' salaries are high because the University of Maine "wants to attract the most competent people."

But some of the money which goes toward administration can be diverted towards other programs, especially student aid.

For example, there is no reason why the student handbook should have such an elaborate color cover.

The purpose of a university is to educate. The duty of a state university is to educate as many people from the state as possible.

Students who cannot pay college expenses should not be denied a college education.

The University's "competent administrators" should strive to open the University's doors to a greater number of competent students who are unable to pay their way through them.

Trustees have problems

The University of Maine Board of Trustees will meet next Wednesday to decide how the University will spend its money over the biennium which began July 1.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the president of all the University campuses and the chancellor, met last Thursday to discuss to financial state of the University. They have forwarded their unpublished recommendations to the trustees for approval.

The major problem facing the trustees is the question of a pay raise for classified employees. If the trustees approve a raise, then either the University system will have to cut back even more on operating expenses (Herbert Fowle, vice chancellor for business and financial affairs, has said that the purchase of goods and services will have to be cut back over the biennium), or else, we expect, raise tuition rates at least for the 1972-73 academic year.

In either event, a lot of pressure has been put on University Administrators.

It is difficult to see how the trustees could ignore employee demands.

The employees have threatened to initiate a petition drive for a referendum to abolish the chancellor's office -- the idea of which, while maybe attractive to many people in the state -- could result in the demise of the "Super-University" system, the concept of which administrators have been working on for years.

Several members of the classified employees union at UMO have expressed a willingness to strike in September if their demands are not met. It is doubtful that the trustees will be able to take a chance and let this happen.

Next Wednesday's trustees meeting will be held in Bangor. Some interesting things could happen.

\$400 roadblocks?!

The UMO department of public works should draw up a list of priorities. Although there really isn't such a department on campus, it would be difficult to convince some people.

For example, the re-surfacing of the Stevens Hall parking lot could have waited.

And what about the huge cement bush pots gracing one corner of the mall? Each of the pots cost \$33. Three of them are now set up. And, according to Roscoe Clifford, superintendent of grounds and services, the

pots have been set up on an experimental basis. Clifford says they were set up for aesthetic purposes, as well as to warn motorists that the mall is off limits to automotive traffic.

If the experiment is successful, then similar pots will be set up on the other three corners of the mall to replace the wooden roadblocks.

In all seriousness, \$400 for such gadrooned gypsum grunt-getters could be put to more useful purposes. May they crack in the winter.

Relevant non-fiction: this year's bestsellers

Evolution by adaptation could be man's salvation

Future Shock
by Alvin Toffler
576 pp. New York
Bantam Books \$1.95

Our world suffers from a disease. Some call it corruption, some, Progress, others, Fate. Alvin Toffler calls it Future Shock. Future Shock is the inability of many individuals to cope with the enormous rate of change continually sweeping through their existence.

It has repercussions, both physical and psychological, that are a great part of the shape of our present and could have disastrous consequences on our future if some effective way of assimilation and adaptation is not adopted soon.

One would be well advised to read Toffler's presentation slowly and unemotionally, if possible. Otherwise the reader may find himself displaying the anxiety and tension that characterizes "Future

Shock." Toffler spews a barrage of facts in the first few chapters that give an overwhelming sense of the speed with which he says our existence is moving, changing, consuming, discarding.

For example: "If the last 50,000 years of man's existence were divided into lifetimes of approximately 62 years each, there have been about 800 such lifetimes. Of these 800, fully 650 were spent in caves... And the overwhelming majority of all the material goods we use in daily life today have been developed within the present, the 800th, lifetime."

"In 1850, only four cities on the face of the earth had a population of

one million or more. By 1900 the number had increased to 19. But, by 1960, there were 141, and today world urban population is rocketing upward at a rate of six and a half percent per year, according to Edgar de Vries and J. P. Thyse of the

Institute of Social Science in The Hague. This single stark statistic means a doubling of the earth's urban population within 11 years."

"Let us use the letter 'Q' to stand for the energy derived from burning some 33,000 million tons of coal. In the 18½ centuries after Christ, the total energy consumed averaged less than one half Q per century. But by 1850, the rate had risen to one Q per century. Today the rate is about 10 Q per century. This means roughly that half of all the energy consumed by man in the past 2,000 years has been consumed in the last one hundred."

"... In 6,000 B.C., the fastest transportation available to man over long distances was the camel caravan, averaging eight miles per hour. It was not until about 1,600 B.C. when the chariot was invented that the maximum speed was raised to roughly 20 miles per hour... nearly 3,500 years later, when the first mail coach began operating in England in 1784, it averaged a mere 10 mph.

"The first steam locomotive introduced in 1825, could muster a speed of only 13 mph... by 1938 airborne man was cracking the 400 mph line... by the 1960's rocket planes approached speeds of 4,000 mph and men in space capsules were circling the earth at 18,000 mph. Plotted on a graph, the line representing progress in the past generation would leap vertically off the page."

"Prior to 1500, by the most

optimistic estimates, Europe was producing books at a rate of 1,000 titles per year... By 1950, Europe was producing 120,000 titles a year... By the mid 60's, the output of books on a world scale, Europe included, approached the prodigious figure of 1,000 titles per DAY."

All of these things build up a



Alvin Toffler

fantastic momentum, thrusting man into the future at a rate he is unequipped to handle. The increasing momentum is accompanied by a continual metamorphosis of environment. Toffler repeatedly emphasizes the fact that we live in a transient society.

Nothing, including family, friends, home, possessions and anything else you can think of, remains the same. In fact, in many cases, no remnants remain, as the age of "throw-away" comes into maturity. Toffler cites trade-in Barbie dolls, paper wedding gowns, disposable products of every sort and Rent-A-Anything as examples of the diminishing permanence of contact between men and things.

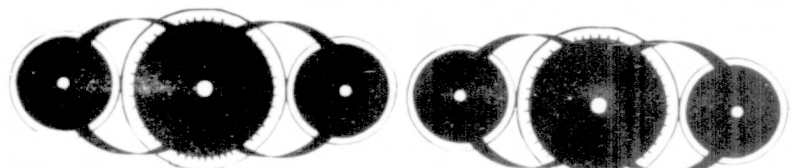
Toffler also sounds a death knell for personal relationships. The frenetic pace of the future will not allow for such old-fashioned realities as life-long marriage, friendship or family ties. Some of this can already be seen in the burgeoning divorce rate, the dissolution of the nuclear family and the rise of varying life styles such as commune living and homosexuality.

The mind is certainly not exempt from the effects of Future Shock. The overstimulation caused by constant barrage on the senses results in irrational behavior, confusion, apathy and varying degrees of irritability.

Toffler prophesizes that man will be unable to survive in his own world if he does not learn the guidance of his own evolution. Man may not be able to harness change but he must develop the ability to channel it and coexist at peace with it. This, in Toffler's opinion, is the only way we can reach out and humanize distant tomorrows.

Chris Danaher

The Summer Campus Review section



The group is new; the music is original

Bootleg Music
by H. Y. Sledge
International Records

There are so many musicians around today making what they want us to believe are new sounds. Who the hell listens?

We take what we're fed over the radio, foster our favorites over a period based on the acid test of time and national popularity and what everybody else is listening to, etc., etc. Can you blame us? No one wants to take the chance and buy an album by someone he's never heard before.

And God knows few record stores offer the opportunity and facilities to listen to an album first anymore, unless (maybe) you're planning to buy some speakers and want a demonstration.

That's what reviews are for. If you have the inclination to read them and then heed them. Well, I do have news for you. I heard a great new album the other day by a group called -- are you ready for this? -- H.Y. SLEDGE.

O.K., so I know you've never heard of them. You will. That's what reviews are for, remember? You probably won't even be able to find this album in the record store. You'll have to order it. But it can wait until after you've finished reading this.

The name of the album is *Bootleg Music*.

A great deal of credit for the quality of music on this album has to

go to the engineer responsible for blending the instruments into such a delicate and acoustically clear tonal pattern. You find yourself thinking during each cut, "Gee, wouldn't it be nice if there were a little choral or organ (or something else) right there," and suddenly, here it is, blended beautifully.

The musicians aren't half bad either.

There are three in the group (two more added recently but not included on this album) names of Michael Ewbank, who plays organ, piano, acoustic, and sings; Richard Porter who is the lead singer and has a unique voice all his own (to liken it to someone else would be sacrilegious).

Porter also plays guitar, piano, harpsichord, and acoustic. Most must be said of this voice. It is clear, smooth, soft, versatile. Just nice.

The third member of the group is Jan Pulver. He plays bass, cowbell, gun shots and sings.

All are from the Tampa, Fla., area and have been together since early 1970.

Group members write their own music which is almost a must today if a group is going to make it big. There is one song on the album that is destined to be released as a single -- *Cellophane Lady/Nowhere to Go*. Watch for it. It has a transition reminiscent of Harrison and knocks you out.

D.A.P.

The Greening of America
by Charles A. Reich
433 pp. New York
Bantam Books \$1.95

Add a word to your vocabulary today. Greening. What does it mean? The obvious answer is budding, growth, verdure; all the signs of life as we humanly know it. That is one of the senses which can be applied to its use in the title of Charles Reich's book *The Greening of America*.

Reich looks forward to a new growth in America, the growth of what he calls Consciousness III. Consciousness III is the new open mind, the living, breathing freedom of youth in this country. This freedom is a way of life liberated from and by the machine. It is definitely not the tight, grey, hard world of mechanized monotony that we witness daily.

Rather, Reich recognizes the ability of youth to take machines for what they are -- pieces of metal designed to serve man -- to use them, and then to discard or ignore them, as they see fit. In order to arrive at this conclusion, however, the reader must follow mankind and America through another definition of greening.

Webster's International Dictionary gives another definition of greening as the act of making something or someone seem green or inexperienced; in other words a trick, a hoax. *The Greening* is the experience of America in years past.

What other than a giant hoax, a cruel trick, could have made "America the Beautiful" into the place where we live today? What happened to "Home of the brave, land of the free?"

The brave. Does that refer to men, trained by their government to kill women and children with napalm, grenades and machine guns? Or maybe it refers to National Guardsmen defending themselves against unarmed students with loaded rifles?

And who are the free?... newspapers prevented by court order from printing the truth about the origins of an undeclared war? How about the crowds of Americans beaten and tear-gassed by Boss Daley's troops because they had the audacity to want a say in the politics of their future? Are they

"the free"?

The greening of our homeland is very much like an old children's story, *The Emperor's New Clothes*. Lady Liberty has been tricked by men of small conscience and fathomless greed into thinking that "the public good" is the perfect garment of freedom. Few dare to speak up and protest that those who decide the "public good" are not the public but, rather, men who stand to make a profit from "caring for the welfare of the country."

In *The Emperor's New Clothes* a child, with the straightforward frankness of one who has not yet learned devious sophistication, points at the misled monarch and states loudly, "But, he has no clothes." The rest of the kingdom knew but was too cowardly and indifferent to do anything about it.

As the emperor walked naked and uncontested through the streets of his country, so does shameless pilfering and pandering take place here in the name of freedom and liberty. Who will be the one to point the finger? We all know that corruption exists, that bribes and favors are a way of life in public

office, that the rights and securities of the people of this country shrink from day to day.

Submissiveness is so well taught in our schools that few of us have the independence or the individuality to recognize what the vague discontent is that we feel. And fewer still have the guts to say aloud what is wrong and what should be done to remedy the situation.

The book just might serve to make more people see why college graduates don't care to be corporation executives or military career men or civil servants. It may open some eyes to criteria other than salary and status for judging and accepting fellow men. Maybe more of us will become aroused and dare to say "That is not MY choice." "Your policies don't reflect MY vote," and "I refuse to sacrifice MY money, life, future for your stupidity."

And maybe then the real greening of America will take place and it will become what it was meant to be: a place for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all of mankind.

Chris Danaher

Orientation movie is free and it's even pleasant but it isn't any masterpiece

If you are besieged with the problem of what to do in the evenings, provided, of course, that you have finished your four hours of dedicated homework, you might try going to the movies. There is this movie, and it's FREE, and it's on campus, and it's shown in 137 Bennett Hall at 8:30 p.m. on Monday and Thursday.

The movie is about the University of Maine and is shown for the freshmen orientation students and their parents.

The movie is pleasant and although no masterpiece, an enjoyable collage of filmed moods set to familiar music. Filmed by a special seminar class last spring the film tries to explore the many moods one encounters as a student.

It seems to have two glaring faults; one being the lack of winter shots and the other being that the film is only about 15 minutes long. But it's pleasant.

The parents love it, of course. After all, the University is all rose to them, until they find out about 12-hour parietals. Freshmen reaction was mixed. They seemed to like the music most of all. I'm sure they got more out of the 15-minute film than the grand bus tour.

But for all regular UMO students and faculty and employees who sit around and read the SUMMER CAMPUS and watch TV every night, why not go to the movies Monday night (or Thursday). After all, it's free. How many things in life besides TV and the SUMMER CAMPUS are free?



Inland east: land of lakes and hills

One of the most underrated scenic areas of Maine is one of the most cherished by those who are familiar with it. Every year, a small fraternity of fishermen and hunters return to the hills and forests east of the Penobscot River for some of the best fishing and hunting in the state.

This area, though now used mostly as a sportsman's haunt, has much to offer to someone interested only in scenery, peace and quiet. There is plenty of that between here and Calais.

Route 9, which can be reached by going across the Penobscot River either at Bangor or Old Town and following route 178 to a point almost directly across from Veazie. From there route 9, the "airline road" as it is known locally, heads east.

In East Eddington, the road begins to climb out of the Penobscot Valley and soon is meandering through the narrow valleys of the Clifton Hill. Chemo (Ke-mo) Pond is just to the north, and along one stretch of the road which balances precariously on a narrow ridge, a tributary stream and marsh become visible.

Wildlife in this area is plentiful, and despite the fact that Bangor is hardly a dozen miles distant, it is not unlikely that you might find a moose wading around in the marsh.

Even if there is nothing that spectacular, you won't need a sign to tell you "Civilization ends here."

Perhaps the activity that the airline road area is most conducive to is hill-climbing. The hills all vary in height and character, but one property common to many is that they are close enough to the road that a long walk to the base is not required.

Some hills seem to rise straight up over the road. The highest hill is not necessarily the best, and there are many factors which might determine which view is the one you want. Also, climbing conditions must be taken into account; some hills are covered with thick underbrush while others are almost entirely bare.

About halfway between Clifton and Aurora is Peaked Mountain. That is, there is a peaked mountain, but it is only one of several so named hills in the state. This particular one is 1,200 feet high and overlooks the Penobscot Valley, as well as all the surrounding area. However, about 40 miles further is Peaked Mountain (938 feet). That looks up at nearby Pleasant Mountain (1,378) and Lead Mountain (1,475).

Obviously, the hills and mountains along route 9 are far too numerous to mention, but you needn't know the name of a hill to climb it, if it catches your eye.

Of course, the strenuous exercise of mountain climbing may not be what you had in mind for a Sunday afternoon, so a retreat to a quiet lake might be your wish.

Just past Aurora (don't blink, you'll miss it), you are presented with a choice. On the right, route 179 passes through Waltham and near Graham Lake. Route 200 goes past Webb Lake and offers access to Molasses Pond, Georges Pond, and finally ends up intersecting route 182 in Franklin. From there Donnel Pond, Runk and Spring River lakes adjoin.

The availability of public beaches

on these bodies of water varies, but is usually limited. However, for the most part beaches are uncrowded and clean.

For fishing, the best lakes lie to the north of route 9. In Aurora, just a mile or so past the route 179 intersection is an unnumbered road that turns up to Great Pond. From here, ground transportation becomes a rare commodity, but neighboring Brandy pond and Alligator lakws are hardly over-fished. To the north of them, accessible only by distant route 188 are Eskutassis and Dick Ponds, as well as Nicassis, Sepanic and West Lakes.

route one on the Canadian border there are no towns that compare with the vast urban sprawl of Veazie. Not until Woodland and Calais is there anything resembling civilization. However, if civilization is what you're after, number nine is not the suggested route.

Route 9 terminates in the eastern end of Washington County, just inland from Eastport and Passamaquoddy Bay. In this, the easternmost corner of the United States, there is quite a variety of things that make you wonder about the axiom that America was settled from east to west.

Either civilization never reached here or it just skipped by. Perhaps it is just as well, as some of the more colorful Indian names might have been changed to those never-ending English and French "New's ---." As it now stands, astride route 179 near Calais is the Passamaquoddy Indian reservation. Nearby, the names of towns and lakes bear their touch; Meddybemps, Cathance and Pocamoonshine Lakes, Pennamaquam, Cobscook, and Quoddy Village.

To the north, past Woodland, is Princeton with its network of

secondary and sub-secondary roads that connect the pavement with the Machias Lakes -- six in all -- which are considered by many to be the best lakes for fresh-water fishing in the state. To the south of Woodland is the Moosehorn National Wildlife refuge.

Throughout this region between the Penobscot and Canada are hundreds of square miles of uninterrupted forest, hills seldom climbed by anyone until their trees are ready for harvest, and scores of unpolluted streams and lakes. All things considered, it is precisely the type of area that conservationists across the nation are trying to save.

If you are from Newark, N.J.; Lawrence, Mass.; or Westbrook, Me., here is an opportunity to see nature as it can be found in few places south of here on the east coast. Unlike the walk through the woods that ends abruptly after three miles at the side of yet another road, from the airline road you can actually walk 30 or 40 miles in most every direction without hitting pavement.

Your trip down route 9 may take a while. To make the most of a good thing, it would be advisable to plan overnight accommodations somewhere down East. Lodging is somewhat sketchy on the airline, but in the Passamaquoddy bay area, where tourists are more of a prized commodity, there is usually adequate service.

If you plan to leave summer session for a weekend in the woods, a tent could be put to some use. However, it should be remembered that most of the forest land you will see is owned by the paper companies and is therefore private property. However, there are many places where camping is permitted in the area. Whether you choose this or the cozy comfort of a motel room, the scenery outside is still the same.



WEEKEND RESIDENCE -- Campers park along the shore of a northeastern Maine lake.

To described each of these individually would require volumes. However their mere remoteness lends them a quality that will never be found in Sebago or Moosehead. Most lie within the seemingly endless pine forests which are owned by the timber and paper companies. The area is mostly hilly and almost entirely unpopulated. It is the antithesis to the teeming hordes of the megalopolis shopping center or the Cony Island beaches.

For a different kind of solitude, a turn down route 193 in Beddington will take you to the Dublois-Cherryfield blueberry barrens. On these vast rolling glacial deposits are miles and miles of lowbush blueberries that are raked each year by the migrant Indians who set up shanty towns thereon.

Much of the vast dirt road work is privately owned, but is usually travelled as frequently as the public roads to the state fish hatchery or the summer camps on Schoodic Lake.

The berries usually ripen in early August and the odor of fresh blueberries rising from the billions of berries that turn the fields blue on a hot August day is delectable -- if you like blueberries.

Aside from a few buildings in Beddington, route 9 is a wilderness road from Aurora to tiny Wesley. Even over the remaining 30 miles to



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Curtis nominates three for trustee posts

The Republican-controlled state Executive Council has been presented three names by Democratic Governor Kenneth M. Curtis for consideration as future trustees of the University of Maine.

Present trustee Dr. Nils Wessell of Chebeague Island was recommended for another term by the Governor. Dr. Wessell is a former president of Tufts University in Somerville, Mass., and resides in New York. The three new nominees are all from Maine.

Dr. Stanley Evans is from Bangor and has been the medical director at Bangor State Hospital for four years. He has been nominated to fill the position of retiring trustee Arthur Benoit. Evans is the first Black to ever be nominated to the Board. He is 35 years old.

Fifty-one year-old Kenneth Ramage has been chosen by Curtis to replace Hayden Anderson of

Gardiner. Ramage is the representative of 19 union locals in the state of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers guild. He is from Bethel.

Harrison L. Richardson of Cumberland is a former floor leader in the state House of Representatives. He was the majority floor leader for the Republican-controlled 103rd and 104th legislatures. Richardson, an attorney, has been nominated to replace Ralph Cutting of Waterville. He is 41.

Kalb to speak July 19

Marvin Kalb will address Summer Session students at the July 19 Convocation in the Memorial Gymnasium. There will be no classes during the Convocation. The instructors are asked to dismiss their students at approximately 8:50 a.m. The second period will begin as soon as the Convocation is over.



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Ed Hewes, classified employee: 'not enough for doctor with \$84'

Ed Hewes works 40 hours a week. He takes home \$84.

Ed Hewes is a classified employee at UMO. He has been since 1963.

He now earns \$2.71 an hour -- \$13 more than he earned here eight years ago. But he now receives more than many of the employees.

"It's not the food or clothing that I can't pay for," Hewes says. "It's the doctor bills that's not paid by insurance. Dentist bills. Things like that, that you just can't afford."

"There was this clinic in Bangor. I got my kids' teeth fixed there through the clinic. But that clinic's not there anymore."

"What the hell. If I could take home over a hundred a week I could afford to have my kids' teeth fixed."

"My son, he broke his glasses. And he needs them. I wear glasses, too, but I just can't afford to have mine fixed either."

"I've got doctor bills, but I just can't afford to pay them. I've got some insurance for my family. I pay half and the University pays the other half. It only covers accidents. What happens if one of the kids gets sick and is brought to the hospital and I get a bill for \$1,000?"

How does Hewes get by?

Barely get by

"My wife works for Avon," he says. "Sometimes she takes home \$10, sometimes \$40 a week on a commission basis. With her salary, we can just barely get by."

Hewes, who has lived in Brewer all his life, has four children ranging in age from 19 months to 12 years.

He shrugs staring at the floor. "If it weren't for my wife's salary, I don't know what I'd do," he says.

Hewes feels he has to get a part-time job. He applied for two weekend jobs last Sunday, one as a night custodian at a Brewer restaurant, and the other as a lumber-yard worker Friday nights and Sundays.

Hewes, a 40-year-old custodian and maintenance man for the basement and first floor of Lord Hall,



Ed Hewes, cleaning light fixture.

doesn't get much overtime during the summer, except on holidays. During the regular academic year, he has the opportunity to work alternate Saturday mornings, receiving five and a half hours of time-and-a-half pay.

"When I can get overtime, it's not too bad," Hewes says. "But when there's no Saturdays, it's rough."

Start at the top

Hewes is one of the 130 out of 1,100 classified employees on campus who are union members.

He feels that the employees will get the raise they are fighting for if they get the support of the faculty and students. But more of the employees have to join the union. "Then we'd have more bargaining power," he says.

Why have only 15 more persons joined the union since union leaders announced the possibility of a petition drive to abolish the chancellor's office as a means of pressuring university administrators into giving the employees a raise? Would this threat increase the odds for a raise?

"Yes, but there was a union here before, and it folded because nobody backed it. It just folded."

"Or maybe some of the employees just had bad experiences with other unions and are afraid to join this one."

Too much for top men

Hewes feels that some of the salaries paid to top administrators in the University system are "ridiculous."

"The University has these efficiency experts start with the working class, the classified employees, and work their way up. They should start at the top, and work their way down."

Would Hewes support a petition drive to abolish the chancellor's office?

"I don't feel qualified to say whether we need a chancellor's office or not," he says.

"You can say is that there seems to be too much darn money going into the chancellor's office. One man getting close to \$40,000 a year. My God, I'd give anything to have a third of that."

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Official notices

A limited number of tennis rackets is available for use by Summer Session students on a day-to-day basis. Rackets may be obtained at the Social Director's office (listed below).

Golf tickets for the Penobscot Valley Country Club will be issued from the Social Director's office. The rate is \$15 for six rounds.

Folk and square dancing will take place on Tuesday evenings throughout the Summer Session for the small fry at 7 p.m. in the Bangor Room of the Memorial Union.

Trips are planned for each weekend throughout the Summer Session. Bar Harbor, Camden Hills, Mt. Katahdin, Lakewood Summer Theatre, Cape Rosier Lobster Cookout, and Sebastic Lake Outing are among scheduled outings. See the SUMMER CAMPUS, WEEKLY CALENDAR and the Union bulletin board for dates and further information.

The Social Director's office is located in the Grant Room on the first floor of the Memorial Union and will be open through the Summer Session from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 4 p.m. Monday through Thursday, Friday until noon.

The Men's slow-pitch softball league will hold its first meeting Monday at 6 p.m. on the recreation fields near the Memorial Gym.

All summer session students, faculty, and staff can participate. Dorm groups, institutes, living areas, and off-campus people may organize teams and play on Monday and Wednesday evenings during the next six weeks of the summer session.

Prof. Ivan Booker is offering classes in pottery this summer at 46 Bretton St., Brewer. The shop is open 9-4.

Interested persons may contact Prof. Booker at the shop, 989-2007, or at his home, 989-4046.

The annual Summer Session Outdoor Chicken Barbecue will be held in front of East Commons, July 20, from 5:30-6:15 p.m. No meals will be served that evening in University dining halls.

Students living off campus and faculty members may purchase tickets for \$1.75 for adults and \$1.00 for children under 12.

Tickets must be purchased before noon July 16 from Mr. Deering at the Summer Session Office in Merrill Hall. No tickets will be sold at the barbecue. In case of bad weather, the meal will be served as usual in the dining halls. Those with off-campus tickets will be served in East Commons.

The facilities of the Memorial Gymnasium will be available to students and staff beginning Monday each afternoon Monday through Thursday 1-4 p.m. Equipment ordinarily used for recreational purposes may be signed out during these hours. This includes basketballs, volleyballs, softballs, weights, handballs, paddle ball, and tennis. See Mr. Woodbury in the office of Physical Education or in the Physical Education equipment room.

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