Nuclear power and UMO

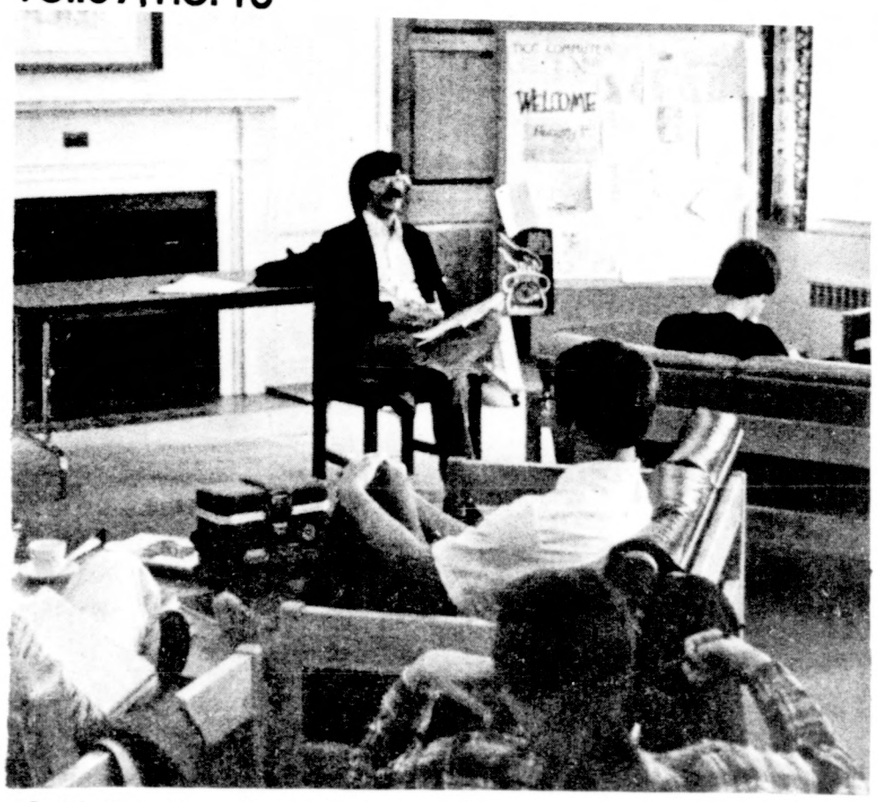
see page 5

the daily Maine Campus

The University of Maine at Orono
student newspaper
since 1875

vol.87, no. 13

Thursday, September 18, 1980



Sociology professor Steven Borkan, speaks to interested students Wednesday afternoon about the prospects of the reinstitution of the draft. See related story page 3. [photo by Davidrees]

President's office to eliminate funds

by Stephen Betts
Staff writer

A dramatic increase in requests by student organizations for funding from the president's office has resulted in those funds no longer being available to these groups.

"The situation with student groups has seemed to mushroom," Executive Assistant to the President, Joan A. Cambridge, said. "Over the past two years the number of groups that have come in to request funding has skyrocketed."

The president's office has budgeted money each year for a contingency fund to cover unexpected debts and possible deficits that departments may incur. According to Cambridge the past five years has seen funds from this account go also to student groups.

Cambridge said that due to the demands on the contingency budget, the president's office "cannot continue to subsidize student groups."

"We had a steady stream of students coming in for funding from thier special groups," Cambridge said. "President Silverman reviewed the budget, and in fact is still reviewing it, and he knows that student government has a fairly substantial budget for student use."

In the 1979-80 fiscal year Cambridge estimated that of the $40,000 contained in the contingency fund, $20,000 was spent on student organizations.

Student Government President, David S. Spellman, said he learned in a meeting held yesterday between Silverman, Vice-President for Student Affairs Thomas D. Aceto, and himself, that the policy of the president't office matching student government's award to groups would be terminated this year.

Spellman said student government would most likely not be able to pick up much of the slack.

"The surplus that student government has is partially going to cover past commitments," Spellman said. "The smaller groups are going to have to carry a greater burden in regards to their funding.

While Spellman said small groups are swelcomed they should look elsewhere for primary funding.

(See FUNDS page 14)

Rocky Horror Picture Show amazes uninitiated

by Andrew Meade
Staff writer

Chiming wedding bells, dozens of brightly dressed people, a bride in splendid white throwing a bouquet to an eager group of girls...the beginning of a classic romantic film, right?

Wrong, and how!!!

This traditional, joyour scene marks the opening of the Rocky Horror Picture Show, a frolic in utter madness, a tribute to the carefree sinners of world and all those who would like to be.

As the uninitiated (as the first-timers are called) sat back in their seats to what they thought would be a nice, ordinary movie, the rest of the crowd leaned forward in anticipation of what was to come with maniacal grins on their faces. I have to admit I was one of the latter.

Twenty minutes into the show, the rains came, and not just on the screen! Veterans of the film held newspapers above them while others launched miniature geisers of water over their heads. The unprepared first-timers swore and looked about in frantic and furious disbelief, determined now to kill or at least seriously maim the nut that urged him or her to come.

After the showers came first glimpses of castle, and the drenched few showed interest again. By now, they were used to the rivers of profanity pouring from their usually quiet and subdued friends and were prepared for just about anything.

But not the TIME WARP!!!

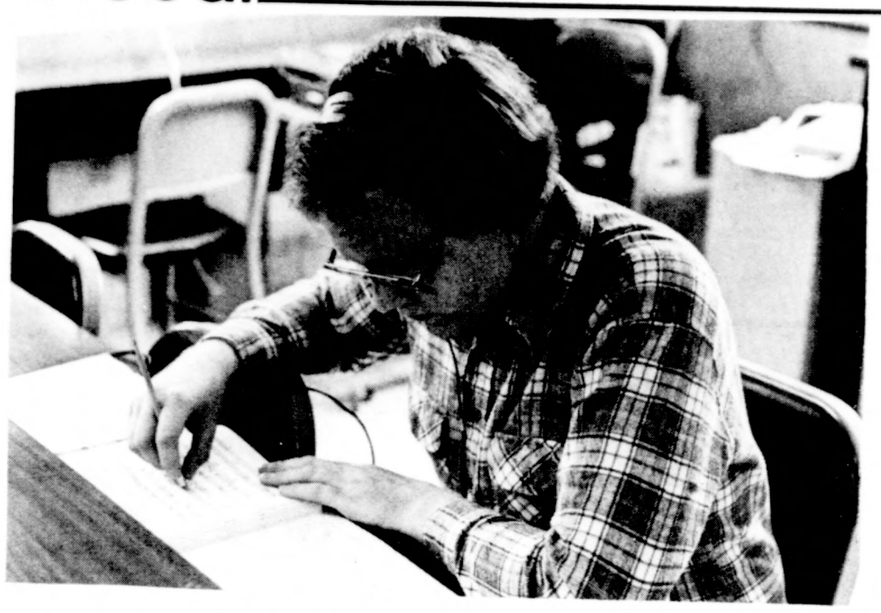
Just to see this amazing collection of characters bouncing about the old mansion's floors, and that little old man they call "BORING!" jumping up and down on his desk is enough to draw many back to the show time and time again (and others probably to their graves).

Shortly afterward, the bride and groom of the opening scene, who are the heroes of the movie (ha ha), meet their incredible host, and are the last in the theater to finally realize that their evening is not going to proceed in a normal way.

They are introduced to him and his pastimes in royal fashion and witness the spectacular entry of 2 more crazy characters. The innocent in the audience laugh nerviously at the fate of the poor bride and groom, and then in disbelief as their friends literally yell support for "Frankie."



Getting rowdy at Wednesday night's presentation of "The Rocky Horror Picture Show are [l to r] Mary Geraghty, Andy Connally, and Rick Carlson. [photo by David Lloyd-Rees]



A music major intensely studies the masters of his crfaft at Lord Hall's listening lab. [photo by David Lloyd-Rees]

OCB plans first annual "Fowl Frolic" festival

There is no such thing as a free lunch...except with the Off-campus Board.

This weekend OCB will be putting on its first annual "Fowl Frolic" which will feature free chicken, music and "a wonderful time had by all."

"This will be a replacement for one of the spaghetti dinners we had budgeted for this year," said Bob Hewey, treasurer and administrative assistant for OCB. "With the spaghetti dinners last year, we would sell tickets for a dollar and a half and lose five or six hundred dollars. This time we're going to cook the food ourselves, give it away for free and still lose the same amount of money," Hewey said.

The "Fowl Frolic," which will be "exclusively for off campus students," will feature the music of Jehovah's Favorite Choir. The theme of the dinner is being billed as "never refuse a free meal or a new pair of shoes."

Chris McEvoy, president of OCB, said the purpose of the "Frolic" would be organizational, as well as just a recreational. "We thought it would be a good time to have a little get-together and meet the off-campus students," he said.

McEvoy also stressed the fact that the picnic will be only for off-campus students. "We want the right element there," he said.

The "Frolic" will be held this Saturday at the field on Rt. 2 next to the cabins. It will be an invitation only event, with the invitations being sent out to all students on the off-campus mailing list. Rain date for the event will be Sunday.

★ Police blotter ★

★ A bicycle reported missing Sept. 14 by the owner, Lauren Child of Corbett was found by Irving LeVine of Old Town in a ditch across the street from his residence. The bicycle, valued at $170, was returned to the owner.

★Dennis Bemis, Old Town, found a wallet at Pat's Pizza belonging to Thomas Weeks, Knox Hall and turned it into the UMPD. When the owner claimed his wallet at the station he was issued a summons for forgery of a false identification. The false ID was in the wallet at the time it was lost.

★Lesley M. Phillips, York Apts. reported her rear plate with "Leslee" written on it was stolen off her 1970 yellow maverick while it was parked in the Aroostook Hall lot. Signs of tampering were also evident on the front plate of the car.

★ Dorothy Jones, Bangor, reported the theft of $20 from the office in the Stewart Commons Kitchen. The money was locked in a cabinet and only four people know the whereabouts of the key. There were no signs of forced entry to the drawer.

★Peter C. DeAngelis, York Hall, reported on Sept. 16 the theft of his TI-58C Texas Instrument calculator and case from the bookstore book drop. Value of the calculator is $119.95.

★ Diana V. Carney, Stodder, reported her wallet was missing on Sept. 15. She had the wallet in her pant's hip pocket when she went to class in Bennett Hall and when she returned to her room it was gone. The lost wallet is an Egyptian-made brown leather billfold and is valued at $20.

★ Mary Ellen Dietz, Estabrooke, reported someone took her Texas Instrument calculator from her locked room on Sept. 16. Valued of the calculator is estimated at $80.

Organization Meeting
for Concert Committee

Tuesday, September 23 at 6PM in the Ham Room

on the 3rd floor of the Memorial Union.

Across from the SLS office.

ALL INTERESTED PLEASE ATTEND.

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Professor sees military inductions

by Bruce Farrin
Staff writer

"By this time next year, we will have inductions into the military," said Steven Barkan, professor of sociology speaking about the prospects for the reinstitution of the draft.

Barkan, a Maine Peace Action Committee (MPAC) member who has many years of experience with draft counseling, led the hour long discussion Wednesday in front of a 20 member audience in the Coe Lounge of the Memorial Union.

Barkan declared that "if you believe in only the draft registration, then you believe in the tooth fairy. President Carter said that he wanted the registration because of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. But I think Carter used it to try to impress the American public in an election year."

Barkan said he agreed with both Ronald Reagan and Barry Goldwater in arguing that the draft registration was an empty, symbolic gesture. He talked in depth about three major reasons that he opposed the draft registration.

The first reason Barkan gave was that the registration makes for a draft and a ready supply of troops. "It would be easier for the United States to start another Vietnam over in Europe," he said.

Second, Barkan said that the draft is another kind of slavery. He added that "it invades our right of privacy and according to the U.S. Constitution, the draft registration violates life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The last reason Barkan gave for opposing the draft was that registration itself would do little or nothing to increase American military capacity. The main purpose of reinstating registration was to signal our toughness to the USSR. The Selective Service also released a report saying that registration will only save seven days in the event of a national emergency. "If we went to war, it was indicated that the U.S. might have to use tactical nuclear weapons in a grounds war; weapons more powerful than the bombs dropped on Japan in World War II," said Barkan.

Barkan said that the draft registration was held during the summer partially because "college was not in session and many of the protests could be avoided." He also added that when the draft does come, "there wouldn't be college deferments. You would be allowed to finish the semester and that's it."

Restraint order issued against former professor

by Ernie Clark
Staff writer

A preliminary restraining order was issued in Maine Superior Court in Bangor yesterday barring former chemistry department chairman Oscar Weigang from "entering areas where the University conducts educational, research and administrative functions."

The order, drafter by University of Maine counsel Gordon Grimes and approved by Superior Court Justice Robert L. Browne, bars Weigang from entering the university until civil suites filed July 23 by Weigang against the university have been resolved in federal court.

According to the order, Weigang, who was relieved of his duties in January 1978, used the chemistry department office last Aug. 25-27 without authorization, and refused to leave the office of the Dean of the College of Engineering and Sciences when asked last Aug. 25.

"These actions seriously disrupted the operations of these offices and interferred with the educational functions of the University," the order said.

The suits, filed by Weigang against the University of Maine and Chancellor Patrick McCarthy, respectively, stem from Weigang's allegation that he was illegally removed from his chemistry department position.

The incidents began in 1977 when Weigang was issued a "loss of confidence" letter from the chemistry department faculty to former UMO Vice-President for Student Affairs James Clark. The department recommended Weigang be relieved of his duties.

Former UMO President Howard Neville terminated Weigang's status as a tenured faculty member Oct. 31, 1978. Weigang appealed to both McCarthy and the University of Maine Board of Trustees, but they concurred with the original decision.

Weigang later sent a letter to McCarthy stating that he intended to resume his work in the chemistry department this semester.

Weigang came to UMO in 1975 after signing a five-year contract to act as chemistry department chairman. In his letter to McCarthy, Weigang said he was hired as a full-time administrator and had no teaching responsibilities.

In the two suits, Weigang ca laims the university denied him right to immediate process and other aspects of "due process."

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The Maine Campus
Restaurant
Guide

Plant Sale



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Sept. 18 & 19 in the Sutton Lounge,
Memorial Union, 10-4
Sponsored by the Plant & Soil Club

Benjamin's Tavern



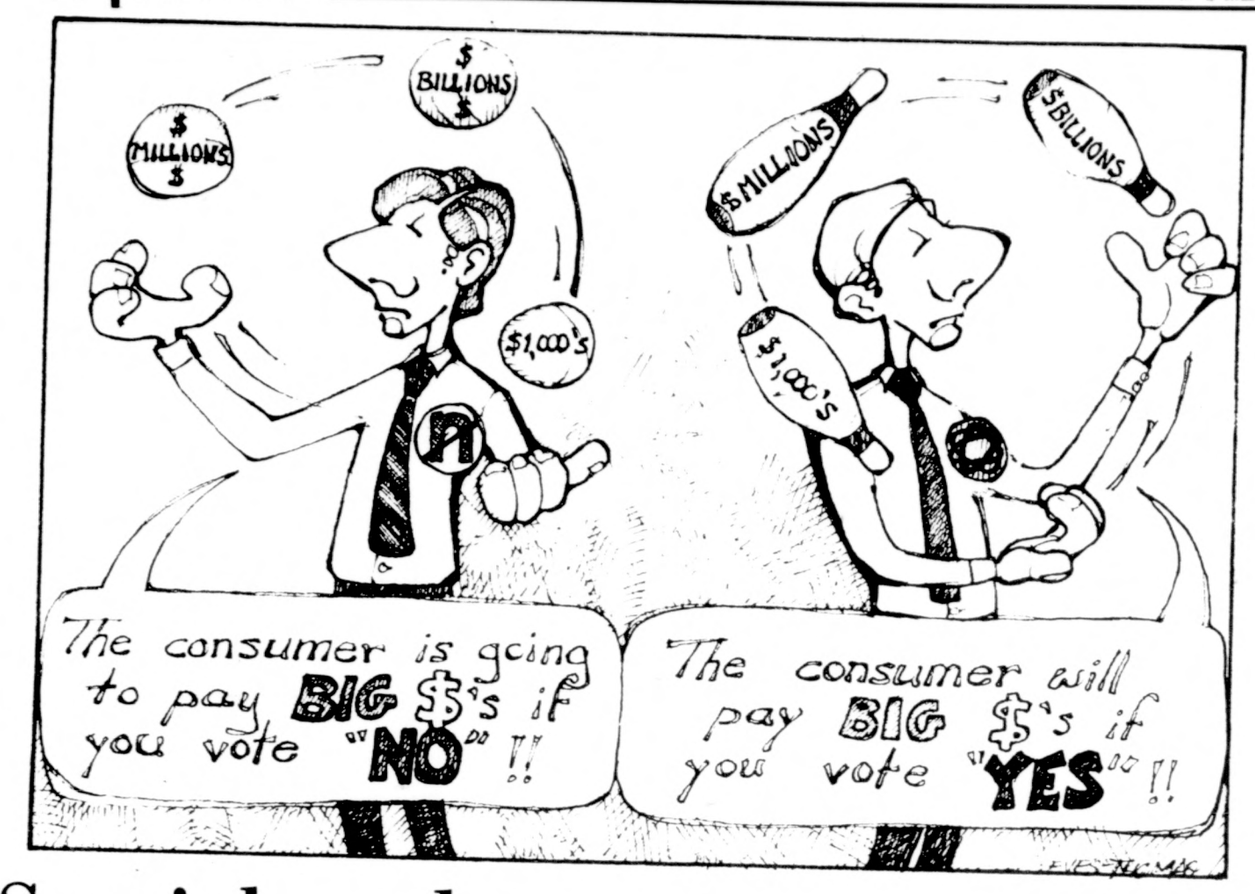
Open for Lunch
11:30 - 2:00
Dinner 5:00-10:00
Nightly
Happy Hour
4:00-6:30
Lounge 4:00-1:00
Tuesday Night
Ladies' Night

WELCOME FRESHMEN AND PARENTS.
Benjamin's wishes you success with the challenge of this academic school year. We challenge you to find a better place to take your parents for fine dining.



Are Your Parents
Visiting This
Weekend?

Surprise them them with a special message in the Maine Campus "Hello Mom & Dad" classified section running Fri., Sept. 19. For $1. you can say 15 thoughtful words to your parents. Come into the Campus at 107 Lord Hall by 2p.m. today.



Special needs

Over the past 30 years, the make-up of the University of Maine at Orono has changed greatly. The change has not been only in physical appearance, but also in the type of students who attend classes here. There is no longer such a thing as a "traditional" student.

UMO students come from a number of different states, from various backgrounds and from many age groups.

Of the 11,000 students at UMO, approximately 1,000 have children. These students have drastically different responsibilities and needs than do other students. And for them to fully take advantage of their academic opportunities, this fact must be taken into account.

The students who have spoken out in recent days are going in the right direction. You must yell to be heard, and hopefully, they will be heard.

Their gripes are legitimate. They need special child care facilities.

the University of Maine at Orono m ust strive to make itself open to all students. As a public institution, this ideal must take presidence. Only students with children have spoken out.

Only with the recent noise students with children have made, has this situation come to the attention of the university community.

The Office of Student Affairs has pledged to make a commitment to students in this situation. It's right that they should.

Only when the needs of all students are considered can UMO boast of striving toward the higher ideals of our educational system.

S.O.

Sincerity will tell

The use of nuclear power to generate electricity.

There probably hasn't been such a controversial issue in this country since Vietnam.

People supporting either the pro or con side of the issue and figures at each other like bullets, shooting

The use of nuclear power to generate electricity.

There probably hasn't been such a controversial issue in this country since Vietnam.

People supporting either the pro or con side of the issue have been shooting facts and figures at each other like bullets, ardently proclaiming their facts and figures as the "true" ones of the issue.

Trying to pick out the correct set of figures, or at least those closer to the truth is hard for the average person who doesn't have a degree in a nuclear related field or done research into alternative forms of getting energy is up the creek.

What the referendum is coming down to is who will be able to impress the most people with the sincerity of their arguments.

The anti-nuke forces say shutdown costs of Maine Yankee will only be $80 million while the pro-nuke forces say it will cost upwards of $140 million. This really doesn't matter, it will still come out of the individual ratepayer's pockets. The estimated increase for finding replacement power.

Anti-nuke people call this cheap insurance against the hazards of nuclear waste and radiation leakage. Pronukers say this will devestate the Maine economy, costing jobs and income to the state.

Other factors are involved in the issue, such as accidents, the fact the plant was previously shutdown for five months last year (with no real damage to the economy in spite of the ratepayers protesting having to pay for the shutdown), Maine Yankee's safety record, and even the training of personel who run the plant has been questioned.

This is the kind of an issue where the individual must make the decision by himself with the facts (although colored from both sides) available to him. This should not be an emotional decision. The outcome of this vote will affect Maine residents for years to come.

Get as many facts as possible and make the decision for your self with a cool head. Make sure on Tuesday your vote is the one *you* want to make.

G.C.

Steve McGrath

Typewriter fallout

Leafing through the Boston Globe the other day, an off-beat item caught my eye.

In Salisbury, England, Bob Acraman, 41, has created what he thinks is the perfect vaction resort for people who have been everywhere except in a Nazi prison camp. It is an imitation Nazi prison camp, where for $72 per person, one can have a miserable three days behind barbed wire, guarded by men in Nazi uniforms carrying guns.

If vacationers try to escape they will be caught and harshly interrogated, Acraman said. The food will be thin soup and stale bread. Acraman said there is a neavy demand for his holiday package: "There are plenty of crazy people around like me who love being locked up and made to suffer."

Now there have been nights that I've whiled away in the bowels of Lord Hall in which I could have sworn I was on Acraman's vacation (without the bread and soup). However, to think that there are actually nuts out there who will pay for this kind of treatment is amazing.

So to keep up with the Joneses, or Acraman's in this case, I've come up with a few Orono "vacations that aren't to be missed. Who knows? I may even get been and pizza money out of it.

THE ADD-drop extravaganzA. For just $132.17, spend four days and four nights in a line that always stretches around the corner. The weatherman has assured us that you can continuously stand in the rain, just outside the building door, clutching a folded, spindled and mutilated course-change card. Vlasic Kosher pickles and lemonade will be served.

THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT FILL¶ IBUSTER. Seven different student governments from across New England will be flown in to continuously meet in your dorm room or apartment. Cost for the week of wind is $212.91, but the hot air pays the oil bills. Takers of this option are not expected to have any knowledge of governmental matters. More can be accomplished if the person is on the same level with the fillibusters.

Or THE LOST OFF CAMPUS HIGH ADVENTURE. Selected participants will be coached in the fine art of survival in a smalltown. Then, for a fee of $96, they will be let loose in the town of their choice--either Veazie, Old Town or Hermon.

Adventures will be left without the essentials many off-campus students have come to depend on, namely dogs, firsbees and back packs. Armed only with granola and maybe a plaid shirt, they will be faced with the treacherous backpack across hill and dale.

Then when they leave the edge of town, it will be up to them to tilt their heads to the wind and hope they can smell tuna wiggle from the Wells Commons.

It's not a pleasant trip I offer you. But who said vacation was supposed to be fun.

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

The *Maine Campus* is published daily at the University of Maine at Orono. Editorial and business offices are located at Suite 7A Lord Hall, UMO, Orono, Maine, 04469, telephone (207) 581-7531. Advertising and subscription rates available upon request. Printed at *The Ellsworth American*, Ellsworth, Maine 04605.

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Maine Campus staff

The Sept. 23 powderkeg



Split over the atom

a *Maine Campus* special supplement

The nuclear option vs. alternatives

by Joe McLaughlin
Staff writer

Richard C. Hill, member of the Committee to save Maine Yankee, and Steve Webster, member of the Maine Nuclear Referendum Committee, are both seeking what they each believe to be the best energy alternative for the people of Maine.

Hill, a professor of mechanical engineering, sees nuclear power as "the best alternative we have."

"To burn oil under boilers to generate electricity is totally irresponsible," he said. "We can't afford to lose our nerve on the nuclear option."

Hill said that "no other country is getting nervous about the nuclear operation." He cited France as an example, which by 1985 will be 50 percent nuclear with 49 reactors producing 40,000 megawatts of electricity. "France knows the petroleum option has been foreclosed," said Hill.

Webster, a graduate student in energy education believes the risks associated with nuclear power are too great for it to be the only viable enegy alternative. "Nuclear plants are designed, built, and operated by people," he said, "and people make mistakes and yet this is a technology where there is no room for mistkaes."

Webster said that the energy options together form the alternative available to the power from Maine Yankee. "Hydro power is part of the solution, and also insulation, co-generation, hydro-wind and cutting down demand," he said.

"America grew up when energy was cheap, and we did not have to pay attention to efficiency," said Webster. "Today 51 percent of the energy consumed in the U.S. is waste heat. The National Academy of Sciences has concluded that by the year 2000, by increasing our efficiency, the U.S. could get by with 25 percent less energy than we use today."

Hill believes the energy alternatives to Maine Yankee "are much worse" than nuclear power. He said, "When people talk about the alternatives to replace nuclear, I ask them: what about the alternatives to replace



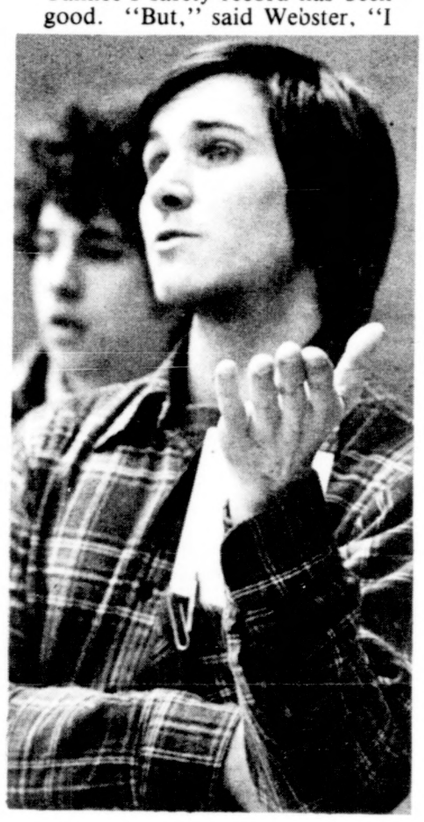
Dr. Richard Hill is an outspoken proponent of nuclear power.

oil? People don't realize the end of the fossil fuel age is on the horizon."

"Some see coal as an alternative, but this is absurd," said Hill. "Coal ashes are more toxic than nuclear waste and about 50 tons of ash would be produced a day."

Hill also does not believe hydro-power to be a viable alternative. "Hydro is trivially small and unreliable," he said. "The dams throughout the state of Maine don't even total 30 percent of the power produced by Maine Yankee."

In producing power for the state Webster said that Maine Yankee's safety record has been good. "But," said Webster, "I think there is ample evidence that this is the result of luck rather than good design."



Steve Webster of the Penobscot Valley Energy Alliance

"One merely has to look at the insurance companies," said Webster, "their job is to make risk assessments. On homeowners' policies there is a nuclear exclusion clause. If there is no chance of a nuclear accident, then why do insurance companies refuse to cover nuclear power?" he asked.

Webster said, "After the TMI accident, N.R.C. official, Roger Matteson said that we were faced with an accident we haven't been designed to accomodate. How can we train reactor operators to deal with emergencies that no one has even anticipated?" asked Webster.

Webster also questioned the role of the government with the nuclear industry. "When you look at the research budget you will see very little has been spent on renewable technology," he said. "If the same subsidies that were given to industry would have been given to renewable sources, then we would probably have renewable technology today."

In comparison to Webster's remarks, Hill said that no technology is totally safe, "but nuclear is certainly safer than coal, oil and natural gas in terms of the number of people hurt that have been associated with each operation."

Citing a research article from *Science* magazine about radiation level in China, Hill questioned whether the dosage of radiation emitted from Maine Yankee has an effect on a person's health. The research in China showed that since 1972 over 70,000 people have been exposed to a radiation level much higher than Maine Yankee's and that no effect was found on their health.

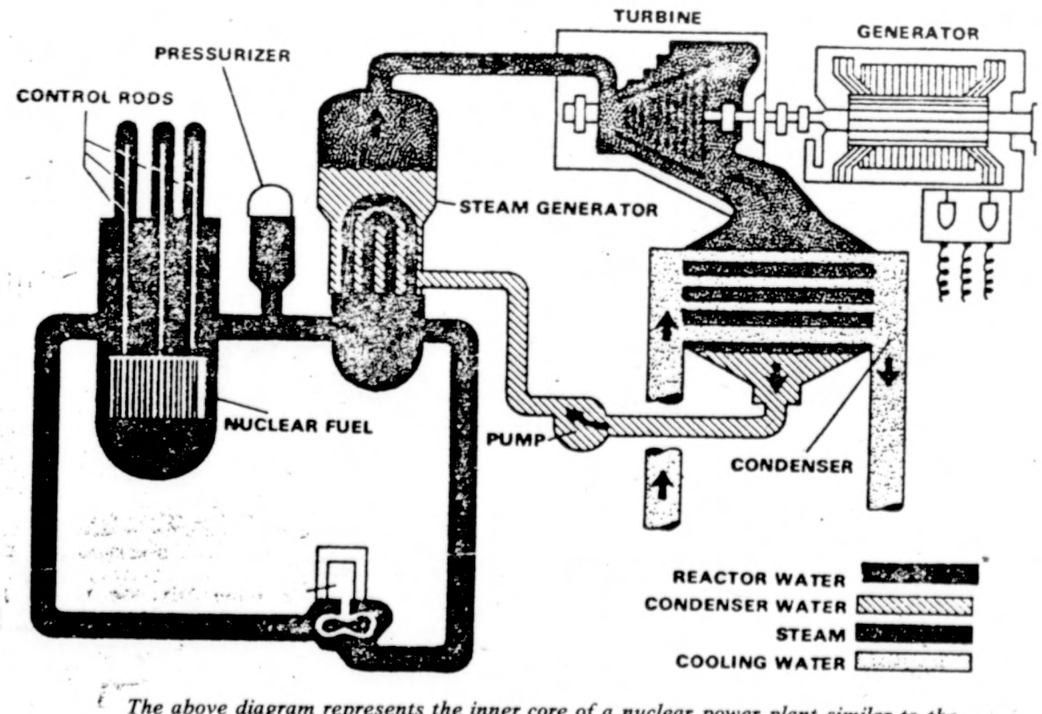
Hill also said that the nuclear exclusion clause on the homeowner's policy is there because the government already has this type of insurance for homeowners.

Both Hill and Webster see the September 23 referendum as

(See HILL page 12)

The complexities of nuclear fission

How a nuclear reactor works



The above diagram represents the inner core of a nuclear power plant similar to the Maine Yankee plant. [graphics courtesy of Maine Sunday Telegram]

by Tim McCloskey
Staff writer

Nuclear fission is somewhat like the domino effect, where each domino in a line falls and causes the next one to fall -- thus a chain reaction occurs.

Instead of dominos, Maine Yankee's chain reaction is provided by an isotope of uranium called U-235. The 235 is the atomic mass and distinguishes it from the more plentiful and heavier form U-238. U-235, the fissionable form of uranium, is used in the uranium fuel rods for the reactor in a concentration of three percent.

The nuclei of the uranium atoms emit neutrons basically on a continuous basis. In addition to the neutrons, radiation is given off. It is the neutrons which cause the U-235 atoms to split, which in turn give off two or three other neutrons, and the chain reaction continues.

However, in order for fission (splitting) to occur, the neurtrons must be slowed and for this purpose water is used.

As the U-235 atoms are split, a large amount of energy is given off in the form of heat. In the Maine Yankee, the heat is transferred to circulating pressurized water and then goes to a steam generator. The pressurized water flows through heat transfer tubes in the steam generator and causes water under less pressure to boil and turn to steam.

The steam is piped to a turbine and causes it to spin. The turbine is connected

(See GENERATOR page 12)

Hometown students air views on Maine Yankee

by Maureen Gauvin
Staff writer

On September 23, Maine will vote to decide whether or not to close the Maine Yankee Power Plant in Wiscasset.

Julie Nein, a sophmore pre-veterinarian major from Wiscasset said she would vote to keep the plant open. She said "nuclear energy does not really pose that much of a threat. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has come down a lot heavier on the power plants lately. The thing that happened at three mile Island was human error. The key is to have more competent people running the plants."

Julie expressed concern over the problem with waste from the plant. Nein's family lives three miles from Maine Yankee. She said "my family is mixed about the referendum. My father is for it for the financial reasons. My stepmother is against it because of health reasons."

Nein saw nuclear energy as more economical than oil. She said "Right now I see nuclear energy as a bette- alternative, but there are other things I would rather see such as solar power or windpower."

Julie said, "I think the people who are against the plant don't really understand how it works.

"I think the people who are against the plant don't really understand how it works."



Julie Nein, a sophomore from Kennebec Hall, says that "nuclear energy doesn't pose much of a threat" in her home town of Wiscasset. [photo by David Lloyd-Rees]



Penobscot Hall's Penny Nichols, originally from Wiscasset, site of the Maine Yankee Nuclear Plant, says she will vote to keep the plant open. [photo by David Lloyd-Rees]

When people don't understand something, it scares them."

Steve Spear, a sophomore Computer Science/business major from Wiscasset said he would vote against the referendum.

Spear worked at the Maine Yankee Power Plant this summer. He said "The plant is safe and worthwhile. Until they find a better alternative, there is no reason to shut down Maine Yankee. I lived near the plant since it began operation in 1972, and I see no reason to shut it down."

Steve, who lives five miles from Maine Yankee said he disagreed with the fact that out of state people were voting on the referendum. "The Maine Yankee doesn't concern people from out of state and it doesn't concern people up here, the only people voting should be within a ten mile radius of Maine Yankee."

Steve said his family is against the referendum. He said "they are for the plant staying open until a bette alternative is found."

Penny Nichols, a freshman from Wiscasset said she would vote to keep the plant open. Penny, who lives two miles from the plant said, "It's the only alternative that we have, there is nothing to replace it."

Nichols said her concern with the plant was the problem of safe storage. She said it would be a lot better if a safer way to store the waste was found.

Penny said her family is against the idea of closing down the plant. Penny's stepfather works as a security guard at the power plant.

Survey results

by Stephen Betts
Staff writer

A university of Maine professor is trying to prove, via a survey, that the Maine Yankee Shutdown referendum vote will not go along any particular ideological line.

William Stone, a professor of psychology at UMO, is randomly sampling dormitory students, who are Maine residents, on their preference in the upcoming shutdown vote and also on how they will vote in the November general election for president.

"When I was in Norway last year I discovered that people who were concerned about ecology did not follow any specific ideological lines," Stone said. "On that issue you could not label a person either liberal or conservative."

Stone is conducting the survey with the assistance of 14 students, all who are psyhcology majors except for one in sociology. The psychology professor has the students canvassing the dormitories to collect responses from 150 residents.

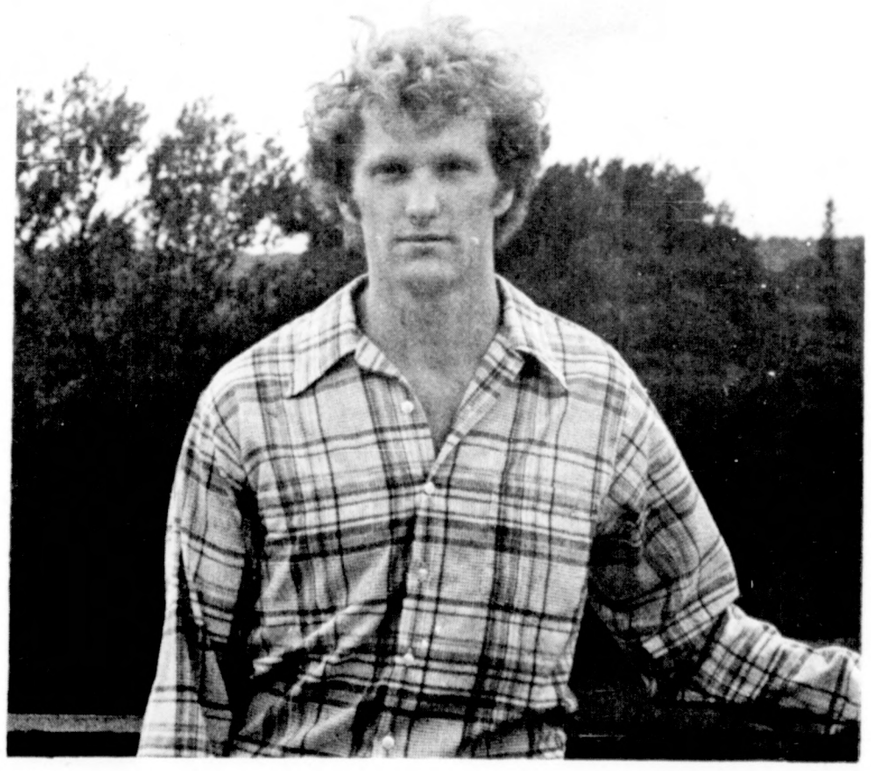
"I conceived this idea not long ago and then one of my students came up to me and wanted to do such a survey," Stone said.

Stone said all the results would be compiled today, but at press time last night preliminary results had received. With 88 students responding the break down was as follows: Should Maine Yankee be shutdown?

Yes	No	Undecided
28	50	10

Who will you vote for in the presidential election?

Carter	Anderson	Reagan	Other
34	22	13	3



Steve Spear, a sophomore from Aroostook Hall, claims the Maine Yankee nuclear plant is "safe and worthwhile." [photo by David Lloyd-rees]

To nukes or not to nukes....

To the Editor:

A word about your future, your children's future and the future of generations to come.

The Maine Nuclear Referendum will be voted on Tuesday, Sept. 23. A YES vote will be the first step in stopping the production of nuclear wastes. No one, no government, no institution, can actually guarantee its safe "disposal" for the hundreds of thousands of years that it will exist!

Yes, we need electrical power but we don't need nuclear wastes. The Referendum specifically states nuclear fission thus leaving the way open for fusion, which produces no radioactive wastes.

When the referendum passes, Central Maine Power has vowed to keep it in the courts for a dozen years, so we will not lose power in "30 days." However, due to the publicity, the nation and the world will take a long, hard look at the pitfalls of nuclear fission.

As a sidelight, the U.S. has some of the largest coal reserves of any nation as well as the technology to produce *clean* power. New developments in fluidized bed combustion has made coal an environmentally sound and an economical source of power. Actually, the cost increase to the consumer due to the closing of Maine Yankee is but a few cents a day. This will have a negligible effect on most business and household budgets.

I ask you to: display signs in your car or truck, talk to your friends, register, and most of all... *VOTE YES* on Sept. 23.

Jeremy W. Jones
student member
American Society of Mechanical Engineers

To the Editor:

Why is the nuclear industry so worried about the nuclear referendum on Sept. 23? Why are out-of-state companies pouring tens of thousands of dollars into Maine for a slick media campaign to influence our vote (remember the Bottle Bill recall referendum?)? Westinghouse alone has donated $40,000 to Save Maine Yankee.

Could it be that they recognize that the people of Maine realize that nuclear power is not safe, inexpensive (too cheap to meter acoording to the early propaganda) power source that they tried to convince us it was. That we realize that a major accident could very well happen right here in Maine, killing and injuring many of our people, contaminating our land and ruining many industries - especially tourism, agriculture and those companies that have plants near Wiscasset. That Maine people are smart enough to bite the bullet and pay a little more for the electricity today (only 10 cents a day using the most expensive replacement power) so we won't be saddled with a huge economic crisis in the future? That Maine people love their state enough to put in the extra effort needed to develop new (and old) energy sources like hydro at existing dams, cogeneration, increased energy efficiency, etc., etc.

These massive out-of-state contributions are a last-ditch effort by a dying industry to force down our throats something we never wanted in the first place. Let's not be taken in by the scare tactics. Vote YES on Sept. 23.

David Burns
Old Town

To the Editor:

Recently, power companies have been spending thousands of dollars in an attempt to prove that nuclear power is economical. The fact is that nuclear energy will soon be one of the most expensive forms of energy available. Since 1964, the cost of constructing a nuclear power plant has risen by over 1,000 percent, while the consumer price index has risen 77 percent. The Seabrook nuclear power plant started off as a $970 million project; it will cost over $3 billion when finished. In 1973, a pound of uranium for nuclear fuel cost $7. Today, due to the Uranium Producers Forum, a cartel similar to OPEC, that same pound of uranium costs $50. The future of the nuclear industry looks even worse when we consider that the United States only has enough uranium reserves to last another 30 to 40 years.

The Price-Anderson Act was introduced because the risk of a nuclear power accident was so great as to make nuclear plants uninsurable. This act limits liability for a nuclear accident to $560 million, $435 million of that coming from the U.S. taxpayers. In order to remain economical, nuclear plants must generate 70 to 80 percent capacity. The average efficiency nationwide in 1976 was 57.4 percent.

One of the alternatives to nuclear power is conservation. The Senate Commerce Committee stated that $1.6 billion invested in interest subsidies and loan guarantees for insulating buildings would generate 400,000 jobs. According to the Energy Research and Development Administration, this is several times the number of jobs provided by the entire nuclear industry. In Massachusetts, a project designed to upgrade insulation in all homes - not just those who could afford it - would initially cost $730 million dollars, but would save consumers $250 million in fuel bills every year.

These are the facts. Nuclear power is unsafe and uneconomical. It is unwise to trade our dependency on foreign oil for a dependency on foreign uranium and we cannot rely on a nuclear plant that already buys 20 to 30 percent of its fuel from Canada. Look at the documented facts and I'm sure you will make the right decision on Sept. 23.

Kathleen Thornton
223 Colvin Hall

To the Editor:

One picture is worth a 1,000 words.



Charles Hall
BCC

To the Editor:

Dick Hill, and many others, have said that viable alternatives to Maine Yankee do not exist. But Dr. Hill only argues that solar power *alone* or hydropower *alone* can't replace our share of Maine Yankee.

Dr. Hill is misleading the public. No rational person would suggest that any one energy source should be used to replace Maine Yankee. Instead, according to the Maine Office of Energy Resources (OER) and New England River Basins Commission data, a mixture of increased energy efficiency (e.g., caulking, weather stripping, and insulation), hydropower (at existing, unused dams--many of which were shut down when Maine Yankee came on line), solar collectors (e.g. OER says solar power could provide up to 70 percent of a family's domestic hot water at a price below that of electric hot water), cogeneration (using fuels more efficiently to generate both steam and electricity rather than just one or the other), and a small amount of tidal and wind power could provide 40 percent more energy than Maine's share of Maine Yankee.

Within five years (these are conservative estimates of what is economically and technically feasible today).

Admittedly, such a transition might require legislation to facilitate the process. But the multitude of jobs for Maine residents and the increased level of self-reliance would make such legislation well worth the effort.

Alternatives can supply our energy needs. Let's get rid of Maine Yankee *before* an accident.

Vote YES September 23.

Steven D. Webster
Orono

To the Editor:

The eyes of the world narrow down on Maine. Nowhere elso is there a greater opportunity to shape our destiny. Next week, the world will learn of the statement that arises from this reality: a free people choosing life or death. I choose life. The legacy nuclear power leaves to your child, to your loved ones is forever. Your decision will live with you as long.

Claudia Coogan

To the Editor:

For a moment, try not to worry about the costs, which are exaggerated, or the jobs lost, which is always exaggerated, or even the immediate risk of accident.

For a moment, worry only about this: Waste. It's an interesting word which means nuclear waste creeping into the water you drink. So complain if it happens. Central Maine Power will listen, won't they? A yes vote is positive. That's how I vote—positive.

Matt McBride

To the Editor:

As September 23 nears, members of the "Committee To Save Maine Yankee," hoping to lend credibility to their mass media barraage, obviously are engaging in an all-out effort to solicit endorsements for their position from various "experts." The misleading statements and half-truths promlugated by many Maine Yankee officials have been exposed on numerous occasions. Essentially, their approach has been aimed at the "economics issue"--almost entirely ignoring the health and safety aspects of nuclear power.

The blatant smugness exhibited by many Maine Yankee proponents relative to the potential and *present* health hazards of radioactive waste alone truly is incredible.

Pro-nukers eagerly claim that the Maine economy cannot afford a Maine Yankee nuclear reactor shutdown, as our electric bills and dependence upon foreign oil will increase. They rarely speak of what the costs would be to Maine taxpayers in the event of a nuclear accident cleanup--or the potential losses of lives and widespread illness.

It is quite apparent that should Maine Yankee be forced to eventually close down its nuclear reactor, sacrifices will be needed. Yet--for a variety of things in our lives (e.g., new cars, vacations, and college education) that are a great deal "less important" than the future safety of our children and other fellow human beings, most of us appear quite willing to make personal and financial sacrifices. And isn't that what the September 23 referendum really will provide for the Maine voter--an opportunity to send a strong messasge to those relatively few corporate heads who exert such control over all of our lives--a message that may be sent even though recognized financial risks are involved and short term sacrifices will have to be made--yet a message that will embody a strong sentiment of concern, compassion and foresight--a YES vote.

Bill Davis
Professor of Education
UMO

The utlities have claimed that, if the people of Maine vote "yes" to shut down Maine Yankee, our electricity bills next year will go up by a total of $140,000,000.

Outrageous scare tactics! We will not have to pay any extra next year!

The utilities have guaranteed that they will *not* abide by the voice of the people--if we pass the referendum, they promise that they will take the issue to court. And the court cases are predicted to take five years to resolve!

Maine Yankee will continue to run while we develop the in-state, renewable, inflation-resistant energy sources to replace it. Employment for Maine people (not out-of-state nuclear engineers) will go up while we work to make ourselves self-reliant.

We don't need Maine Yankee and the risks it poses

Vote YES September 23.

Michael D. Shannon
Newburgh, ME.

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Money matters top issue in twin nuke debates

by Melissa Gay
Staff writer

Although four speakers presented cases during two debates over nuclear power on campus this week, both debates boiled down to one issue, money.

The first debate, sponsored by the Society of Women Engineers, was held Monday night. Larry Bogart, national coordinator of the Citizen's Energy Council and former assistant chairman of the board at Allied Chemicals, spoke against nuclear energy, while Karen Adelson, a project engineer for Westinghouse, Inc., argued in favor of the power source.

"On September 23, the eyes of the world will be focused on Maine," said Bogart, who began the debate. "Presently there is a moratorium on new starts of nuclear power plants in 22 states, but Maine is the first to ask the public about the issue."

Bogart attacked nuclear \power from its start in uranium mine fields to nuclear waste disposal.

"In uranium mining the greatest danger lies in disturbing the uranium in the earth's crust," he said. "Workers get lung cancer from working in these mines, and radon gas is emanated."

"After the uranium splits to liberate energy, it leaves fission products, and the issue is these man-made fission problems. There are tailing piles in the west which cause the equivalent of two deaths per day per reactor. These give off five times more gas than the uranium would if it was left alone," Bogart said.

Bogart cited all radiation as harmful. "Radiation damages the recipient and his heirs. It's life shortening."

"Radiation damages the recipe recipient and his heirs. It's life shortening."

"When you compare chemical wastes to nuclear fission products, the fission products are from one million to one billion times more toxic than chemical poisons," Bogart said. "There is no safe dose of either. Any dose is an overdose."

Nuclear power plants are inherently dangerous, and although they may be safe, they are not safe enough, according to Bogart.

"If there were no human fallibility, bumbling bureaucrats, and acts of God," he said, "we might be able to have nuclear power. We're moving toward another accident, and people don't think this risk is necessary when there are other practical alternatives."

He cited Maine as being capable of creating energy from hydro power, tidal pools, wood, wind, and solar energy. Coal can also be burned cleanly, according to Bogart, but these are all long-range plans.

"If we had an accident in Maine we would lose a lot of things," he said. "We would lose the vacationland, the retirement areas, and the fishing." It's just too much of a risk to take since it's not necessary."

Adelson, the second speaker, felt the issue centered too much attention on emotional issues and misused the public's emotions.

"There are a lot of statements, and a lot of what-ifs," Adelson said. "Emotions are going up and down. We want electricity, but how are we going to get it. We need to look at the options and compare."

The first area covered by Adelson was safety. According to the World Health Organization, the National Academy of Sciences, and American Medical Association, and others, nuclear power is one of the safer choices for public health and safety.

"You know what you're dealing with," Adelson said. "You're talking about radiation, which is energy admitted in waves and particles. At least with nuclear power, the waste is in the plant. Once it's removed and taken care of it's gone forever. When you burn coal the effluents go into the atmosphere or are damned up in valleys."

"The experts say there is less of a health hazard with nuclear power than with coal, oil, or hydro power," she said.

The environmental impact was discussed next. According to Adelson, there are three problems associated with the fossil fuels, while there are only two with nuclear power.

"There are 40 known cancer causing agents created from the burning of coal," she said. "There is an equal amount of radiation, and the carbon dioxide problem is also a factor. We still don't know the effects of this on the environment."

Currently oil and natural gas provide 30 percent of our electricity. These natural resources are necessary to several industries: synthetics, drugs, chemicals, and transportation.

"I find it morally intolerable to waste these resources for electricity," Adelson said. "The U.S. has over half of the uranium deposits in the world, so we don't have to import it."

"We only have a finite amount of natural resources, and we're always using some up," she said. "Intelligence and conservation is the way to go."

Oil and gas should be used for transportation, coal should be cleaned up and used, and nuclear power implemented, according to Adelson.

"Nuclear isn't the only answer," she said. "We shouldn't be overly dependent on any resource."

The economic aspect of nuclear power was addressed next by Adelson. She believes in the need for a big power source, like nuclear power, in comparison to hydro power and tidal pools which could be used on a smaller scale.

"Nuclear power costs less because of the fuel use," she said. "You only need a tiny amount in comparison to the other sources. The costs of constructing plants has gone up because of the delays in building. Over one-half the costs ar the interest on the original funds borrowed."

tying in with the safety factor, Adelson said there was no scientific evidence of danger from radiation below 50,000

(See DEBATES page 11)



Rosalie Bartell, who spoke at UMO Saturday, claims that nuclear power will speed up the human death process. [photo by Jon Simms]

Researcher predicts end of human species

by Stephen Betts
Staff writer

Continuation of nuclear power on the planet Earth will speed up the death of the human species, a renowned cancer researcher said in a speech Saturday morning.

Rosalie Bartell, who spoke at the memorial Union before 35 people, said that evidence concerning the damaging effects from low-level radiation is being suppressed by the scientific community and the U.S. military.

Bartell, who researched cancer for 10 years at Roswell Park Research Center in Buffalo N.Y., said that cancer is not only threat radiation.

"When you talk about low-level radiation you are not talking about burns or hair falling out," Bartell said. "Our study showed acceleration of the aging process."

'We have some background radiation as it is, such as from cosmic rays, stones, and just from the Earth's crust," Bartell said. "When you increase the bvackground radiation, like from nuclear power plants there will be no new diseases created instead you will reinforce previous effects."

Bartell headed a three-year study, called the Tri-State Study, encompassing the states of Maryland, Minnesota and New York, which studied 16 million people. The subjects of the study, called the Tri-State Study encompassing the states of Maryland, Minnesota, and New York, which studied 16 million people. The results of the three year program were analyzed for five years, Bartell said.

The noted scientist said that it was found that being exposed to low-level radiation have a higher incidence of illnesses such as heart disease, arthritis, asthma, and diabetes," Bartell said. "The other startling result was that many patients who were suffering from cancer had also been sufering from one of these diseases also."

Bartell said that other noted scientists, including ones in the nuclear industry and military have evidence similar to what her study shows, yet they are suppressing it. The prestigious scientist said that the suppression of information concerning the dangers from radiation stems from the dropping of two nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

"President Truman received a report stating that no American lives would be saved if the nuclear weapons were used instead of an amphibious invasion, but the bombs were still unleashed," she said. "The dropping of the bomb was the most disgraceful period in American history."

Bartell said that within a few days after the bombings, American scientific teams had set up research centers there to monitor the effects of the radiation.

"It was all just a big experiment to test the effects of radiation on life," she said. "Since then, the military has been trying to rationalize the attacks by setting up the nuclear power industry."

Bartell said that the nuclear power plants produce the enriched uranium that is needed for U.S. nuclear weapons. She said that the military cannot exist without the commercial nuclear industry.

"We are destroying ourselves," Bartell said. "We have created a terror that we cannot live with."

Many matters cloud nuclear debates

Brian Farley

Some of the issues surrounding the Maine Yankee referendum are scientific in nature, but faculty members of the UMO physics department say that science is only one aspect of total nuclear power question.

"The pending questions are political, technical, diplomatic, economic, and a mixture of the four," Professor charles Hess said. Hess is a nuclear physicist who has measured and studied levels of radioactivity in and around the Maine Yankee power plant during the past eight years. His studies show that during normal operation, Maine Yankee's radioactivity levels are "small, but measurable amounts."

"I'm interested and concerned about technology used to measure the release of radioactivity," Hess said. "Radiation is a hard thing for a non-technical person to understand. There are people who suffer from what my wife calls 'radiophobia'--that is, they're afraid of radiation because they don't fully understand the nature of it. They're really afraid of the whole unknown aspect, and that kind of irrational thinking is a driving force in this whole shutdown thing."

"Radiation is still a mystery to many people," said Conrad Weiffenback, professor of physics. "I'm not saying that there aren't any risks with nuclear power, but finding proof of health risks is the problem, and those effects can't be observed because of statistical fluctuations."

Hess and Weiffenback each have their own ideas regarding Maine Yankee, but they are careful as scientists, to remain as neutral and unbiased as possible.

"You have to go a long way before you can see through the smoke, and there is smoke on both sides," Hess said. "I don't have any feeling of sureness. The more you learn about these things, the more curious you become and you begin to ask yourself more and more questions. In this case (of the referendum) I don't think either side is going to be able to claim a clear victory either way."

"I think the public is misinformed in small respects, by both sides," Weiffenback said. "It's a matter of politics, and all is fair in politics it seems. Both sides want to get votes now; they'll get the truth later."

The pressure by both sides to "get votes" will make it difficult for Maine voters to decide between "what's best and what's a practical solution to the problem," said Henry Hooper, professor of physics.

"Shutting down Maine Yankee takes care of de-commissioning problems nuclear opponents have objected to," Hooper said, "But does it make sense to turn the clock back , give up on something that's working well and put us in an economic crisis until we can replace Maine Yankee's power?"

"Hooper is also concerned with the costs in terms of time and money to replace Maine Yankee's present power output, a percentage which pro and anti-nuclear forces continue to dispute.

"Given enough time and money, I think that Maine Yankee's power could be replaced through hydroelectric power, congeneration, and conservation, but certainly not in the next few years," he said. "Look at Dickey/Lincoln: We've spent 40 years and millions of dollars on that project and we haven't accomplished a damned thing."

One of the technological questions that the physicists are concerned with it the disposal of nuclear waste, which is becoming an increasing problem as the commercial use of nuclear power to generate electricity expands.

Nuclear power plants, which are uranium-fueled, produce dozens of radioactive waste by-products. Additionally, wastes have been accumulating from nuclear weapons programs for more than 30 years. Disposal of commercial nuclear waste is one of the main issues in anti-nuclear initiatives being voted on these days in various states.

"Storing spend fuel in spent fuel rods at the power plant site is very short-sighted and forces reactors outside their design parameters," said Hess. "A presidential directive prohibiting the reprocessing of spent fuel for use in the reactors is forcing us to waste energy. I think there's a lack of responsibility in Congress to have waste taken care of. We need a comprehensive national policy to deal with the waste situation."

"The amount of nuclear waste is a very small volume,"Weiffenback said. "You could bury it in the ocean, stuff it in the granite deposits...none of the methods is perfect, and to those people who are paranoid about waste, nothing will be satisfactory. I don't think the waste problem by itself is sufficient for a 'yes' vote on the referendum."

Overall, the physicists interviewed agreed that present safety precautions at the nuclear plants across the nation are satisfactory, but that there is room for improvement.

"I like the idea of nuclear power," Hess said, "But not our realization of it. I think that the quality of machinery and personnel can be improved."

"It's a case of balancing and putting things in perspective," Hooper said. "People are always taking risks throughout their lives. The question is: 'How much do you let the fear of the unknown sway you.'"

"I'm not dissatisfied with the government agencies that regulate the nuclear industry," Weiffenback said. "They aren't perfect, but I'm satisfied with the job that they're doing.

The key question, however, is whether a Maine Yankee shutdown would be advisable for Maine at this time.

"I don't think the referendum is going to be that useful," Hess said. "Shutting down a power plant may be more condusive to (radiation) leakage than having it running where there would be personnel watching the thing. Besides, the referendum doesn't say what happens to Maine Yankee in the future, after a shutdown."



● No Nukes *An anti-nuke sentiment in a York complex dorm window. [photo by David Lloyd-rees]*

Christian concert to aid referendum committee

Friday, September 19th at 8:00 p.m., Portland City Hall will host "Concered Stewards of the Earth." a gathering of Christian artists. The concert is sponsored by the Greater Portland Nuclear Referendum Committee and Sweet Potato.

These artists will be led by Noel Paul Stookey with Bodyworks. Stookey emerged from the New York coffee houses of the late 1950's, spent ten years as one-third of the American institution known as Peter, Paul & Mary, and settled in Maine where he established a recording/ animation complex called Neworld Media. Joining him will be Randy Stonehill, whose excellent musicianship and incisive lyrics helped begin a new era of Christian music which speaks the language of his generation; Pam Mark Hall, who toured nationally with "Up With People" at age fifteen and attributes her exceptional audience rapport to her music which exposes her as a "real, every-day sort of person with the same frailties and concerns" as her audience; Gene Cotton, who is best known for his hit "Before My Heart Finds Out" and who began his career with a large college following, moved along to network television, and continues to produce national recording hits; and Boston-based musician Andy Pratt, whose 1973 hit "Avenging Annie" launched his career which has since expanded steadily. Hosting the show is Maine humorist Tim Sample, who has just released a new comedy album, has been called "the original conglomerate entertainer," and is best known for his Mainer's Calendar, vegograms, raps with multiple personalities, and Christian radio show.

Tickets for this very special evening of music, inspiration, and humor are $6.50 in advance through Ticketron and $7.50 at the door.

The Nuclear Question

AN ACT to Prohibit the Generation of Electric Power by Means of Nuclear Fission.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

10 MRSA c. 4, sub-c. II is enacted to read:

SUBCHAPTER II

NUCLEAR FISSION CONTROL ACT ss 260 Title

This subchapter shall be known as the Nuclear Fission Control Act.

ss 261. Policy and purpose

The people of the State of Maine declare:

A. That the generation of electric power at nuclear fission thermal power plants represents an inherent and unreasonable risk of economic, physical and mental harm to the people of the State of Maine;

B. That the magnitude of risk inherent in the continued or expanded operation of nuclear fission power plants substantially exceeds the degree of risk attending the production of electric power by alternative energy technologies;

C. That the construction and operation of nuclear fission power plants has been premature in the face of a technology which has not adequately resolved the issues of real cost; radioactive waste disposal; low-level radioactive emissions; plant security; plant decommissioning; fuel-rod reprocessing; air pollution; transportation of radioactive by-products and evacuation.

ss 262. Prohibition

The generation of electric power by nuclear fission thermal power plants in the State of Maine is hereby prohibited.

ss 263. Application

This subchapter shall apply to the generation of power at existing as well as proposed nuclear power plant facilities.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this legislation is to protect the economic, physical and mental interests of the people of the State of Maine from per se unreasonable risks which presently attend the process of nuclear fission due to deficient technology and planning.

Debate centers around dollars and cents

(continued from page 9)

millirem. No danger is present until 75,000 millirem is reached, while a 500,000 millirem dose gives a person a 50 percent chance of survival.

"We get most of our radiation exposure from the sun," she said. "This gives us about 40 millirem a year, nuclear fall-out gives about four millirem a year, while the area we live in gives us anywhere from 20 to 3000 millirem of radiation. Living next to a nuclear plant adds an extra two millirem which is the equivalent of a 20 minute plane ride or moving up two floors in an apartment building."

"If Maine Yankee is closed, you would be doing away with 30 to 40 percent of your electricity. Before you close it, you'd better have something better lined up," Adelson concluded.

The second debate, sponsored by the Society of Physics Students, was held Tuesday night and featured Dr. Donald Dube, a nuclear engineer from the Save Maine Yankee Committee, and Steve Webster, a graduate student in energy education.

Speaking before 75 people in Bennett Hall, Dube began his presentation with three charts comparing nuclear power with the alternatives. The first compared the sources of coal, nuclear, oil, gas, and hydro power. In Maine, 40 percent of our power comes from nuclear energy, 40 percent from oil, and 20 percent from hydroelectric power.

Nuclear power is the cheapest form of power, according to Dube. The total cost of nuclear power is 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour. This was compared to 2.4 cents for coal, and 4.5 cents for oil. The nuclear cost does not include decommissioning of the plant or waste disposal, which, according to Dube, would only add .2 cents to the total.

The health issue was discussed next. In comparing a 1000 employee coal power plant to a nuclear plant the same size, the nuclear plant was safer.

"The occupational and public deaths per year are less than 1 for a nuclear plant," Dube said, "while the same period saw one to eight occupational deaths in a coal plant, and two to 306 public deaths."

"The Journal of the American Medical Association cited natural gas as the safest means of generating electricity," Dube said. "Nuclear power was second, oil third, and coal fourth."

Environmental factors in using coal and nuclear power revealed that coal and oil are the most polluting source of fuel, according to Dube.

"Coal causes acid runoff into the land and acid rainfall," Dube said. "Nuclear power plants produce a thermal discharge.

One third of this heat is used to "I don't mean to minimize the disposal of nuclear waste," he said, "but 96 percent of the uranium is re-usable. Only four percent is waste. There are two components to nuclear waste, fission products which die off,

(See DEBATES page 12)

★Nuclear glossary★

Atomic Energy - The energy released when an atom is split.

Atomic Energy Commission - Predecessor to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the AEC was created in 1946 to both promote nuclear power and regulate it for safety. In 1974 Congress separated the promotion functions from the regulatory functions in creating the NRC.

Atomic Reactor - A device for the controlled fission of atoms, allowing the energy to be used to heat water and generate steam to run a steam turbine for generating electricity.

Backgrouns Radiation - The radiation that comes from previous nuclear bombs, natural radiation from the sun and stars, and radiation from radioactive ores in the earth.

Breeder - A nuclear reactor that generates more fuel than it uses. In the most common form a breeder changes uranium to plutomium, which is also used as a nuclear fuel.

Coolant - A liquid (water, molten sodium) or gas (carbon dioxide, helium, air) circulated through a reactor core to remove heat generated in the core.

Emergency Core Cooling System - The automatic system that is designed to keep a nuclear plant under control in the event the primary cooling system fails or there is a loss of coolant accident (LOCA).the emergency system floods the reactor vessel to prevent it from overheating.

Fission -a process in which atoms are broken apart, releasing heat. It is the basic process by which uranium is converted into energy, which is used to boil water and produce electricity from nuclear generation.

Fusion - The fusing of two or more atoms into a single atom with the simultaneous release of energy - the opposite of fission. The most common fusion reaction is the combining of two heavy hydrogen atoms to form a helium atom.

Meltdown - The worst possible nuclear accident, in which melting of the fuel in the reactor core takes place due to a rapid, uncontrolled increase in core temperature which would cause the fuel cladding and rod assemblies to liquify or melt. If the fuel penetrates its protective housing, radioactive materials will be released into the environment.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission - The agency created by Congress in 1974 to supervise the nuclear energy industry.

Radiation - The emission of atomic particles such as neutrons, alpha particles, beta or gamma rays from a radioactive source, such as uranium. Radiation can damage or kill body cells, resulting in latent cancers, genetic damage or death.

Uranium - A metallic, radioactive element used as fuel in nuclear reactors.

Courtesy of Maine Sunday Telegram

Professors seek funds to place advertisement

by Deb Kupa
Staff writer

A group of four University of Maine at Orono professors have initiated what they call "a rather modest project" against the use of nuclear power in Maine.

Professors Douglas Allen, Ronald Davis, Peter Kleban, and Howard Schoenberger wrote and circulated a letter last week to the UMO faculty concerning the upcoming nuclear referendum. The letter asked faculty members to contribute to a fund which would enable the group of professors to place an advertisement urging people to vote yes in the referendum. This advertisement is to be placed in the Bangor Daily News prior to the voting.

In an excerpt from the letter, the professors state "As has been widerly reported, those organized to oppose the referendum, with their considerable support, have ample funds, (an often quoted figure is $500,000) to publicize their views through frequent television and newspaper advertisements."

The group also states in the letter that those working against nuclear power in Maine "do not have the financial resources for such advertisements."

The letter called for the faculty members to try to "afford a contribution minimum of $10.00 toward a goal of $543.63, the cost of the advertisement. Enclosed with the letter was a copy of the advertisement which is titled An Educator's Statement on Nuclear Power.

Professor Douglas Allen, the initiator of the group, said there was an "excellent" response to the letter. "I was very surprised," he said. "I did not expect such a response." The letter brought in more than the amount of money needed to place the advertisement, said Allen.

allen said he got the idea to take out an advertisement from a group of students who were interested in campaigning against nuclear power. He said they were having trouble funding their ideas, and decided to take action himself.

"The people who are against the referendum have lots of money," said Allen. "They've been flooding the media with ads." He wants to provide some advertisement for the other side of the cause, those people who are for the referendum. "Some people have the idea that educators are for nuclear energy," said Allen, who pointed out the many advertisements which include educators speaking for nuclear power. He feels the public has encountered a glut of pro-nuclear material, and wants to provide a counter against that movement.

Professor Peter Kleban was pleased and surprised with the outcome of the letter. "Nuclear energy is a bad choice," he said. "Some of the risks are unacceptable." Kleban, who helped compose the letter and advertisement, said "nuclear energy is not economically viable in the long run."

The advertisement drawn up by the four professors is divided into three categories concerning nuclear power: radioactive waste, costs, and the danger of nuclear plant accdents. 'It points out "the containment of radioactive wastes will be a continual problem and a worrisome legacy for future generations." It also notes that there is an "almost certainty of future nuclear rate hikes as the domestic supplies of uranium run out and as we become increasingly dependent of foreign uranium sources."

The fund for the advertisement is under the name "Educators for Safe Energy," and the advertisement will include the names of all professors who contributed to it.

"No Nukes" to premiere

The film "No Nukes" makes its Maine Premiere today at the Mall Cinema, Main Street, Orono. Proceeds from these special showings will benefit the Maine Nuclear Referendum.

"No Nukes" features such rock greats as Jackson Browne, Crosby, Stills & Nash, The Doobie Brothers, John Hall, Bonnie Raitt, Graham Nash, Gil Scottheron, Carly Simon, Bruce Springsteen, James Taylor, and Jesse Colin Young. These talented artists, known collectively as Musicians United for Safe energy (MUSE), combined their efforts to make a resounding statement against nuclear power through five concerts at Madison Square Garden from September 19th through 23rd, plus an outdoor rally on the 23rd at Battery Park that drew a crowd of over 250,000. The film "No Nukes" is a musical documentary of this momentous event.

All proceeds from the film, as well as those from the original concerts and the album, go to the MUSE foundation, a non-profit organization that channels its funds to local anti-nuclear and alternative energy groups throughout the country. Proceeds from these special Maine showings of "No Nukes" will help the Maine Nuclear Referendum Committee promote passage of the Nuclear Fission Control Act. This legislation seeks to shut down the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant in Wiscasset and to prohibit the generation of electricity by nuclear means in Maine forever. The statewide referendum vote will take place on September 23rd.

● Hill

(continued from page 11)

have."

Webster said, "This is a moral and ethical decison which will have an effect on our safety and the safety of future generations. It might be possible in theory to design a safe nuclear power plant, but to guarantee the kind of quality control you would need to actually build such a plant would be prohibitively expensive."

having an effect on future generations.

"I think the future generation, finding the world absolutely stripped of petroleum, will be very angry if we lose our nerve on nuclear energy by passing the referendum," said Hill. "I wish there was no radioactive waste or ionizing radiation, but when compared to all the other choices, nuclear is the best alternative we



● Generator

(continued from page 6)

to a generator which produces current and allows the use of such things as a toaster.

Once through the turbine, the steam travels to a condenserwhere it is cooled back into a liquid by the flow of sea water through the condenser. The sea water flows through the condenser and is piped back out to the ocean. After passing through the consenser, the water from the turbine returns to the steam generator where it turns to steam again and the process begins anew.

Getting back to the reactor core, the chain reacion is regulated by a set of graphite control rods which absorb the neutrons given off. These control rods can be raised or lowered in between the fuel rods in order to control the reaction. For example, a reactor shutdown is facilitated by lowering the control rods completely into the core.

The fuel rods come in groups or assemblies of 176 rods, which resemble a box of straws. These fuel assemblies measure eight inches by eight inches by 12 feet. There are 217 assemblies of this type in the Yankee reactor core.

A solution of boric acid is also used to regulate the reaction. This mixture of boron and water is used because of its ability to absorb the neutrons.

The fuel rod assemblies must be replaced periodically in order to obtain heat and efficiency. This process is usually performed every 12 to 18 months. During the complete shutdown, the practice is to replace one-third of the assemblies. While refueling, maintenance is also performed.

The spent fuel rod assemblies are stored at the Wiscasset site in large pools of water treated with boric acid.

Anti-nuclear origins rose from 'Three Mile'

By Andrew Meade
Staff writer

On April 28, 1979, the Nuclear Regulatory Committee ordered the shutdown of all plants engineered by the firm that had designed the plant at Three Mile Island.

Several hours later, 750-1000 people packed into the Edgecomb Town Hall to hear nuclear pnysicist Pat Garret and others warn of the perils of atomic power. It was the largest gathering ever in Maine for nuclear discussion, and it marked the beginning of the Maine Nuclear Referendum Committee.

Ray Shadis, a North Edgecomb farmer who had come across detailed reports of the March 16 radioactive water Ray Shadis, a North Edgecomb farmer who had come across detailed reports in the Wiscasset Public Library of the March 16 radioactive water spillage, his wife, and a former Maine Yankee employee Allen Philbrook were the founders of the Committee, which now has 74 sub-committees statewide.

Their basic goals were to rid Maine of nuclear power, and to put the Maine Yankee issue to public vote. Maine is one of only 3 states in the union to allow public petitioning. "It makes a grass roots movement possible," said Ann Perkins, spokesperson for the committee.

The petition drive began early in the morning of July 4, 1979, when Ray Shadis and 250 others marched from Maine Yankee to the Maine Statehouse for a mass rally. Dr. Judy Johnsrud of the Nuclear Coalition spoke of the radiological effects of the Three Mile Island plant on its surroundings, and the need for a public vote was stressed.

The subcommittees began collecting signatures during the last weekend in September 1979, and by March 9, 1980, 55,383 signatures had been validated by the Secretary of State. This was more than double the 27,026 needed, and the date of the referendum was set for Sept. 23.

The Natural Resources Council of Maine in favor of the referendum 14-12 in July, 1980, then alleged pressure by financial backers of the Council forced a revote in August. This passed narrowly again, 20-18.

Ms. Perkins feels the majority of the people are behind them. "We've received better press from the other states and even from all over the world." she said.

If the MNRC wins in September, though, it may only be a moral victory. "If we are successful, if we get a 'yes' vote, it would go to the courts. Central Maine Power has already told us that," she said.

Ms. Perkins believes the case may go as high as the Supreme Court, but couldn't guess what the outcome would be.

Give a damn

Give a damn.

On September 23 the people of Maine will go to the polls to decide the nuclear future of Maine. We are not asking you to vote yes or no but rather we are strongly urging only that you do vote. Voting is the basic fundamental of our democracy as it is also the prevailing principle of the Democratic party.

Recently the college Democrats have been sponsoring voter registration drives on campus, and to date have registered over seventeen hundred new voters. We encourage those who have not registered to vote, to do so. Apathy leads only to conformity, stagnation, and procrastination. Democratic participation is still the best way to improve, to amend, and to construct a more just society.

Give a damn. Vote!

David Costello
Chairperson, College Democrats
on behalf of the College Democrats

● Debates

(continued from 11)

and actinides which have long half lives. After 800 years, the toxicity of the waste is less than the uranium first mined."

The opposite side was presented by Webster.

"In the past four or five years, I've undergone a turn around on nuclear energy," he said. "I've looked into the issue."

Webster presented numbers from a letter the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. According to this letter, the consequences of a worst case accident could be; 6,200 immedate fatalities, 80,000 cases of early radiation illness, 40,000 to 50,000 latent cancers, increases in stillbirths and abortions, a 20 percent increase in the incidence of cancer, 20 to 30 percent more genetic defects, and serious losses of plant and animal life. All of these depent on the weather conditions, and could be higher or lower depending on which way the wind is blowing, according to Webster.

"There is a good chance of an accident," Webster said. "The NRC has proposed that new plants be built away from people, the Price-Anderson Act sets a $560M on liability collectable from nuclear power plants in case of an accident and the plants will not operate without this coverage, and home owner's insurance policies won't cover a nuclear accident. If there is virtually no chance of an accident, why do these conditions exist."

"You have to expect accidents," he said. "There is a trade off, but in the case of nuclear power you don't have a choice like you do when you're driving a car. The impact is long term."

Webster felt alternatives are available because "if we needed it (nuclear power) I wouldn't be here."

"The Office of Energy Resources says that within five years we could get 40 percent electricity from conservation, solar power, cogeneration tidal pools, and wind, than we get from nuclear power," he said.

The five year period was used because it is projected that it would take a five year court battle to close Maine Yankee, even if the people vote to close it.

"Right now we get all risks from Maine Yankee, and only half the power," Webster concluded.

NUCLEAR POWER
Referendum Discussion

Thurs., Sept 18 at 6:30
Cumberland Basement
Dick Hill
Howard Schonberger
Lou Ploch
Skip Smith
Refreshments will be served





EQUAL TIME

The daily *Maine Campus* welcomes letters to the editor. Please keep them brief and type them double--spaced. We may have to edit letters for space, clarity, taste, style, accuracy or libel.

Send them to us at Suite 7A, Lord Hall, UMO, Orono, Maine 04469. Please include signature, phone number and address. Names withheld in special circumstances.

commentary tim mccloskey

Dog eat dog issue

Like dogs who slowly make themselves sick from a diet of garbage can fare, those in favor of allowing Maine Yankee to continue in operation show a distinct lack of concern for the consequences of their actions. The initial satisfaction derived from consuming easily obtained chicken bones--or in this case, cheap electrical power--takes precedence over any regard for the eventual outcome.

The use of nuclear fission to generate electricity is obviously a short-sighted and narrow minded approach to the energy problems we face. The waste generated by nuclear reactors remains toxic for hundreds of thousands of years, yet the federal government does not have a deinite system for permantly containing these wastes.

As of Sept. 16, the Save Maine Yankee Committee had raised over $790,000 for their cause. A large percentage of the contributions to this committee came from out-of-state companies such as Westinghouse, General Electric and the Boston First National Bank. On the other side of the issue, the Maine Nuclear Referendum Committee, had raised slightly over $57,000 as of the same date. Much of the contributions to the Referendum Committee came from small donators within the state.

The recent advertising blitz, funded primarily by the Save Maine Yankee Committee, refers to the alternatives of hydro, coal, solar, and oil as being too costly, impractical, unrealistic or too limited. The ads do not mention the most viable alternative--conservation.

With the passage of the "act to prohibit the generation of electrical power by means of nuclear fission" and the closing of Maine Yankee, the much needed incentive to get the conservation ball rolling would be initiated. The small increase in costs borne by electricity consumers would be required in order to realize a longer term savings through the more efficient use of energy.

If Maine Yankee were shutdown, the capital investment required to save a kilowatt of power would become more attractive relative to the capital investment required to generate a kilowatt from a new energy source, thus the incentive to save.

The possibilities for energy conservation in this country are nearly unlimited. When the price of gasoline went up, due to deregulation, the amount consumed in this country was reduced by more than 10 percent nationally. America' energy appetite is alarmingly voracious when compared to other countries. Americans use two to three times the energy per capita as Europeans. A comparison with the Chinese reveals a factor of almost six times the amount of energy is used in this country per person. Belt tightening methods such as retooling, retrofitting and congeneration can facilitate the necessary changes without a loss in the standard of living.

Even if the referendum passes, both the pros and cons agree that the Wiscasset plant might not be shut down for up to five or 10 years due to the ensuing court battle. Officials at Maine Yankee have vowed to appeal the public's decision to the federal court should the "YES" vote prevail. Such a case would be strongly influenced by the outcome of two cases now pending in the federal appeals court in Cal. Those cases question whether the federal government's 1954 Atomic Energy Act can pre-empt the state's right to regulate its nuclear industry.

Regardless of the judicial decisions rendered, the people of Maine opposed to the inherent risks of nuclear power have an obligation to voice their opinion and convey the message. A YES vote on the referendum will inform the government and the rest of the nation that it's time to conserve as well as develop the alternative sources of energy.

As Albert Einstein once wrote: "the unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking, and thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophes."

If the Sept. 23 referendum is passed, along with everyone keeping a tight lid on their garbage cans, perhaps the state and its wastes can be prevented from going to the dogs.

Mainers control needs

To the Editor

As most of you are aware, September 23 marks a very important date for the state and people of Maine. It will be the first time the people have had a chance to decide the fate of their energy future; no place in the United States has this happened.

We have taken for granted that the government and industry make decisions in the best interest of the people. We sit back and watch them build the plants, make the decisions and tell us where our interests lie.

I am trying to say that Maine Yankee creates a situation where the community is not in control of their own needs. The energy is not in the hands of the people nor is the energy as much for the people as it is for industrial profit.

We must stop relying on the government and private industry to supply us with out needs. We must develop community resources according to each community. We have the resources and now is the time to use them. We can do it ourselves, as a community, and become stronger and more self-reliant by doing it.

Here is a poem by Wendell Berry which I feel applies:

"And to the place that bore
John R. Tingle's name,
came a "developer," foreign
everywhere he went,
his mind a disordered city
with poison in the air.
He was that ruinous city
that lives by using up
what ought to last forever.
He was its blind groping root.
Where Uncle John had walked
behind his team, this man's
mind ran, in haste and fever,
upon the scent of cash,
and destruction followed. When
he came here, he came
to no place he knew or saw,
and by his ignoance,
he ruined all he touched.
Like a heavy beast, crazed
or merely stupid, he wallowed
the field he hoped to graze.

But condemn the act
and not the man. His effect
is what must be opposed
or corrected. Let
my hands find their work
-now there is no choice-
in what is spoiled, and let
my mouth find better words."

Vote Yes Sept. 23.

Joe Bauer
37 Grove St.
Orono, Maine 04473

Weigang 'entertaining'

To the Editor:

I wasn't surpirsed the least bit when glancing through Bickford's story ("University sues former professor") in the Sept. 17 issue of the campus. In fact, this nasty tactic, an undocumented policy but a common motion in the universities annals of the upper echelon, is really nothing more than an admonition of guilt and a childish temper fit, ventilated in a legal criminal act of psychological warfare; in Weigang's case, a deliberate and malicious vexation, causing aggravation, anguish, and generating exorbitant defense fees in retaliation for his 26 million dollar suit and contributing another demonic page to the universities long history of disrespect and total disregard for due process.

I am not totally aware of all of the facts surrounding Weigang's case but I do know enough to realize that the people representing the university (the bureaucrats) are no doubt entertaining themselves on this one. Having had the unfortunate experience of working in the chemistry stockroom during the summer and fall of 1977 I got a bitte taste of the slander the chemistry professors were sendig at Weigang, particularly Dr. Wolfhagan, whose own university career ca easily come to a sudden halt with one statement and swift verification. This combined with my own experiences with the university, which by the way will also surface very shortly by means of the federal court tactic and no doubt will alone strip the university naked, both financially and psychologically, is convicing enough to me to realize that until these right wing extremists are neutralized (preferably run right the hell out of this state or sent promptly by federal express to the deep south where they can sing old dixie all they want and perhaps even contribute something to the klan/nazi parties) countless victims speaking against the university will fall prey to their parasitic, ruthless domination.

Dr. Weigang has demonstrated his will to fight and is a her for such. To both the already vocal and even those tiny maggots who silence their thoughts beneath their university personas. He is already winning. For the university has begun to act irrational....."I have been advised by the university attorneys to make no comment...."

Robert Ingraham
Formerly, Arthur MacKeil
P.O. Box 352
Orono, Maine



Funds

(continued from page 1)

"I know they are in a difficult position," Spellman said. "I have belonged to small groups, but these groups are going to have to do things like sponsor candy sales and car washes for instance, to raise money."

Thomas W. Bird, president of the rubgy club said that the elimination of matching funds would have a definite effect on his club and other non-varsity teams.

"Last year we received $700 from President Allen and came back later for $200 more to cover the expenses for a trip to a tournament," Bird said. "Unless we can come up with some other way to raise money we will have to cut back on travel. This in turn will reduce the quality of the intercollegiate play."

America willing to negotiate

The United States has sent a new message to Iran reaffirming American willingness to allow Iranian grievances to be aired in an inquiry commision. But, only on provision that such a commission is tied to the release of the 52 American hostages. US officials today confirm the existence of the message as revealed by Iranian President Bani-Sadr in an interview with a French news agency (Agence France-Presse). He said the US has proposed creation of a commission to investigate past US Iranian relations. Bani-Sadr also suggested thatAyatollah Khomeini's recent announcement of conditions for release of the hostages may help clear the way for settlement of the crisis.

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Mark V	240.00	189.95
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Princess	130.00	94.95
Lady Impulse	150.00	109.95
Demon	180.00	119.95
Super Impulse	250.00	149.95
Nordica		
Junior Sprint	50.00	39.95
Omega	65.00	49.95
Gemini	100.00	79.95
Scirocco	200.00	149.95
Lady Comp	240.00	189.95
Competition	240.00	189.95

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WE HAVE OVER 7000 PAIRS OF SHOES IN STOCK

Thomas trips booters 1-0

by Dale McGarrigle
Staff writer

Midfielder Ken Burek provided the winning margin Wednesday, as Thomas College blanked the UMO soccer team 1-0 on Alumni Field.

The game started slowly, with both teams feeling each other out like wary prizefighters.

Thomas started to control the midfield, but UMO counterattacked, keeping the pressure on the Thomas defense for the remainder of the half.

Thomas' first scoring chance came on a breakaway by Burek. UMO goalie Dave LaPrise came off his line, cutting down the angle, and made the save (the first of 12 saves on 17 Thomas shots).

Maine's first goal opportunity came on a cross by wing Peter Baker. UMO striker Bruce Houston and Thomas goalie Jim Durocher leaped for the ball, but both missed the ball and it was cleared away by the Thomas defense.

Other near misses for the Bears came on a 25-yard floater by striker Mike Pechulis, and two quick shots on goal off a quick direct kick by striker Dean Ludwick. But still no swish of the goal net sounded.

The UMO booters had a tendency to dribble into traffic, working for a closer shot, but often losing the ball instead. Thomas players took advantage of this and started counterattacking in the waning moments of the first half. But the score at the half remained tied at zero.

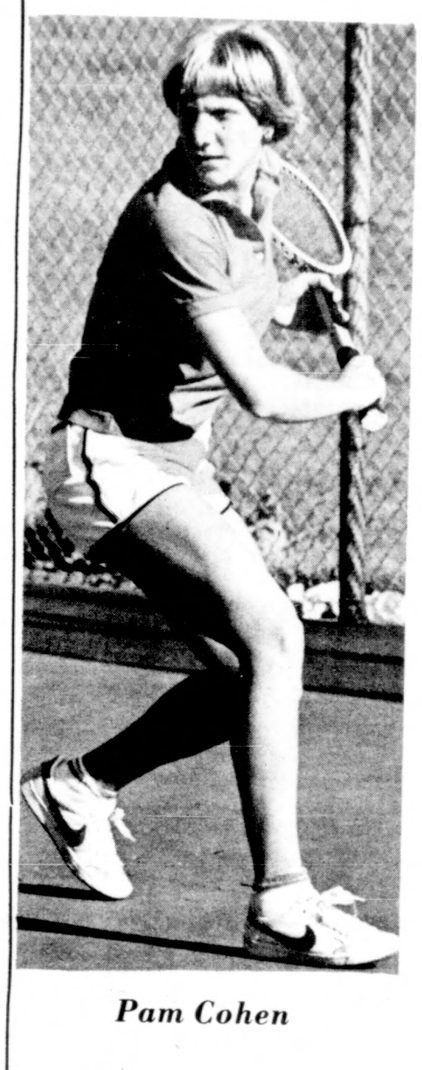
Thomas carried this late momentum into the second half, coupling strong midfield play with a swarming offense to keep the ball in the Maine half of the field. It was just a matter of time.

First, there was a goalmouth scramble in the UMO goal area, due to a lack of communication by the defense. The loose ball squirted away from LaPrise in front of the goalmouth, but was cleared away by the Black Bear defense. This was followed by Burek's game winner, on an assist from Mike Ferrara.

Durocher of Thomas had eight saves on 12 UMO shots, but was virtually undisturbed in the second half.

The Black Bears booters next visit Amherst on Sept. 26 to skirmish with the UMass Minutemen.

Colby downs UMO net women 5-2



Pam Cohen

by Nancy Aylward
Staff writer

The UMO women's tennis team was handed a 5-2 by Colby in its opener Tuesday.

"It was a discouraging match," commented UMO Coach Eilene Fox, "basically because we defeated Colby 4-3 last season, and that team consisted of many of the same players."

Senior Kris Everett, playing the number one position, lost to defending state collegiate champ Maura Shaughnessey 6-4, 6-4.

UMO's number two Jackie Buchen suffered the Bears' second loss of the afternoon on a late rally by McCarthy of Colby 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Maine third seed Pam Cohen was forced to alter her playing style due to a stiff neck, but still dropped Colby's Wendy Wittels 6-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Playing fourth was reliable Amy Stanton, who slipped by Janey Remier 6-3, 6-1. "Amy always comes through," Fox said. "She has played strongly at number four for the past four years, resulting in many consecutive victories."

Junior Leslie Phillips, the number five player for UMO, came up empty against Colby's Sandy Winship, losing 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

Fox felt that the team's weakness is the endurance for playing three-set matches. "We were not mentally prepared for these full matches," said Fox.

The Lady Bears also dropped both doubles matches. First-ranked Jean Sylvester and Christine Simone lost to Parker and Robinson of Colby 6-1, 6-0, while second-seeded Susan Melden and Suzanne Berger were defeated by Colby's Huebsch and Winslow 6-2, 6-2.

The Bears will be back on the courts again Friday, playing a tough University of Vermont squad at 4.



CAMPUS CRIER

3 room apartment unfurnished. Deposit $175.00. Call 827-3085 ask for Harriet Ludgon

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Legal secretary, Orono Law office, part-time employee, hours noon to 5. Previous secretarial experience and good skills required. Provide resume to P.O. Box #272, Orono, Me 0447313-2t

Poor Maine Yankee
Can't get its ashes hauled 13-1tp

Anyone interested in becoming a member of the photography staff of the 1981 Prism should stop by Lord Hall basement as soon as possible. Approximately $3.00 will be paid for each photo published in the 1981 book.

ATTENTION
All UMO Sports Clubs
Important organizational meeting
on Friday, Sept 19 at 2:00
in the FFA Room,
Memorial Union

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR THE PRISM YEARBOOK EDITOR & PHOTO EDITOR



Anyone interested in these positions can pick up an application in 107 LORD HALL

SALARIED POSITION

Residential Life NewsPage

NewsPage debut

With this issue of the *Maine Campus,* a new feature is introduced. The Residential Life NewsPage, a weekly one-page supplement to the *Maine Campus,* will appear Thursdays and will present news and feature articles of interest to students living in residence halls and eating in dining commons at UMO and BCC.

Today's supplement includes an article on the university alcohol policy and its interpretation by Joline Morrison, associate director of Residential Life, several tips on making the most of your meal ticket and dining plan, and a follow-up on the New Student Welcome Day activities from Assistant Director of Residential Life Jean Krall.

Letters to the Editor are welcome, as are ideas for profiles, news story items, and features. Correspondence regarding the Residential Life NewsPage should be referred to Bruce Hunter, Dunn RD, Editor of the supplement. We encourage your interest in the NewsPage, and we hope that you'll enjoy reading the supplement every Thursday.

Alcohol use guidelines

The following relates specifically to alcohol policies because of many recent expressions of concern about Residential Life's posture on the issue related to alcohol. All members of the university community are obligated to abide by and uphold the laws of the state. In the spirit of "community" and of individual responsibility, students are expected to comply with policies related to alcohol laws as well as other university policies. As with all university policies and state laws, residence hall staff are responsible for enforcing, abiding by, and dealing with infractions of the state liquor laws and university policies and procedures that relate to the law. This is not new or different. The policies have not changed. The folowing are guidelines staff are given each year explaining what they are responsible for:

1) Upholding and abiding by the law and policies.

2) Dealing with all infractions of the law and policies.

3) Being consistent in the enforcement of the law and policies.

4) Confronting people who are in violation.

5) Referring the infractions to the appropriate officials(i.e., RD, CD, Student Conduct Officer, police.

6) Documenting and reporting all infractions.

7) Helping assure that people's rights are not violated.

8) Meeting with students individually and in groups to explain the law and policies and explain his/her responsibility to deal with it.

9) Helping to educate students about their individual responsibilities as they pertain to the law.

10) Explaining and interpreting the law to students.

Their role is one of educating, interpreting, and enforcing. They must be careful not to put themselves in the position of helping students violate the law. Students will be held individually responsible for their *own* actions and cannot expect the staff or the university to provide them with immunity.

An explanation of the laws as well as guidelines for responsible use of alcohol are available in *A Guide for Students Living in Residence Halls.*



DIAL COOK

(2665)

for today's

menu

in the dining

commons

Welcoming the new

New students moving into the residence halls were welcomed to UMO on Saturday, August 30. Saturday marked the beginning of a three-day weekend filled with activities and programs to ease the transition process for new students. Specifically, programs were designed to bring new students to campus early to become acquainted with their fellow students, residence hall staff and several upperclass student leaders. Opportunities were also provided to discuss with staff and student leaders the dynamics of living in a residence hall.

Some of the weekend activities included: open discussions, tours of various campus facilities, a session on add/drop procedures, a DLS speaker, and various recreational activities.

Most people will agree that a new student entering the University does not feel at home in their new environment after one weekend of special programs. The process is a gradual one and occurs as a result of positive experiences in the classroom, developing friendships, becoming involved on campus, and feeling comfortable with the University environment. Recognizing this fact, the Department of Residential Life provided a variety of additional opportunities to help integrate new students to the residence hall and to campus.

Last spring a task force comprised of faculty, staff, and freshmen, developed recommendations to assist new students with this integration process. Many of those ideas have been implemented. For example, a checklist was devised for new students on "Suggested Questions to Ask Your Academic Advisor." Associate Dean Winston Pullen and Associate Professor William Toole developed this list to encourage new students to think of questions to ask their advisor. It should help the advisor and the advisee to develop their relationship with each other. The list was printed in the Residential Life publication *Lifelines,* which was distributed to all residence hall students.

A second idea was implemented. Each new student received a booklet of coupons with reduced prices towards many campus facilities, i.e. 10 percent discount towards a reference book purchase at the Bookstore, one free skate rental at the Alfond Arena, plus twelve other coupons.

Since the New Student Welcome program, each residence hall and complex have planned programs to further acquaint new students to their living environment. The first weekend of school was busy with activities scheduled in each complex. York Complex planned a Southside Extravaganza to create unity and an identity within their complex. Each hall was highlighted by hosting a special event for other complex residents. In addition to a Friday night coffeehouse, mini olympics, a cookout and a dance, the Green Mountain Volunteers led more than fifty people in circle dances.



On the north end of campus, Stewart Complex planned a Cum-An-Gannett event, a true representation of the three halls in their complex. Movies of the Three Stooges, volleyball, and various other activities offered students the opportunity to have a good time and to get to know each other.

The other complexes also featured various social activities that weekend. Stodder had a barbeque, Hilltop had outdoor games and a complex-wide picnic, and several hall in Wells had a dinner and a dance while others enjoyed a picnic and bonfire at the river. BCC focused on a DAB campaign to encourage freshmen to join, and are now planning a complex event. Hilltop, in addition to the social activities, has its personalization program in full swing and many freshmen are actively involved in personalizing their room and hall.

Hungering for the Bear's Den

Do you need a change from eating in the Dining Commons? If your answer is yes, then head to the Bear's Den Restaurant, Memorial Union, open Monday through Friday, 4:30 - 7:30p.m. You can use your Vali-dine (10, 14, or 21 meal plan) to receive a credit of $2.15 when you order your meal. This counts as a meal on your card. Dinner Choices include hearty sandwiches such as a reuben, a deep fried fillet of chicken breast, broiled ground beef on roll, or a deep fried sandwich. Salad bar, dill pickle spear and steak house potatoes are included. However, if you have a yen for something Italian, try the spaghetti with meatballs or the Veal Parmesan. The Bear's Den Restaurant also offers french onion soup, pizza, desserts, and various beverages.