

Spring 2-17-1983

# Maine Campus February 17 1983

Maine Campus Staff

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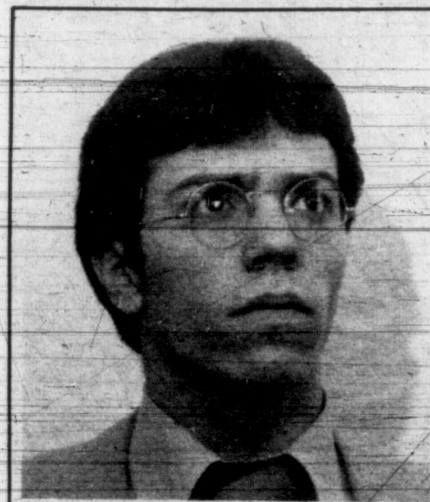
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Craig Freshly

*'I knew it would be close, but I never predicted it would be this close.'*

—Craig Freshly

**Marsters and Ehrlich file complaint against Fair Election Practices Committee charging them with improper handling of the election.**



Tony Mangione

## Freshly-Mangione win by 19 vote margin

By Peter Gore  
Staff Writer

In Wednesday's controversial election outcome, Craig Freshly and Tony Mangione were declared winners by 19 votes, in the race for student government president and vice president.

Scot Marsters and Todd Ehrlich have filed a complaint against the Fair Election Practices Committee, charging them with improper handling of the election. Their chief complaint is that Wells Commons ran out of ballots from 5:30 to 6 p.m. when the polls closed. Thus depriving them of one half-hour of voting time.

"That was the one complex I knew we were going to win," Marsters said, "I lived there for two years."

Marsters said that a special meeting of the General Student Senate has been called for Monday night to discuss the possibility of holding another election on Wednesday.

"We blame the FEPC and would like to see the students have a fair and honest election run by competent individuals," Marsters said.

FEPC Chairman Harry Tucci said the results, although certified, do not become official for an hour after the winner is declared. This allows for the filing of any complaints.

Tucci said that a two-thirds vote is needed by the FEPC in order to hear Marsters' and Ehrlich's complaint. If a two-thirds vote is not received they do not have to hear it. He went on to say that the complaint can go to the Senate and the Senate can turn over a resolution telling the FEPC to hear the complaint.

Freshly said, "The question is not 'what ifs,' the question at hand is was the election run as fairly as possible, I think it was."

Freshly said a surge in their campaigning yesterday helped to give them the edge in today's voting.

(see ELECTIONS page 2)

## Town of Orono approves industrial park plan

**Town planning board seeking 'clean' industry for Orono**

By Mike Harman  
Staff Writer

The Orono Town Council recently unanimously authorized Town Manager Raymond Cota's signing of a \$25,000 option to buy 34 acres of land for the development of a commercial research and development park.

Sen. Ken Hayes, D-Orono, said, "I think this is the most imaginative thing the town has done in 200 years. There's a natural compatibility between the university environment

and a high-tech industry. Setting up a high-tech research park is looking to the future. In terms of the development of the state of Maine, this is the kind of economic change we should be looking for."

The land, located between Interstate 95 and Bennoch Road in Orono, is part of an 80-acre plot owned by Bennoch Road Associates.

The Council's decision reinforces a comprehensive policy guideline put together by the Orono Planning Board.

The guideline calls for the development of "clean" industries in Orono, such as a high technology research park, instead of heavy industrial development.

"Orono has little industry. The University has its advantages, but because most of it is non-taxable,

Orono has a low tax base. We are looking for clean industries that relate to the university," said G. Thomas Taylor, chairman of the Orono Planning Board. "Orono's advantage is the university. The question is, how to maximize our advantage."

Development of the park would be funded under a 60/40 arrangement between the federal Economic Development Administration and Orono. Development plans include

building an access road starting at the northbound I-95 off-ramp to Stillwater Ave. and running south through land still owned by Bennoch Road Associates, to the research park.

Total cost of development, including roads and sewers, is projected at \$500,000 with the EDA picking up \$300,000 and Orono \$200,000.

"Without some type of extended funding for leverage, this would be too

(see PARK page 3)

## Draft rule opposed

**Colby, Bates speak out**

By Lisa Reece  
Staff Writer

Colby's and Bates' College presidents have issued written statements opposing the new federal law requiring male students to register with the Selective Service before they can qualify for federal tuition aid.

Presidents Thomas Hedley Reynolds of Bates and William Cotter of Colby oppose law because they say it is unfair to the students and schools.

A news release written by Reynolds Feb. 8 said Bates is opposed to the law because it discriminates against men who are

in an age group that has limited resources, and it employs an educational statute enforcing a law unrelated to educational goals.

He also stated that Bates is against punishing students who take a moral stand on issues not under

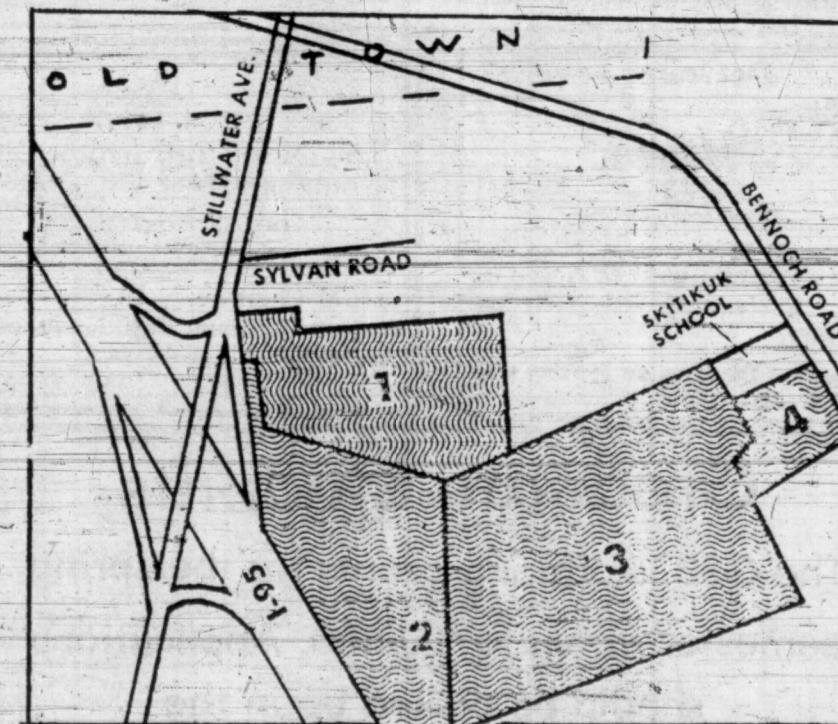
the jurisdiction of the college.

**'...We should not have to enforce federal laws...'**

Reynolds outlines three positions Bates College has

taken: to express support for the legal challenges to this law; to make its position on this law known to key congressional figures; and to help seek alternative sources of financial support for individual students

(see AID page 2)



Town officials have negotiated an option to purchase the parcel numbered (3) above. The parcel was taken out of the middle of the largest lot owned by Bennoch Road Associates, leaving lots numbered (2) and (4) under that company's ownership. An access road linking Stillwater Avenue and the town land would be constructed through lots numbered (2) and (4). The latter currently is occupied by a Mobil service station. (Graphic by Bob DeLong of the Bangor Daily News)



## Arena keeps costs down

By Liz Goodie  
Staff Writer

Since its opening in 1977 the Alford Arena has been supporting itself on revenue from public skating, public and private rentals and a variety of other programs. The two primary sources of revenue are rentals and the hockey team.

"The Alford Arena is more self-supportive than any other building on campus, but it is still a university building. I guess it really depends on what you mean by self-supportive. I know the hockey team brings in so much money it actually puts revenue into other sports. The team more than supports itself," said Stuart Haskell, athletic director.

Gary Wright, rink manager, said, "I think we will make the \$105,000 income target we've set for this year. This money will come from our programs if we watch our outgoing costs by cutting corners. This is hard to do without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the programs."

"The arena is the most expensive building to operate on campus. Utilities and building maintenance come out of the Physical Plant's budget. Excluding them I would say the arena is self-supporting through its programs. Last year, water, sewerage and electricity totaled \$33,000 and maintenance \$77,000," said Thomas Cole, acting director of the physical plant.

## Elections

(Continued from page 1)

"We had rather a blitz yesterday," Freshley said. "With the *Campus* endorsement, handing out 4,000 flyers on cars and the Mills-Lindsay endorsement."

Freshley and Mangione also said that the fraternity vote was the push that put them over, and allowed them to hang onto the lead.

Freshley and Mangione said that they had felt fairly confident

throughout the day that they would come out on top, but not by such a slim margin.

"I knew it would be close, but I never predicted it would be this close," Freshley said.

"This is the fifth campaign I have worked on," said Mangione, "and it is one thing to see the asterisk next to someone else's name, and another to see it next to yours. I feel great."

## Aid

(Continued from page 1)

penalized, if the law is upheld by the courts.

In the *Brunswick Times Record* Cotter said, "We should not have to police federal laws if they aren't related to higher education and as we see there's no relation between the draft and granting financial aid."

"It singles out a very small minority of the student population—the poor male; that seems to us quite unfair and perhaps unconstitutional."

Although Paul Silverman, president of UMO, has not taken a formal position he said he finds the law inappropriate and discriminatory.

However, Silverman said, "The law is the law and we will obey it. We tried as best we could to keep

the requirement from being made law," he said.

The UMaine system was part of the education organization who opposed the proposal when it was going through Congressional hearings in August, he said.

Richard Mersereau, director of public relations and publications at Bowdoin College, said they will not take a stand until they deal with all the implications of the law. They are planning to meet with federal student aid finance officials in Boston some time next week.

The law is a result of the Defense Authorization Bill President Reagan signed Sept. 8, 1982, which becomes effective July 1, 1983.

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visits thinks their mother is  
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-Bartu proverb

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## Graduate Students

The GSB is offering grants for the spring semester for up to \$200.00. Applications should be picked up in the Graduate Center.

**The deadline is February 25, 1983**

Maine Graduate School Winslow Hall      The Graduate Center 114 Estabrooke Hall



Annie Lalli and others will appear at Barstans.

## Spain comes to Maine via Flamenco at Barstans

By Bob Danielson  
Staff Writer

A part of sunny Spain will be brought to Maine on Feb. 20 with "Flamenco at Barstans," when six UMO dancers perform at Barstans Mill St. Pub.

The dancers are part of the UMO Mini Dance Company, a small group of dancers who perform all year long. Teresa Torkanowsky, lecturer in dance and the company's director, said the company will be "duplicating the fiesta very common in Spain called Cafe Cantante or Flamenco Cafe."

For a \$3 cover charge, the public is welcome at Barstans to sit and enjoy one or both dance shows, scheduled for 8 and 9:30 p.m.

Famous sangria from Spain will be sold for 50 cents per glass. It is a hearty brew of wine, brandy and fruit. Minors will be allowed to see the

show, but alcohol is only available to those of age, said Stan Bagley, owner of Barstans.

On hand for the performance will be six dancers: Annie Lalli, Sandra Kingsbury, Suzanne Smith, Shannon Wong-Ken Candice Weir and Tamara Clark. Also performing will be Phillip Kell, the guitarist, and Paul Gutman, the jaleador who traditionally heckles the dancers.

For Torkanowsky, directing a flamenco dance company is not a new experience. Raised in Spain, she led a touring company in Europe before owning her own company in the United States called Teresa y su Compania Espanola.

She has been a lecturer in dance at UMO for six years. "When I first came here, I was the only instructor. I had two dance courses and 15 students. Now the department offers 15 courses and we teach 450 students," Torkanowsky said.

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### Lost

Light Brown and white Miniature Collie. Wearing black collar and flea collar, no tags. The dog was last seen in the vicinity of the Old Town High School, Stillwater Avenue, Old Town, 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, February 12. If you find this dog please call 732-4754, 581-4842 (days), 827-2185 (after 4 p.m.).

Red Notebook containing BA 162 and ZO 100 notes. Also had handouts and Syllabus. Please Call Jan, 942-9458 if found.

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SPRING BREAK BICYCLING IN NORTH CAROLINA. For more information, contact the Student Activities Office, Memorial Union.

SPRING BREAK WEEKEND TRIP TO BOSTON. \$95.00 per person. For more information contact the Student Activities Office, Memorial Union.

## Par

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However, Silverman said, "The law is the law and we will obey it. We tried as best we could to keep

The UMaine system was part of the education organization who opposed the proposal when it was going through Congressional hearings in August, he said.

## Correct

A story in the issue of the *Maine Campus* the Sigma Phi chapter were formally for committing during a fire. members' disciplinary violations against them were not made against the individual student conduct.

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## ● Park

(Continued from page 1)

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The UMaine system was part of the education organization who opposed the proposal when it was going through Congressional hearings in August, he big a project for a small town," Taylor said.

Cota said at least one research and development firm a month has been showing interest in the site.

Taylor said, "The council has voted six to nothing to allow a change in the zoning ordinance, so the planning board has the firm backing of the council" if it grants a zoning variation.

Taylor said the only people living near the park site are on Sylvan Road, which branches off Bennoch Road, and these people should not be adversely affected. "We will try to protect the population pocket there," he said.

William Peake, Chairman of UMO's Electrical Engineering department, said, "I don't know any of the details but it would appear to provide the chance for an excellent interaction between the university and the researcher. Of course, we're still a long way from getting a research facility built."

## BCC bus service may be cut back or discontinued

By Scott Milliken  
Staff Writer

The university is considering cuts to the commuter bus service from the BCC campus to UMO, beyond cuts already made. One option under consideration is discontinuing the service altogether.

Thomas Cole, business manager and acting director of the physical plant, said the bus service, costing more than \$100,000 per year, is intended for UMO students living at BCC. "The service is not for (off-campus) Bangor residents," he said.

Because there are now fewer than 60 BCC residents commuting to Orono, the need for continuing the service is being questioned, Cole said.

Peter Dufour, superintendent of grounds and services, said the number of buses running daily was

cut back last Monday. The old schedule had two buses leaving BCC every hour on the half-hour from 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Now, only one bus will leave on the half-hours from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Two buses will continue service at 7:30 a.m. and 8:30 a.m.

"We may have to seat three passengers per seat," he said, adding that safety regulations permit 83 passengers for the 55-seat buses used. He said faculty, students and staff not residing at BCC will be asked not to take the bus.

As of March 28, bus passes will be issued to BCC residents with classes in Orono. "We have an obligation only to BCC residents," Dufour said. Persons without a pass will not be allowed to board.

### Corrections

A story in the Feb. 15, 1983, issue of the *Maine Campus* said the Sigma Phi Epsilon members were formally charged last week for committing destructive acts during a fire. In fact, the four members discussed the alleged violations against the house but they were not formally charged.

To date no decision has been made against either the house or the individuals involved by the student conduct committee.

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# Maine Campus

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## Extraneous Verbiage

TOM BURRALL

## Backdoor tactic

A coalition of congressmen, medical officials and consumer groups are pressing for a "safe cigarette." It sounds like some sort of paradox. The group is taking furniture out the front door and around the house to solve a hazard through the back door.

What the coalition is attempting to do makes a great deal of sense but its backdoor means in which it is working is indeed backwards.

The group is seeking legislation at the federal and state levels that would bar the sale of cigarettes that burn long enough or hot enough to ignite upholstered furniture or mattresses. What a great idea.

**Tobacco industry people...say a self-extinguishing cigarette that the public will want to smoke cannot be produced.**

The U.S. Fire Administration reports cigarettes cause more than one-third of all fire deaths. In 1981, cigarettes and other smoking materials ignited 63,518 homes, caused \$305 million in property damages, injured 3,819 people and killed 2,144 others. And people continue to smoke and be careless when doing so.

Because Congress prohibits the Consumer Product Safety Commission from studying cigarettes as a potentially hazardous product, the commission is concentrating on developing a voluntary standard to decrease the flammability of upholstered furniture. How silly!

Rep. Joe Moakley (D-Mass.), a member of the coalition, is sponsoring legislation that would give the commission two years to develop a standard for a fire-safe cigarette. This makes a little more sense than making the world cigarette resistant through decreasing furniture flammability.

Tobacco industry people say changing the cigarette isn't easy and they say a self-extinguishing cigarette that the public will want to smoke cannot be produced.

A number of patents have been issued for fire-safe cigarettes that have been impractical and backdoorish. A fire-safe cigarette is one that does not light, and upholstered furniture that does not ignite is made of cement.

Changing the cigarette and the nature of the world to be fire-resistant is as direct a solution to the problem as is buying a new barn door instead of locking it after the horse got out.

The effects of cigarettes, no matter how harmful, are not the result of tar and nicotine or upholstered furniture. The effects of cigarettes are the result of people who choose to smoke them.

The most direct, front-door method of controlling cigarette-caused fires is not the cigarette and it is not the flammable material.

Those who smoke know who and what causes these fires.

The key to safety is prevention. The key to health is often common sense.

Tom Burrall is a senior forestry major, minoring in journalism, from Geneva, N.Y.

## The fight begins

The recently announced regulations requiring compliance with draft registration to be eligible for most financial aid can be opposed by both opponents and supporters of draft registration.

The regulations, issued by the federal Education Department in late January, will affect financial aid for the coming academic year for male students born in 1960 or later. The regulations comply with a Defense Authorization Bill signed by President Reagan on Sept. 8, 1982.

The aid includes Guaranteed Student Loans, PLUS Auxiliary Loans, National Direct Student Loans, Pell Grants, Supplemental Grants, College Work Study Assistance and State Student Incentive Grants.

The new regulations are opposed by anti-draft groups and about a dozen colleges, including two in Maine - Bates and Colby Colleges.

The presidents of Bates Colleges in Lewiston and Colby College in Waterville have said they believe the law is unfair to students and schools. It singles out a very small minority of the student population, the poor male, Colby President William R. Cotter said.

The new rules are also opposed by some colleges because it forces them to act as enforcers of draft registration, could further tie up the financial aid process and may be unconstitutional.

Bates College President Thomas Hedley Reynolds said Bates will support a challenge to the law in U.S. District Court in Minnesota and would contact congressional figures to make its position known. He also said that in the event the law is upheld by the

courts, Bates will work with individual students penalized by it to seek alternative sources of financial aid.

Meanwhile, Patrick McCarthy, chancellor of the University of Maine said that although he believes the rules have a certain amount of unfairness to them, the school system has not taken a position. He said the issue will be discussed at a future trustees meeting and that, "We're waiting to see what's going to happen."

Closer to home, President Paul Silverman has said he finds the law inappropriate and discriminating but that the law is the law and UMO will obey it. Silverman has given no indication that he will organize any efforts to strike down the law and said that if UMO didn't obey the law, the federal government could withhold all federal funds, loans and grants.

Yes, UMO does have to obey the law to receive federal aid but that doesn't mean it has to cave in to federal dictates without challenging the law and fighting like hell on behalf of its students.

For some students, financial aid is the only means of attending college. It would be a disgrace to allow a law that may be unconstitutional to remain in force without fighting it. The leadership of Bates and Colby colleges have made the wise decision to fight on behalf of their students. The students at UMO will be looking at our leadership for the same strength. We hope they are not continuously disappointed.

Joe Lede

## Rental relief

A number of landlords in the Orono-Old Town area require their tenants to pay rent six months in advance. With any luck, the Maine State Legislature will pass a bill to be introduced by Sen. Ken Hayes, D-Orono, that will reduce that time period to one month plus a security deposit not to exceed two months rent.

If this bill passes, a number of off-campus students can breathe a sigh of relief. Demanding rent in six-month chunks is an inconvenience to nearly every tenant, especially students. If a student does not receive a loan or another form of financial aid, he must pay his rent from his summer earnings. Many students do not earn enough in one summer to cover such a large amount. Financial assistance from parents is often not available or wanted. Who wants to put more of a strain on his parents? People are paid on a monthly, weekly or bi-weekly basis and should be allowed to pay rent on a more reasonable schedule.

Once a landlord has the money in hand, the tenant has virtually lost his bargaining power in such areas as repairs, heat and other utilities. If the tenant does have financial aid or money in reserve, it could be in a bank, earning interest, or available for emergencies.

The practice of requiring rent six months in advance would probably not be tolerated or last anywhere but a college town. The number of apartments available to students in the campus area is limited and landlords use this factor to their full advantage.

Landlords say without the six-month advance, they will lose rent during the summer. This is a fallacy. Landlords can always specify the length of a lease and there are legal actions that can be taken if a tenant does not live up to the contract he signed. Also, with rent required one month in advance and a security deposit of two months, the landlord conceivably is covered during the summer.

Why hasn't this outrageous practice been addressed long before now? The problem isn't new, and with the trend of more students moving off-campus, it stands to affect more people. The Tenants' Union will go before a legislative committee's public hearing on the bill, but they need help. A petition is circulating and volunteers are needed to testify in Augusta.

Hayes effort demonstrates his concern for students. Where is the students' concern?

Ly Cash



# The Maine Campus Magazine

Thursday, February 17, 1983

## Abortion: inside the dilemma



### Politics invades a moral issue

By Edward Manzi

Eleven years ago, a physician could be charged with murder for performing an abortion. In many states, abortion was illegal unless the health of the mother was endangered. Many women felt abortion laws conflicted with their right to control their own bodies.

The majority of abortion laws were written in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Originally, they were enacted to protect the health of the mother because, at that time, abortions were an extreme medical risk.

After World War II, with advances in medicine, abortions were safer. In most instances, they were still illegal, and religious intolerance of them continued. Many women resorted to illegal "back room" abortions, performed by unskilled physicians with inadequate medical means. Often, the women died from complications.

In 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Roe v. Wade*, said women have a right to privacy and it is their decision whether or not to terminate their pregnancy. The court said a woman's right to an abortion is "fundamental" and can be regulated only on the basis of "compelling" state interest.

During the first trimester (12 weeks) of pregnancy, the court said, there is no state interest sufficiently compelling to justify any interference with the decision of the woman and her physician. The state can neither prohibit the abortion nor regulate the conditions under which one is performed.

In the second trimester, the court said, the health risks of abortion begin to exceed those of child birth. A state may regulate the abortion procedure to the extent the regulation reasonably relates to the preservation and protection of maternal health.

In the third trimester, at which point the fetus becomes viable, the state can prohibit abortions

except when they are necessary to protect maternal life or health, the court said.

Viability is the state of fetal development when life of the fetus may be continued indefinitely outside the womb by natural or artificial life supportive systems.

In Maine, two proposed abortion bills will be reviewed this spring, but they have not been scheduled for hearings yet. Both LD 115, abortion by Saline Injection, and LD201, An Act Relative to Abortion in the Third Trimester, have been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Joanne Dauphinee, a local representative of the National Organization for Women, said NOW would oppose any bill proposed in the state that restricted abortions in the third trimester.

However, Dauphinee said it would be almost impossible to defeat anti-abortion legislation in Maine because of the "conservative nature" of the legislature.

"Eighty to ninety percent of the state legislators in the United States are men and they tend to be conservative with women's issues," Dauphinee said. "They see themselves as the great protectors because they feel threatened inside."

"In a historical context, there has always been a political backlash against women and minority groups on the move," Dauphinee said. "The public is caught up in day to day life, and rapid changes scare them."

Dauphinee said two years ago she was frightened by the political muscle of the Moral Majority, but not any longer. "I think they peaked and are on the decline," she said. "They're fanatic. They believe everything can be divided between good and evil and the ends justify the means. They believe everything is absolute. You can't do that. The issue is much too complex."

(see ABORTION, LEGAL ASPECT page 7)

Bonnie Kipperman is a registered nurse who worked in two abortion clinics as a recovery nurse and a counselor. She says having an abortion is a traumatic event for most women.

"Looking at abortion," Kipperman said, "one might imagine a woman saying, 'Well, I just don't want to be pregnant.' But you can't possibly imagine the struggle going on within her mind, what her circumstances really are, the situation she faces at home, why she's having an abortion. We don't have the right to judge her."

"No woman wants to have an abortion. No woman wants to be in that position. It's a very intense and difficult decision to come to, even if she feels there is no choice."

"To say afterwards that an abortion would not bother most women would be ridiculous; but I also don't think a woman has to be tormented by it for the rest of her life. She has to accept that she did it," Kipperman said.

"Much of her doubt may have a lot to do with the way the situation was handled during her experience at the clinic," Kipperman said. "My job was to get them through that very intense and difficult experience as gently as possible. After the abortion, it was very important to sit and talk with the patient and make sure she was OK emotionally."

"When it's over, it's very important for a woman to realize she's had a loss. It's okay to feel sad, but it's also all right to feel relieved and happy because she thinks, 'okay, it's over...thank goodness.'"

Kipperman said women from every conceivable background, ages 13 to 50, and all economic classes, have abortions. "Some women said, 'I don't believe I'm doing this. I know what I'm doing might be judged wrong, but I have to do it.'"

She said she does not believe that abortion clinics force women to have abortions or they are not informed about the alternatives.

"At Planned Parenthood, when a woman would call to make an appointment for an abortion, counseling would begin over the phone," she said. Then the patient would come in and we'd get the vital information to make sure she was under 12 weeks."

"Each patient would be assigned a counselor who would explain to the group exactly what was going to happen during the procedure. Then she would discuss birth control methods so that each patient would have some prevention in the future," Kipperman said.

"Afterwards she would talk to each patient individually about her specific situation—how they were feeling—and do specific counseling to make sure this is what the woman wanted to do."

"Then they would come in the next morning and we would counsel them again and give them medication, then they would have the procedure," she said.

"If I could tell that the woman didn't want to have an abortion, no matter what she said—if she really wasn't sure—I'd tell her to go home. I could never push any woman into that situation if she was unprepared."

Kipperman said abortions are safe. There were few instances in which there were any adverse complications, she said. Fatalities are almost nonexistent.

Reverend Thomas Chittick has a more conservative view of abortion. He is not as extremist as some other leaders in the religious community.

"The opposite of a compelling idea is an equally compelling idea, as opposed to, 'I have the answers and you are wrong,'" Chittick said.

"I hope that in the next few years, all factions in the abortion debate can enter a new level of communication where all elements of the problem can be discussed intelligently."

Chittick said he would never refuse an abortion if a serious choice had to be made, but more often than not, he says an abortion is not necessary.

(see Abortion, p. 7)



# The price of promiscuity?

By Bob Danielson

*Rolling Stone* called it "Sexual Cancer, America's deadliest epidemic." *The New York Times Magazine* said it is as relentless as leukemia and as contagious as hepatitis. And *Science* 83 called it a killer.

The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta calls it AIDS: Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome, an epidemic which breaks down the body's immune system, leaving it open to a rash of rare and merciless diseases.

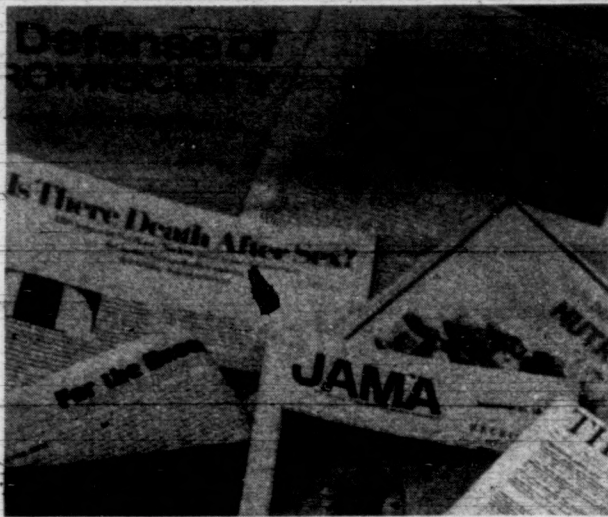
Since 1979, AIDS has attacked 958 victims, 365 are dead, said *The New York Times Magazine*. Of those diagnosed before June 1981, 75 percent have already died. Some researchers believe that no one survives it.

The Centers for Disease Control first heard of the epidemic in Spring, 1981. At that time, doctors in New York and San Francisco began seeing an unusual pattern of diseases in gay men: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in some, and Kaposi's Sarcoma, a rare form of cancer that attacks the skin or internal organs, in others.

But in every case, there was a breakdown of the patients' immune systems. At first they felt run down, bothered by periods of prolonged fever or persistent swollen lymph glands. Some experienced unplanned weight loss. These feelings continued for six to 18 months. As they lost their ability to fight off disease, a third of the men developed Kaposi's Sarcoma, and lesions and bluish/purplish spots appeared on the skin. Some developed PCP or a string of other diseases caused by fungi or herpes and other viruses that affect people whose immune systems are not functioning properly.

As AIDS began to spread through urban gay communities, researchers for the AIDS Task Force spotted some similarities: Gay men with AIDS were more likely than healthy gay men to have anonymous sex in bars and bathhouses, engage in sexual practices that cause abrasions and expose the men to small amounts of blood and feces, and the AIDS victims more often had a history of sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis and hepatitis B.

Researchers began to explore a few theories on the causes of AIDS. Some thought it was caused by use of nitrite drugs, or "poppers," a popular inhalant used frequently by gays. Nitrites were shown to depress the immune system, as was the ingestion of large amounts of sperm. Researchers saw sperm had negative effects on laboratory animals and since



AIDS patients averaged many more sexual partners per year than healthy gay men (60 and 25 respectively), that theory seemed plausible. Another theory: gay men with a history of STDs constantly tax their immune systems, turning them on and off until finally they overload and become ineffective.

But these theories are giving way, as the disease spreads to other segments of the population. Today, 75 percent of the victims are gay men, but also affected in significant numbers are hemophiliacs, intravenous drug abusers, and mysteriously, Haitians. AIDS has also attacked surgical patients receiving blood transfusions, 22 children born to Haitians and IV drug abusing mothers, female sexual partners of IV drug abusers and newborns who needed transfusions.

With this new information, the panic light flashed at the Department of Health and Human Services. Some medical investigators fear the disease has contaminated the emergency blood supplies. Upon the suggestion that homosexuals be banned from giving blood, the department is working on proposals that would provide stricter screening of blood donors to eliminate those who belong to groups at risk for AIDS, said *The New York Times Magazine*.

So now where does this leave researchers? "Scared," said Dr. Harold Jaffe, assistant director of the AIDS Task force in *Rolling Stone*. "With most diseases, the more you learn about them, the less scared you are. With this disease, the more I learn, the more scared I am," he said.

One thing researchers do seem confident about is that AIDS is contagious, passed through drug needles or sexual intercourse. It may be linked to

poor hygiene and could be spread through oral-fecal contacts in, for example, food handling. New evidence published in the *New York Native* links a depressed immune system with an improper balance of vitamins and minerals in a diet. One possible theory is that AIDS is an infectious agent, some type of virus or opportunistic infection, which travels in the bloodstream. Some researchers think it is a mutation of the CMV virus, a member of the herpes family, prevalent in one form or another in most gay men. Or perhaps it is a virus coming from Africa, where Kaposi's Sarcoma is the most common cancer in men, particularly in Uganda.

Rosemarie LeGasse, director at the Bangor STD Clinic, said so far no cases of AIDS have been reported in Maine. However, the incubation period for the disease is anywhere from six months to two years. As Dr. William Darrow from the Centers for Disease Control said in *The New York Times Magazine*, "The disease could be anywhere now." Already, the disease has spread through 10 countries and 32 states, with the greatest concentrations in New York first and California second. But this means people who have already been infected might not know it until mid-1983 or late in 1984. By then, each carrier might have unknowingly infected hundreds of individuals.

LeGasse said one of the biggest problems facing AIDS is ignorance: "Most people don't know what it is; those who do, assume that it is a disease only for gay people. It is not." She said a person should realize what populations are at risk. These include:

- young, sexually active people, particularly those with a history of sexually transmitted diseases.
- people with poor nutrition.
- people who engage in anal and oral sex.
- intravenous drug abusers and people who use nitrite drugs.

On the local end, people like LeGasse are doing what they can to help AIDS victims, unfortunately with little success. Treatment is experimental and costly. Testing for AIDS alone can cost the patient as much as \$600 and further treatment, including chemotherapy, costs even more.

Researchers look at the future with uncertainty, relying on limited funds: a \$2 million grant from Congress given in December, private contributions and a modest 0.2 percent of the National Cancer Institute's budget. But these funds increase at a rate nowhere near that of the disease. Researchers predict the number of cases will double every six months. It is only going to get worse before it gets better.



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# Abortion

(cont. from p. 5)

"I don't believe 'free choice' is exactly right," Chittick said. "It depends on the circumstances. If a woman wants to have an abortion for purely cosmetic reasons or there are alternatives besides an abortion, I believe we have an obligation to help her understand the implications of what she is doing."

"We are a sexual society. We program sexuality to our children through television and the advertising medium. We can't create sexuality and then have no measures to prevent the results of it. You can't have it both ways as some religious opponents of abortion seem to believe. You have to take preventative measures."

Chittick said if abortions are available to the rich, they must be available to the poor. "The capitalist

structure of our society tends to discriminate against the poor having abortions," he said. "It is to the benefit of the poor to have large families."

"It's like a piece I read in *The New Yorker*. A rich couple are standing on the terrace of a high rise condominium with a view of Harlem in the distance. The woman says, 'Isn't there any way to solve that problem?' and the man replies, 'My dear, they are the solution.'"

Maureen Largay, a leader for the Woman's Center at UMO, says the center has a "population control fund" that provides no-interest loans for women who cannot afford an abortion.

She said, "Our whole group does not support abortion, but a majority believe there should be a freedom of choice."

## Legal aspect

(Continued from page 5)

In 1978, Federal District Court Justice Edward Gignoux issued a preliminary injunction which suspended the Informed Consent clause of the Maine state abortion law until five similar cases pending before the Supreme Court are resolved.

The law says, "no physician shall perform an abortion, unless, prior to the performance, the attending physician certifies in writing that the woman gave her informed written consent."

The attending physician shall inform the woman alternatives to abortion such as childbirth and adoption information, including, if the woman so requests, a list of agencies and the services available from each. He shall also certify that, not less than 48 hours prior to her consent, he informed the woman of the information."

The injunction was issued because two cases, *Stewart v. Petite and Women's Health Center v. Cohen*, questioned the liability doctors face in Maine under the law.

Regardless of opposition to abortion in Maine, abortion is perfectly legal during the first trimester.

In 1981, 3,277 abortions were performed in the state.

In 1983, abortion continues to be controversial despite *Roe v. Wade*. Senator Jesse Helms's "Human Life Statute" was narrowly defeated in the Senate last October. The bill proposed that human life begins at conception, rejecting the Supreme Court's viability standard.

An updated version of Helms's bill proposed restricting the use of federal funds for abortions, possibly forcing a Supreme Court Review of anti-abortion legislation in the states.

Helms says the battle is not over and insists his bill will be debated again this spring. He is supported by the "Moral Majority," the "National Right to Life Committee," and the "National Conference of Catholic Bishops."

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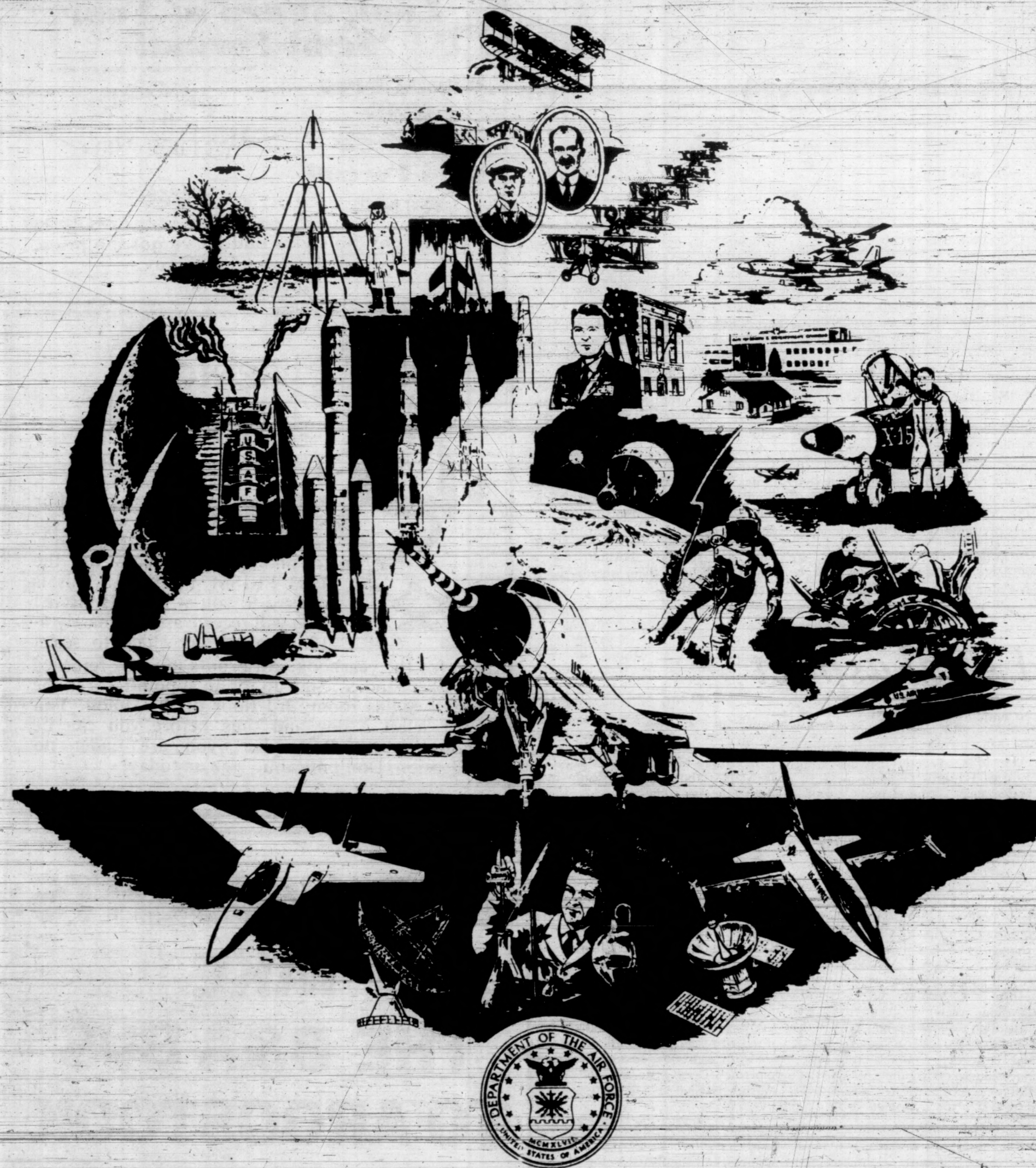


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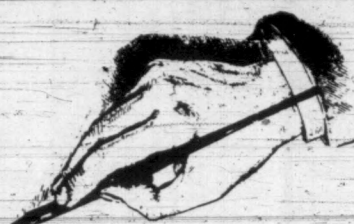
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# Response

when writing...



The Maine Campus welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be 300 words or less and include a name and telephone number. Anonymous and open letters are welcome, but names will be withheld from publication only under special circumstances. The Maine Campus reserves the right to edit letters for length, taste and libel.

## Richard fires blank

To the Editor:

Normally, I would not bother to write a response to professor Richard Blanke's absurd comments in the Thursday, Feb. 10 "Navy ROTC debate." However, the libelous statement, "...those few students who exhibit the most serious symptoms of group-think, blind dogmatism, Moonie-like suspension of critical faculties and the inability/unwillingness to deal with the world as it actually is turn out to comprise MPAC, an organization with which professor Allen is also prominently identified," may lead readers to form incorrect impressions.

Indeed, this personal attack, which implies that students in MPAC are intellectually inferior - hence blindly led by "moonie-like" brainwashings - constitutes defamation of character.

As a member of MPAC for the two years of my graduate study in physics, I can assure readers that this implication is far from the truth. In fact, students in MPAC are among the brightest and most intelligent human beings on this campus.

My own work with the group has included the study

of nuclear weapons, the complex that builds them and nuclear fallout and its effects on human health - a field in which I am attempting to become an expert - hence I am constantly subject to critical review.

Readers are invited to check back issues of the *MPAC Newsletter* for details on this sort of research and the fine work of many other group members in a variety of fields from racism to military economics. I am certain the reader will find little "blind dogmatism," but rather a genuine quest for truth and social justice.

We at MPAC do not criticize our government because we hate our country and prefer "enslavement." It is rather because we love our country, and understand the destructiveness of our government's military and economic policies both to ourselves and to the rest of the world. The process for such protest is well laid out not only by Marx and Lenin, but by our own Declaration of Independence. We shall not allow the Buckley-like slants of Blanke impede the hard struggle that lies ahead.

Eric Olson  
Dept. of Physics

## No middle ground found in the gospel

To the Editor:

Thank you for including in your editorial of February 16 ("First Amendment sham") the quotation from Mr. Justice Douglas, which concludes with the sentence "That would be preferring those who believe in no religion over those who do believe."

Such a preference is indeed evident in the U.S. today, along with a preference for false religion. The fruits of that preference—divorce and abortion for example—are evident to anyone who reads a paper.

It is not only the First Amendment which has

been—as you rightly point out—misinterpreted. The message of The Bible, and particularly of The New Testament, has likewise been subject to misinterpretation.

The New Testament begins with The Gospel. Gospel means "good news". What is that "good news"? Now, as then, it is rightly summed up in Jesus' own words:

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John 3:16)

"He that believeth in him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned

already because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." (John 3:18)

Those who pursue happiness, apart from God, lose not only that happiness but life and liberty as well, in the end. Those who come to Christ Jesus will find not only Life and Liberty but Joy unspeakable.

Those who have heard the Good News are free to accept or reject it, to live or to die. There is no middle ground and no other way.

Yours with complete sincerity,  
in Christ Jesus,  
Christopher Sample  
Old Town

## Beer is the answer

To the Editor:

The article in Tuesday's *Campus*, "Stein Club's Banning Stirs Controversy," contained some classic lines from one Greg Stone.

One gem in particular was his comment that a "gay stigma" is being created for the Ram's Horn because of the gay dances being held there.

He said this is causing students to think twice before using the building.

True true Greg, we don't want students to be exposed to gay germs by using the Ram's Horn. You had better head over there right away and disinfect with DISCRIMINATA brand cleanser. Regular use helps close minds too.

Be discrete though. If students see you frequenting the Ram's Horn they may think you are gay.

Be serious. The only realistic, sure fire method of getting students to use the Ram's Horn is to serve beer there.

Thomas Spofford  
Orono

## BLOOM COUNTY



## Commentary

## Punishment for a lifestyle

Bob Danielson

Until recently, little national attention has been given to AIDS. For the past two years, it has been called, "The gay plague," and like other gay issues, it has been shoved into the closet. Recently, however, attention has increased as the disease widens its scope to include other populations. Media coverage also increased, focusing on the potential health crisis facing the country as the 900 reported cases are expected to double by August.

But there is another side to the AIDS story. Not only are there important health implications with the outbreak, but there are social implications which threaten the fabric of the gay community, its relationship with the straight community and the direction of the sexual revolution in general.

In some ways, the reaction to AIDS in the gay community is admirable. Gay organizations, including the Gay Men's Health Crisis group and the National Gay Task Force, have raised thousands of dollars and have initiated an enormous case-control study involving several thousand participants. AIDS support groups have formed to help victims. But at the same time, the gay lifestyle—its lack of monogamous

relationships and promiscuity, for lack of a better word—is under attack by gays and straights. In fact, most doctors urge their gay patients to abstain from sex with more than one partner and some suggest discontinuing all sexual activity.

The results are clear: fear and panic haunts every member of the gay community. The momentum of the gay movement has slowed and gays are divided among themselves. Some, especially victims of AIDS, see the epidemic as a sort of punishment for a "frivolous" lifestyle. Others defend such a lifestyle as one man does who writes in the *New York Native*: "Hailing a taxi is more life-threatening than going to bed with a stranger."

The onslaught of AIDS places greater strain on the relationship between gays and straights. For example, if homosexuals are banned from donating blood, the door is opened for discrimination in other areas, such as employment. It's easy to imagine hostilities developing among straights, who may try to blame gays for AIDS instead of seeing them for what they are: victims. Or as Marty Sabol of the Wilde-

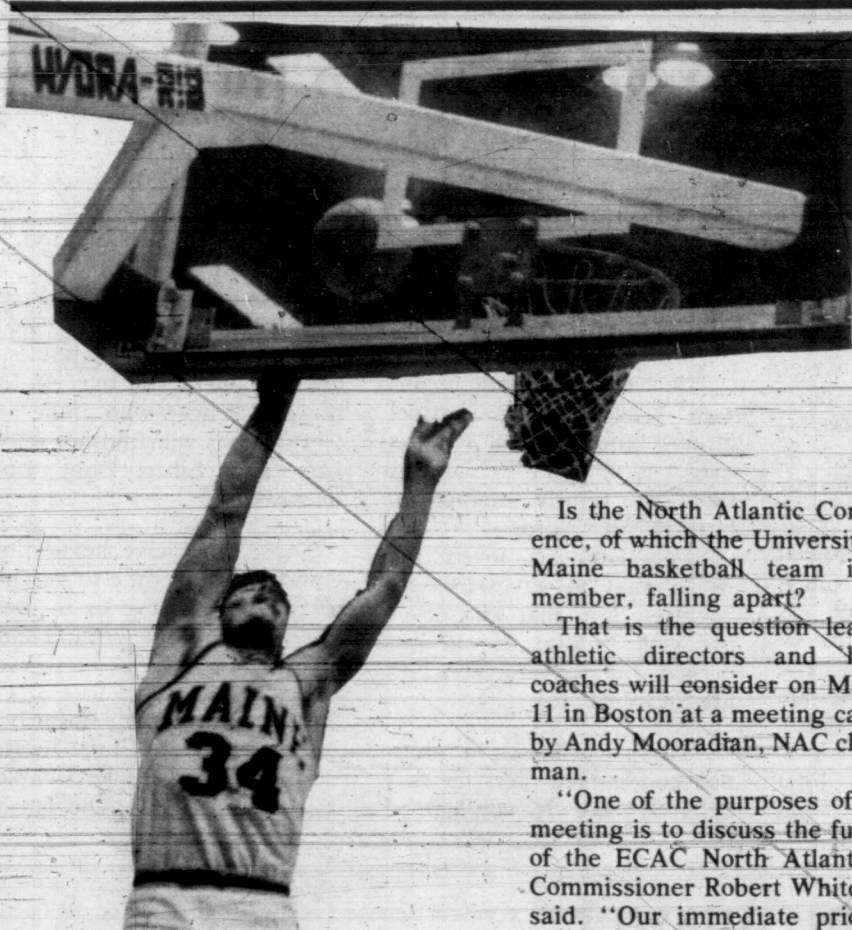
Stein Club said, "AIDS is bound to fuel a lot of homophobia and negative ideas about gays."

But aside from this, the epidemic brings out an uneasiness with sexually transmitted diseases; a reluctance to discuss them and a tendency to view them as a type of punishment for promiscuity. For instance, as herpes attacked the straight community, the reaction was hysterical, almost as if it were a modern day form of leprosy. While the sexual revolution seemed to re-evaluate our ideas on sexual experimentation, it did little to re-evaluate or prepare us for the consequences of that experimentation. As Dana Delibovi writes in the *New York Native*, AIDS "lets us observe a fundamental fact, much larger than the epidemic; that straight-gay conflicts will only be completely resolved when human sexuality itself comes out of the closet."

Bob Danielson is a journalism/Spanish major from Hampstead, N.H.



# Sports



Is the North Atlantic Conference, of which the University of Maine basketball team is a member, falling apart?

That is the question league athletic directors and head coaches will consider on March 11 in Boston at a meeting called by Andy Mooradian, NAC chairman.

"One of the purposes of the meeting is to discuss the future of the ECAC North Atlantic," Commissioner Robert Whitelaw said. "Our immediate priority

## Black Bear Sports Scene

and obligation is to promote the league, and 1983 tournament, in a positive, constructive light."

The future existence of the four-year-old conference came into question after the appearance Feb. 9 of an article in the Boston Globe saying Boston University was leaving the conference to try the independent route.

The article followed the defection in January of Holy Cross to the Metro Atlantic Conference and sent shock waves through the NAC. The loss of BU and Holy Cross from the nine member conference would be a major blow.

However, Maine basketball coach Skip Chappelle still hopes for the survival of the NAC. He said BU has implied that the article in the Globe was "bad publicity" and that the school plans to remain in the conference for at least the 1983-84 season.

The BU sports information department had no comment on

## Steve Bullard

the intentions of its basketball team when contacted Wednesday. Whitelaw has appealed to all conference representatives to "refrain from any further media comment on the future of the NAC" until after the meeting in Boston.

Boston University coach Rick Pitino did talk to the press after the Terriers beat Maine, 57-52, in Orono Feb. 9.

"We really like this league," Pitino said. "We get plenty of good competition and we'd like to continue to play our traditional New England opponents from the old Yankee Conference."

"But we have no alumni up this way. I had 40 tickets to this game and couldn't even give them away. Most of our students are from New York, New Jersey, Chicago and Washington, and we're going places like Orono and Buffalo to play. If we want to advertise our program

(see NAC on page 11)

## Commentary

### If you want respect you have to earn it

Ken Waltz

There is an issue that has troubled people in the field of journalism for as long as there have been people with the desire to be informed of the "news." This is the question of whether to print or report on true, accurate, but sometimes negative information.

Although this is an acute problem in all "news" reporting, it seems to pop up more often in the sports pages of America's newspapers. The question of whether to report on a winning, successful team is easy; the same question regarding a losing team is not as clear-cut.

The Maine Campus, like most newspapers, reports on the successes and failures of teams in its coverage area (that being UMO). The Campus sports pages have carried, and will continue to carry the jubilation and excitement of athletic winners as well as the disappointment of

failed attempts. But the question remains—is it good journalism to print the bad as well as the good?

It is certainly proper to glorify a tremendous effort by a team or individual, but is it also proper to point to the downfalls or mistakes of that same team?

A problem has existed at the Campus, as with other newspapers, in regards to the nature of coverage given to athletic teams' performances. It seems that coaches and players, like anyone that finds themselves in the media, do not like being given "bad" publicity.

Being a member of the Campus sports staff for the past four semesters, I have seen situations that have warranted good, supportive coverage (although my professors feel there is no room on the sports pages for cheerleading). I have also seen instances that called for negative

coverage. (Why people continue to feel that negative headlines are not good journalism is beyond me. News is news, good or bad.)

Despite which form of coverage is used, all stories deserve to be accurate and truthful. We at the Campus sports continually strive for this goal. Some in the UMO athletic community don't feel that we do a very good job of achieving this end.

One example that comes to mind is a story of a soccer game last fall. The Black Bears had lost and in the process, three players, including a co-captain, were thrown out of the contest. The headline in the Campus read in somewhat the following manner: "Three players ejected, soccer squad loses 4-0." The soccer team was not pleased—but the headline was accurate.

In another example, the

women's basketball team, suffering through a season of poor shooting from the floor, dropped a game after shooting 19 percent. The sports department felt the story deserved a creative headline and the following was concocted: "Where's the hoop?" The basketball team was not pleased—but the headline was accurate.

This problem has by no means been restricted to these two teams or the headline examples given.

The hockey team, suffering through a season marred with humiliating defeats and sloppy performances, has reportedly been somewhat disappointed with the publicity they have received this year. What should we do, make something up?

I realize if there is poor reporting or if an inaccuracy (see Respect on page 11)

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## Is NAC falling apart?

(cont. from page 10)

and draw more students, we've got to bring it to the big cities."

The old Yankee Conference consisted of teams such as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, BU, Northeastern and Connecticut. But the conference broke up in 1978 as the National Collegiate Athletic Association expanded its post season tournament from 32 to 48 teams. Many schools looked for new conferences they believed would better their chances for a tournament berth.

As for Maine's future in the NAC, the Black Bears have three options: 1) stick with the NAC, possibly add schools like Brooklyn College and Utica to the conference, and hope it retains its automatic NCAA post season berth. 2) Try to join another conference, such as the

ECAC Metro Atlantic. 3) Try the independent route, although it is very expensive because of the tremendous amount of travel involved and also makes it very difficult for a team to qualify for the NCAA tournament.

Right now the most likely option for Maine is sticking with the NAC. It is not yet certain BU will leave, and UMO, Vermont, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Colgate, Canisius and Niagara are still around.

It would be difficult to join another conference because the NAC is the only conference north of Boston, and teams don't like to travel to Orono for mandatory games every year.

"Even now everybody wants to play us on the road," Chappelle said.

Maine also does not have the money or the prestige to be successful as an independent.

## Respect: It has to be earned

(cont. from page 10)

occurs (and God knows it does), there is a reason for displeasure. But in many situations this is not the case. The fact is that we do our best to report accurately, fairly and as completely as possible. We are not, as our professors constantly remind us, a cheerleading section. We are here, as is any paper, to print

both sides of the story--whether it be favorable or unfavorable.

The final point is this: If sports teams deserve to get the kind of publicity they want, they will get it. If not, they won't. If you want respect you have to earn it. So stop complaining.

I have yet to see any newspaper report on a team's embarrassing loss with the following headline: Despite poor performance, our team should have won.



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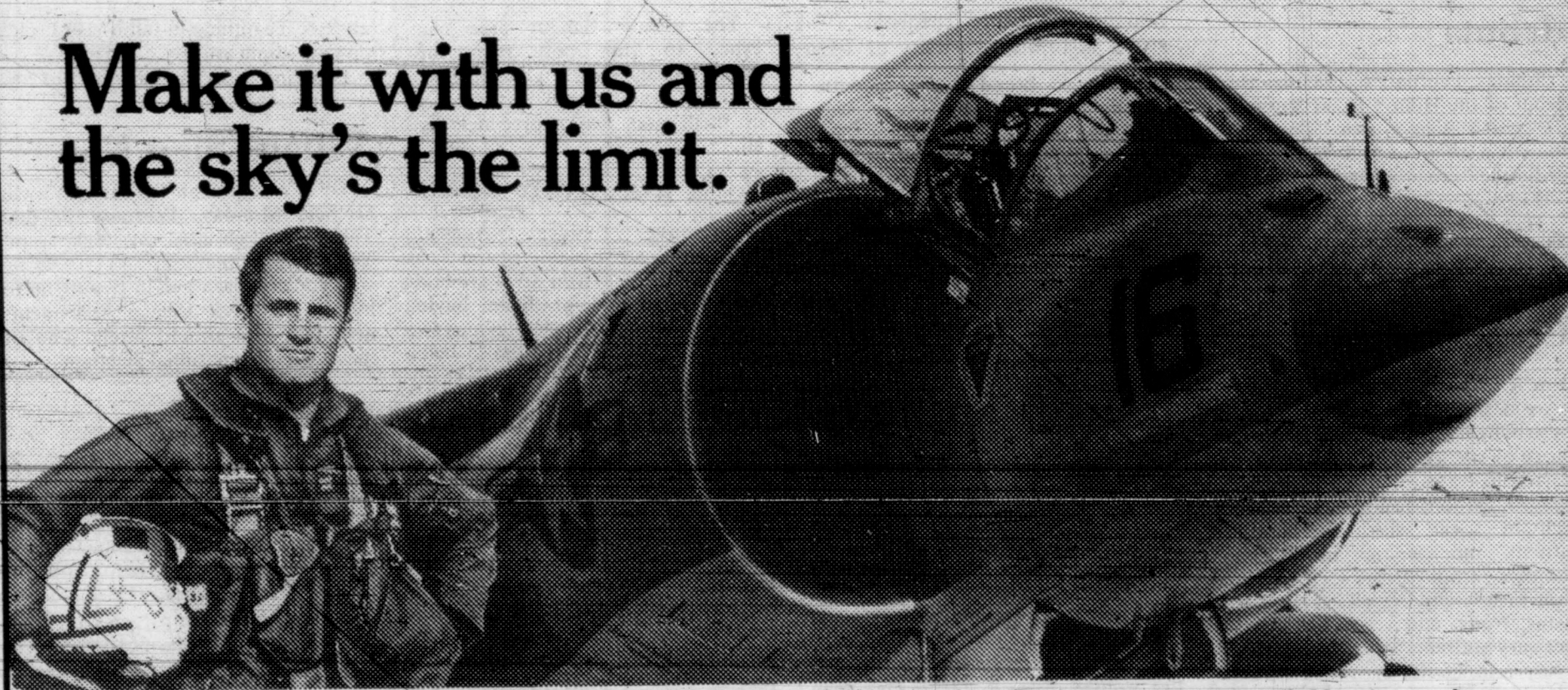
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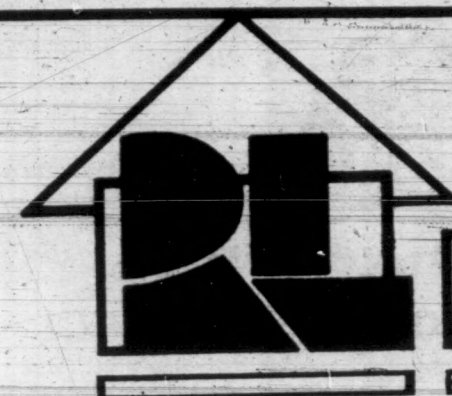


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Maybe you can be one of us. The few. The proud. The Marines.

See your Officer Selection Officer "at Wells Commons, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday February 15, 16, and 17 from 10 AM to 2 PM. Or call collect 603-668-0830





# RESIDENTIAL LIFE

EDITOR IRENE K. von HOFFMANN

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*News Page*

## Hilltop to hold personalization contest

Hilltop Complex will hold its third annual room and hallway personalization contest on February 24, 1983. Rooms and hallways will be judged on originality (use of materials, uniqueness, etc.); execution of design (neatness and precision) and overall impact. This year's prize money will be:

Rooms	Hallways
1st \$150	1st \$125
2nd \$100	2nd \$100
3rd \$75	3rd \$75

Five honorable mentions will be given a \$5.00 gift certificate to the Hilltop Juice Bar. To be eligible to win, Hilltop residents must enter their room or hallway at the Hilltop Complex Office no later than February 23, 1983.

This year's contest will be judged by Mrs. Nancy Silverman, Margaret Jane Moore and a campus faculty member to be selected in upcoming weeks.



The dorms on the hill will be spruced up in the coming weeks for its annual room and hallway personalization contest.

### Hilltop Road Show debuts

Sunday, February 6, 1983 saw the debut of the Hilltop Road Show in the greater Bangor area. The road show is a group of Hilltop students dedicated to spreading good feelings.

The cast included: Ben Alexander, Beth Brockett, Joan Dobbins, Cheryl Grant, Bob

### For your information . . .

Leonard and Lance Theobald. The group performed a variety of songs,

including Broadway, modern popular and novelty hits.

During their first road show they visited Stillwater Health Care, Bangor Mental Health Institute, Taylor Osteopathic Hospital and the Bangor Convalescent Center. Audiences ranged from 15 to 50 for the 30 minute show. Cheryl Grant ended each performance with a touching song "If Only We Had Love".

The greater Bangor area can expect to hear more from the Hilltop Road Show. Their reviews were outstanding and their sharing of themselves was appreciated by all.

### R.A. positions open

Estebrooke Resident Assistant Applications are available in the York Complex Office. If you are a graduate student or an undergraduate, having lived in Estabrook for the previous two semesters, and are interested in being

an R.A. beginning in fall of 1983, pick up your application.

Deadline for application to be returned is March 4.

### Village Sign Up

York Village Sign Up meetings will be held Monday, February 21 and Thursday, February 24, 6:30 p.m. York Dining Commons.

If you are interested in signing up to live in the York Village Apartments next fall, you should attend one of these two informational meetings.

### Carbos' values

Dear R.L. Nutrition Team,  
Are carbohydrates fattening?

Carbohydrates are a very important source of energy. There are two types of carbohydrates, simple and complex.

Simple carbohydrates include foods high in sugar which contain few nutrients and are high in calories. Complex carbohydrates such as whole grain breads and cereals, rice, beans, pastas, fruits, and vegetables provide necessary nutrients as well as calories.

Any calories not expended through normal bodily functions or physical activity are stored as fat. Among the energy nutrients - proteins, carbohydrates, and fats - carbohydrates are utilized most efficiently for energy. In the past, carbohydrates have had a reputation for being fattening, when actually it is the food eaten with the carbohydrate, such as sour cream on a potato or butter with bread, that makes it fattening.

It is suggested that individuals trying to lose weight should replace fats and simple carbohydrates with complex carbohydrates. A good rule to follow is to get four servings of complex carbohydrates per day.

## Causes and explanation of dysmenorrhea

By Wendy Cole

P.S. What is dysmenorrhea?

Answer: Dysmenorrhea is menstruation in a very painful form.

In addition to severe uterine cramps, the woman with dysmenorrhea may feel generally out of sorts, or may have headaches, irritability, nausea, and occasionally vomiting.

In each menstrual cycle, the ovary produces an egg (ovulation); the egg moves down through the fallopian tubes into the uterus (womb). The combined actions of two hormones - estrogen and progesterone - stimulate the endometrium (a tissue lining of the uterus) to build up the thickness, and prepare it to hold and nourish a fertilized egg.

If the egg has not been fertilized, it leaves the body and most of the endometrium lining tissue breaks down and flows out of the uterus as the menstrual discharge.

A substance called prostaglandin is manufactured by the endometrium (lining of the uterus), and this substance normally stimulates the uterus to rhythmically contract and expand. During menstruation, increased production of prostaglandin speeds up these contractions, temporarily cutting off the blood to the uterus. This is what caused normal minor menstrual cramps. Since the uterus consists largely of muscle, the pain of menstrual cramps can be compared to the pain of any overworked muscle. Many women have mild menstrual cramps which is not a medical problem.

The severity of dysmenorrhea (menstrual pain) is related to the thickness of the endometrium lining. Generally, the more tissue buildup, the heavier the flow, leading to more cramps. Also, the more prostaglandin that is produced by the endometrium,

the more rapidly and intensely the uterus contracts.

The thick lining of the uterus and an increased amount of prostaglandin causes the uterine contractions to increase and painful menstruation occurs. There is some help for women with dysmenorrhea. Doctors often prescribe birth-control pills to relieve the symptoms of dysmenorrhea. Oral contraceptives stop ovulation, leading to a reduction in the growth of the endometrial lining. The thinner the endometrium, the less menstrual flow there is, resulting in less pain. In addition, birth control pills interfere with the production of prostaglandin, which doctors consider to be a major cause of dysmenorrhea.

Other medications that your doctor may prescribe are analgesics (pain killers) occasionally combined with narcotics. Another newer treatment is the use of prostaglandin inhibitors - medications that slow the body's production of prostaglandin. Aspirin is the best known prostaglandin inhibitor, but there are many others which are stronger.