

Spring 1-25-1984

Maine Campus January 25 1984

Maine Campus Staff

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See the new *Maine Campus Magazine* insert

the daily **Maine Campus**

vol. XCIII no. VIII

The University of Maine at Orono student newspaper since 1875

Wednesday, January 25, 1984

Panel OKs UMA student as trustee

AUGUSTA (AP)—A legislative committee endorsed a 32-year-old accounting major Tuesday as the University of Maine's first student trustee.

James S. Bowers of Washington told the panel, which supported his nomination 10-1, that he wants to improve the "public-relations role" of the board.

"Most people think of the board as 'inaccessible,'" said Bowers, a junior at the University of Maine at Augusta. "I think all members should be more active in talking about the board."

Bowers, a former high-school dropout, was nominated by Gov. Joseph E. Brennan who chose him from a list of seven applicants submitted by student governments from each university campus.

Bowers was described as a "dedicated...dean's list student" by Brennan's appointment coordinate, Jann Lincoln, who introduced him to the Legislature's Education Committee.

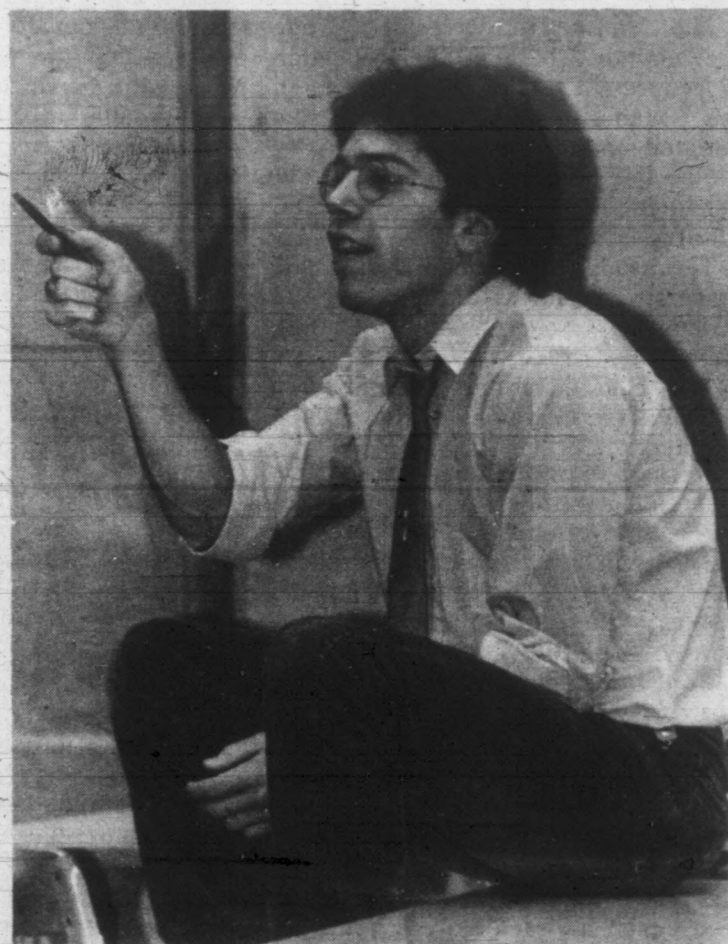
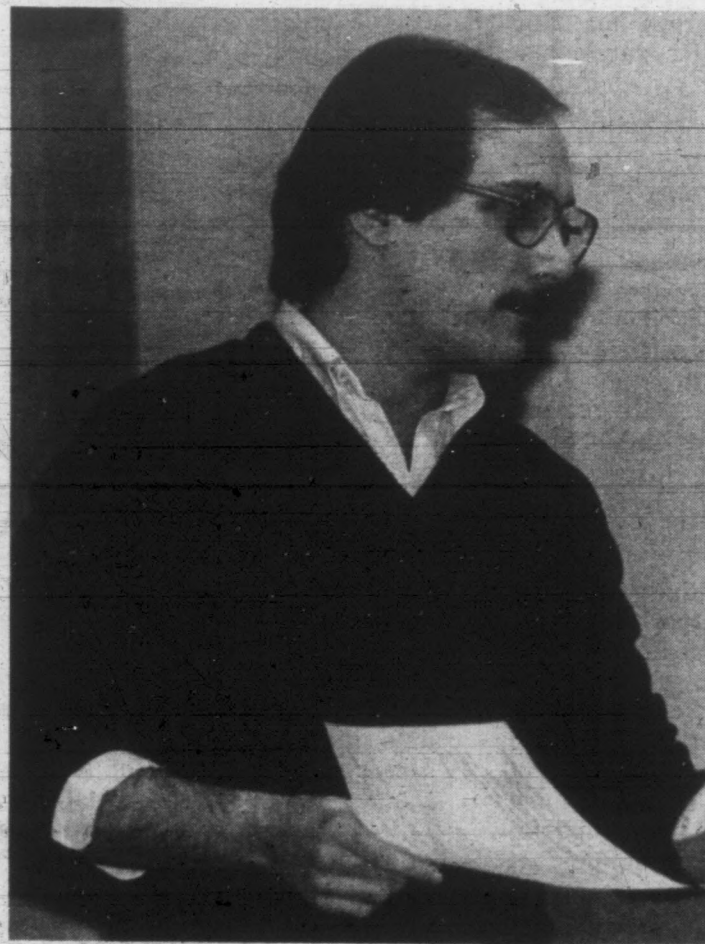
Bowers, whose nomination to a two-year term must be confirmed by the Senate, said he could "pretty well represent the students at the university," despite being older than other students.

Bowers spoke in favor of increased funding for the university, saying a main student concern was faculty salaries.

"If they are not paid well, we will lose some of our better faculty," he said.

Under legislation enacted last year, a 16-member board of trustees includes a student member with full voting rights.

The University of Maine Organization of Student Governments, which consist of two representatives from each campus, initially opposed the creation of the student trustee post, arguing that one student does not accurately represent all students.



Graduate student senator Rodney Labbe and student government president Craig Freshley debate the need of an increase in the student activity fee Tuesday at the General Student Senate meeting. (McMahon photos)

GSS passes \$5 activity fee increase

by Rick Lawes
Staff Writer

The General Student Senate voted 22-11 Tuesday to raise the student activity fee from \$15 per semester to \$20 per semester. Before the fee will be raised, it must pass a referendum of the student body to be held Feb. 22.

Craig Freshley, student government president, said he did not think the raise comes as any surprise considering the difficulties the GSS had in funding clubs this year.

"We have a simple choice," Freshley said. "We can raise the activity fee or we can not fund some clubs."

The major debate over the resolution centered on a provision that following the 1984-85 academic year,

the fee would be raised by 5 percent each year, which was stricken from the resolution.

Freshley said the automatic increase was developed to take the politics out of raising the fee. He said that when he developed the resolution he tried to compare the percentage each year to something independent such as in-state tuition, but that tuition increase was too sporadic on which to base an annual increase.

Ed Cutting, off-campus senator, made an amendment to eliminate the annual increase. He said the increase was too radical and totally unprecedented.

"I would much rather see politics as opposed to something that gets stuck on the bill every semester," Cutting

said.

Cutting said eventually the fee would get larger and larger, and that each senator had a responsibility to his constituency to account for where the funds were going.

"Can you imagine the political pressure that would be brought upon the administration every year to stop it (the increase)?" Cutting said.

Scot Marsters, off-campus senator, said the increase every year would lead some clubs to ask for money they might not need.

"They'd buy unnecessary, they'd buy worthless things, but sometimes it would go to good use," Marsters said.

Cutting agreed, "Can you imagine a club coming in saying 'We want 5 (see SENATE page 6)'"

Green Party organizes for 1986

by Frank Harding
Staff Writer

While the major political parties groom candidates, solicit funds and outline their platforms to prepare for November's elections, Maine's newest political party is quietly organizing with an eye toward the next round of elections in 1986.

The Green Party of Maine is a branch of the worldwide movement advocating disarmament, peace and a clean environment. It has existed since Oct. 18, 1983, when a declaration of intent to form a political party and run candidates in the 1986 elections was filed with the secretary of state.

"I think it's inevitable that something like this happen," said John Rensenbrink, a professor of government at Bowdoin College and a

Green Party member. "There's a variety of constituencies out there that don't have a political voice; who are faced with the half-baked presentations of the major parties. The presence of a third party like the Green Party would be a major spur to address these important issues."

The state party is presently no more than a small committee of interested persons. The group met last month in Augusta to consider the party structure.

"We are going to spend several months in the development stage," said David of Bangor, a committee member and an independent candidate for the U.S. Senate. "It'll take several months to draw up the bylaws and party platform."

David said the committee will consider two options in deciding what

form the party will take. It can remain an "issues" group attempting to independently influence major party politicians or it could mount a petition drive to place candidates on the 1986 ballot. If the party fields candidates but fails to gain 5 percent of the vote, it will be required to conduct another petition drive before being included on the next ballot.

David supports the idea of maintaining the party as a core group of dedicated members who would concentrate on influencing established candidates rather than expend energy recruiting new members or soliciting funds. This would result in a small, but active and effective party.

"But if they (the committee members) decide to go as a third party," said David, "they would try to

(see GREEN page 6)

Communiqué

Wednesday, Jan. 25

APO Used Bookmart, 1912 Room, Union. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting. Old Town Room, Union. 11 a.m.
German Language Table. Yellow Dining Room, Hilltop. Noon.

Wildlife Noontime Seminar. Mike Thompson: "The role of the Wolf in Limiting A Moose Population." 204 Nutting Hall. Noon.

Library Seminar. Frances Parker: "Utilization of Space in an Academic Library." Lynch Room, Fogler Library. 1:30 p.m. (continued on page 6)

NDSL collection procedure to net \$500,000

by Don Linscott
Staff Writer

Changes in the collection procedures of National Direct Student Loans in the UMaine system will net an additional \$500,000 a year for financial aid.

The changes are the result of a one year study of NDSL collection procedures at the seven campuses in the UMaine system. The study was initiated more than a year ago by Chancellor Patrick McCarthy, who hoped to find a way to make NDSL collections more efficient.

The study recommended that the university issue uniform closed-end promissory notes, truth-in-lending statements, repayment schedules and penalty charges for late payment when an NDSL is awarded. All have been adopted.

Russell Smith, assistant vice chancellor and controller, said the closed-end notes differ from the open-end notes used in the past. Each time a loan is made, it is a completed transaction and students cannot borrow additional money, Smith said the open-end notes allowed students to borrow additional money without opening another transaction. It was easy for borrowers to lose track of how much money they owed under this system, Smith said.

Under the new system, a student will have to complete a separate transaction for each loan he receives. Smith said it will be easier for students

to keep track of their debts and will make monitoring the loans of borrowers more efficient for the university.

Truth-in-lending statements will clearly spell out the terms of loans for borrowers by establishing interest rates and payment terms and describing penalty charges for late payment. Smith said the statements will ensure borrowers know what they are agreeing to when they sign the dotted line.

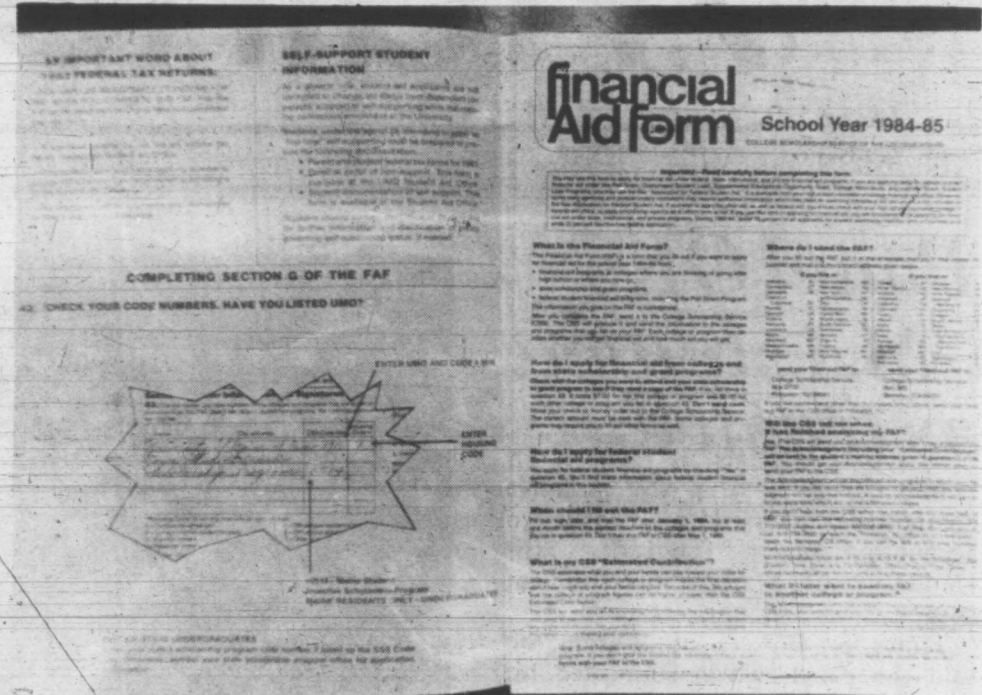
Payment schedules and penalty charges will reduce the rate of default in loan repayment and will bring more money into the financial aid departments of the UMaine system.

"I guess the bottom line of the whole change is that in collection and litigation, we're trying to get more out of all rates and get more money coming into repayment rather than default," said Burt Batty, director of the UMO financial aid office.

Students borrowed approximately \$4 million during 1983 in the university's NDSL program. Two-thirds of this came from graduated students repaying past loans while the remaining third came from federal grant programs.

McCarthy initiated the study hoping to find ways to decrease the number of NDSL defaults and bring additional money into the system. Lower federal participation in aid programs is anticipated in the future.

The study also recommended that a coordinator be hired to oversee the



New, more stringent policies are hoped to make National Direct Student Loan collections more efficient. (Hawkins photo)

operations and services of financial aid departments in the UMaine system. Smith said this position hasn't been filled yet but said advertising for a coordinator will begin in the next couple of weeks.

Smith said the duties of the new

coordinator will be to develop a computerized tracking system to monitor borrowers transferring within the university and to keep track of loans held by students at other universities.

Extension Service hires second forestry specialist

by Colin Strange
Staff Writer

The Cooperative Extension Service recently expanded its Forestry Education Program by hiring a second Forestry Specialist to work with private woodlot owners and local wood processing mills.

James Philp will be specializing in marketing and utilization aspects of forestry throughout the state.

Philp, who has been on campus organizing the program since Jan. 16, said at this point he is still trying to ascertain the community needs.

The expansion was made possible by a \$50,000 federal appropriation under the Renewable Resources Extension Act, said Harold McNeill, director of the Cooperative Extension Service.

A CES press release said Philp was an Extension Forester in Pennsylvania and a general manager of a sawmill. He has a master's in Forest Resources from Pennsylvania State University.

In Maine, the CES forestry program is supported by the UMO college of Forest Resources, the state department of Conservation, the Bureau of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service.

Classifieds

Poster Design, Club Logos, Personalized Greeting Cards and Character Artist available for parties & functions. Call Scott Blaufuss, 581-4752.

COME TO THE MOUNTAINS! Top Brother/Sister camps in Poconos of Pennsylvania, June 25-August 21. Counsellor positions available: Tennis, Arts and Crafts, Photography, Rock Climbing, Computer, Scouting, Waterfront (WSI), all land sports, and Drama. Call (215) 224-2100 or write M. Black, 110A Benson East, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.

Paste-up artist with some knowledge of graphics wanted to do psychological

journal. Previous experience in this line a must. Call 589-4551 anytime after 10:00 a.m. Keep trying if no answer.

WANTED: Commission student travel sales representatives. Contact, Greg Hogarth at Blyth & Company, 84 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. MSR IB9, 1-416-964-2569.

The Chemistry department Lost and Found boxes contain many items such as sweaters, knapsacks, jackets, books, notebooks and calculators. Please stop by the Chemistry Office, Room 285 Aubert Hall, and identify your belongings.

Classifieds are \$1.50 for the first twenty words and 10 cents for each additional word, per day.

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Any and all interested girls, check it out!!
Open parties this week:

Alpha Chi Omega: "Alpha Chi's Garden Party", January 26 at 7p.m. in Balentine Hall.

Alpha Phi: "Day at the Den", January 26 at 6p.m. in Hancock Hall.

Delta Delta Delta: "New Year's Party", January 26 at 6p.m. in Kennebec Hall.

Delta Zeta: "Delta Sub Dinner", January 26 at 6:30p.m. in Kennebec Hall.

Pi Beta Phi: "Ski Pi Phi Mountain", January 26 at 7p.m. in Somerset Hall.

Sigma Kappa: "Cookie Kick-off", January 26 at 7p.m., and "Kappa Karnival", January 27 at 7p.m. Both Parties are in Estabrooke Hall.

Watch for more dates over the next few weeks in The Maine Campus. There will also be a Rush Information Session on January 31 at 7:30p.m. in the Damn Yankee. Bring your questions - and a friend!!

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Memorial Union

The M.C.A.,
Newman Center,
Canterbury Club

World/U.S. News

Reagan to endorse manned orbiting station

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan will endorse in his State of the Union speech Wednesday night a manned orbiting station as the cornerstone of this nation's future in space, government sources reported Tuesday.

The station, to be operational early in the next decade, would signal a permanent U.S. presence in space and could expand to such objectives as a manned lunar base and expeditions to Mars, said the sources, who asked to remain anonymous.

There was no comment from the White House or the National Aero-

nautics and Space Administration. However, NASA has scheduled a news briefing Thursday on "State of the Union proposals."

White House science adviser George A. Keyworth said recently that the president wants to "recapture the vision of Apollo" and maintain U.S. leadership in space at a time when the Soviet Union is pursuing ambitious space plans.

A bold commitment to a long-range program centered on a space station would be the first major space declaration by the United States since President Kennedy declared in 1961

that an American should land on the moon before the end of that decade.

As a down payment on the \$8 billion station, Reagan is asking for about \$150 million in his proposed fiscal 1985 budget, which goes to Congress Feb. 1, the sources reported.

Preliminary 1985 spending projections given earlier this month to Republican congressmen by budget director David Stockman show the administration wants to add \$6 billion to NASA's budget over the next five years, principally for developing a station. That's a large increase for an agency whose budget has been between \$6 billion and \$7 billion annually and which has seen some lean years since the glory days of the Apollo moon flights.

The sources said Reagan, in his speech, will urge Congress to support a station as a means of moving the United States ahead commercially and technologically in space.

Reagan is expected to cite the commercial opportunities offered by a

space station. A station also could be used as a scientific platform for viewing the stars and planets, as well as the Earth and its atmosphere. And it could enhance national security by providing a military reconnaissance platform overflying most areas of the globe.

Under the Reagan plan, a station supporting six to eight men and women would be operational in 1991 or 1992.

Several American industrial firms and the governments of many European countries and Japan have expressed an interest in contributing to a U.S. space station, and NASA has been exploring joint ventures with several companies and foreign officials.

The Soviets have flown several preliminary space stations, keeping men aloft for as many as 211 days. Soviet officials have said their goal is a permanent station, manned initially by six persons in 1986.

Commission to revise nuclear waste disposal pact

AUGUSTA (AP)—With more states rejecting an 11-state Northeast compact for nuclear-waste disposal, a move is under way to make the plan more acceptable, Maine's environmental commissioner said Monday.

Representatives of regional states plan to meet next week in Hartford, Conn., to discuss possible compact changes that could spark some states' interest in joining it, said Commissioner Henry Warren of the Department of Environmental Protection.

States supporting the compact "see the thing is falling apart around them," said Warren. Proposals to exempt states that generate small volumes as possible dump sites could be discussed, he added. Meanwhile, Maine's commission studying low-level radioactive waste options has delayed for two weeks its self-imposed deadline for submitting a report to the Legislature and Gov. Joseph E. Brennan.

Maine and Vermont panels studying nuclear-waste disposal have recommended against joining the 11-state compact. New Hampshire has taken no

position, but the Legislature, which is not in session, appeared to favor a three-state Northern New England compact, said Rep. Phoebe Chardon, R-Jefferson.

They include the 11-state regional compact, a compact with Vermont and New Hampshire, a Maine-only site, storing at the Maine Yankee atomic plant in Wiscasset while looking for a permanent site, and contracting for a site outside of Maine.

Meanwhile, New York and Massachusetts commissions have rejected the 11-state compact plan, and Massachusetts—the region's no. 1 generator of low-level radioactive wastes—is considering writing its own compact and inviting other states to join.

Low-level wastes includes tools, resins, filters and other materials contaminated by radiation, but not spent fuel.

Four states, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut, have decided to join the Northeast compact. Some of the five that have opposed it say small generators, like Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, should not be considered as potential dump states.

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12:20 NOON PRAYER

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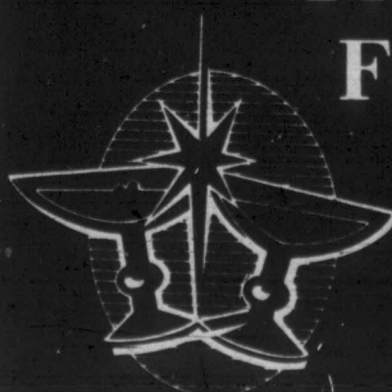
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Wednesday, January 25, 1984

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Broken promise

No one likes to lose something they have been promised. Once something is promised, the person who is promised expects results. Broken promises are usually not well accepted.

All new resident assistants must take an RA course during their first semester: EDX 198, section 32. During the fall of 1983 students who were enrolled in the course were told that they would be awarded A through F grades in the course rather than the pass/fail grades that had been issued in the past.

Justifiably so, many in the course put more work into it than they would a pass/fail course, in order to make a good grade. They went home for Christmas expecting to receive a three credit, EDX 198 grade in the mail. It never came.

A telephone call to the Residential Life central office discovered a group of upset people who believe EDX 198 students have "gotten burned" because administrators have decided that the course should not be a graded one. They had the understanding that students would receive grades for their work.

Anne Pooler, Assistant Dean for Curriculum and Instruction, said the proposal to make EDX 198 a graded course never received final approval although it was approved in the first stage of the evaluation procedure. She blamed the confusion

on a breakdown in communication somewhere along the line.

The confusion has left students who took the course feeling cheated and angry. Something they thought they were promised, something they worked for and something they felt they deserved did not materialize.

The proposal to change the status of the course was killed in its final stage but somewhere along the line students and instructors received the misinformation that students would be awarded grades for their work.

The wrong message was delivered at the wrong time and a lot of hard feelings have resulted. Students feel cheated, instructors feel slighted and administrators are frustrated by the communication breakdown.

The culmination of all the errors in dealing with the proposal to change the course to a graded one takes its greatest toll on the students involved. They were given information that was not concrete and they worked to meet the demands put on them to make the grade.

It is not clear who is to blame for the confusion but the situation should encourage administrators to use more care in communicating with one another in the future when students are concerned.

HEH!
HEH!
HEH!

PROMISED
A thru F
GRADE

WHO'S TO BLAME?



Barnaby G. Thomas

Par for the course

STEVE BULLARD

Super Bowl blues

"Winning isn't everything,
It's the only thing."

Vince Lombardi

As the smoke lifted off the playing field at Tampa Bay Sunday after the Oakland, I mean Los Angeles, Raiders burned the Washington Redskins 38-9, one thing was clear.

As Super Bowls go, this one was a bomb.

Who were those imposters who showed up wearing burgundy and gold? This was a team which had won 31 of its last 34 games and set records for takeaways and points scored?

Some evil scientist had this entire squad of 49 players kidnapped. He replaced them with clones taken from a Houston Oilers mold.

Think of the economic repercussions! Those advertisers who shelled out \$450,000 per half minute for commercials must have been thrilled to see the Raiders blow out Washington early. How many viewers stayed to the bitter end?

The "Stovall Super Bowl Predictor" says the stock market is now in big trouble. Robert Stovall, vice-president of Dean Witter Reynolds, has developed a theory that has Wall Street groaning.

The theory says that whenever an original National Football League team wins, including those now in the American Football Conference, that year's Standard & Poor's 500-stock index goes up. When an original American Football League team wins, it drops. That prediction has come true in 16 of the 17 Super Bowls. The only exception was 1970, when the Kansas City Chiefs beat Minnesota. The securities prices rose 0.01 percent that year.

Any theory with such a record has to be taken somewhat seriously. Last year, after Washington beat Miami 27-17, the S&P 500 rose 17.27 percent. We're talking about a lot of money. The value of this increase on paper totaled \$212.25 billion.

"There's no particular reason for it to work. It just does," Stovall said.

The problem is Oakland, I mean Los Angeles, is an original AFL team, not NFL.

In other words, the Redskins let down a lot more people than just their fans with their embarrassing performance. In theory, they could have cost the nation around \$212.25 billion!

As the stock market slows down, the economy may slow down with it. The American dollar could be devalued overseas. People could have less spending money. Maybe even Ronald Reagan will lose popularity and, God forbid, we'll find Fritz Mondale in the White House.

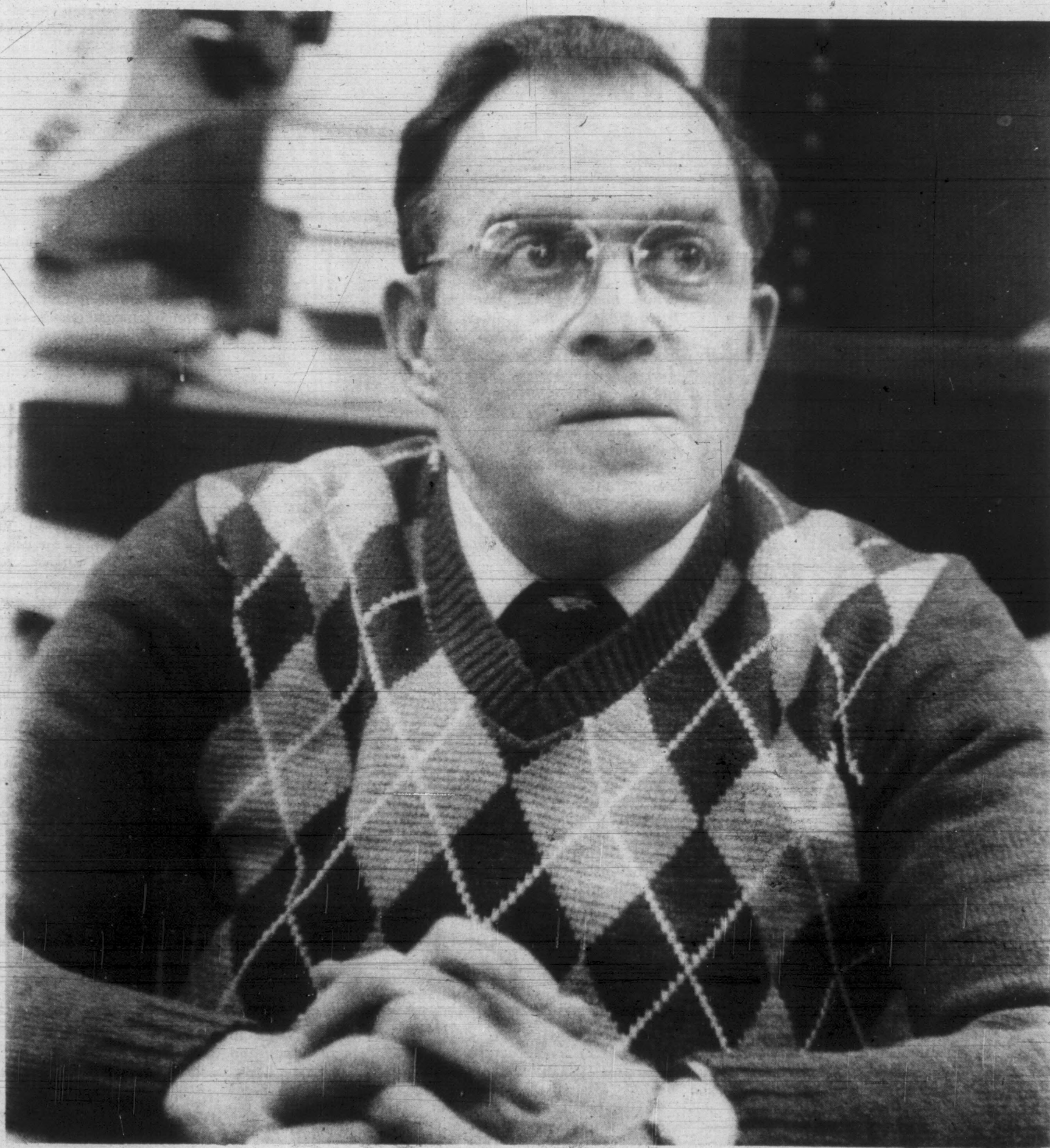
Washington, how could you have done this to us?

Steve Bullard is a senior Journalism/History major from Virginia Beach, Va., who, contrary to popular opinion, won't commit suicide solely because of a football game.

The Maine Campus

Magazine

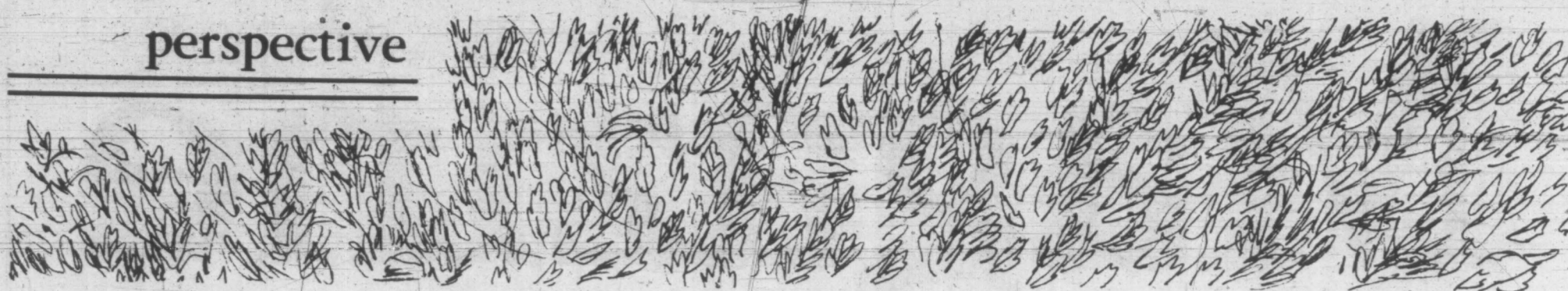
Wednesday, January 25, 1984



Who is Al David

(and why is he running for the U.S. Senate)?

perspective



THE RELATIONSHIP

Our relationship with the environment is one of ingenious harmony. Pause and wonder. A species manipulating matter—turning straw into blooms and atoms into energy.

Let us realize all our material possessions are still an intimate part of the whole. Although a desk no longer retains the integrity of the tree from which it was formed, it still retains an integrity of its own because it is still part of the system and it retains the essence of creation and the living source within.

We modify our environment, we always have; we cannot deny this attribute. We should respect the magnitude of our positioning in nature, striving to preserve the integrity of the whole, making certain sacrifices to yield to the forces of nature and imposing sacrifices on nature so that our own biological continuity is preserved.

We must draw on our instinctual resources; we must learn to listen anew to the forces of nature to balance our judgements. When we take from the whole it is inevitable that we give back or replace the piece taken, even if that replacement is just a prayer of thanks.

Words cannot adequately describe the knowing and unknowing links that thread the living and nonliving things on this planet together.

TEACHING

Amidst the turmoil, honesty must reign. There are intrinsic truths about the nature of our existence. Before it is too late, the children must be shown from whence we came—the land and the sea. For if they shall be destroyed, so shall we.

As long as there is life, there is hope. The world is vast and in many places there exist the understanding of oneness with all life. A new relationship must flourish, and grow and this new force will learn to nurture and heal the earth. All corrupting forces will fade in their own self-destruction.

What other way can we hope for?

We need to use that intuitive self right now. Humans were not given "rights" over any other living being. Dominion means to understand. It means to protect. It means to take and give creatively. It means to consciously maintain the integrity of the whole.

A new sense of the nature of reality is needed. A new interpretation of the human psyche or perhaps a reawakening of what we knew before. Each person needs to find within themselves that creative/aggressive balance, that intuitive yet conscious self, that truly characterizes human nature.

INSANITY

Nuclear power. A folly. Perhaps the ultimate folly for this time of man. The exploitation of the smallest particle of life to be used for war, ego, and to satisfy greed.

WHAT IF?

And then they created into matter a thought form, born from the elemental kingdom, a strength and force of fearsome size. And it seemed as if all would be lost and nothing would be gained.

TIME TO HEAL

There is no source but one. From it all life stems. We are made of what we eat. We cry tears from the water we grew out of. We dance like the wind who shapes our lives.

We are all things, as all things are us. There is no escape. We will go the way we came.

How we treat the environment is a direct mirror of how we treat ourselves.

It is plain to me that the well-being of the human existence is directly dependent on the health of the planet. Let us understand that all things are cyclic. If we introduce an element into the system it will return to us. If the earth is sick, then the inhabitants will be sick. For we are one. I mean this literally.

If we pollute the air and water with carcinogenic chemicals, our bodies will become cancerous. When we accept this truth we will realize where so many of our diseases come from and why so many people are sick.

The healing process is reciprocal. When we decide to heal ourselves, the earth will be ready too. And when we begin to heal the earth, we heal ourselves.

MYSELF IN NATURE

I grew up in an urban, man-made environment. Where people are measured against people. When I was freed into the country, my heart and mind soared as never before. A part of my own nature opened and began to blossom. I greeted all the living things as friends for I was frightened in my new world and I needed support. And they were very open towards me and I found many things.

The beauty of a sunflower
The cackling smile of the birch
The tough resistant nature of grass
The curiosity of the bird
The songs of the wind
The stories of the rock
And the love within my heart.

When I touch a living thing—a blade of grass, a flower, a bed of moss, a rock by the sea—I am moved.

I see and feel in each plant, a grand design, a random phenomenon, full of beauty, desire, and the thirst for existence. Feeling this, I realize the intensity and meaning of my own existence, to grow, to learn, to be forever reaching.

All of us must be continually reaching inside of ourselves to find our individual purpose and to realize the space we fill in the cosmos, the way each species of plant and animal fills their niche and performs their role. When we realize that each human fundamentally contributes to the functioning of society as a whole, we will realize that every living thing contributes to the functioning of the planet as a whole.

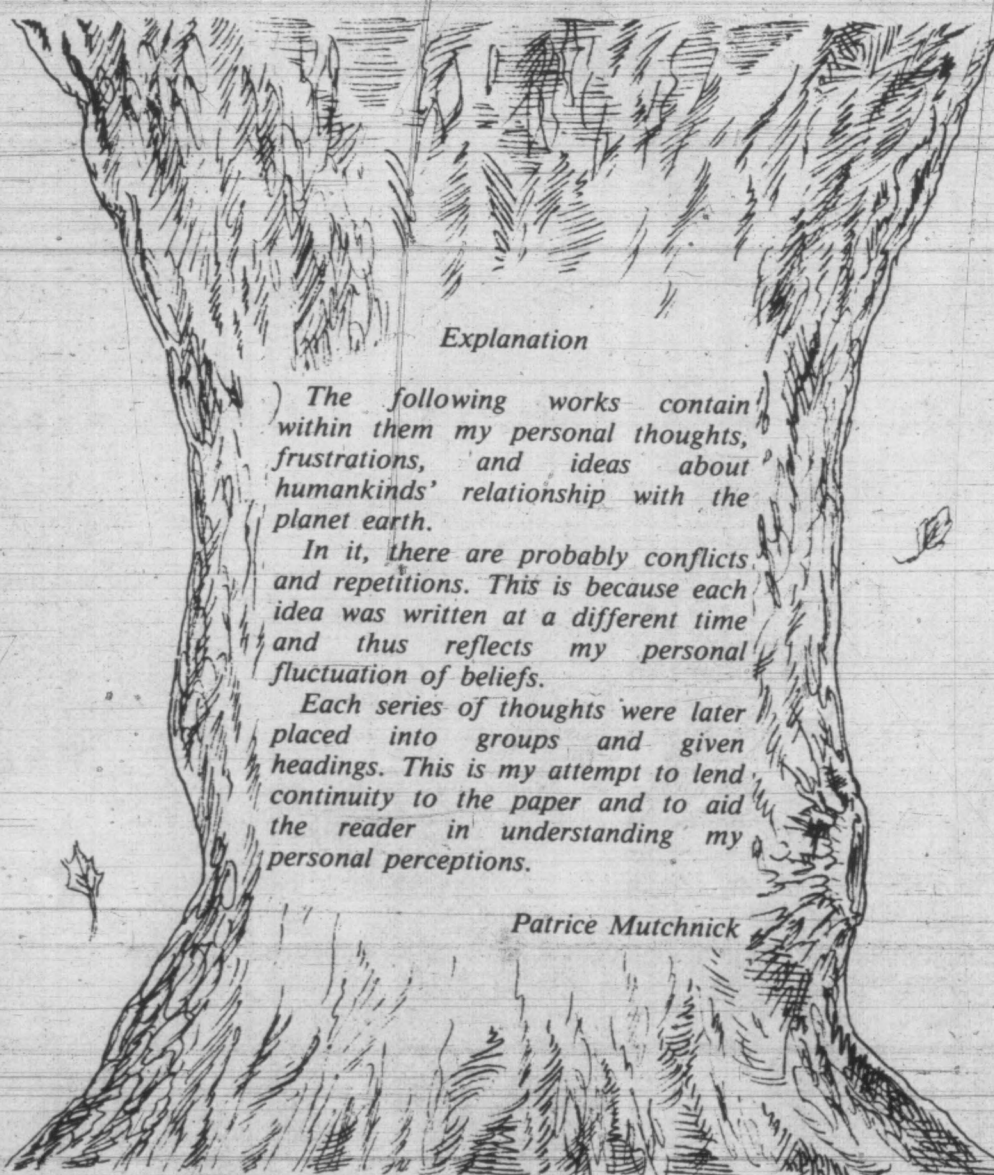
Explanation

The following works contain within them my personal thoughts, frustrations, and ideas about humankind's relationship with the planet earth.

In it, there are probably conflicts and repetitions. This is because each idea was written at a different time and thus reflects my personal fluctuation of beliefs.

Each series of thoughts were later placed into groups and given headings. This is my attempt to lend continuity to the paper and to aid the reader in understanding my personal perceptions.

Patrice Mutchnick



LEARNING

No one can solve the great complexities, paradoxes, opposites and conflicts that exist in this world. There are no grand solutions. The changes will have to occur within the awareness of the individual.

Perhaps when we regain our sense of personhood we will be able to accept ourselves as part of a group. Small community changes can then be made to obtain social, political, and economic decisions specifically designed to maintain the environmental and cultural integrity of an area. Clean, safe energy and healthy land use practices are goals we can achieve. Whether these changes can occur within the current political structure remains to be seen. If the necessary changes can not be made, then it is time to tear down the oppressive political burden and start again.

When will we learn to love one another? If we do not love humankind, how can we love other kinds? We hate those who look different, or think different, or live different. We constantly fail to see that all peoples are intrinsically the same.

Doesn't anybody see? Can we love the earth, the creatures great and small, the tiniest moss and tallest tree, if we do not even love ourselves?

THE PROMISED LAND

Destruction abounds across the sea. Humanity struggles to become humane while all around, the earth looks worse. The suddenness draws to reality a sense of fear—even to us, remotely distant, politically decisive.

And still they die by the thousands. Souls upon souls whose choices are swept from under them in a cloud of powdery gunfire and smoke.

Laughter, in its bitterness, helps us here—on the side that survives in luxury—that feels pain in words and pictures which barely singe the heart. And then compare it to the defenseless bodies that scorch, then burn in the fire of unfathomable rage.

How can these insensible details be meant to be. Self-destruction. Mutual mutilation. Survival.

We must examine ourselves, our beliefs, and decide which paths in life to take. When we become truthful with our real nature, we will realize the loving, healing potential we all have.

We will not be fooled by quick curses. Rather we will honestly seek the causes of our problems and we will choose to prevent them.

performance



Banchetto Musicale: masters of old and new

Richard Rose

Those who attended this semester's first concert in the Arts Alive Series were pleasantly transported back to the 18th century by the sounds of the musical chamber group Banchetto Musicale. Playing a program of Bach, Haydn, and Vivaldi, the musicians, under the direction of Martin Pearlman, delighted the audience at Hauck Auditorium, Saturday Jan. 21.

The premise on which Banchetto Musicale bases itself is the music of the Baroque and early Classical periods should be played on the instruments for which it was originally composed. It became a tradition in the later Classical and Romantic periods to substitute the light, dainty stringed and keyboard instruments with heavier, stronger models; they seemed to produce a fuller, richer sound. In this process that special air of

the lighter instruments have almost disappeared in modern times. Arming themselves with harpsichord, Baroque violins, Baroque viola, Baroque cello and even a Baroque bass viol Banchetto Musicale recaptured that sound.

Many critics are divided on the issue of whether or not these "early music" groups should perpetrate music on original instrumentation. Some feel it is less enjoyable. Others feel that special ambiance is necessary. I have noticed that most of the contention lies in the area of intonation. It takes special skill and training to master early instruments. They quickly slip out of tune and therefore the performer must have a keen ear in order to compensate and play in tune. Due to this, there are few early music ensembles who perform well on their instruments. Saturday night, Banchetto Musicale proved that they have the expertise to join that select few.

The first number on Saturday's program was Bach's Concerto in g minor BWV 1058 for harpsichord and strings. With Martin Pearlman on harpsichord, while the ensemble accompanied. Perhaps my only negative criticism is the fact that this piece (as well as the others on the program) is intended as a chamber work and

therefore had a tendency to get swallowed up in the Hauck Auditorium. This in no way diminishes the quality of this group.

Very special mention should be given to Ms. Jean Rife, who played natural horn in Haydn's horn concerto No. 1 in D Major for horn and orchestra. The modern French horn is probably the most difficult of the brass instruments. Even with keys it is hard to master trills, runs and skipping intervals on the modern horn. The natural horn has no keys. The performer must use extremely precise lip tensions and hand positionings in the bell for each note. Ms. Rife displayed wide range and almost perfect intonation, playing skips, lip trills and magnificent runs. In a live performance this is seldom the case of a natural horn today.

Closing the program was Vivaldi's ever-popular programmatic piece, The Four Seasons. Under the direction of Daniel Stepner, violin, the group played with a freshness and beauty seldom equaled.

Once again the Student Entertainment and Activities Committee at UMO has brought top flight entertainment and musicianship to our campus.

review

'Silkwood' leaves unanswered questions

Kerry Zabicki

The movie "Silkwood" is finally here. It was preceded by a lot of advance publicity in the form of an actual court battle between Karen Silkwood's estate and the Kerr-McGee company.

If one goes to see "Silkwood" in hopes that the movie will explain some of the confusing facts surrounding the death of Silkwood then they may be disappointed. If one goes to see "Silkwood" in hopes that the movie will answer some of the unresolved questions about the months that led up to her death, they may also be disappointed. But if one goes to see "Silkwood" in search of a good, intriguing, entertaining movie, then one will probably leave the theater satisfied.

Karen Silkwood was a 28-year-old laboratory analyst at the Kerr-McGee Corporation in Oklahoma, when she died in a car accident in 1974. She was a union activist, concerned with the safety standards at Kerr-McGee. It has been alleged that Silkwood was involved in a plot to uncover evidence of missing plutonium.

When Karen Silkwood died, she was on her way to meet a *New York Times* reporter to discuss the evidence she had compiled against Kerr-McGee. She was contaminated at the plant almost two weeks before the meeting. Beyond these sketchy facts, not much else is known about how Karen Silkwood came to die.

If one has been keeping up with the on-going investigations and litigations concerning Silkwood and Kerr-McGee, then one is bound to go into the movie

in search of some answers. But the film, somewhat disturbingly, fails to give any concrete answers.

What one will find in the movie is more questions. The over-whelming feeling of seeing what working-class people are forced to do to keep a pay-check coming in is constantly reinforced in the film. That is what the movie seems to best address; not the actual Silkwood facts, but the more encompassing questions of enterprise and profit at the expense of other lives.

When, in the beginning of the film, a leak is reported at the fuel-rod producing plant, Kerr-McGee must place the blame on someone or something. They choose Karen, Meryl Streep, as the guilty party. Her guilt is never proved, but she is transferred to another department. Karen sees another co-worker contaminated with radio-activity and then brutally scrubbed

bed down in special showers designed for the cleansing of people who have been "cooked," in shop-talk.

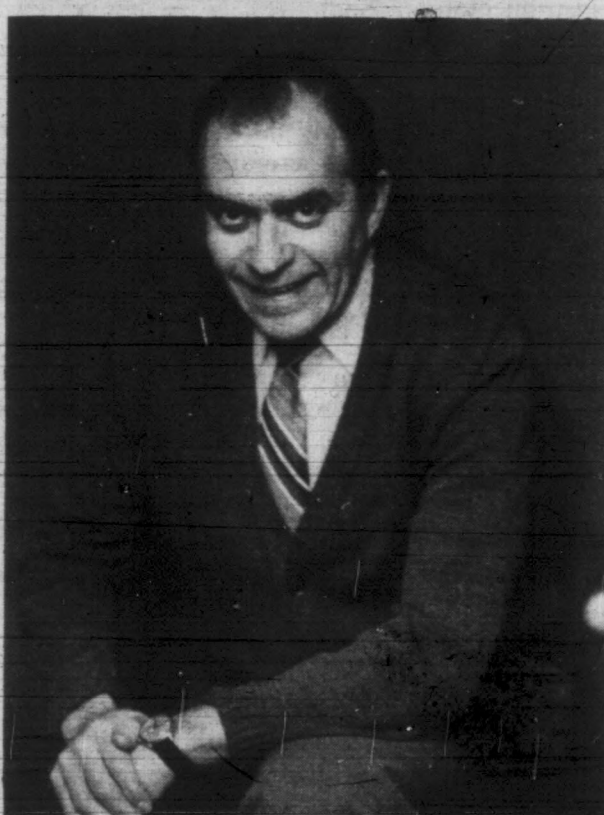
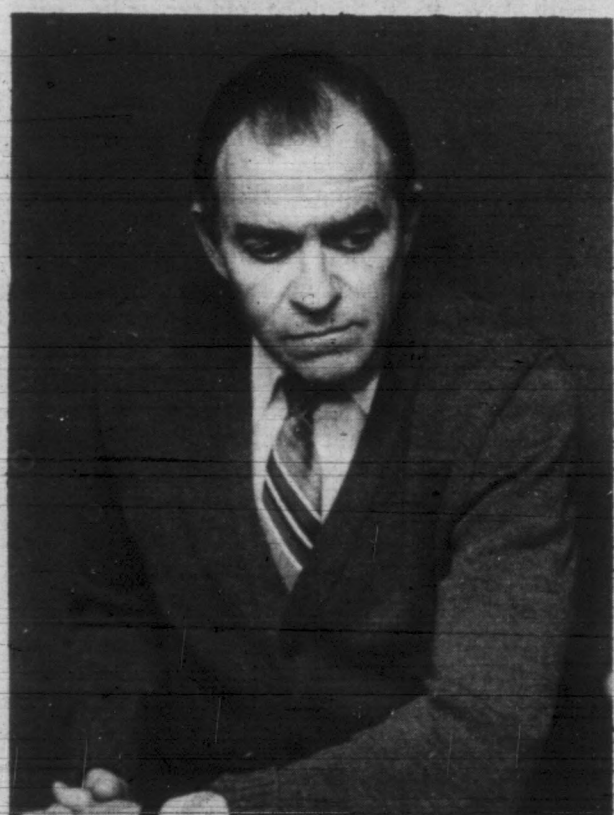
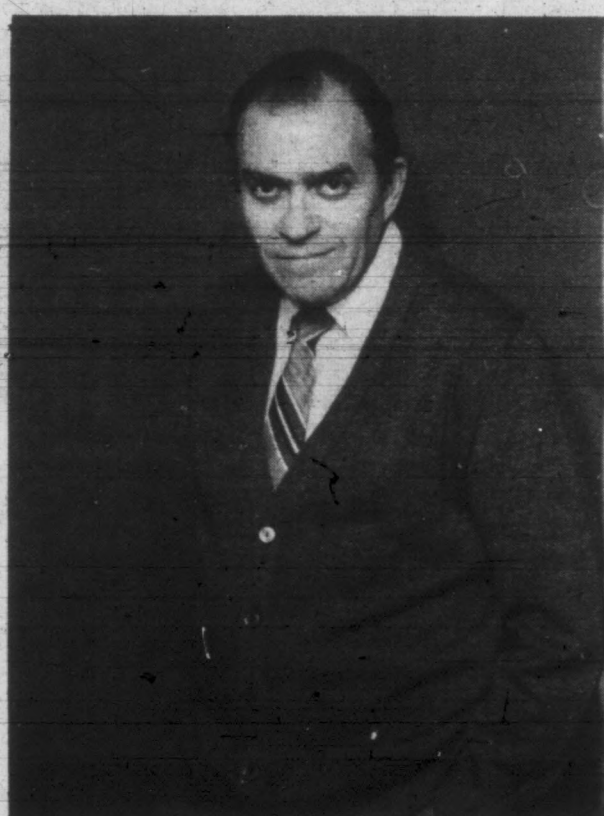
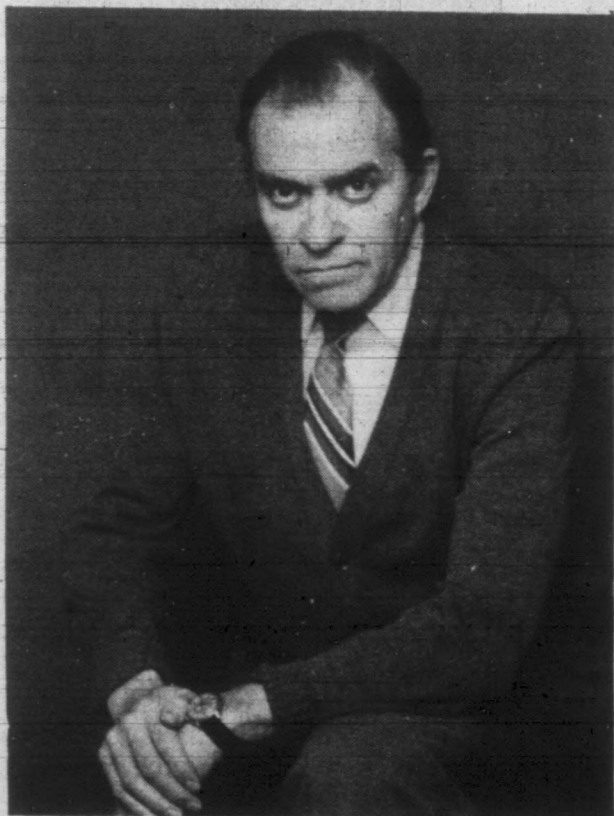
Karen discovers her boss in the new department to be "cleaning up" negatives which examine the welds of the plutonium-containing rods. This is one place where the film attempts to be a docu-drama. Karen is disturbed by the doctoring of the negatives and becomes involved in occupational safety at Kerr-McGee. The Corporation is not fond of her-snooping, and others close to her discourage her investigations. Karen ignores warnings and continues to try and uncover alleged false safety records.

There are subsequent contaminations, all causes of which are vague or unknown. This adds to the

(see SILKWOOD page 7)

enquiry

A peaceful protester aims for the Senate



author's note

My mother would probably admonish him to sit up straight and square his shoulders; after all, candidates for the United States Senate shouldn't slump like that. A high-priced campaign advisor would probably tell him to buy a set of pinstripes; powder blue argyle sweaters and grey doubleknit trousers aren't the sort of clothes that really compliment a candidate.

Al David would probably listen to them both politely, laugh to himself and forget their advice, as he does with the countless other people that tell him to run a more conventional campaign. He may be running for William Cohen's seat in the U.S. Senate, but Al David is going to use his own methods. By his own admission, his methods are way out there.

David probably doesn't strike too many people as a way out politician on first impression. It probably doesn't faze him that

some people might consider him some sort of radical flake for he is bravely-outspoken and brutally sincere.

David has positions on almost all the major issues: taxes, social security, economic policy and the like. But his eyes light up and he raises his normally diminutive voice when discussing man's abuse of his environment or the danger of a nuclear holocaust. He is running hardest on these issues and he and several others from across the state are forming a branch of the Green Party in Maine based on these principles.

Who is he? He's a retail furniture salesman who has been married for 33 years. He's a peaceful protester and the author of the book "The Peaceful Revolution Handbook." He is one of the most unconventional politicians that Maine has seen in some time, yet he is also one of the most well-intentioned. Does he stand a chance this November? Decide for yourself.

Frank Harding

CAMPUS: Why don't you give a quick rundown of your political philosophy and history.

DAVID: I was one of those who was fortunate in the sense that, when I was drafted, it was after World War II had ended. I wound up in Germany and one of the things that bothered me over there was that I couldn't understand all those concentration camp victims. It was hard for me to figure out how there had been so many millions of victims and that most people didn't do anything about it. I happened to be over in Frankfurt and I went into some of the displaced persons camps. I asked some of the survivors, through interpreters, "You people heard of Mein Kampf, Hitler's book where he spoke of the preservation of the Aryan race? The handwriting was on the wall. How come nobody did anything about it?"

Well I got no end of answers, but the best answer I got was from a lady who had been through the concentration camps. She told me that I shouldn't even be asking that question because even if I got the answer I would never understand it. But she said this: "Sometime you're going to go back to the United States and someday the same thing's going to happen over there. And when it does, you won't do anything about it and that's when you'll know why millions of others didn't do anything about it either."

Well, that wasn't acceptable to me because I assumed she was talking about genocide. But then, many years later, I came to realize that it doesn't have to be genocide. We are threatened with a nuclear holocaust and we are doing the same basic thing that the people over in Germany, who should have been reading the handwriting on the wall did: We're just sitting back and burying our heads in the sands.

So that message was one of those that drove me to being what I would call a peaceful protester. I've been a peaceful protester for 35 years and not very successfully either. But you see, the important thing to me, and it's had more meaning as years go on, is that we must have protesters, millions of them. We have to have them because both the Republican and Democratic Parties, although they have good people in the parties, are blind to the danger of a nuclear holocaust. If they were alert to it, they would be doing far more than they're doing-right now.

The issues of peace have always been the most fundamental to me and so over the years I have been what I call a peaceful protester. The message I hope to give to people, whether or not I win or lose the election, is that we have to reactivate as protesters and each person that protests has to protest as if his protest counts. But it doesn't matter who makes the breakthrough, which group makes the breakthrough. We're talking about our own survival and the survival of our children and our grandchildren. That's why I've been in politics, way-out politics, for so many years.

CAMPUS: That brings us to your involvement with the Green Party. Why don't you describe the party's philosophy and what its status is in the state as of now.

DAVID: The Green Party officially exists in the state of Maine and the fact is that we have recently had a meeting of, well, it doesn't have a name, but let's call it an executive committee. There were 16 people who were known to be definitely interested in the development of a Green Party and so we have met and without any question decided we're going ahead with the party. Now we are going to spend several months in the development stage, organizing before we go out seeking members and it'll take several months to draw up the bylaws and to set up the party platform.

Now, there are Green Parties all over the world and I think one of the fundamental elements which I think is exciting about the Green Party is that it is a worldwide

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movement promoting peace and survival of the human race in a clean and green environment.

CAMPUS: How long do you think it will be before they coalesce and recruit enough membership to feel they can field candidates?

DAVID: First off, there are two approaches to this political party. A party can seek to run candidates and we will. The party can also seek to get actively involved in the promotion of issues separate from the candidates. In other words, the Republicans and Democrats do it (field candidates) because they set up a platform for their candidates to run on. But a party can say, "This is an issue we'd like to pick up, regardless of elections, that we would like to promote."

I am not running as a Green candidate. I am running as an independent, but if I win I will immediately announce that I'm either a Green Republican or a Green Democrat. This is with their (the Green Party) approval and even their advisement—to use the party to promote issues of peace and a clean and green environment and use either the Republican or Democratic party to promote the regular issues, domestic issues that are usually not connected with the Greens.

CAMPUS: You'd be a Green-leaning Republican or a Green-leaning Democrat really.

DAVID: I'd call myself either a Green Republican or a Green Democrat. We're going in to clean up the specific parties because both the Republican and Democratic parties are good parties in the sense of saying there are good people running both. But we feel they've got to be straightened up.

CAMPUS: My impression of Maine is that it's essentially a conservative state. That's not necessarily reflected in who they elect governor or congressman, but it's a rural, laid-back, almost old-fashioned state with a lot of conservative values. I get the impression that a lot of Mainers see the Green Party as some sort of leftist, possible radical, organization. How do you think the Greens can overcome this impression of them and recruit people in this state?

DAVID: That's a good question and one we discussed in Augusta. I was amazed to see that basically many of the people there were strong conservatives and wanted to be known as conservatives. They feel the issues of peace are not liberal/conservative issues. If anything, they are more inclined to say that the issue of peace is a conservative issue because we're talking about the saving of a planet. They also feel that the issues of environment and the anti-nuke movement to close down the nuclear energy plants are also programs of conservation and therefore, in terms of the old interpretation of conservative, they feel they actually fit more into that alignment.

CAMPUS: So it's conservative rather than Republican?

DAVID: Sometimes with terminology we can get into trouble, semantically. If I were asked how I would describe this particular movement, I would call it a liberal conservative movement. Our methods are liberal because we'll try almost anything to get what we believe in, but what we stand for is conservative. I think that when that message is put across then we will get people from all sides, conservative and liberal.

CAMPUS: There is a history of third parties in the United States—there was a Free Silver Party, the Prohibition Party. These were largely one-issue parties, which the Green Party is to a great extent. Now, all these parties died out because the major parties got smart and absorbed these pressing issues into their platform and drew away the third party support. Can the Green Party protect itself from this sort of thing?

DAVID: That's why I personally favor not becoming the third party that officially runs candidates, but instead we run Green Republicans and Green Democrats and that we keep our Green issues separate. I would do my best to convince those that are developing this that if we go as a third party, we go on all issues. Some people in Augusta suggested that if they go as a third party, they would try to build into the platform the potential for candidates who choose to use the Green Party

only on issues of environment and peace—to be Green Republicans and Green Democrats and never sign up in the party itself. And they would cooperate with those candidates and not necessarily even run anybody against them.

CAMPUS: Speaking of not running against someone, you've told me before that you weren't going to run if Gov. Brennan ran against Sen. Cohen because you didn't want to hurt Brennan's chances in what promised to be a close election. Now that the governor has surprised us all and decided not to run, how are your plans for November shaping up?

DAVID: I have held back until now. I've been busy organizing, but I've held back actively setting up my campaign or raising any money for it until I saw what Brennan did. Now that he has decided not to run, then it's full speed ahead with my campaign.

I didn't want to cause a possible split before. I didn't want to think that I got enough votes, not to win for myself, but not enough for Brennan to win either. Then the whole purpose is defeated and throws the election into Sen. Cohen's lap. The reason I have no fear to go full speed ahead at this time is that simply I do not believe that at the present the Democrats can generate a candidate that can beat Sen. Cohen.

CAMPUS: They're kicking around names for people to run against Bill Cohen. Suppose the Democrats put up Sen. Hathaway, or Speaker Martin or Senate President Conley. They don't have the same name recognition or financial backing of a Joe Brennan, but ideologically, they resemble the governor. If someone of the same political persuasion as Brennan were to run against Cohen, would that affect your plans?

DAVID: No, I don't really believe so. Anything can happen in the future and again, being active with the Green Party our feeling as an organization is that the issues are more important than the candidate. Even though Hathaway would be very much similar to Brennan in his approach, Hathaway has lost once and lost very decisively.

I don't see Hathaway as making it and I don't feel that any other Democrat of less political stature can be built up to be accepted by the public. It's going to take a way-out politician. That's why I'm running.

CAMPUS: Going back to your issues-are-more-important-than-the-candidate philosophy, what you're really saying is that the big thing is to beat Bill Cohen...

DAVID: Oh, sure.

CAMPUS: ...no matter who does it.

DAVID: That's correct absolutely. I consider Billy Cohen—who I call Billy "Build-down" Cohen—a likeable guy. But he proposes that we build down by replacing two old, outdated, outmoded weapons with one ultramodern, far more powerful, far more dangerous, far more destructive weapon and he calls it build down. Sure it's build down in the sense of quantity, but not in the sense of destructive power. His build down is build up that can lead to blow up. It's enough to scare anybody.

CAMPUS: What about the other side of the argument? A lot of people would argue that Bill Cohen, and all rational people, sincerely want peace and disarmament, but, given today's political winds, this is the most productive and acceptable proposal he could have made.

DAVID: Build down, as Bill Cohen proposes it, is dangerous. It's build up. You're building new weapons. Bill Cohen is backing the MX missile which is a first strike weapon. Bill Cohen, who at one time was attacking Reagan's weapons build up, is now backing every weapons system that Reagan is promoting, including the gas weapons and the chemical weapons. Now, build down would be acceptable if it were tied to a nuclear freeze. Then we've got something, but build down as Bill Cohen wants it doesn't say, "Let's freeze and then work our way down." It says, "Let's keep building up quality weapons, more powerful weapons, but less."

So that's the danger. Bill Cohen is tied to the military industrial complex, there is no doubt about it.

CAMPUS: Unfortunately, Bath Iron Works in his district.

DAVID: And it would be in my district too, but I think that these issues have to be dealt with. We're talking about survival and survival to me will not come from the leaders of the Republican or Democratic Parties. President Carter supported the neutron bomb and the MX missile. President Carter supported the B1 bomber and the Stealth bomber. So we can't say we had a peace president and now he's followed by a war president. Both Republicans and Democrats have been tied to the military industrial complex. The point is that we had better start to do something to stop the dangers of a nuclear holocaust.

CAMPUS: You're running your campaign on a pay-as-you-go basis. Now, that's an admirable position, but it's probably not very practical. Don't you think this will have a detrimental effect on your campaign and, if so, why do you pursue it?

DAVID: I pursue it for this reason: I do not intend to spend a dime on my campaign unless I have it in the till. And so I'm not going to be able to go after a big media blitz. The second thing is that I'll not accept a dime from political action committees that are in any way tied to the military industrial complex.

The point is that I'm not going to raise a lot of money. I know that. But let's face it, if I raise \$250,000 or \$500,000 that's not going to be a drop in the bucket compared to what Billy's weapons to fight him, I'm going to run a very weak campaign. That's why I'm giving with pay-as-you-go. I'm hoping to be able to arouse the public, recruiting college students and people who see the issue as survival. And I hope with the issues we can attract the attention that will make up for the money that we won't get. I can simply say I would rather lose this way then become tied down by the money from the military industrial complex, there's no way you can fight it.

CAMPUS: Another problem you have is that you're almost invisible statewide. Depending on who the Democratic nominee is, you're going to be up against two fairly well-known people with the resources to become better-known. What sort of ideas will you employ to increase your name recognition?

DAVID: I agree with you in the sense that if I have the same recognition I have now in November, well forget it. I have plenty of time because an independent doesn't really have to get active until about April. Between now and April is the time for me to raise my money, get my signatures and then with the snow off the ground, it's the time to get out there and travel across the state and speak to small groups and try to generate issues that will create the interest and desire to hear me.

CAMPUS: My last couple of questions have been leading up to asking you about your chances in this thing. You've got a lot of things that aren't exactly going to work in your favor. How are you going to overcome these obstacles if you expect to win?

DAVID: Let's say from the beginning as a candidate I face a Goliath. My Goliath is Reaganomics and Billy "Build down" Cohen. I'm building my campaign on, pay-as-you-go to prove it can be done. The second thing is an appeal to an instinct in the people for self-preservation. We work hard for a living but we also spend a lot of time having fun. If people want to survive, they better spend an hour or two a week working on survival for themselves, their children and their grandchildren.

Now, I can build an organization if I can get the people to work with me, in the Green party and with me. And with that organization we can make up for the lack of money with people that are willing to work as volunteers and are willing to give an hour or two a week to the cause because they believe in it and because they think their survival is tied to it.

CAMPUS: Will you be satisfied with anything less than winning?

DAVID: I've been a peaceful protester for 35 years. A person can lose an election and win. If we can get a peace party that's growing then we are on the road to winning. It doesn't mean we have to win in '84, maybe there will be something in 1986. This is long-term. I'm not saying I'll be running for office again, I don't know.

fiction

Quietus

M.L. McGovern

The three woke from their short sleep and listened to the silence that surrounded their sanctuary. The air filling the chamber was bleak and dusty—almost suffocating. Resting his head against a brick wall, Nelson Adams traced circles with his finger in the loose soil by his side. He grabbed a clump of earth and tossed it down.

"I wonder what it's like outside?" he asked.

There was a long pause. The void of silence seemed to grow and engulf them all. Finally, Bob Kenton broke the crucifying stillness.

"Everything must have been wiped out," he stated grimly. "When that last one hit...it was all over." He recalled the magnificent tremble of the Earth and how all had turned quiet afterwards. Now, he and his companions were trapped in a cramped fall-out shelter beneath the American Embassy in Israel. What had begun as a limited nuclear war had spread rapidly—ultimately engulfing the globe.

Stacey Hunter stood, banging her head on the low ceiling of their cell.

"Damn," she cursed, rubbing the sore spot. "Everyone's so silent. Doesn't anyone have anything to say?" She stretched her limbs as much as possible. She sat down and Nelson entangled her in his arms.

"Why make it any harder?" Bob asked. "We've only got a little time left. Let's spend it in a hushed peace—going without a sound, tranquil I mean." He curled against the wall and was quiet.

Stacey planted her head against her man's shoulder and cried aloud.

The minutes had a way of growing into hours, and the hours into days. From within the shambles of their chamber, the three found some dried packed meat, along with a cache of water. The meat was tough and leathery, but was better than nothing. Hunger pangs had grown immense. Any sustenance was welcome.

"I'm afraid," Stacey said bluntly. "Afraid of all this waiting. Afraid it won't matter how long we wait. Afraid that no one is coming."

"We can't give up," Nelson began. His appearance was a far cry from the clean-cut image he used to hold as assistant to the American consul in Israel. Stubble and sweat and smears of mud had replaced his after shave and smooth chin. But he was not alone. The others were only shadows of their former selves. Stacey's hair was heavy and matted, and her mascara had run with her tears. Bob's face had grown pale and sullen. His once fiery eyes now seemed distant and cool. These were not times of glamour and

sophisticated appearance. These were times of hunger and the struggle to survive. Nothing was pretty. Nuclear fire had seen to that. "I know it doesn't look good, but we have to hold on...we have to!"

Stacey sighed. "There must be a lot of suffering, a lot of injuries. I wonder how many? Most won't even get medical attention. They'll just suffer and die."

"They're the lucky ones," Bob said. "They won't have to face what comes next."

"What's that?" Nelson asked.

"Trying to make a life amidst all this destruction, living in the shadow of death—disfigured friends and family, mutants. Facing the fact that we have failed, that we're not the saintly little creatures we always thought we were; finally discovering the true nature of our race. We are a scourge upon the Earth, raping, and plundering our plant with benevolent arrogance, an animal that sees aggression as a way to solve problems—even if that means shattering the very world about our feet. Mankind is ruined. All the great discoveries of this century, the arts, the classics, lost in the wastelands of ignorance and selfishness. It seems a shame, we have so much knowledge, but so little intelligence."

No one spoke or moved. All sat in a stunned silence.

"Is it really that bad? I mean we haven't seen. We don't know..." Stacey pleaded.

"There are some things you don't have to see. Some things you just know," Bob said.

Nelson looked at Bob. He knew his

friend was right, but it was not Nelson's nature to give up; he could not come to terms with the worst happening. In all the world there must have been some that escaped unmarked. There must have been some—a fortunate few—that escaped the wrath of nuclear fire, and the plague of radioactive fallout. In his heart, he felt this. In his mind, he knew otherwise.

"It's odd how we can be talking so fervidly like that, then go completely silent. Just like East and West. They tried negotiation, but I guess they ran out of things to say," Bob said from the darkness. His face was hidden in shadow.

Nelson grunted. "You're quiet, Stacey. You feeling all right?"

"A little queasy, but I'll be fine...just need to stretch my legs." She started to get up.

"Stay a while, hon. We should talk..." He pursed his lips and met hers firmly. "Better?" He caressed her shoulders.

"Much," she moaned, feeling his strong fingers work the kinks out of her neck. They looked at each other and kissed again.

"Time is funny, too. We take it for granted. We structure our lives around it, us and our petty routines. Down here, though, we come to realize how irrelevant the length of time is; it's what we do with what we're given—the quality, not the quantity," Bob announced from the shadows. "But it's easy for us to say that now. Now that our time grows short. I guess caught up here, cornered in the dark, eating scraps of surplus food, waiting and waiting, I guess we begin to see things in a different light. It's easy for us to be critical, but we, too, share a part in the blame."

Nelson smiled. Bob, the writer, the poet, the thinker, had always contemplated the meaning of existence. Even now, faced with almost certain death, his mind was at work.

"Some nice thoughts, Bob," Nelson said.

"A lot of good they'll do me now. In the new world, if one does arise from the ruins, writers, poets, and artists will be lost. Only practical things, things that will aid in rebuilding our cities, restoring our food supplies, and creating new technologies, will be needed. It will be an era without vision—a very frightful time indeed."

"Can't we talk of something else?" Stacey asked. "Must we always talk of

death and destruction?" She cringed. Her stomach throbbed in pain.

"What is it, Stacey?" Nelson pleaded.

"I don't...ooh," she threw herself from his side and emptied her scantily filled stomach.

"Are you all right, Stacey? It must be the food upsetting your stomach, of course the food," Nelson stammered. Bob began to speak. "Don't!" Nelson silenced him.

She pulled herself back.

"Sorry, I couldn't help myself...felt so nauseous. I—Oh, no!"

"What Stacey, what?" Nelson asked. "What?"

"It must be radiation poisoning. That would do it, that would make me sick, make me throw up."

"No, it's the food, that's all. You'll be fine."

"No," Bob said. "She's right."

Nelson's face swelled with anger. He knew it was not the food, but he wanted to save Stacey from any more worry. Anyway, if Stacey was contaminated they all probably were. He had wished to avoid the fact for as long as possible: "Optimism, optimism; someone will come. They have to—just hold on a little longer."

Stacey cried a little, but collected herself. She did not like the sound it made, echoing on the walls of their prison. Instead, she clutched Nelson.

"I love you," she whispered.

"Love you, too," Nelson responded.

"The marriage would have been beautiful, sharing our lives together, raising a family. Always remember that I love you."

He felt a tear trickle down his cheek. He did not know if it was his or Stacey's. It did not matter. They were one in union.

"Changed your mind, Nelson? Not so optimistic? Finally realized the good guy doesn't always win?"

"Shut up Bob. You've said enough," Nelson warned.

"What? Aren't my thoughts nice anymore. Are truth and reality too much for you. Face it, we've all got a short while, then we die, unnoticed, quiet, about as loud as day turning into night, unmissed. And the world above, with all its problems, will go on without us—forever a battle between brains and brawn, forever on the brink."

(see QUIETUS page 8)



Notebook

On Thursday Jan. 26, distinguished vocalist Eileen Farrell, one of UMO's newer faculty members in the music department, will be teaching a master class reviewing vocal technique from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., in 120 Lord Hall. Farrell teaches master classes once a month in Lord Hall. For reservations call the music dept at 581-1240.

Friday Jan. 27, UMO's School of Performing Arts dept. of music presents a faculty recital with Dr. Richard Jacobs, clarinet, and Bayka Voronietzky, piano. The program will consist of Johannes Brahms, Klarin-

ettequintest opu 115, this will be accompanied by Estelle Holly, violin, Norman Balabas, violin, Mary Hallman, viola, and Toshiko Kono, cello. The program will also include Phantasietstücke opus 73 by Robert Schumann, The Grand Duo Concertant opus 48 by Carl Maria von Weber, and Preludia Taneczne by Witold Lutoslawsky. Dr. Jacob's is instructor in clarinet as well as the chairperson of the Music Department. The concert will be held at Lord Recital Hall at 8 p.m. Donation is \$1 to benefit the music scholarship fund.

Thursday, Feb. 2, at Hauck Auditorium 8 p.m. Arts Alive presents Mummenschanz. An astounding event, Mummenschanz takes you on a journey through a fantasy world peopled by both ingenious men and whimsical monsters more amazing than your imagination as ever known. The creators of this Swiss Mime/Mask Theatre: Andre Bossard, Floriana Frassetto and Bernie Schurch bring to the stage a retelling of life that is at once entertaining, funny, provocative, inspirational, and capable of touching each member of the audience, regardless of their age. Tickets are \$6 students and \$8 general public. For more information call the SEA office at 581-1802.

Richard M. Rose
Liberal Arts/Music Major
From Sandy Point, Maine

● Silkwood

(continued from page 3)

confusing air of the film and leaves the viewer uneasy. But perhaps this is why the movie is so tragic and intriguing. If one goes into the movie asking, "what happened," then one is likely to leave the film still asking the same question. If, however, all docu-drama expectations are put aside, "Silkwood" is worth a trip to the theater. Kurt Russell plays Karen's lover. His character is sensitive, intelligent and somewhat the strong-silent type. Russell plays the part of Drew almost too convincingly. Are there really men out there like Drew? Russell gives a solid performance.

Cher plays the roommate of Karen and Drew and is adequate in her role of Silkwood's best friend. The two-hour movie moves rather slowly in the beginning, but eventually picks up the pace. If one goes to "Silkwood" with no preconceived notions of what the movie is trying to say, then one will probably enjoy it.



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KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY

Invites all undergraduate males who
are interested in finding out about
Greek life to an informational meeting.

Jan 25 & 26 at 7:30 110 Little Hall

Kappa Sigma is a fine fraternity with over 40 brothers

- scholarships available
- 4th largest international fraternity

This will be a short informational meeting
with no obligations, please attend if interested

refreshments will be served.



The creations of senior fine arts major, William Hamilton, are on display in the basement of Carnegie Hall until Friday. He writes:

"Thanks to our biological heroes Dr. Urie and Dr. Miller, the theory of spontaneous generation (which is life existing from non-life) was conceived. The theory provided the inspiration for the theme of my installation. Enjoy..."



(Linscott photos)

● Quietus

(continued from page 6)

"We're not finished yet. Someone will come. We need only to hang on, just hang on..." He coughed and felt a shiver run up his spine. He became chilled and deathly cold. Bob was right, but he did not have to force the subject. With all the turmoil topside, who had time to search the ruins? Up there, one's own survival was paramount. Up there, man was preying on man. Pity the one who did not fear.

Stacey crumpled in Nelson's arms. She was weak and her breath was shallow.

"Someone will come," he whispered in her ear. He did not know whether she heard or not.

Sometime later, it was nighttime according to Nelson's watch, he heard Bob moan and roll over. Nelson was afraid to call to him, afraid that Bob would not answer, afraid that he could not answer. Hidden in the darkness were Bob's lips, parted in a slightly pleasant smile.

"Stacey?" Nelson nudged her. She was very still. "Poor Stacey, I'm sorry.

There should have been something I could have done. So sorry, I failed you..."

At that moment, as if the forces of nature could not let them die in peace, there was a tremendous rumbling overhead.

"Someone's come!" Nelson mumbled. He was perspiring and confused. "Someone's come."

Suddenly, as he looked up, the ceiling ruptured and galled after gallon of water spilled forth.

"Shit!" Nelson hollered. The water splashed his face; it felt good, but only for a moment. Bob was all but covered and not moving. The water lapped Stacey's side.

Nelson went to her. He knelt and took her hand in his. It felt cold and distant. He let it go and it splashed in the water by her side.

"No dammit, no!"

The chamber filled quickly. Nelson struggled to keep his head above the water level. Once, he tried forcing his way through the rift in the ceiling, but the water was too much. He would

finally have his peace. Nelson's footing let go and he slipped into the depths of the water.

All he could see was blackness. The air escaped his lungs; his mind grew dull; then his arms and legs. Nothingness.

Then, with a great flash of light, the wall behind him gave way. It opened to the outside; the water receded. Nelson's senses came back; he was whole again.

"How?"

Then he saw. Someone standing just outside the chamber motioned him to come out.

"I knew somebody would come... but my friends, you're too late."

"No, Nelson, we're here," Bob said standing beside his companion. "Stacey, too."

"But I thought, I was so sure." He reached out and wrapped his arms around her. "My Stacey."

"Quickly, this way," the one by the opening said. "Follow me."

"Come on," Nelson said. "Look it's not so bad out here after all. You were

wrong, Bob. You were wrong!"

"Yes, I was. And someone did come after all."

"That's right," Nelson remarked. "And I bet they're taking us someplace safe."

"I wonder where that is? Stacey asked."

"I don't know," Nelson answered. "But there's a long line of people leading there."

"It must be a wonderful place," Bob said, turning to their rescuer.

"It is," he said and walked onward, leading the three up a gently sloping hill. Dewdrops danced on the grassy knoll, and a gentle breeze blew frothy clouds across the sunswept horizon.

And so the somber-day of June 23, 1987—one that had started out with children's laughter, the roar of oceans, and the hum of man's greatest machines—succumbed to the darkest of nights.

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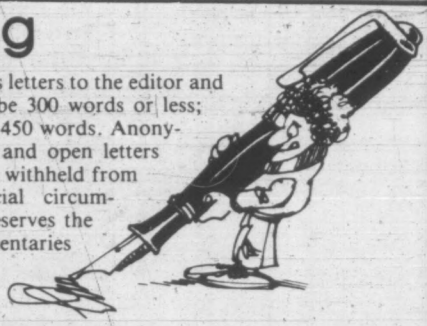
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Response

when writing

The Maine Campus welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries. Letters should be 300 words or less; commentaries should be about 450 words. Anonymous letters or commentaries 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 and commentaries for length, taste and libel.



Censorship in the Bear's Den

To the editor:

Demon censorship in the Bear's Den! Oh yes. It seems some employees of the Den feel they have the right to reject songs on the jukebox that they dislike for whatever reason. This dangerous practice must not be left un-

checked. Big Brother behind the blue door must be exposed. Is America to become the next fascist state? It is all too apparent that the attitude is present.

I'm paranoid these days, Cecil Strange

This page is for you.
Write 'To the Editor.'
Suite 7A
Lord Hall.

Cafeteria work is a hassle too

To the editor:

To the people at Dunn Hall who are sick of all those mealtime hassles — Life's a bitch isn't it? Having to ask for a box of cereal when the old box is empty?! C'mon, all our hearts are bleeding with sympathy. The short wait for milk must be like being on death row. The few steps you need to take to get glasses —

wouldn't wish upon my worst enemy.

You state, "Students have enough frustrations in day to day classes without having to endure frustrating meal-times." The majority of those people you see at Wells are students. They are taking time out of their already frustrating schedules to serve frustrating people like you.

I scrape plates for a lousy \$3.35/hr. for about 10 meals a

week so I can have the opportunity to attend UMO. Many of us are working while you're still in bed dreaming about your frustrations.

Remember, you can always leave.

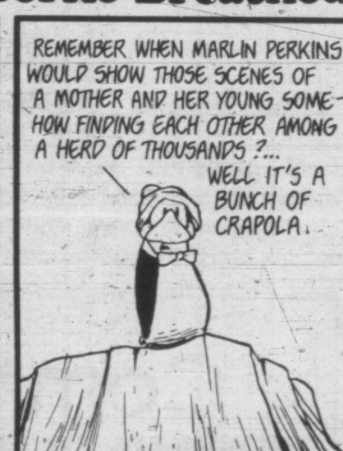
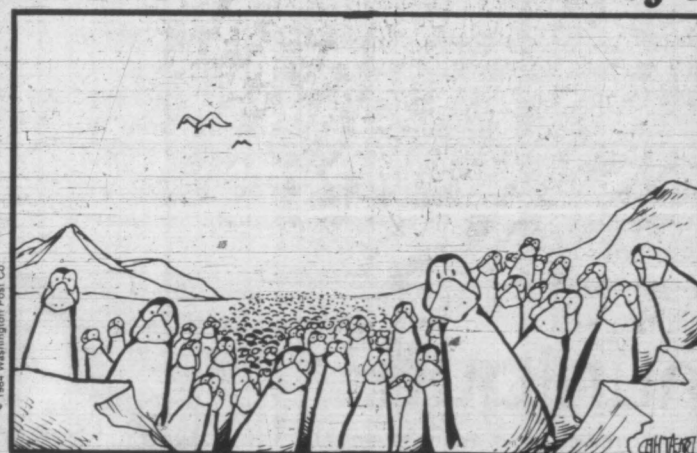
Bill Seidel
Delta Upsilon

Write

The Maine Campus welcomes commentaries, on almost any subject.
Commentaries should be about 450 words long.

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



Commentary

Maxwell Glen and Cody Shearer

Here and Now briefs

Washington—Some of the world's tiniest nations are forcing Ronald Reagan to choose between two pet projects in a dispute over economic assistance for the Caribbean.

Specifically, White House efforts to corral drug traffickers who use certain Caribbean countries as havens from U.S. tax collectors, while boosting aid to the same nations, may prove a bridge too far.

Under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which was enacted last August and goes into effect Jan. 1, designated nations must agree to exchange fiduciary information with the Treasury Department in return for lower import duties. The Internal Revenue Service, which says that billions of taxable dollars are laundered through offshore banks, would like to obtain data on financial institution activity in certain "tax havens."

Both Barbados and St. Vincent, two well-established tax havens among the 11 CBI designees, have recently declared that they'd rather forget their small share of the CBI's benefits than break pledges of confidentiality to their resident banks. Other potential beneficiaries, including the Bahamas, Antigua-Barbuda, and three British colonies—Bermuda, Montserrat and the Cayman Islands—have also declined participation for similar reasons.

U.S. officials, of course, may care little about helping these ingrates, preferring to dish out bigger shares of the CBI pie to such political priorities as Grenada, Honduras and El Salvador.

But the possibility that more countries will forsake CBI only underscores the problem of

trading developmental aid for other purposes. The Reagan administration undoubtedly wants to impede social upheaval in the region as well as catch big-time tax cheats and drug dealers. While its goals may be reasonable, the White House may find that this program, at least, can't accomplish both.

Some young men may have more to fear than the draft when they register with the Selective Service System (SSS). In recent weeks, the SSS offered the names of 11 million men, 18 to 23 years off, to the Parent Locator Service at the Department of Health and Human Services.

"It's too early to tell how helpful this information will be to the states in tracking down absent fathers who aren't supporting their children," said HS administrator Karry Washington. "But it sure looks promising."

"Caught with our pants down"—That's how one State Department official described administration reaction to an announcement by Argentina last month that it had successfully tested a uranium enrichment plant capable of processing fuel for nuclear weapons. As one administration source told Nucleonics Week, the development "represents a startling and dismaying failure of intelligence gathering."

The news must have been particularly disturbing for Reagan administration officials, who have assisted nuclear development in nations like Argentina which haven't signed the

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Last August, the U.S. approved the transfer of 143 tons of heavy water, essential for nuclear power production, from West Germany to Argentina.

Though American journalists have all but forgotten Grenada (not a single question on the invasion was raised during the president's Dec. 20 press conference), British newspapers maintain a regular watch on the tiny Commonwealth country.

Prior to departing the island last week, U.S. Army helicopters scoured the countryside surrounding St. Georges, broadcasting an unlikely come-on to the "three to five" Cubans still hiding out on the island: "Cubans we know you are there...We want to help you...Come out with your hands up."

Meanwhile, the Financial Times of London says, Governor General Paul Scoon has ignored Commonwealth-appointed advisers sharing the reins of government with U.S. Ambassador Charles Gillespie only.

Just minutes from the Watergate—While renovating the stately ballrooms of Washington's Mayflower Hotel earlier this year, painters and plasterers discovered 28 hidden microphones. Mayflower officials deny that the bugs were ever used. "I can tell you that there are no hidden microphones operating in the hotel today," said Jeff French, director of marketing.

Senate

(continued from page 1)

percent more every year. I know what I'd say."

Freshley said the increase was, in effect, nothing more than a tax.

"This is not something unique for governments whose budgets are based on inflation," Freshley said. "I'm merely trying to streamline our government here. That's the major way."

After the increase was cut from the resolution, debate continued on the necessity of the fee increase.

Rodney Labbe, graduate student senator, said that the senate did not pass a raise in parking fines or a raise in the health fee. Labbe wondered about the need for another fee increase.

"I, as a student, would not want to pay an additional \$10 per year when I see so much being wasted," Labbe said.

Freshley said that if the fee wasn't raised, in the near future more than just a few clubs would have their funds cut.

"Is that something you want to do—cut all the extra-curricular activities and then cut the boards?" Freshley said.

Mike Bernard, vice president for financial affairs, said the main reason behind bringing the fee increase before the senate was that lack of funds prevented the GSS from giving money to everyone who wanted it.

"More and more clubs came for money and we just didn't have it,"

Bernard said. "A lot of organizations got cut and we're pretty upset."

The referendum to raise the activity fee will go before the student population Feb. 22 in conjunction with the student government elections.

In other business, the GSS defeated 26-3, a resolution that would have amended the student government to allow its president to appoint the student membership of all committees of the administration with the approval of the GSS. The wording was to be changed from "all non-GSS committees" to the new amendment.

Chris Bradley, off-campus senator, said he thought the amendment was expanding the power of the president.

"Are you (Freshley) trying not to let us know who you're appointing?" Bradley said. "What kind of recommendations would you make if you weren't student government president?"

Freshley said that he didn't think the amendment was adding that much to the presidential powers, but that his intention was to make the committee appointments more flexible within the interpretation of the senate.

In other business, the Antioch Christian Association was given preliminary approval for funding. In addition, Tricia Healy was approved by the senate as the senator from the Balentine/Colvin/Estabrooke Complex, and Mary Anne Boyle was approved as the new senate secretary.

Green

(continued from page 1)

build into the platform the potential for candidates who chose to use the Green Party only on issues of environment and peace—to be Green Republicans and Green Democrats and never sign up in the party itself. They would cooperate with those candidates and not necessarily even run candidates against them."

If the party does opt to field candidates of its own, it will do so for municipal, state and national elections, David said. "We're out to include people at every level."

David said he feels the party will have to expand its platform to include stances on more mainstream issues such as social welfare program taxes and economic policy.

David concedes the Green Party may encounter image problems while recruiting members in Maine. Media reports of mass anti-nuclear rallies in West Germany, where the party holds 27 seats in the national parliament, help paint a leftist, even radical picture of the Green Party, he said. He describes the party's philosophy as "liberal conservative," and points out that several members of the development committee are strong conservatives who are outspoken in their beliefs.

"They feel the issues of peace are not really liberal or conservative

issues," David said. "They also feel that the issues of the environment and the anti-nuclear movement to close down the nuclear energy plants are programs of conservation. In terms of the old interpretation of conservative, they feel the issues fit into that alignment."

David said he feels that Maine's rural conservatism and Yankee individuality will help the party, as will the presence of the Maine Yankee atomic power plant in Wiscasset. "Any state that has a nuclear energy plant is a good state to organize in."

Rensenbrink said that two recent petition drives to place the future of Maine Yankee on the ballot will aid the Greens in their drive to gather the 23,015 signatures needed to place candidates on the 1986 ballot. "I think the appeal, like the referendum, will be to give us a place on the ballot. You don't have to vote for us, but give us a chance," he said.

David said that the Green Party is active in 10 states other than Maine, and branches are forming in Canada, Japan and other countries. "One of the most fundamental things which I think is exciting about the Green Party is that it is a worldwide movement promoting peace and survival of the human race in a clean and green environment," he said.

Communiqué

Wednesday, Jan. 25 (continued from page 1)

APO/GSS Blood Drive. Androscoggin Hall. 2 - 7 p.m.

Peace Corps Film. "The Toughest Job You'll Ever Love." Sutton Lounge, Union. 3 p.m.

CAPS Seminar. Introduction to the CMS-Editor. 227 E/M. 3 - 5 p.m.

Circle K International Meeting. Peabody Lounge, Union. 6 p.m.

American Marketing Association, First Meeting. 121 Barrows Hall. 6 p.m.

MCA Bible Study. Old Town Room, Union. 6:30 p.m.

MCA-Newman-Canterbury-Prayer Service for Christain Unity. Bangor Rooms, Union 6:30 p.m.

IDB Movie. "The World According to Garp." 130 Little Hall. 6:40 and 9 p.m.

Cultural Affairs Film Series. "One Sings, The Other Doesn't." (France, 1977). Student Union, BCC. 7:30 p.m.

Hypothermia and Frostbite Seminar. North Lown Room, Union. 8 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 26

APO Used Bookmart. 1912 Room, Union. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Al-Anon Meeting. Old Town Room, Union. 11 a.m.

Faculty Forum on Religion. Ham Room, Union. Noon.

French Language Table. Yellow Dining Room, Hilltop. Noon.

News of the World Forum. Sutton Lounge, Union. 12:12 p.m.

MCA 15-Minute Noon Prayer. Drummond Chapel, Union. 12:20 p.m.

Stretching Your Dollars-Part II. "Financial Record Keeping: The Key to Successful Money Management." Bangor Lounge, Union. 3:15 p.m.

CAPS Seminar. Introduction to the CMS-Editor. 227 E/M. 3:30.

Speech Communication Colloquium. Marisue Pickering. "The ASHA Conference on graduate and Undergraduate Education." Bangor Lounge, Union. 3:30 p.m.

First meeting of the Save the Animals Club. 427 Androscoggin Hall. 7 p.m.

Plain Campus

by Scott Blaufuss



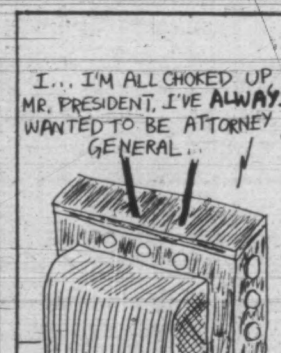
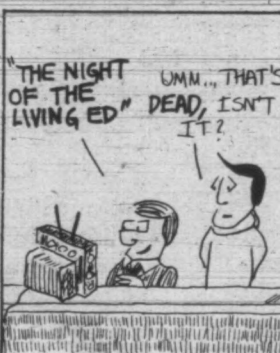
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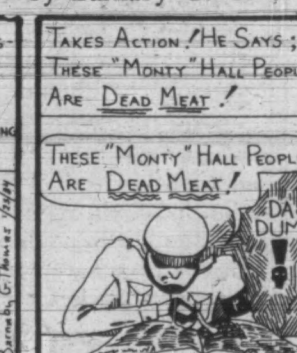
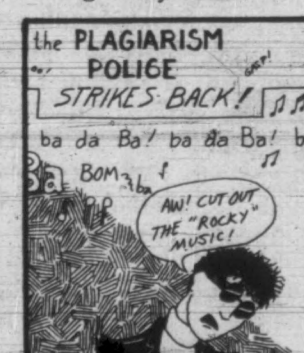
by Mike Perry



Montgomery Hall

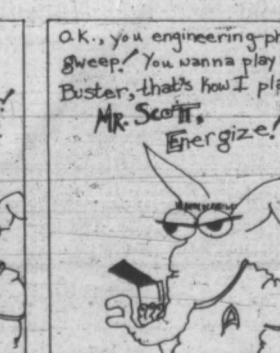
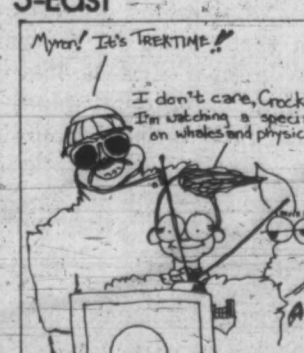


by Barnaby G. Thomas



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Sports

Track teams romp to three wins



Sarah O'Neil leads the field in way to her victory in the 440 yard run. (Morris photo)

by Jane Bailey
Staff Writer

The men's track team won a tri-meet at Bowdoin College on Saturday as they scored 101 points to Bowdoin's 38 and Colby's 27. It was their first meet since Christmas break.

Maine took first place in nine events and they ran up the score with a solid backing of second, third and fourth place finishes. Depth is of key importance and the men's squad has that to its advantage.

Glendon Rand won the two mile run with a time of 9:20.2 which is three seconds faster than his time in the Colby relays on Jan. 24. John Fiola finished in second place and sophomore John Rummier took fourth for Maine.

Gerry Clapper consistently crosses the line first and Saturday was no exception. Despite a poor track, Clapper won the mile run with an impressive time of 4:13.6. This bettered his last race by almost four seconds. Chuck Morris, who has performed well all season, claimed third place for the Black Bears.

Jeff Shain won the shot put with a throw of 51-1 and teammate Phil Durgin took second. Another UMO weightman took top honors, Joe Quinn won the thirty-five pound weight throw with a hurl of 46-5½. Joel Tripp took second for Maine and Bob Turner followed with a third place finish. Styrna is pleased with the performances of the weightmen.

Clay Pickering and Jack Leone continued to jump well as they placed first and second, respectively, in the high jump.

John Boucher ran a 54.2 in the 440 yard dash to take first place. Shawn Hight followed Boucher to a second place finish.

Middle distance runner Robin Hayes continued to do well in the 600 yard run. He won with a time of 1:17.9 and he was followed by teammate Doug Wood who secured third for Maine.

The Black Bears also won both the one and two mile relays.

On Saturday, Jan. 28, the men's team travels to Colby College to participate in the state meet.

by Chuck Morris
Staff Writer

The women's indoor track team easily defeated Bowdoin 97-44 Saturday on an indoor track in Brunswick. Assistant Coach O.J. Logue said it was a good team performance.

"Ann England...without a doubt," Logue said when he was asked who he thought was the best performer for the team Saturday.

Since the season started Dec. 3 England has twice broken her school record in the 1,000 yard run. Her record time now stands at 2:42.0.

In the mile, England's first attempt at the distance indoors, she took the lead from the gun and broke the tape in 5:00.5, only .9 of a second off All-America Jo-Ann Choiniere's UMO record. Choiniere is the only Black Bear ever to break five minutes in the mile, but England believes that may end soon.

"I believe in O.J.'s program," England said.

England's victory in the mile, however, did not come easily. Becky Center of Bowdoin stayed on England's heels until she surged with three laps remaining in the 12½ lap race.

England came back later in the meet to run the 1,000 and won in 2:44.9.

Another standout for the Bears was Caskie Lewis. Lewis triple jumped 34-4½ and ran the 300 in 40.3 for two victories.

Lewis said she was happy with her jump "at this pit" even though she had "to cut her runway mark by five feet," but she has farther goals ahead of her.

"I want to get into the 35's this year," she said.

Neither of these women, however, could outscore Beth Heslam. Heslam won the long jump, the hurdles and half mile. She also placed second to Lewis in the triple jump. Karen Smith made it a one-two-three finish for the Bears in the triple jump as she secured third place.

Other winners for the Bears were Gretchen Lally in the high jump, Elizabeth McGarrigle in the shot put, Sarah O'Neil in the 440, Donna Unhao in the 40 yard dash, and Kerri Darcey in the two mile.

The one and two mile relay teams were also victorious for the blue and white. O'Neil, Heidi Mathieu, Lisa Clemente and Helen Dawe comprised the shorter relay and Heslam, Theresa Lewis, Tammy Perkins and Sue Elias made up the longer relay squad.

"The whole team is coming along," Logue said, "they have improved steadily all year."

Hockey team beats Bowdoin, 6-5

by Jerry Tourigny
Staff Writer

Kevin Mann's breakaway goal with 1:46 remaining gave the UMO Black Bear hockey team a thrilling 6-5 victory over the Bowdoin College Polar Bears at the Dayton arena in Brunswick Monday night.

Mann slipped behind the defenseman and collected a pass from linemate Jim Purcell and beat Bowdoin goalie Dave Pardus for his sixth goal of the year. The win improved Maine's record to 10-13 while Bowdoin dropped to 8-3-1.

"The game was packed with emotion and was very exciting in many aspects," Head Coach Jack Semler said. "The thing that was most encouraging was we were able to come on strong in the third period."

Paul Giacalone's goal gave Maine a one goal lead early in the third period

but four minutes later at the 7:39 mark Joe Ardagna scored his second goal of the game to tie the contest at 5-5.

Todd Bjorkstrand gave UMO it's first lead of the game with one second to play in the first period. Mann and a Bowdoin player were battling behind the Polar Bear net when Bjorkstrand dug the puck out, skated to the short side and jammed it home for a 2-1 lead.

After Bowdoin tied the game at 6:58 of the second period, Bear forward Mike Hernon scored just :21 later. It was Hernon's first game since Nov. 26 when he broke a bone in his foot in a game against North Dakota.

Bowdoin's Ross Krinsky's tip in off a drive from the point beat UMO goalie Jean Lacoste to tie the score once again at 3-3.

Jay Mazur's power play goal put Maine back on top at 4-3, but the Polar Bears tied the score again sending the game into the third period tied at 4-4.

Men swimmers win

by Bob McPhee
Staff Writer

The University of Maine men's swimming team won 11 of 13 events last Saturday to defeat the University of Rhode Island Rams 73-40 at the Stanley Wallace Pool.

UMO coach Alan Switzer was quite pleased with the victory and said, "We worked hard all week and our swimmers were tired. In spite of this they swam well."

Sophomore freestyler John Giglio was a double winner for UMO. He won both the 500 and 1000 yard freestyle in 4:50.89 and 9:54.43 respectively.

Black Bear sophomore Brian Dolan won the 200 yard individual medley in 2:01.92, his best time of year, and swam the 100 yard leg of UMO's winning 400 yard medley relay team in 53.8, also his best time of the year.

Switzer was pleased with junior Neal Bond, a transfer student who became eligible to compete this semester.

Bond won the 200 yard breaststroke in 2:13.88 and finished the 100 yard breaststroke off the 400 MR in 60.2. "Neal will fill a gap we have had in the breaststroke," Switzer said.

Freshman Konrad Martin swam his best time of the year in the 500 yard freestyle, 4:57.73, to finish second behind Giglio.

Junior Jay Morissette won the 50 yard freestyle in 22.48 and senior Pete Zeiger won the 200 yard freestyle event in 1:47.27.

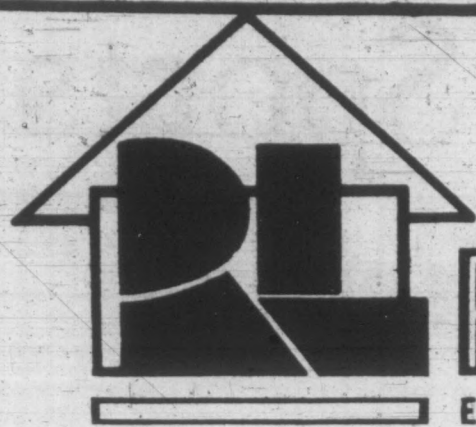
Zeiger also placed third in the 200 yard breaststroke at 2:26.24, his fastest time this year.

UMO improved its record to 4-4 and will travel to Lowell, Mass. on Friday to compete against the University of Lowell Chiefs.

UMO's last home meet is this Saturday at 2 p.m. against the University of New Hampshire.

Can B.U. be intimidated again?
Flashback: Dec. 1971, Maine defeated previously unbeaten Boston University.

B.U. was preseason favored to win the conference—but without 6'9" Mark Plummer they got off to a bad start. Plummer's back and put in 18 against Penn State last week....If there's one team that can be intimidated by the crowd, it's B.U.—in 71 they wouldn't even come out of the locker room because of the noise the UMO fans made! **So let's turn out and support the Bears in the Pit tonight!**



RESIDENTIAL LIFE

EDITOR IRENE K. vonHOFFMANN

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NewsPage

State IDs only allowed

State of Maine Picture I.D.'s will be the only acceptable I.D. to gain admittance into Fraternity Parties that are catered by Residential Life.

These I.D.'s may be obtained at the Motor Vehicle Registry in Bangor.

Three documents stating your date of birth are required and the cost is \$2.00.



Estabrooke Hall houses Residential Life as well as students.

Campus activities

Eastern Standard Trio playing Wednesday, January 25 from 8:30 p.m.-11:30 p.m.

Coastal Sound playing Friday, January 27 from 9:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

Bears' Den Entertainment

We have heard a lot about how over stimulation of mental and emotional processes can result in stress and ill health. What we do not hear much about is the effects of boredom and/or loneliness.

If you are curious about your present level of tolerance for deprivational stress, ask yourself these questions:

"Am I having trouble paying attention during lectures that last over 20 minutes?"

"When I have to wait for someone, do I usually bring something to keep me busy?"

"Do I become anxious when I don't have anything to keep me busy?"

"Is it difficult for me to disregard old clothes or momentos?"

"Do I hate to be alone?"

"Do I feel I must always be a part of a social group?"

If you find that your response to these questions is "most or all of the time" instead of "seldom or almost never," you may be under deprivational stress.

Now, look at the questions again and see what ideas you can come up with which can help you change the answers you gave.

Since deprivational stress results from the inability to receive enough meaningful stimulation, the cure for it should be pretty obvious. Setting goals for something you would like to achieve and then working toward that goal would be helpful. Engaging in recreational sports, either as a member of a team or with a group of others in an individual sport could help fill the void. The list could be limitless.

After you've completed your list, share it with a friend. If you'd like, share it with SHOP II.

Bulimia treatment offered at Counseling Center

Many women deal with stress and tension by eating to excess. Some women binge on large amounts of food and eliminate the food by vomiting, using laxatives, or going on a severe fast. This condition is called "bulimia".

Psychological treatment strategies have been developed to help the bulimic individual change this problematic way of relating to food.

The Counseling Center will be offering a therapy group for bulimic women during the spring semester. If you are interested in more information, contact one of the Counseling Center offices at either Cutler Health Center (581-4020) or Fernald Hall (581-1392) to schedule an appointment with one of the counselors.

Weight room open

GANNETT WEIGHT ROOM: The weight room is open to all Stewart residents.

Need to work off that Christmas bowl full of jelly? Come on down and check the coed hours from

9-11 p.m. - Sun. - Thurs.

9-8 p.m. - Fri. - Sat.

Women only from

5-6 p.m. - Mon., Wed., Fri.

The first 50 women that sign up get to come and lift for free!!! So come on down ladies. (Men's semester pass costs \$5.00.)

TIME MANAGEMENT:

A time management program will be presented by Dwight Rideout, January 25. Dinner at 5 p.m., all interested meet in the main lobby to go over for the dinner. The program will start at 6 p.m. in the basement of Cumberland Hall.

Does a 2.5 GPA look hopeful compared to last semester's? Then check this out!

WINTER CARNIVAL IN QUEBEC:

All students interested in going to the Winter Carnival this February get in touch with your DGB representative. Plans are being made for the trip now. It's loads of fun, just ask anyone who went last year.

STUDENT ACADEMIC ADVISORS:

All students interested in joining

contact Shari Klippenstein at 4935 or 4930 from 1:30-3:00 p.m. Our first meeting this semester will be Thursday, January 26th at 6:30 p.m. in Cumberland's Resource Room.

DANCE:

This coming Saturday night, January 28th, there will be a dance held in Stewart Commons. Join us for a fun filled evening, dancing your feet off. Check the Commons for time.

Foc'sle: music, refreshments in Lown Rooms

Gather in our FO'C'SLE every Friday and Saturday evening for the rest of the semester to enjoy music, song and stories with your friends. Place: North & South Lown Rooms-7:30 p.m. to midnight.

Boardgames: Backgammon, Chess, Checkers, Cribbage and Cards. Refreshments: Home baked goodies (cookies/doughnuts). Freshly brewed coffee, teas, and Cider for sale.

Nautical atmosphere, with checkered tablecloths and candlelight.

NO ADMISSION CHARGE.

FAFs now at Wingate

Students who *have not* received a copy of the Financial Aid Form (FAF) for 1984-1985 should pick one up at the Student Aid Office, Wingate Hall.

Mail the FAF to the College Scholarship Service by February 15, 1984.

Summer Work-Study applications are available until March 26, 1984 at the Student Aid Office.