

Spring 2-8-1984

Maine Campus February 08 1984

Maine Campus Staff

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Bears blank New Hampshire, 3-0



Maine's John Baker (3) fires the puck wide of the New Hampshire goal but the Bears struck three times and whitewashed the Wildcats 3-0 at the Alford Arena Wednesday night. (McMahon photo)

by Jerry Tourigny
Staff Writer

Freshman goaltender Jean Lacoste turned in an excellent performance as the Black Bears shutout the University of New Hampshire Wildcats 3-0 before 2100 at the Alford Arena last night.

The shutout was Lacoste's second of the year, and his second in a row at home. Lacoste registered his first career shutout against Brown University on Jan. 21 when Maine defeated the Bruins 6-0. That was Lacoste's last game at home before last night.

The Wildcats unleashed 41 shots on the freshman netminder while holding a slight edge in territorial play throughout the game.

The last time the Wildcats were

shutout was in December, 1980, when St. Lawrence University blanked them 2-0 at the Auld Lang Syne Classic in Hanover, N.H.

The shutout for Lacoste follows a nightmarish weekend he suffered at St. Lawrence and Clarkson on Jan. 27 and 28 when he gave up 13 goals in less than three periods. Last night's game was his first one back in the nets since the barage and he said it was a big game for him.

"I had something to prove to everyone and myself," Lacoste said. "Jack (Semler) gave me a big boost putting me in there. I had to work harder tonight than I did in the shutout against Brown."

(see BEARS page 7)

the daily **Maine Campus**

vol. XCIV no. XVIII

The University of Maine at Orono student newspaper since 1875

Wednesday, February 8, 1984

Senate rules fraternities must vote in Union

by Rick Lawes
Staff Writer

The General Student Senate Tuesday defeated 28-7 a resolution which would have placed ballot boxes in three fraternity houses during student government elections.

The resolution, nearly identical to one that failed 24-3 last semester, would have allowed fraternity members to vote in three houses distributed geographically along college Avenue provided they not vote in their own houses.

Scot Marsters, off-campus senator, said the resolution was the same procedure the senate went through in 1983, and the vote against the motion then hurt his chances in his bid for student government president. Marsters' running mate, Todd Ehrlich, voted against the motion on the senate floor.

"For that reason we were labeled anti-fraternity," Marsters said. "No candidate could honestly raise their hand and vote no against it."

Marsters said that one set of candidates for student government president and vice-president had overwhelmingly supported the resolution.

"My question is do they have something to gain from this?" Marsters said. "Is it going to be

rigged the way it was thought it was last year?"

Jeff Farnsworth, fraternity senator, said the reasoning behind the resolution was simply to allow fraternity members to vote easily.

"All anyone stands to gain here is convenience of voting," Farnsworth said.

Peter Gray, University of Maine Fraternity Board president, said Marsters was wrong in implying the election was rigged.

"It is unfair to spread this red menace you're (Marsters) spreading throughout this senate," Gray said. "I would take it personally, and fraternities would take it personally if they were implicated in any shenanigans."

Gray said off-campus students were different from dormitory and fraternity residents because they did not live on campus, and thus they did not live under the conduct code, nor did the university maintain their residences.

"That makes them not a part of the university system per se," Gray said. "We live on the university—we are

not by any means off-campus."

Ed Cutting, off-campus senator, said if ballot boxes were placed in fraternities, they should also be placed in locations off-campus.

"You should have a ballot box in Old Town Trailer Park where Craig lives. You should have one in Bangor," Cutting said. "Let's get really radical about this."

Harry Tucci, substitute senator and chairman of the Fair Election Practices Committee during the 1983 election, said before the boxes were placed in the fraternity houses, only about 15 percent of the fraternity membership voted. Tucci said that after the boxes were placed in the houses, about 75 to 80 percent voted.

Torry Boyles, Androscoggin Hall senator, said that only about 20 percent of dorm residents, and only about 20 percent of the off-campus population voted in the election. Boyles said she could not see why the senate should cater to the fraternities.

"We're going to push this up to 75 or 80 percent?" Boyles said. "Who do we want to decide who's going to be

elected?"

Carol Wiley, candidate for student government vice-president and off-campus senator, said she thought the senate should vote for the resolution only if they thought it was the fairest system.

"I'm not sure this is the most equitable way, but I'm not sure the fraternities voting in the Union is the most equitable way either," Wiley said. "All I can ask is that we have a fair election."

With the defeat of the resolution, all fraternity residents along with off-campus residents will vote in the Memorial Union, with the hours set by FEPC guidelines at 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The senate passed a resolution calling for the UMO administration to provide free shuttle bus service for any students who registered for classes both at UMO and at BCC. Currently, any BCC off-campus student or any UMO student must pay \$75 per semester to ride the shuttle bus.

Residential Life may alter dorm use On-campus population declines

by Colin Strainge
Staff Writer

Residential Life is considering changing the function of some of the dormitories next semester as a way to offset the decline in the number of students living on campus.

Residential Life Director Ross Moriarty said that despite rumors a dorm may be closing next semester, it is more likely a hall will be converted to serve the growing number of non-traditional students attending UMO.

On-campus population had dropped about 300 students per year during the last few years. Moriarty said the number of students entering college directly from high school is declining while the number of older people returning to school is increasing.

Older, non-traditional students often choose not to live in dorms; therefore the drop in on-campus

population has been more radical than the slight downward trend in enrollment, Moriarty said.

The drop in enrollment in the 17-21-year-old age group has been about 260 students between the 1980 fall semester and the 1983 fall semester, according to figures provided by Associate Registrar Anton Mayer. "We still have a very traditional school in terms of age," Mayer said.

Possibilities being considered for the dorm changes are: converting a hall into spaces for people who only use the university on a part-time or short-term basis; using a dorm as a conference center to house visiting conferees; or providing spaces for students who now commute long distances and aren't always able to get home. Moriarty said. The final decision on any dorm changes rests with the Board of Trustees.

No plan has been endorsed by

Residential Life yet. Any suggested changes will be included in the fiscal year 1985 budget and implemented in the 1984 fall semester. The budget



Ross Moriarty

must be submitted by March 1, 1984 according to the present schedule. Residential Life has asked for an extension of the deadline.

Communiqué

Wednesday, Feb. 8

UMO Dance Film Festival.
Dance Theatre of Harlem—the
Firebird. Lengyel Gym. 8:30
a.m., 10 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 4
p.m.
Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting.
South Bangor Lounge, Union.
11 a.m.
German Language Table. Yellow
Dining Room, Hilltop. Noon.
APO/GSS Blood Drive. York
Hall. 2 - 7 p.m.
New Professional Employees'
Welcome. South Bangor
Lounge, Union. 2:30 - 3 p.m.

(continued on page 6)

Brennan proposes drinking age be raised to 21

by Cary Olson
Staff Writer

Gov. Joseph Brennan has asked the Maine Legislature to consider raising the minimum drinking age to 21 to help reduce drunk driving in Maine, a legislator said.

Rep. John Bott, R-Orono, said, "I think it's a perfect example of knee-jerk legislation."

Raising the drinking age fails to get at the root of the problem, he said. It is

more important to increase alcohol awareness at the junior high and high school levels. Chemical-free graduation parties are one example of teaching alcohol awareness.

Bott said he thinks people younger than 21 will be able to get alcohol if they really want it.

A bill has not been written yet, but Bott said it is important to make people aware of the issue before it goes in front of the Legislature.

He said the proposal has gone in

front of the Legislature before and has failed, but if there is a lot of public sentiment, it will probably pass this time.

"I wouldn't look forward to going home and telling my friends they're old enough to go to Lebanon and return in a body bag, but they aren't old enough to share a beer with their friends," Bott said.

Dave Cheevers, press secretary for Brennan, said the governor is seeking to conform to national and state

guidelines. The Coalition of Northeast Governors has discussed raising the drinking age to 21 in all the northeastern states. For example, if New Hampshire raises its drinking age to 21, then Massachusetts and Vermont would too because they are neighboring states.

Cheevers said Vermont "has been a stumbling block." He said Vermont refuses to raise its drinking age and that a resulting \$150 million deficit might be the reason. New Hampshire would raise its drinking age to 21 if the other states did, he said.

"The governor says we don't need to depend on what other states do," Cheevers said. But by raising our drinking age to 21 "we're forcing the hand of New Hampshire to raise its drinking age also."

HAVE YOU MADE ANY PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR? If Not



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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Paul Andrews
Canada Year Coordinator
Canadian-American Center

154 College Ave. Orono, Maine 04469 207-581-4222

Application deadline for the fall term FEBRUARY 29, 1984

Committee for new liquor bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved a bill Tuesday that would prohibit most bars and liquor stores from selling alcoholic beverages to anyone under 21.

The bill uses the federal power to regulate interstate commerce to forbid an establishment selling anything made in another state from selling alcohol to those under age.

Thirty-one states now have drinking ages lower than 21. The bill would not keep those under age from drinking as long as they weren't in an establishment in interstate commerce.

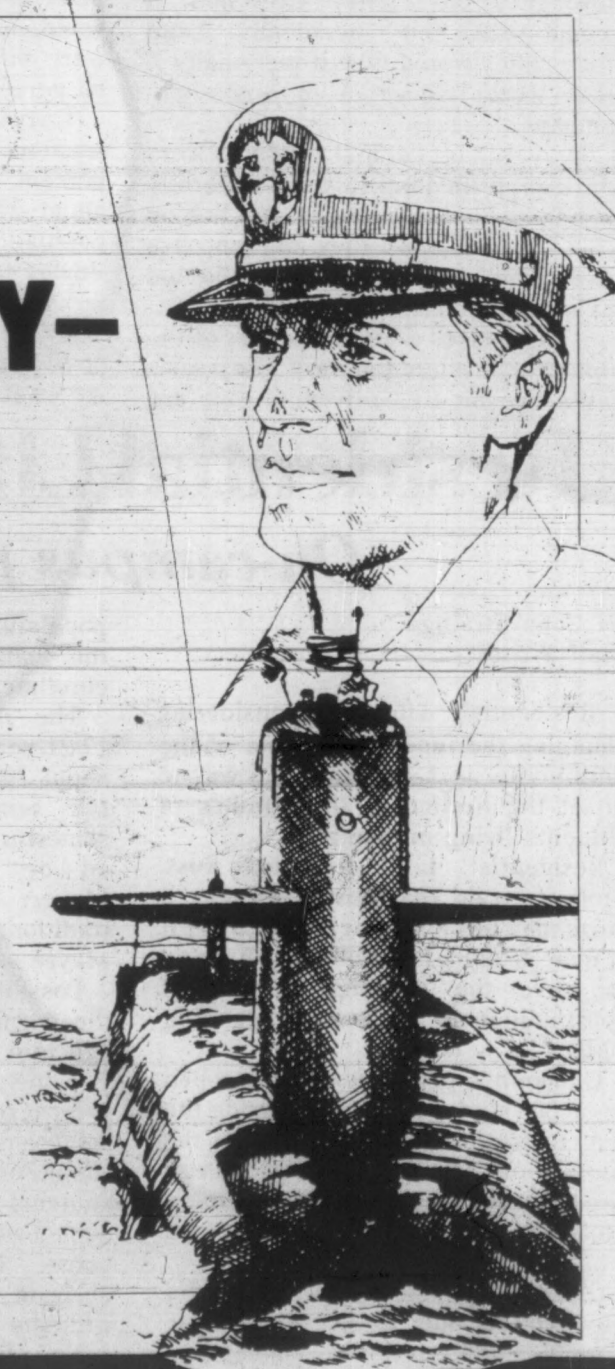
During hearings on the idea, the Reagan administration opposed the bill. The White House prefers that states deal with the drinking age.

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Lt. Dave Watt will be on Campus the 13-14th of February at the Placement Office. Or for immediate information, call (617) 223-0222, Mon.-Wed., 9 AM-3 PM, OP-Code 77.



but can you trust the USSR
Noon Prayer
Thur. 12:20
Drummond Chapel-M.C.A.

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REWARD: \$20.00 to the first provider of a University of Maine at Orono 1980-1981 student name and address directory. Call Matt Dye at (800)423-2939, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 P.C.T.

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Bible Study

Tonight 6:30
So. Bangor Rm.

The Maine Christian Association

Knox Hall DGB achieves high goals with gusto

by Gina Ferazzi
Staff Writer

Knox Hall has built a reputation of success.

A color TV raffle sponsored by Knox Hall last fall, was campus-wide and brought \$140 profit to the dorm. The dorm just sponsored a weekend ski trip to Sugarloaf. The students paid \$60 each for transportation, room and board, and lift tickets. A dance fund-raiser made this trip available at the low price.

Last semester Knox Hall set aside money for its top intramural teams. The prize money came from Interdorm Board allocations and profits from dances and a Christmas carnation sale.

Knox has a 15-member Dormitory Government Board and a six-member Executive Board. "We have a really good group of members who all take an active part in projects," Dorm Treasurer Tad Davis said.

Hilltop Complex Director, Scott Anchors said, "The most outstanding characteristics of the DGB are the good organization, concern and communication within the members."

The attendance policy of the DGB at meetings states that if one of the members is absent his wing is penalized votes in further meetings.

Knox Hall has built a reputation on success. "Put Knox on any activity and it will go over big," Knox Hall President Michelle Dubois said.

The student government senator from Knox Hall is also a welcomed guest at the meetings. The student senate representative discusses what took place at the previous senate

meeting and then the DGB members bring the information to their sections.

"Every year the DGB comes back strong with a new surge of energy and enthusiasm," Anchors said. "The traditional Bermuda night and Bergspitz gets people excited and brings continuity to Knox."

Knox's other social events last semester included a "midnight madness" party consisting of a night of skating and a party and breakfast afterward, a toga party, black and white dress dance, and a blood drive contest whose section winner received an ice cream party.

This semester the DGB has planned a pool party and a Feb. 12 trip to Brewer. A bus will bring students within walking distance of cinemas and shopping areas. The board may also purchase a video cassette recorder and is evaluating starting a dorm store.

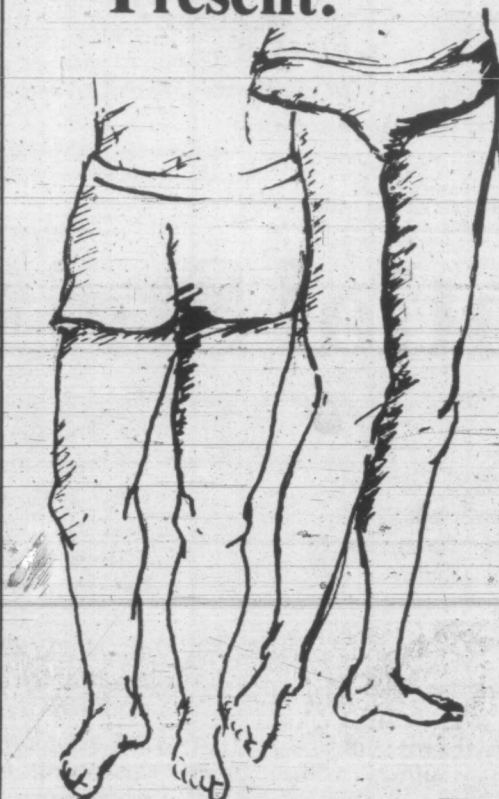
Dubois said the board's involvement and the activities' outstanding quality account for Knox Hall's success rate. "Our nonalcoholic parties go over as big if not bigger than our alcoholic and that's a new thing for it to go over so well," she said.

The responsible leadership of the executive board is also an active ingredient for its success, Dubois said. "The executive board members are involved in other things across campus like SEA and Student Activities; this gives us a lot of contacts," she said.

Davis said, "Our active members working together on every project is the big factor."

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BEAT THE BELOW ZERO BLUES IN BERMUDA

The holders of these 150 ticket numbers are invited
to a drawing party at Beta Theta Pi Thursday Feb. 9 at 9 p.m.

1) 0455	21) 1562	41) 1516	61) 0936	81) 0113	101) 1032	121) 1005	141) 1667
2) 1083	22) 1743	42) 1612	62) 0438	82) 0431	102) 0938	122) 1930	142) 1702
3) 0277	23) 1927	43) 0267	63) 1261	83) 1754	103) 1110	123) 1768	143) 1746
4) 0549	24) 1509	44) 1796	64) 0928	84) 0330	104) 0741	124) 0415	144) 0904
5) 1689	25) 0829	45) 1875	65) 0178	85) 1976	105) 1966	125) 0932	145) 0836
6) 0812	26) 0925	46) 1940	66) 0917	86) 1265	106) 0524	126) 1699	146) 1247
7) 0837	27) 1071	47) 0744	67) 0445	87) 0501	107) 1635	127) 1718	147) 1228
8) 0920	28) 0803	48) 1572	68) 0859	88) 1535	108) 0522	128) 0308	148) 0484
9) 1973	29) 1734	49) 0284	69) 0353	89) 0179	109) 1629	129) 1980	149) 1970
10) 1202	30) 0721	50) 0345	70) 1993	90) 1344	110) 1883	130) 1181	150) 0896
11) 1578	31) 1799	51) 0830	71) 0364	91) 0931	111) 0468	131) 1627	
12) 0384	32) 1556	52) 0388	72) 1637	92) 1117	112) 1797	132) 1264	
13) 0543	33) 1160	53) 1915	73) 1774	93) 0853	113) 1507	133) 1978	
14) 1744	34) 0520	54) 1198	74) 1341	94) 1923	114) 1961	134) 1725	
15) 0318	35) 0704	55) 1529	75) 0301	95) 0622	115) 1919	135) 0258	
16) 1723	36) 1762	56) 1663	76) 1733	96) 0464	116) 0894	136) 1873	
17) 0535	37) 1956	57) 0292	77) 0176	97) 1726	117) 0125	137) 0282	
18) 0272	38) 1907	58) 0486	78) 0609	98) 1713	118) 0481	138) 1587	
19) 1328	39) 1937	59) 2002	79) 0118	99) 1011	119) 0618	139) 0610	
20) 0546	40) 0449	60) 1246	80) 1112	100) 1157	120) 0304	140) 0542	

There will be a series of elimination drawings at the party; one every half hour beginning at 9:30 p.m. The drawings will limit the number of eligible ticket holders from 150-75-50-25-10-5 to the winner. Eligible ticket holders may buy more tickets during the party at increasing prices.

You must be present to win. 50¢ drafts will be available with proper I.D. Only the 150 ticket holders listed above may attend the drawing party. No guests. The winner and friend will leave Bangor International Airport Friday February 10 and return Monday February 13. The winner and a friend must have a birth certificate or passport to enter Bermuda.

All proceeds will be donated to the United Way

Sponsored by Beta Theta Pi and Delta Delta Delta

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Wednesday, February 8, 1984

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Residential Strife

Students living in a double room without a roommate have to pay an extra \$150 for the semester. This is alright for students who want single rooms but what about those students who don't. It is not their fault they got stuck without a roommate.

Residential Life is charging those students with single rooms the extra money because it is written in the room contract. There are two problems with this. One, the room contract implies that students who want and actively seek a single should pay for it. The contract says nothing about being left in a double without a roommate. The second problem is Residential Life did not enforce this policy during the first semester yet, students signed the room contract for a full year. It appears Residential Life is punishing students in the second semester for not having roommates.

What could be Residential Life's motive for charging students the money? Is it because they want to consolidate all the rooms so there will be whole rooms empty then they can close down those rooms and save heating costs? And can they shut down the heat in one room without affecting the whole dorm? The newer dorms maybe; the older dorms probably not. Or is Residential Life charging the extra money because there are not enough students living on campus? And whose fault is that; surely not the current on campus students.

There are other problems with this \$150 charge

for a single room. Suppose a student cannot afford the extra money or does not want to pay it for other reasons; then they could be moved out of their room. This would mean packing up all their stuff and moving it to another room either within the dorm or within the complex. This poor student would be forced to live with someone they may not get along with. Or if the student did not move or pay the money then there is a possibility someone would be put in with them. Again the student may not get along with this other person. A possible confrontation would be a smoking—non-smoking situation.

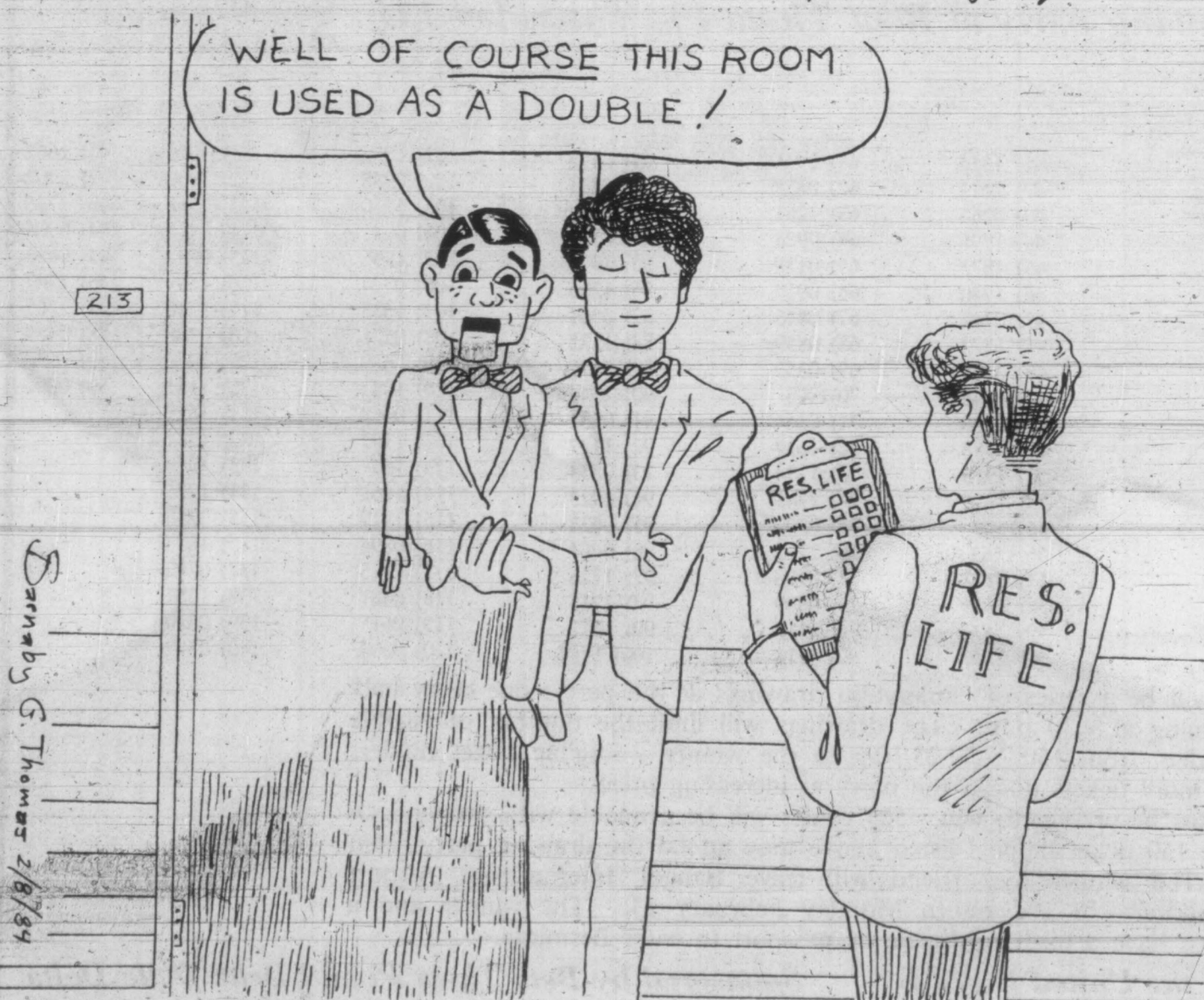
When a student signs a contract they have some choices for special conditions such as "do you want to live in a smoking or non-smoking room." But, the way the policy is now it is quite possible that a non-smoker could get a smoker for a roommate.

Students by the second semester are pretty well situated as far as where they are living. The first two or three weeks of the semester there is a room freeze when it is lifted, those without roommates may have to move if they do not pay. This is unsettling for a student who is concerned about classes because after the freeze the first prelims are right around the corner.

No student wants to deal with the added pressure Residential Life places on them with the \$150 single room charge.

Patricia McGee

WELL OF COURSE THIS ROOM IS USED AS A DOUBLE!



Barnaby G. Thomas 2/8/84

Par for the course

STEVE BULLARD

No pressure

Late Tuesday night musings (or, Fear and loathing at the Maine Campus):

Anyone who ever worked at a newspaper or magazine knows the fear.

The fear of Deadlines.

What an awful word. Everyone's heard of the athlete who chokes when the game is on the line. Believe me, it's no different in any job when there's a specific time it has to be done. Especially when you know people are going to be reading it the next day.

It's happening to me right now. I'm choking. My hand is shaking as I lift my ever present Coca-Cola. My mind refuses to work clearly. Worst of all, in this nervous condition, I'm totally susceptible to pranks by my colleagues. Unfortunately, they know this too.

This is the fun time to work at a newspaper. Managing editors and sports editors race around like speed-crazed rats. Total panic rules. Especially when they have to put up with a habitual procrastinator. Like me.

10 p.m.—"Hey, did you guys forget there's a home hockey game tonight? Somebody's got to develop the photos! Where's the darkroom person? He went home? Noooooooo!!!!"

The roar of the two Associated Press teletype machines provides an appropriate background for this hustle-bustle atmosphere. Other background noises aren't so pleasant.

10:25 p.m.—"As soon as it's written, we'll have a column to typeset!"

What? Did someone say something? No pressure, no pressure, just keep typing. Something will come to mind. My God, the wolves are breathing down my neck.

10:32 p.m.—"Hey Steve, I hate to put any pressure on you, ya know. You don't have to hurry. I mean, I'd have been out of here an hour ago if I wasn't waiting on you. But don't worry about it, OK?"

Fortunately the news room is a good distance from the production room. They've got production knives out there.

10:38 p.m.—"Where's Bullard's column! Is he going to get it in now or next week?"

I love all this sympathy I'm getting. People constantly dropping by and asking me how it's going. I wish they'd direct some of their sympathy to our hockey writer at the next table. He's just gotten started.

10:43 p.m.—"So what if half the news room wants to put a noose around your neck and drag you behind a car. Don't worry about it."

Thanks.

Ah well, I think I'll wrap up now. Then again, why? Procrastination does have its merits. How else can I get a room full of people to teeter on the verge of hysteria, and pay so much attention to me.

10:53 p.m.—"Oh, Steve, this is the most wonderful thing you've ever written." "Really?" "No, I just know you work better with your ego up. And I want to go home."

Good night.

Steve Bullard is a senior journalism/history major from Virginia Beach, Va. All quotes in this column are real.

The Maine Campus

Magazine

Wednesday February 8, 1984

GOLD AMBITION

Jon Rummier

Some Greeks claimed Hercules founded the games in celebration of his matchless feats. Another explanation came from Greeks who said the games stemmed from a battle between Zeus and Cronus, when they contested each other for dominance in the hills of Olympia.

Despite this speculation, many history books mark the year 776 B.C. as the actual beginning of the games, since it was the first time an event had been recorded. In the next 300 years, the athletic events grew in number until 472 B.C. when the games finally adopted the structure they would hold for the next 800 years.

Every four years Olympia came alive during the five days of the Olympics. The spectators, thousands upon thousands, overflowed the area to participate in this religious festival. With feasts, music and dance, the people gathered to watch young Greek athletes, their naked bodies tanned and glistening, in sweat, for the olive wreath and the honor of Zeus.

The first day was set aside for religious

ceremony; oaths, prayers, the singing of hymns and animal sacrifices.

On the second day the events commenced in the morning. The crowds of over forty-thousand people flocked to the hippodrome to watch the chariot, horse and jockey races. In the afternoon, the pentathlon, which consisted of the discus, javelin, standing broad jump, 200-meter sprint and a wrestling contest was held in the stadium.

The morning of the third day was reserved for religious rites. In the afternoon the events continued in the stadium with the footraces of 200, 400 and 4800 meters.

The fourth day brought on the heavy events of wrestling, boxing, the pancration and the armoured footrace. The pancration was a favorite of the crowd as it combined boxing and wrestling in a no-rules format. Another favorite, considered humorous in nature, was the armoured footrace. Men wearing only helmets, shin guards and carrying shields raced 400 meters against each other before snickering crowds.

The fifth and final day was devoted to a prize-giving ceremony, a service of thanksgiving to Zeus and a banquet that would last throughout the night.

The games followed this pattern of religious and athletic endeavor until the fifth century A.D. when the Greek culture, and its games, folded under Roman dominance.

UMO Opera to perform one-act comedies

Richard Mayer

For different people the term "opera" conjures mental pictures and prejudices, from the sublime recollection of stories and singers to the untrue notion of fat, horned old ladies screeching love songs to some bald-headed "twerp" that sounds like he is in pain. Both notions need to be dispelled, and that is where the UMO Opera Theater comes into perspective.

On Monday, Feb. 13, Wednesday, Feb. 15, and Friday, Feb. 17, and

Saturday, Feb. 18, the departments of Music and Theater join forces to produce two classics, one act comedic operas.

First on the program each night will be *Gianni Schicchi* by Giacomo Puccini followed by *Trial by Jury* by the famous duo, Gilbert and Sullivan. The artistic director will be Ludlow Hallman, professor of voice and conductor of UMO's orchestra. *Gianni Schicchi* will be directed by Jeff Nicholas of the theater department whereas *Trial by Jury* will be staged by Sandra Zuk Cyrus. The sets and lighting are being designed by Al

Cyrus. The cast includes students from both the Music and Theater Departments. The collaboration of all the people involved guarantees a show not to be missed.

"In the beginning of the fall semester I assess the vocal talent available to me and choose the operas on that basis." This is how Hallman begins to set up the opera productions. "*Gianni Schicchi* has an interesting baritone role that I felt was perfect for one of my students." Hallman went on to say that *Trial by Jury* is like most Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, a satirical, tongue-in-cheek story, "that has large audience appeal due to its inherent, almost slap-stick humor."

Opera is the most elaborate art form to produce, costing many hours of labor and energy. Hallman started musical rehearsals in September. Nichols said he thought about staging and was working ideas since early last semester. Justin Stover and Rebecca Ireland have the enormous task of costuming these shows, they started full-time efforts in the beginning of November. "I think it would be quite an assignment just to have singers standing at the footlights with scores in their hands following the conductor. But, when the singers have to memorize their music, their blocking, and attempt to act while watching the conductor out of the corners of their eyes, you have an enormous undertaking."

Gianni Schicchi was written by Puccini to be placed in a trilogy of one-acts entitled *Il Trittico*. *Gianni Schicchi* was to be the last of the three. It was performed for the first time at the Costanzi in Rome on January 11, 1919. The public and critics were unanimous in its praise. But the success of the three operas together was short-lived. For some years now the tendency has been to separate the

three members of the trilogy. Of the three, the most successful has been *Gianni Schicchi*. Mosco Carner, a Puccini biographer, has said that *Gianni Schicchi* and *Turandot* are Puccini's finest works, equivalent to Verdi's *Othello* and *Falstaff*.

"*Schicchi* is a tremendously funny opera, full of great laughs that could almost make you laugh at yourself," said Jeff Nichols.



Ludlow Hallman

"What's great about having a student opera production is that members of the audience can relate to the students in performance. You can participate with them in their particular art expression," said Hallman. "It's different than trying to experience this art form with a group of 'never-never-land' opera stars." If you're curious, come and experience this new dimension. If you are already an opera buff, surely this will be exciting for you. If you like good comedy then this cannot be missed. Whatever your reason, plan on having a great time, and giving your peers the support they need.

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R.S.V.P.

Little Flags' working class persuasion

David R. Walker

It might be best to begin with a comparison. Observe at one end of the spectrum the now infamous MTV, pandering via America's bars to America's vices, portraying the violent, the sexually perverse, the dismal. This is commercial entertainment designed to make money, money for the network, money for the advertisers, and money for the musicians who want to sell their albums. Money, money, money.

Look now in the other direction, to a small but widespread group of actors, playwrights and directors who operate on shoestring budgets, who produce politically persuasive plays dedicated to the working class, and who shun the profit-making mores of commercial America. This is what is known as "People's Theater," theater that wants change. Little Flags from

Boston is People's Theater and it performed at UMO for the seventh year on Friday.

"To The People," written and directed by Maxine Klein with music by James Oestereich, combined the passion that characterizes labor struggles throughout the world with high-energy music, song and acting. The result was rich and colorful while also educational; something that is not easy to achieve.

Using no stage props, aside from a necessary grand piano for Oestereich's and Klein's original music, the troupe cultivated an electric air in Hauck, filling the auditorium with the rage of workers verbally battling about whether to strike for the eight-hour work day, or rejoicing in their shared purpose, their unity.

Little Flags is theater with a mission. Its actors survive on pauper's wages (varying from \$15 to \$80 a week, wrote Klein in 1978) and are committed to their cause. As Klein wrote in *Theatre For The 98 Percent* (1978 by South End Press):

For through it all, through all the poverty and ideological struggles, the criticism self criticism, there is a feeling that sustains us, a feeling not usually allowed theater's own in this country. It is a feeling that something is happening in a political people's theater that cannot happen in another kind of theater. It is a feeling that something very positive happens in a group committed, however imperfectly, to a more decent world...

And Little Flags makes no bones about its desire to disrupt the current distribution of power in the United States, tilting the scales to favor the workers of America on whose backs our "greatness" rides. Little Flags focuses on labor's due compensation, stifling corporate America's increasing grip on the world, and the gamut of nuclear issues. Indeed, Klein's heartfelt rage suffuses her work and charges the actors in the company.

One can hardly help but wonder whether any workers, real American

laborers, watch Little Flags in action. After all, here's the theater group that purports to be labor's theatrical voice. Klein writes in *Theatre For The 98 Percent* that Little Flags is intimately tied to the working class, both in its base-location in Boston and by a large percentage of its regular audiences. Little Flags' press packet includes letters-of-thanks to the troupe from two textile union directors, correction officers; and, she writes, Little Flags is united to the oppressed, the struggling, by the reality of its own, ongoing struggle to stay afloat.

"With all these media and poverty conditioning facts of existence, and with the necessary political struggle required, it is no wonder that the majority of political people's theaters appear—only to disappear soon thereafter," writes Klein. It's been eight years since Little Flags formed, and, with a very recent world tour under its belt, it looks as if it's going to make it.



Valentines Day Personals Tuesday, February 14



Deadline for inclusion is 2:00 Monday, February 13 in the basement of Lord Hall
\$1.00 for twenty words

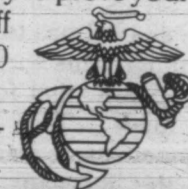
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prediction

America's homecourt advantage

Paul Cook

While many sports fans are anxiously wondering if the U.S. Olympic hockey team can repeat its magic of 1980 beginning in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia this week, an equal number are probably already looking toward the Summer Games to be held later this year in Los Angeles.

The U.S. basketball team will, as usual, be favored to capture the gold medal for this country. However, the task appears to be more difficult as the USSR and other rapidly improving countries will be fielding teams in hopes of taking the gold from the U.S., something that has happened only once since the U.S. entered Olympic hoop competition in Berlin in 1936.

The cause for concern stems from the blockbuster effort put forth by the Americans in the Pan American Games in Caracas in 1983. The U.S. did capture the gold, but it also escaped defeat narrowly against Brazil 72-69, and played sloppily in other outings. Things weren't always so rough for America's best.

The U.S. captured the championship in 1936 by easily crushing European power Estonia 52-28. The games were played outdoors on clay courts and the U.S. was led by Sam Balter.

Things were even simpler in 1948 for team America as the games were moved inside in London and the U.S. romped over France in the finals, 65-21.

As far as Olympic basketball goes, the year 1952 has to be called the true beginning. This was the year the U.S. and U.S.S.R. met for the first time in the finals. The U.S. dominance continued as it was an 86-58 breeze over the Russians. The rivalry had begun.

In 1956, the U.S. again met Russia in the title game and two fellows named Bill Russell and K.C. Jones of national college champion San Francisco, led the states to an 89-55 massacre. Russell and Jones both went on to star in the National Basketball Association and each won several World Championships with the Boston Celtics.

In Rome in the 1960 games, the U.S. had perhaps its finest team ever. Jerry

West, of West Virginia, Oscar Robertson of Cincinnati, and Jerry Lucas of Ohio State were the leaders. This team was so powerful even the legendary John Havlicek didn't make the squad. Again the U.S. rolled past the field and topped Brazil in the finals 90-63.

In 1964 in Tokyo, nothing changed except the faces. Bill Bradley, then a sharpshooter from Princeton, now a senator in New Jersey, paced the U.S. attack to a 73-59 victory over Russia for the gold. Then the tide began to swing.

In 1968, the United States was not favored to win. Perhaps the greatest college basketball player ever, Lew Alcindor of UCLA, now known as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, didn't choose to represent the U.S. Rather than risk an injury and a lucrative professional contract, Alcindor and many other U.S. stars stayed home. Also, there were political implications that aided in Alcindor's decision. The U.S. managed to win the title with a 65-50 victory with an unheralded junior-college star named Spencer Haywood.

In Munich in 1972, the U.S. domination of Olympic basketball ended. As in 1968 with Alcindor, again in 1972, the best player in the U.S. decided to stay home. He was one Bill Walton from UCLA, the finest player of his era. The U.S. sorely missed the big redhead, but still nearly captured the gold. In a most dramatic and controversial finish, the U.S.S.R. beat the U.S. 51-50. The U.S. appeared to have won in the ensuing melee. What hurt most about this loss was not the score, it was the fact that again some of America's best players stayed home.

If American pride was failing a bit, it resurged enough for the U.S. to capture the 1976 gold. Phil Ford, Walter Davis and their North Carolina coach Dean Smith led the way.

In 1980, the U.S. chose not to participate because of politics and that brings us to now, 1984 and Los Angeles.

How does team USA stack up against other countries' best? Pretty well, it seems at least on paper. But the U.S. cannot afford a less than total effort if it hopes to win the gold.

This year's team will be coached by the master of the U.S. coaching ranks, Bobby Knight of Indiana University.

Knight may be best remembered for his punching out a police officer in San Juan, but his coaching ability and ability to motivate players is second to none. That may be as important as anything in this year's team.

Leading the candidate's for this year's team are three players from the University of North Carolina, Sam Perkins, Michael Jordan and Kenny Smith.

Jordan is the best guard in the country and Perkins is one of the top big men. They both know about winning under pressure and are sure starters if they choose to play this summer. The surprise may be Smith. Granted, he may not even make the team as he is just a freshman and has a broken wrist at present, but if cohesiveness is what the U.S. needs, what better way to get it than by bringing along Jordan's and Perkins' point guard.

The center will be Patrick Ewing of Georgetown. He is the premier defensive intimidator in America today and no Russian toothpick is going to push him around or dunk over him. Besides, if Ewing needs a breather maybe team Russia would care to meet Kentucky's Mel Turpin or perhaps the Wildcat's Sam Bowie. It's a good thing Akeem Olajuwon can't participate.

At forward with Perkins is my choice for the most valuable player award this summer. He is one Wayman Tisdale from Oklahoma. This 6'9" left-handed scoring machine has already tallied 61 points in one game this season and his turn-around jumper is frightening—let alone impossible to defend. Keith Lee of Memphis State or Lorenzo Charles of North Carolina State, both All-America performers can ease the load.

The guard spot is where the U.S. may be a bit soft. Leon Wood, a 6'3" magician from Calif. State—Fullerton, will fill one spot with Chris Mullin of St. John's, Michael Young of Houston, Lancaster Gordon of Louisville or Vern Flemming of Georgia helping out. Of course, there may be some up-and-coming star that will jump out of the hardwood and lead America to victory. But the previous mentioned players will definitely be solid contributors.

(see HOOP page 8)

Helsinki to Los Angeles

No easy winners

Chuck Morris

The world's best athletes will put their training on the line in this summer's Olympic Games in Los Angeles, and every victor will hold the bragging rights to being the "best" in the world.

Probably the most watched and anticipated competitions will be found in the track and field events. Last summer's first-ever Track and Field World Championships in Helsinki, Finland was just a preview of things to expect in L.A. There were great times,

great throws and great jumps. There were stars, heroes, failures and sentimental favorites. The Helsinki winners will be L.A.'s favored, but no one can be counted out.

"Favorites" will fall, and dark-horses will fill some of their vacated spots. Following is a list of faces to look for in L.A.

WOMEN:

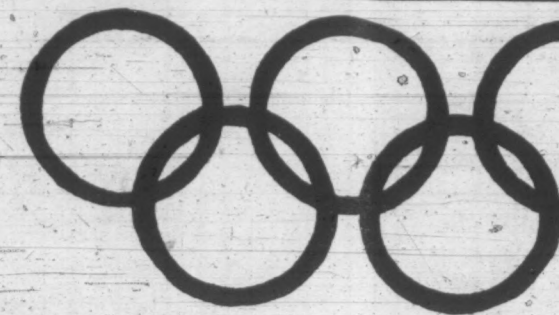
American Evelyn Ashford holds the world record in the 100 meters (10.79 seconds), but two East Germans, Marlies Gohr and Marita Koch, have the gold and silver medals from the World Championships were Ashford pulled a muscle in the final.

Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia dominated the 400 and 800

meters in Helsinki setting the world marks of 47.99 and 1:53.28. This woman will be tough to beat, but the runner Kratochvilova dethroned in the 400, Koch, did not run the event all year. Koch will be ready to reverse the tables. The top American, Rosalyn Bryant, set an American record this summer, but her 50.62 may not even make the L.A. final in 1984.

The top time by an American in the 800 was run by Mary Decker (1:57.61), but Decker and her American Record will not be running the 800 in L.A. Decker leaves a good successor in Robin Campbell, however. Campbell finished fifth at Helsinki.

(see EVENTS page 6)



Olympic Le

"Peace would be furthered by the Olympic could be the product only of a better world could be brought about only by better individuals could be brought about only by the buffeting and battering, the stress and strain of the competition."

Baron P

Steve Bullard

The modern Olympic Games owe their life to a dynamic, idealistic French nobleman, world traveller and physical education fanatic who convinced the world in 1894 to revive the ancient Olympic Games.

The Baron Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937) grew up in the turmoil that was France in the late 19th Century, and watched first hand as Germany dropped France from its status as a world power.

During the 1800s the French people had endured three monarchies, two empires, three republics, the Napoleonic Wars and the Franco-Prussian War, leaving a tired population low on self respect and hope. The well travelled and educated Coubertin soon found himself attracted to athletics.

He observed that people competing for spots on athletic teams developed qualities that non-athletes do not. Coubertin began to crusade for physical reform in his country, where the prevailing attitude was that games destroyed study. He began a writing career in 1886 that led to 20 books and over 100 articles intended to alert Frenchmen to their own decadence.

Physical education, however, was only one part of his campaign, and originally not the most important. Coubertin championed wholesale educational reform and attacked the character and philosophies of several French politicians. He edited a political and intellectual newspaper, *Le Chronique de France*, and praised education in both England and the United States.

Coubertin was a dreamer who planned to reform French education and help revitalize the French nation. But he kept himself aloof from the political mechanics and bribery of the highly centralized and well trained French administration, and the great majority of his projects in that area failed.

He came to make a name for himself in the field of physical education, however, and sold many of his friends in Europe's titled aristocracy on the value of sports. Coubertin came up with the idea of originating something spectacular to catch the imagination of people not interested in athletics.

On Nov. 25, 1892, at a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at

Sorbonne in unsuccessfully the old Olymp

"Let us ex fencers," Cou the free trade the day whe among the c cause of pea new and powe

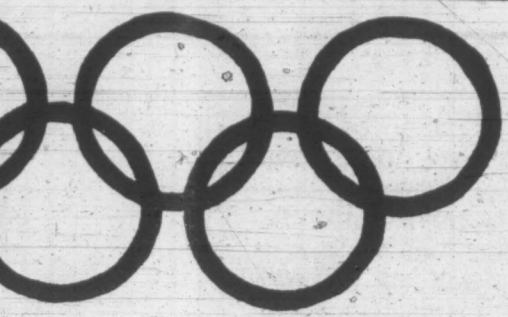
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Coubertin's c in the spring international c discuss sever amateurism. attended from U.S., Greece Belgium, Italy or proxies



Olympic Legacy

*Furthered by the Olympic Games...but peace
not only of a better world; a better world
not only by better individuals; and better
brought about only by the give and take,
entering, the stress and strain of fierce com-*

Baron Pierre de Coubertin

Sorbonne in Paris, Coubertin unsuccessfully proposed a revival of the old Olympic Games.

"Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers," Coubertin said. "There is the free trade of the future. And on the day when it shall take place among the customs of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support."

Coubertin wanted a special festival atmosphere associated with the Olympic Games. He envisioned opening and closing ceremonies, the presence of dignitaries, slogans, banners and medals. He hoped the mixing of patriotism and competition would further the cause of peace by intensifying nationalism with the additional result of easing the internal political friction of competing nations.

"One may be filled with a desire to see the color of one's club or college triumph in a national meeting; but how much stronger is the feeling when the colors of one's country are at stake!" Coubertin said. "I am well assured that the victors in the stadium at Athens wished for no other recompense when they heard the people cheer the flag of their country in honor of their achievement."

"It was with these thoughts in mind that I sought to revive the Olympic Games....Should this institution prosper, as I am persuaded, all civilized nations aiding, that it will, it may be a potent, if indirect, factor in securing universal peace."

"Wars break out because nations misunderstand each other. We shall not have peace until the prejudices which now separate the different races shall have been outlived. To attain this end, what better means than to bring the youth of all countries periodically together for amicable trials of muscular strength and agility? The Olympic Games, with the ancients, controlled athletics and promoted peace. Is it not visionary to look to them for similar benefactions in the future?"

Coubertin's dream finally came true in the spring of 1894 at an international congress assembled to discuss seven questions on amateurism. Official delegates attended from France, England, the U.S., Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy and Spain with letters or proxies sent by Hungary,

(see HISTORY page 6)

Jon Rummier

Owen Joseph Logue III, 28, stands along the side of U.M.O.'s indoor track. His 5-foot-10-inch, lean, 143 pound body, clad in a tan blue and silver warm-up suit, directs its attention toward a group of runners along the track. "Ready! Go!" his voice booms and he clicks the digital stopwatch within his right hand.

Owen, or better known as O.J., is the assistant distance coach at U.M.O. A position he has now held for two years. He can be seen 5 days a week hustling around U.M.O.'s football stadium in the fall or the indoor track in the winter.

Still, this is only a small part of O.J.'s busy day. In the morning until two in the afternoon he teaches at Bangor High School's Program for the Deaf. From there he travels to U.M.O. for his afternoon track duties. Once these are completed, he puts on his running clothes and does his daily training run, in preparation for his bid to make the U.S. Deaf Olympic team. Finally, his day ends and he returns to his Orono home and his wife Barbara.

O.J. was born and raised in Orono. He was born deaf, which was brought about by complications at birth. It wasn't until high school O.J. latched onto what would be the driving force of his life.

"I was a very bad asthmatic" O.J. said. "I found in my sophomore year

in high school that running was the one thing I did better than everyone else, he added. "I'll never forget that I couldn't run 100 yards," he said. "Now I can run a marathon, when I'm in shape, without any problem."

After high school O.J. went to the University of Southern Maine for three years where he continued to run and study social work. He transferred to a small school in Detroit Michigan where he got his undergraduate degree in social work.

Upon graduating in Michigan, O.J. returned to Orono and started graduate school at U.M.O. in the field of secondary and special education. "This is where I first got hooked up with the team," O.J. said. "After a few years of just training with the team I began to get a little more involved the two years prior to being hired as an assistant."

Now O.J. coaches all cross-country, middle and long distance track runners, O.J. said. "I really have high goals for UMO. I'd really like to see the program grow," he added.

O.J.'s current desire is one he attained back in the summer of 1981 when he went to Cologne, West Germany, for the XIV World Games for the Deaf. O.J. said that he saw an ad in a deaf journal publication for the U.S. trials of the Deaf Olympics. I wrote away for information in the spring of 1981, expecting it was too late, he said. But, they said if I could get to Fulton Missouri, just outside St.

homefront

UMO track coach

Louis, I could try out, he said. "I just told my parents I had to go."

O.J. went to the trials and qualified for the U.S. team in three events, the 5, 10 and 25 thousand meter races. "Now I had to raise the money, \$4,000 for the trip. I had a lot of support from people in the area and raised the money," he said.

The games were really exciting, O.J. said. "Thirty thousand deaf people came from all over the world," to view the event. There were thirty-three nations present and the races were very competitive, he said. I led the 5,000 meter for three laps after the mile, he said. "It was scary!" I ended up sixth in the 5 and 25 thousand meter races and seventh in the 10 thousand, he said.

Now O.J. is gearing himself for this summer's U.S. trials leading to the 1985 games which are to be held in Los Angeles. But, what should have been a challenge for the top spot on the U.S. team has developed into a new challenge from a severe injury, to again make the team.

It happened back in the late spring of 1982 when O.J. ruptured his left achilles tendon, which is just above the heel of the foot. He resumed training in June of 1983 after having surgery in January. In the year absence of running he continued to

(see TRACK page 7)

A skater's dreams

Sylvia Leigh

As they whirl and leap across the glistening ice—silver blades flashing and sequins glittering—the Elaine Zacks and Scott Hamiltons make the difficult flying camels and triple axels look easy—so easy that a spectator may not be aware of the years of effort, expense and sacrifice that go into producing an Olympic skater. But one youngster who knows is a tiny, 10-year-old fifth grader with big brown eyes and an impish grin who has been skating at UMO's Alford Arena for the past seven years and winning medals at competitions since 1982.

Sara Cheney of Brewer is determined to be a future Olympic medal winner and, if single-minded dedication, hard work, tough discipline, and absolutely unflappable self-assurance are the stuff of champions, she's going to make it.

"Sara's a true competitor in that her best performances are under pressure," says Julie Worgull, director of the Alford Arena Figure skating Program and Sara's coach. "Her concentration enables her to peak for a performance to a degree that is extremely unusual for anyone—let alone a ten-year-old!"

An audience watching her makes

Sara perform better than if the people weren't there. "I like to skate for people!" she says enthusiastically. "When I have my favorite dress on and hear my music, I feel great. I do my best because I just love to perform. My parents are the ones who get nervous!"

Sara started skating with her family at Alford Arena when she was only three years old. According to her mother, Brenda, Sara asserted her independence early. "Right from the start, she didn't want anybody to help her get up," says Brenda. "She'd fall and get up herself—over and over again. But she really liked it, and that's how it all started."

Sara's talent was also recognized early. "When she was four," her mother continues, "we put her in the group lessons, and her teacher asked us if we'd let her have some private lessons because she thought Sara seemed quite talented, even at that age. She could see things that we couldn't yet see."

Sara continued taking some group and private lessons for the next four years, but it wasn't until the arrival of Julie Worgull, who took charge of the skating program in 1981 when Sara was eight, that Sara began to work really hard. Their relationship had a rocky beginning, however, because Sara wasn't used to a teacher who

demanding a lot from her, and she didn't like it!

"The first day with Julie, Sara came out of the arena crying her head off," says her mother. "She said, 'This is never going to work!'"

"I hated her," adds Sara, "because at first I didn't want a teacher who was going to push me really hard. But I kept on, and it got a lot easier. Now, I think she's the best pro I've ever had."

"She responds very well to whatever Julie tells her," says Brenda. "They have a real partnership."

Sara has learned that discipline is necessary to her success, but her coach points out that Sara's independence is also desirable. "Successful children are strong-minded," says Worgull. "Sara's tendencies needed to be channeled to work on her betterment. She still tends to overpractice—to work too long on a difficult jump, for example, when it would be better to leave it alone."

Sara does work hard, and many people would not want to keep up with her schedule. During the school year, she not only attends school, but she skates twenty hours a week if she can get the ice.

Sometimes the ice is not available.

(see SKATE page 7)

Events

(continued from page 4)

Decker proved in Helsinki that not only could she run with the best in the East, but she could beat them also. Decker did it by running the races with her own style, and thus stunning the crowd with impressive gold medal performances in the 1,500 and 3,000 meter races. After years of criticisms that she was not good enough to run with the best—even though no American woman could challenge her—Decker showed she could run any kind of tactical race against anyone and win.

Tamara Bykova, the great Soviet high jumper won the world Championships and set the world record of 6-8 1/4 16 days later. In between those jumps, however, West German Ulrike Meyfarth cleared 6-8 and reversed the order of finish from Helsinki. American Louise Ritter set an American record (6-7) and finished behind only these two at the World Championships.

Tiina Lillak gave the Finnish crowd at the World Championships something to cheer about when she took the gold medal for the javelin on her home turf. She went undefeated in 18 meets in 1983 and holds the world best with a 245-3. She had three other throws over 240 feet while the rest of the worlds best could produce but one.

Cape Elizabeth native Joan Benoit shattered the world record in the marathon with her 2:22:43 at Boston. Benoit, who is only 5-1 3/4, only ran the 26.2 mile distance once during the 1983 which may be a disadvantage for her since the Olympic Trials will be in

May, barely two months before the L.A. Games. Norwegian Grete Waitz, however, has proven she can run the marathon successfully with only six weeks recovery. Two other Americans are also setting their sights on a medal. Marianne Dickerson in only her second and third tries at the distance, qualified for the Helsinki race and then brought home the United States' first medal with her second-place finish behind Waitz at the Championships. Julie Brown is the other. Brown has run the fastest time ever in a women-only race.

MEN:

The American sprinters and long jumpers—All in all, they are Carl Lewis, Calvin Smith, Mel Lattany, Emmitt King, Ron Brown, Larry Myricks, Elliot Quow, Jason Grimes and Mike Conley. A long list indeed. Unfortunately, some of these athletes will not make the U.S. Olympic team because of the incredible depth we have. Only an injury or over-confidence should stop an American sweep in these events. In Helsinki, Lewis-Smith-King swept the medals in the 100. Smith and Quow went one-two in the 200 with Lewis or Myricks able to finish the sweep which they did not attempt at Helsinki; Lewis-Grimes-Conley also swept the gold, silver and bronze medals in the long jump at Helsinki. Myricks also has a knack for long jumping. Besides Bob Beamon's phenomenal 29-2 1/2 in Mexico City in 1968, Lewis' 28-10 1/4 in '83 and East German Lutz Dombrowski's 28 1/4, in 1980, Myricks is the only athlete in the world to ever break the 28 foot barrier.

Steve Cram, Steve Scott and Steve Ovett will be the runners to beat in the classic event of track and field, the metric mile or the 1,500 meters. The battle of the Steve's. Cram has been rated number one at the distance in the last two years by *Track and Field News*. Ovett holds the world record for the 1,500 with his 3:30.77 and Scott has run the second fastest mile ever (3:47.69) behind Sebastian Coe's 3:47.33. South African born, but now American citizen, Sydney Maree held the world record in the 1,500 for about a week this summer before Ovett's best surpassed Maree's 3:31.24.

Henry Marsh has run the fastest time in the world the past three seasons in the 3,000 meter steeple chase and lost only one race during 1983. That loss, however, was costly. Marsh fell over the last barrier before the finish in Helsinki and West Germany's Patriz Ilg swept to the victory.

The marathon will be an incredible race. There are a dozen or more marathoners who have their own awards to boast about. Leading these may be Alberto Salazar, (2:08:13), the world record holder, and Waldemar Cierpinski, the '76 and '80 Olympic champion. Rob de Castella (2:08:18) will be the favorite, however. De Castella beat Salazar in their only confrontation as has Japan's Toshihiko Seko. Japan's Soh brothers, Takeshi and Higueru, have also beaten the world record holder. The field will also include Carlos Lopes of Portugal, Mexico's Rodolfo Gomez, England's Geoff Smith, Africans Kebede Balcha, Juma Ikangaa, Joseph Nazu, and Gidamis Shahanga. New Zealand's Rod Dixon, who recently won New York, should not be a serious factor. Other Americans vying for a place on the Olympic Team are Boston winner Greg Meyer, 1980 Olympic Trial winner Tony Sandoval, Ron Tabb, Benji Durden and sentimental favorite Bill Rodgers.

The Maine Campus Magazine

Tom St. Amand

editor

Don Linscott

magazine assistants

Kerry Zabicki

History

(continued from page 4)

Germany, Bohemia, Holland and Australia.

Coubertin added an eighth question to the agenda, "Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games." The congress accepted the proposal on June 23, 1894 and formed an International Committee to stage the games.

Two years later the first modern Olympic Games was held at the site of the ancient Olympic Games, Athens, Greece, in the rebuilt Athens stadium. Coubertin was instrumental in getting the games off the ground, holding the post of President of the

International Olympic Committee until 1925. He formed the Olympic Charter and protocol, the athlete's oath and the opening and closing ceremonies.

This summer's Olympic games at Los Angeles will mark the 20th set of Olympic Games, though the games are called the XXIIIrd Olympiad. Olympiads, four-year periods, are numbered from 1896, the date of the first Olympics. The games are numbered consecutively, even if they are not held. Three Olympics have been missed, 1916, 1940 and 1944, all due to world wars.

The Winter Olympics were inaugurated in 1924 at Chamonix, France, and are only numbered according to the years they are held. So this year's Winter Olympics make up the XIIIth Winter Olympic Games.

Sign Up General Student Senate Feb. 7-13

- three off-campus seats
- one graduate student seat

Nomination sheets available at the
Student Government Office, 3rd
floor, Memorial Union.

Nominations still open for:

- Student Government President and Vice President
- OCB president and vice-president
- IDB president and vice-president

(Elections to be held Feb. 22)

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Phi Epsilon invite all males
interested in fraternity life
to dinner on

Thursday, February 9 at 4:30 p.m.

● Skate

(continued from page 5)

At present, she—as well as her coach and her mother—have to do a lot of traveling to get much ice at all, since there isn't enough time available at Alford. On Sundays, she skates two hours at Colby College in Waterville, and then goes to Yarmouth to skate three hours at North Yarmouth Academy. On Mondays, she leaves



(Leigh photo)

school early to drive to August where she skates for three hours at the Kennebec Ice Arena. On Tuesdays, she's up at five a.m. for two hours on the ice at Alford; on Wednesdays, she has two hours of group skating in the evening at Alford; Thursdays, she goes back to August to skate from 3:30 to 5:30; and on Fridays, it's back to Alford for two hours of skating before school. Sometimes she takes Saturdays off.

She still manages to get mostly A's in school. "She does her homework in the car," says Brenda, "to and from skating."

In the summer, when there is no ice at Alford, Sara—along with other serious young skaters—stays with a family in Augusta during the week and still coached by Worgull, skates and dances at the Kennebec Ice Arena six hours a day. She comes home on weekends.

Recently, her parents, concerned that Sara might be spending too much time on skating, talked to her about giving it up, but Sara decided she wanted to keep skating.

"A lot of kids don't have the ability to do something that they really want to do," she says, "and I think that since I have it, and skating's something I enjoy, why give it up? In a few years, I might say, 'Why did I quit? I really liked that sport!'"

And, while she misses a special event once in a while, she certainly doesn't lack friends. "I don't like it when I have to miss parties," she continues, "but on the other hand, I'm always with my friends. At school or skating, the other kids are my friends."

"With the goals I have," she adds, "it's really hard for me not to be skating every day, because even if I miss only a couple of days, I lose my timing."

Sara's thinking about her future. She plans to work hard on her skating for the next two years and, if she hasn't advanced enough by then, she'll give up some of the skating and live a more "normal" life.

Worgull thinks it's well-worth

trying. "If she keeps improving at her present rate, and can get the ice time, she'll be a very solid competitor throughout the New England area, and possible qualify for the Eastern Sectional Competition at age twelve or thirteen."

The United States Figure Skating Association has set standards for eight levels of compulsory figures, as well as eight classes of individual and team skating: Pre-Preliminary, Preliminary, Pre-Juvenile, Juvenile, Intermediate, Novice, Junior, and Senior. Sara who's already passed her first figures and earned medals in the Pre-Preliminary and Preliminary classes, has learned well how to handle herself in any skating appearance—be it test, competition, or group and solo selections in the annual spring ice show at Alford Arena. If she falls down, she gets up with a smile and goes on.

"When you have a bad attitude," she explains, "you get marked 'way

low, because the judges can tell just by looking at you if your attitude's good or not. Once, I fell twice, but I had a really good attitude about it, so I still won."

Worgull explains, "A fall isn't scored against a competitor if she handles it well."

Sara knows a fall need not be scored against her, but it takes something more to keep it from affecting the rest of her performance—and it is that incredible, unshakable composure that enables her to skate as if the fall had never happened.

"Once I slipped," she relates, "and I jumped right back up. Julie didn't think I was going to do my flip-loop, which was right after that, but I did!"

Sara has it all worked out and the confidence to carry it through. Her ability to pick herself up and go on to win will take this youngster a long way. I might even take her to the Olympics.

The Maine Campus is now accepting applications for Assistant Business Manager



If you are a Sophomore or Junior with strong accounting capabilities, then the salary and experience could be yours.

Please come between 1:00 and 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 9, for personal interviews at the Maine Campus Business Office in the basement of Lord Hall.

● Track


(continued from page 5)

work out with weights, bicycling and swimming to keep in shape.

Now with six months before the U.S. trials O.J.'s love and devotion for the sport of running has got him close to being in the shape necessary to

qualify. "I'm not quite there, but almost," he said recently in a run.

In reference to the future, I really love to coach and am really looking forward to the future when I can run my own college program, O.J. said. I'd want to be accountable completely and be evaluated as to how I was doing my job, he said. The runners under me come first and I would only want to coach if I was doing the job to their satisfaction and desires.



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Jennifer Knapp 225 Chadborne Mon.-Sat.: 9:30-6
Patricia Miller 317 Chadborne Friday Evening
Sunday 12-5

GOLD: Olympic glory never fades

Steve Bullard

Throughout the entire history of the Olympic Games, perhaps no moment ever brought more excitement to American fans than Mike Eruzione's winning goal against the Russians in February 1980.

Perhaps.

No one can deny the impact of the "Miracle on Ice." The timing couldn't have been better, coming on the heels of the Iranian takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran. It captivated the nation, and helped to restore its broken pride.

Yet the U.S. hockey team's 1980 gold medal at Lake Placid is but one moment in American Olympic history. America has had 998 gold medalists win 1,278 gold medals in the summer and winter Olympics combined. No other country has won so many.

The greatest individual performance in an Olympics is owned by an American. Mark Spitz won a record seven gold medals in 1972, claiming victories in four individual events and three team events. Add to that two gold medals in 1968, tying Spitz with Russian gymnast Larisa Latynina and Finnish runner Paavo Nurmi as winners of the most gold medals ever. Spitz, however, needed just two Olympics to win his nine golds while the other two needed three years.

Ray Ewry is close behind Spitz, having won eight gold medals in the

Ray Ewry is close behind Spitz, having won eight gold medals in the high, broad and triple jumps during the games of 1900, 1904 and 1908. Those events are no longer on the Olympic program.

While the 1980 hockey team gained instant fame with its gold medal, it has a long way to go before it can match the success of the U.S. basketball team. American teams have won 69 of 70 games.

The most amazing win came at the Berlin Olympics of 1936. The U.S., led by captain Bill Wheatley, won the medal with a 19-8 win over Canada. Low scoring, you say? Consider the fact they played outdoors, on a dirt floor and in pouring rain.

America's only loss in basketball resulted in one of the greatest upsets in Olympic history. Time ran out in the championship game at Munich in 1972 with the U.S. the victor 49-48 over the Russians. But the officials decided the clock shouldn't have run down, and reset enough time on the clock for the U.S.S.R. to heave a desperation pass the length of the floor that was tipped in for a 50-49 Russian win at the buzzer.

Eric Heiden's impressive domination of men's speed skating in 1980 leads a list of seven Americans with five gold medal wins. Heiden swept all five speed skating events. Don Schollander won four golds in swimming at Tokyo in 1964 while still a high school senior and added another in 1968 and John Weissmuller won three in swimming at Paris in 1924 and two in Amsterdam in 1928.

Three shooters have won gold medals: Willis Lee, 1920; Alfred Lane, 1912, 1920; and Morris Fisher, 1920, 1924. Anton Heida won five golds in gymnastics at St. Louis in 1904.

Jesse Owens and Alvin Kraenzlein are among the notables who have won four gold medals. Owens won three individual races and one relay to capture the hearts of the crowd and fellow competitors during the famous Munich Olympics of 1936. Kraenzlein is little known today because his wins came in 1900 at Paris, but the University of Pennsylvania runner is the only person ever to win four individual track events in one Olympics.

Another American Olympic record holder is discus thrower Al Oerter, who is the only modern Olympian to win a gold medal in four Olympics. Oerter won the discus in 1956, 1960, 1964 and 1968. Certainly an ironman feat.

How about Eddie Eagan? The Yale graduate is the only Olympian ever to win a gold medal in both the summer and winter games. Eagan won the light heavyweight boxing title in 1920 at Antwerp. He returned to the Olympics at Lake Placid in 1932 as a bobsledder, and was a member of the gold medal winning U.S. four man bobsled squad.

America has had double winners in both boxing and wrestling. Oliver Kirk won the bantamweight and featherweight boxing titles in 1904 while George Mehnert won the flyweight and bantamweight wrestling titles in 1904 and 1908, respectively.

The youngest and oldest Americans ever to win gold medals were Marjorie Gestring and Paul Smart. Gestring was 13 years and four months old when she won the springboard diving event at Berlin in 1936 while Smart was a crew member of the Star Class winner Hilarius in the 1948 yachting races at the age of 56.

Two notable firsts by Americans include Charles Jewtraw's victory in the 500-meter speed skating event in 1924 at Chamonix, the first event in the first Winter Olympics, and Betty Robinson Schwartz's win in the 100 meters at Amsterdam in 1928, the first year women were admitted to the track and field events.

● Hoop

So what does team U.S.A. have to do to avoid the pain of 1972? Probably, only two things are required. The first is simple. All eligible players must compete. If any of the players counted on, don't play for any reasons, such as signing a pro contract, an unfillable hole could develop. Second, and most importantly, the team must have its heart set on capturing the gold.

If the best players in America put forth a completely dedicated effort, let's face it, no team in the world can touch them.

STUDENT FINANCIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Student Government is currently looking to appoint a:

Vice-President For Financial Affairs and

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V.P. for Financial Affairs
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Preferably Junior standing
Experience in Accounting & Financial Policy

S.G. Treasurer
Salary: \$550/year
Experience in Accounting & General Ledger

The term for both offices shall be from Feb. 27, 1984 - Feb., 1985

Please apply in person with cover letter, listing of previous experience and letters of reference to: Student Government Office
3rd Floor, Memorial Union

Applications due 4:00, Monday, February 13th

1984 Winter Carnival Delta Tau Delta's

Bed Sled Race

Saturday, Feb. 18 - 1:00p.m.

Behind Hilltop Commons

On the Hilltop Road

Sponsored by Delta Tau Delta, UMFB
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\$5.00 entry fee benefits to go to the
Ronald McDonald House

There will be live radio, Y101 FM,
and T.V. broadcasting

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Enjoy refreshments from McDonald's
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Merchants \$50

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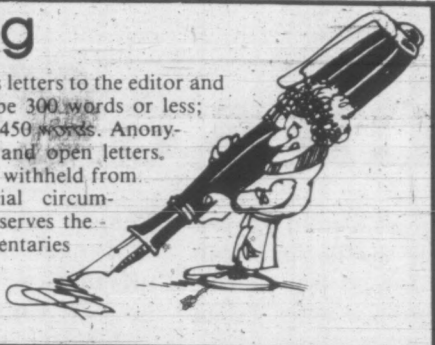
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Response

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.



On-campus students shouldn't have to crawl

To the editor:

Don't we deserve a little more consideration and maybe a little sanding and salt on our crawlways?

I am writing to you about the article concerning the campus shutdown on Wednesday and the comment of Peter Dufour, superintendent of grounds and services. Perhaps Mr. Dufour does not realize that crawling to class is a rather grim idea when there are three foot snowbanks, ice, sleet, rain, hail, trucks and cars which cannot be heard until they are upon you, not to mention the poor conditions of the walkways. Getting to class should not be an obstacle course. Nevertheless, many on-campus students still make it to class, sustaining bumps, bruises, and a few minor fractures. But that's why we have Cutler Health Center, right? I believe this comment shows a great deal of lack of concern for the welfare of tuition, room and board paying students.

Marc Lamontagne
206 Cumberland

Religion has a place in America

To the editor:

On Friday the 3rd of February there was an article by Stephen Macklin called "Reagan's Folly." Although I am not aware of all the arguments concerning the issue of prayer in schools I would like to bring to Mr. Macklin's attention a few of his own misunderstandings. I think he may be speaking for himself when he says that "Americans are beginning to see that the best approach to life in this modern world is to concentrate on tangibles." Even though I am a student of the scarcity of tangibles (economics) I do not choose to be enslaved to material goods. The Bible states in Matthew 9:25 "What good is it for a man to gain the whole world, and yet lose or forfeit his very self?" I disagree with Mr.

Macklin's statement that "religion is losing its importance in this country, and a handful of irrational conservatives are trying to revive it." This country has never needed the person of Jesus Christ as much as it does today. The qualities, or characteristics received by those who follow him are: "love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self control." (Galatians 5:22, 23). I don't know about Mr. Macklin, but I think this country could do with a little more of these. Here in Maine, the slow moving, relaxed and "natural" state, is no exception. At UMO, of all places, the Campus paper contains articles about female students being raped, another UMaine student kidnapped from a store and beaten to death, and a suicide on campus. There is a direct relationship between

the increase in these kinds of problems and the lack of obedience to God. The day will come when Jesus Christ returns to earth, not as a servant as before, but as a conqueror. Those who felt it was "irrational" to pay any attention to God's word will realize, with great grief, that they missed the boat. I encourage Mr. Macklin and others to take a look at the word of God before making judgements on something they are not familiar with. Reagan's follies may cause him to lose the presidency, but those who fall into Macklin's folly will lose for eternity. I hope Mr. Macklin realizes his "Folly" and changes his position while he still has the opportunity.

Ralph Freeze
24H University Park

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



Commentary

Paul Wright

The problems with the good old days

How many times have you wished that you had been born in the past when things were not so complicated? This usually happens when you find yourself besieged by a multitude of problems. The assumption that life was easier in the past seems to be an easy one to make when we think about how much we are asked to do now and how much time we are given to do it in. Whether it is finals week, responsibilities of a job, or problems at home, we all sometimes feel as though we are under abnormal pressure. Unfortunately, being an easy assumption to make does not automatically make the assumption that the past was easier right.

This comparison of past and present is, in fact, inaccurate and is based on the naive view that the quality of life was somehow better in the past than it is in the present. It is true that in 1799 you would not have had to listen to the sound of jackhammers outside your window at 8 a.m. but is also true that the rooster would have gotten you out of bed much earlier. And the task of keeping perishable foods from spoiling was an extremely difficult task 180 years ago but now all you have to do is keep them in the refrigerator.

Perhaps the best example of how much the quality of life has improved since 1799 is an average housewife. Let's assume that in one day in 1799 a housewife gets the children ready for

school, makes breakfast, cleans the house, goes shopping, does some sewing, picks up the children after school, cooks supper for the family, and so on. This same housewife were she alive in 1799, may have had to do all of the same things but without a car, food processor, hot and cold running water, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine and so on. As you can see, the quality of life has improved vastly since 1799.

Although it is wrong, the idea that the past was less complicated is still widely accepted and can be perhaps be best illustrated by an analogy that a friend told me. Imagine that you are riding on a train and looking out the window, and you notice that the hills off in the distance do not seem to be moving at all while the ground directly outside your window is rushing past so fast that it appears blurry. Extended to everyday life this analogy points out exactly why people seem to think that the past is less complicated than the present.

When you look at your own life or the situations surrounding you it appears blurred because of its fast pace and shocking immediacy. When you look into the past you are offered a picture that is crystal clear because of its distance from you.

Think about Abe Lincoln for a minute; he was an honest, tall, lanky, principled man who wore a stove-pipe hat; he freed the slaves and

reunited the states after the Civil War. Overall he is recognized as one of the greatest presidents that this country ever had, right? Now try to imagine how many times his boot laces broke when he was in a hurry, how many times he stubbed his toes, how many times he was kept waiting more than an hour for an appointment, or how many times he burnt his tongue on his coffee? Most of the trials and tribulations that Abe Lincoln dealt with in his life have been edited out of history for the purpose of clarity. If even a fraction of all the details of the past were included in the history books they would be much thicker, almost as confusing as our lives seem, and certainly nobody would want to read them.

Since the difficulties that Lincoln and others in history faced have been edited or forgotten, people assume that there were not so many; people assume that the past was less complicated than the present because of what they've read in history books.

Just remember that the hills you are speeding through on your train must appear to be moving very slowly to the people looking out of the window of a train that is speeding through the hills that you are watching through your window.

World/U.S. News

Lebanese factions intensify fighting

Reagan to move Marines offshore

POINT MUGU, Calif. (AP)—President Reagan said Tuesday that the American Marines will be moved away from the Beirut International Airport and relocated—on ships offshore.

The statement was issued hours after Marine helicopters evacuated non-essential American embassy personnel and their dependents from Beirut in what the State Department called a "prudent response" to fighting in the embattled city.

The Marines have come under fire during the past several days of sharply intensified combat between the Lebanese factions. Reagan said he had directed Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to prepare a plan for the redeployment of the 1,600 American Marines stationed in war-torn Beirut.

"This redeployment will begin shortly and proceed in stages. U.S. military personnel will remain on the ground in Lebanon for training and equipping the Lebanese army and protecting our remaining personnel," Reagan said.

He said naval and Marine forces offshore "will stand ready as before to provide support for the protection of American and other multinational force personnel in Lebanon and thereby help ensure security in the Beirut area."

Reagan said.

He said naval and Marine forces offshore "will stand ready as before to provide support for the protection of American and other multinational force personnel in Lebanon and thereby help ensure security in the Beirut area."

Astronauts make first unrestrained space walk

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—Two American astronauts left the safety of their shuttle Tuesday and flew unrestrained for the first time, adding another milestone to man's conquest of space. Bruce McCandless said to Robert Stewart, "Go enjoy it; have a ball."

McCandless, then Stewart, unhooked their lifelines and slowly rose up, up and away from Challenger, carried by a \$10 million jet-powered backpack to a distance greater than the length of a football field.

"McCandless and his Manned Maneuvering Unit comprise a spacecraft of their own," said Mission Control.

Although they had no sensation of

speed, the astronauts were traveling 4.8 miles a second as they zipped over the spinning Earth below. They'll do it again Thursday.

McCandless, who has spent more than a decade preparing for his historic but brief flight, parodied Neil Armstrong's words upon becoming the first man to step on the moon in 1969.

McCandless said, "That may have been one small step for Neil, but it's a heck of a big leap for me."

Never before in 59 space walks, 46 American and 13 Soviet, had a man ventured out without a lifeline. Tuesday's exercise was a rehearsal for the next shuttle flight when other space walkers will try to retrieve an ailing satellite, bring it into the cargo

bay for repair, and release it to orbit again.

Unfortunately, that procedure won't be possible for the two communications satellites launched on the space shuttle's 10th flight. The satellites, launched for Western Union and Indonesia, were in a useless low orbit. They were intended for high orbit and lack fixtures for retrieval.

"It's a real thrill," said McCandless in an aw-shucks voice. "A real honor to be up there."

"There are some jealous folks down here. Looks like you're having fun," Mission Control said at one point.

From the shuttle cabin, commander Vance Brand asked, "Well, what did you think of the EVA?" In space lingo,

a space walk is an Extra Vehicular Activity.

"I liked it. I thought it went very well," said the man who had just entered the history books as the first human satellite.

Each man wore a space suit similar to those used on other flights. What was new was a backpack filled with nitrogen gas awaiting them in the cargo bay. They latched themselves into the chair-like device, which has directional controllers on rigid arms.

Calling out a series of superlatives, "Beautiful, superb, super," McCandless moved out 32 feet from the ship by firing burst of gas from small thrusters.

by Scott Blaufuss

Communiqué

Wednesday, Feb. 8 (continued from page 1)

Professional Employees' Advisory Council Meeting. South Bangor Lounge. 3 p.m.
CAPS Seminar. Script, part two. 227 E/M. 3 p.m.
"Fitness: Getting It and Keeping It." Sutton Lounge, Union. 3:15 p.m.
Preventive Medicine, Screening. Corbett Hall. 6 - 8 p.m.
Maine Bounc Orientations. Waxing, Nordic and Telemark Clinics. North Bangor Lounge, Union. 6 p.m., 6:30 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Everglades Slide Show. North Bangor Lounge, Union. 6:30 p.m.
MCA. Bible Study. South Bangor Lounge, union. 6:30 p.m.
IDB Movie. "Tootsie." 130 Little Hall. 7 and 9 p.m.
AAUW Meeting. Renatta Cirri: "Violence Affecting Women." Honors Center. 7:30 p.m.
Cultural Affairs Film Series. "As if it Were Yesterday," (France, 1980).
BCC Student Union. 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 9

University Supervisors Advisory Council Meeting. FFA Room, Union. 9 a.m.
Thursday Club Meeting. Microwave Cooking. 81 Silver Rd., Bangor. 10 a.m.
UMO Dance Film Festival. Lengyel Gym. 11 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 6 p.m.
Al-Anon Meeting. Old Town Room, Union. 11 a.m.
Chemistry Seminar. Dr. James Cox: "New Approaches to Characterization of Real Samples by Electrochemical Methods." 316 Aubert Hall. 11 a.m.
Planetarium Show. "The Sky Tonight." Wingate Hall. Noon.
Wildlife Noontime Seminar. Dr. Stanley A. Temple: "A Reevaluation of the Edge Effect in Wildlife Conservation." 204 Nutting Hall. Noon.
Faculty Forum on Religion. Ham Room, Union. Noon.
French Language Table. Yellow Dining Room, Hilltop. Noon.
News of the World Forum. Sutton Lounge, Union. 12:15 p.m.



by Mike Perry



by Barnaby G. Thomas



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by Barnaby G. Thomas



by Holmes and Anderson

Sports

● Bears

Maine jumped on the scoreboard first when Toru Bjorkstrand scored his 14th goal of the year which tied him for the team lead in that category with Jay Mazur.

Bjorkstrand received a pass from linemate Paul Giacalone and fired a quick shot on Wildcat Goalie Bruce Gilles. The puck fell between Gilles' legs and in his hurry to find the puck, he accidentally kicked it into the net for an early 1-0 Black Bear lead.

John McDonald had exchanged a give and go pass with Giacalone behind the net before Jigger sent the puck to Bjorkstrand at the bottom of the circle.

Maine took a 2-0 lead with 2:42 remaining in the second period when Roger Grillo and Jim Purcell broke out from the red line on a two on one.

Grillo took a pass from Kevin Mann and skated down the left wing with Purcell trailing down the middle. When UNH defenseman Kirk Lussier went down to the ice to block Grillo's shot or pass, Grillo shifted around him and slid a soft centering pass to Purcell who shot it to the left of Gilles' who had gone down to the ice.

Bruce Hegland started the play in the Maine end as he kicked the puck to Mann who sent his teammates flying toward the Wildcat goal.

McDonald's seventh goal of the year at the 8:57 mark of the third period put the game out of reach at 3-0 as the Bears checked the Wildcats closely for the remainder of the game.

From the right corner, Bjorkstrand sent a centering pass to Giacalone in the slot who fired a hard shot on Gilles. The junior goalie who played very well in goal for UNH turning aside 35 Bear shots, came up with a great save but the rebound was picked up by McDonald who lifted it over him for an insurmountable three goal lead.

The win raised Maine's record to 11-17 overall and 5-11 in ECAC Division I play. New Hampshire drops to 15-11-1, and 9-4. The victory also avenged a 5-2 loss to the Wildcats on Sunday night in Durham, N.H.

Head Coach Jack Semler was more than pleased with his team's performance which ends a four game losing skid.

"We played an almost perfect hockey game," Semler said. "Everything came together and it was a total team effort. I think it ranks as one of the biggest wins since I've been here."

New Hampshire Head Coach Charlie Holt praised the Bears performance and said he was pleased with his team's performance.

"We played as well as we can and we were simply beaten," Holt said. "They shut us down. They played very well defensively and it was the most that we've lost by all year."

Lacoste now holds the record for the most shutouts in a season (two) and in a career (two). The only other Maine goalie to register a shutout was Jeff Nord who played during Maine Hockey's glory between 1979-1981.

The win also stopped a seven game losing streak with the Wildcats dating back to late February of the 1980-81 season. The game was played before 2100 fans which tied the lowest home attendance of the year.

(continued from page 1)

After two road games, the Bears will finish the season playing their last four games at the friendly confines of Alford Arena where the team has a record of 8-3, with two of the losses coming in overtime.

Women set records at Bates Invitational

by Chuck Morris
Staff Writer

It was a day for records to be broken. Saturday at the Bates Invitational, two women led the women's track team to a fourth place finish by setting records. The Bears finished with 88 points behind Dartmouth (144), the University of New Hampshire (112) and Fitchburg State (100).

Captain Ann England may have been out leaned at the tape for first place in the 1,500 meter run, but she established a University Record by almost three seconds in the process. England's 4:37.29 easily broke UMO's All-America Jo-Anne Choimiere's mark of 4:40.06 set last year.

The other record was set by sophomore Beth Heslam. Heslam established the Bates field house record for the pentathlon. Heslam's score of 3,182 was a scant 75 points ahead of Dartmouth's Kathleen Bannon. Heslam was eight points behind Bannon going into the fifth and final event, the 800 meters. Heslam's 2:23.32, however, was well in front of Bannon's 2:30.54.

Barb Lukacs, in her first competition since Christmas break, began where she left off. She won the shot put with a throw of 41-6 1/4. Lukacs' teammate, Elizabeth McGarrigle set a personal record to sneak into second place with her 35-1 1/2.

"It's two feet better than her previous best," Coach Jim Ballinger said of McGarrigle's throw.

The Bears also placed two women in the top five in the high jump and the triple jump. Melissa Murphy and Gretchen Lally both cleared 4-10, but Murphy finished second and Lally was fourth because Murphy had fewer misses.



Beth Heslam (left) and Ann England (right) both set records Saturday. (Morris photo)

Karen Smith and Caskie Lewis were fourth and fifth in the triple jump. Smith's 33-5 beat Lewis' best by two inches.

Ballinger also mentioned that Sue Elias and Helen Dawe ran well in their events. Elias finished third in the 800 meters, but was less than a second away from a victory. Dawe also had a close finish and she too was edged out by her competitor. Dawe ran 1:29.74 in the 600 yard run. Sarah Gosse of Bowdoin was barely ahead of her in 1:29.70.

"Helen ran very well," Ballinger said.

Maine's mile relay, consisting of Elizabeth Caron, Heidi Mathieu, Sarah O'Neil and Lisa Clemente, finished second in 4:08.0 and the two mile relay squad, (Theresa Lewis, Dawe, Elias and England), placed third in 9:51.89.

UMO's All-Star wrestler

by Bob McPhee
Staff Writer

UMO wrestler Ewen MacKinnon lost a close 5-3 decision to a Division II All-American in the heavyweight class in the New England All-Star Wrestling meet last Sunday at Springfield College in Springfield, Mass. MacKinnon was the first wrestler from UMO ever selected to the Division I team, which lost 27-14 to a team of Division II and III all-stars.

"I was a bit apprehensive before stepping onto the mat, but once there I found him to be just another wrestler," MacKinnon said. "I had a

good time, it was quite an experience."

Southern Connecticut's Charlie Velois was leading MacKinnon 2-1 after the second period of MacKinnon's match. MacKinnon fought back in the third period with two points, but Velois also scored two points and added a point for riding time to win 5-3.

At the 177 pound division, Boston College junior John Hanlon failed to show up for the meet and the Division I team had to forfeit the weight class.

UMO team captain Maynard Pelletier was the second selection at 177 pounds and would have gone if he had known in advance that Hanlon wasn't going to show up.

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RESIDENTIAL LIFE

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NewsPage

Deal With Stress Through Self-Expression

by Theresa Morrissey

Self expression is a useful tool for dealing with stress. Dig deep inside and decide how you feel and describe how you feel and describe those feelings to the appropriate person. Such a simple idea can seem so difficult when it is your feelings that need expression.

Our complex feelings can be narrowed down to four basic feelings: mad, glad, scared and sad. A simple way to express a feeling is to say: I feel (name feeling) when (say what triggers the feeling) because (say what you do or do not like about the triggered event). I wish (say how you would like things to be).

There are advantages to focusing on feelings when expressing yourself. A feeling exists; it is not right or wrong. Expressing a feeling is emotionally relaxing and focuses on

the emotion rather than pointing an accusing finger. Feelings are often private and not understood until they are expressed.

Discussing feelings is not easy. However, the result of self-expression is relaxing and self-fulfilling.

Theresa Morrissey was a member of SHOP II during the Fall '83 semester. SHOP II is a program of Residential Life which educates students in life skills topics and trains students to put on workshops as a service to the college community. If you would like to attend a workshop on effective Self-Expression, Time Management, Stress Management, Positive Thinking or Alcohol and Sexuality, contact your R.A. or Katy Lewis at the SHOP II office, 123 Hancock Hall, or call 581-4769 weekdays between 9 a.m. and Noon.

The Disease Concept Of Alcoholism

Disease can be defined as anything which interferes with the ability of the living human organism to function normally. Without treatment, a disease will exist in an ever severe nature, ever increasing problems for the rest of an individual's life, and probably will lead to a loss of life.

First recognized by Alcoholics Anonymous and subsequently by the American Medical Association in 1956, alcoholism is a chronic, progressive and incurable disease, characterized by loss of control over alcohol and other sedatives.

Simply stated, chronic means that the disease lasts a long time. Since it is not unusual for people to have a history of alcohol abuse dating back ten, fifteen or more years, the term chronic fits the disease concept of alcoholism.

The progressiveness of the disease is unique in two ways. First, it does not matter how much treatment is offered to an alcoholic, whether it is psychiatric treatment, or medical treatment for the complications of the disease, if the person continues to drink, the only course will be downhill.

Secondly, alcoholism is considered progressive because even after several years of abstinence, when the person starts drinking again, the symptoms they displayed are the same as the symptoms displayed when they stopped.

Next week, the term incurable as it relates to alcoholism will be defined. Also, the symptoms of

alcoholism and the pathogenesis (natural course) of the disease will be described.

In the following week, the etiology of alcoholism as it is becoming known and the question of whether or not alcoholism is hereditary will be examined.

Fitness: Getting It & Keeping It

FITNESS: Getting It and Keeping It

Physical fitness has become a significant movement within the society in recent years and experts believe this trend will continue as participants enthusiastically share the benefits of their wellness with others. The media are aware of this trend and are providing information in abundance on literally hundreds of health related subjects. The sale of exercise attire alone is projected to be a billion dollar business throughout the balance of this decade! It is reasonably safe to say that if someone isn't already participating in some type of physical betterment program, they are giving thought to doing so.

This series of five programs is designed to be primarily informational and will be directed to those individuals who have recently started a wellness program or are considering such an undertaking.

The information should also be valuable for those having a professional interest in the health professions as well as those intensely

Learn By Listening

Much information can be acquired through listening. However, listening is a skill that must be developed, it is not instinctive. The following are suggestions about listening and becoming a better listener.

1. Determine why what the speaker is saying to you is important.
2. Take the responsibility for interest and understanding.
3. If you can't hear, move away from distractions and noises. Sit where you can see the speaker.
4. Look for organization of what is being said. You will understand better if you know what (s)he is trying to stress and expose.

5. Look for main ideas of the presentation.
6. Take a conscious effort to defeat the tendency to allow your mind to wander.
7. Take notes while you listen.

Ways to listen creatively:
Write what is being said in your own words.

Draw on personal experiences to highlight a point being made.

Read assigned material before coming to class. It gives you a base from which to form questions relevant to the topic discussed.

For information and other study skills, visit or call the Learning Resource Brokerage- 2nd floor, Fogler Library, 581-1690.

On The Menu- Diet Data Days

In recognition of March as National Nutrition Month, the Residential Life Nutrition Team will be sponsoring the 6th Annual Diet Data Days, Feb. 27 to March 9. Diet Data Days is open to everyone on campus as well as to the general public and is free of charge.

The purpose of Diet Data Days is to increase awareness about nutrition and health. Computers and nutrition information combine to provide an

easy and interesting way to learn about your diet. Others features about the exhibit will include displays, free pamphlets, and a nutrition theater.

Become involved in National Nutrition Month and participate in Diet Data Days, FFA Room, Memorial Union, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Feb. 27 - March 9. Stop to learn more about your diet or just to browse...it's free!

Entertainment at the Bear's Den
SoundTrac, Friday & Saturday, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

how we improve our general health through common sense food choices. The concluding program will be somewhat unique but a valid topic when considering wellness. Stress, happiness and physical dimensions. This final program will look at some of these interesting and worthwhile concepts.

Put your heart into it: How to run your way to a healthier heart
Presenter: Joseph M. Pechinski, Professor of Physical Education & Education

Wednesday, February 8, 3:15 p.m.- Sutton Lounge, Memorial Union

Stretching for sport and exercise

Presenter: Harold J. Jordon, Exercise Physiologist

Wednesday, February 15, 3:15 p.m.- Sutton Lounge, Memorial Union

Strength: Pumping up your health

Presenter: Walter H. Abbott, Professor of Physical Education

Wednesday, February 22, 3:15 p.m.- Sutton Lounge, Memorial Union

Common Sense and you: Facing daily food choices

Presenter: Anne S. Johnson, Manager of Dining Hall Programming

Wednesday, February 29, 3:15 p.m.- Sutton Lounge, Memorial Union

Miracles of the mind: Healing Techniques

Presenter: Michael R. Naylor, Resident Director & Academic Programmer

Wednesday, March 7, 3:15 p.m.- Sutton Lounge, Memorial Union

These programs were planned and are being put on by the Memorial Union Program Board, Division of Student Affairs.

(this page paid for by Residential Life)