

Spring 3-1-1984

Maine Campus March 01 1984

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A crust of frozen snow covered the UMO campus after Tuesday's snow and hailstorm. (Hawkins photo)

Johnson's background an asset to presidency

by Rod Eves
Staff Writer

Arthur M. Johnson, who is to replace Paul Silverman as UMO president March 1, said he has high hopes for the university and he believes he can "help the institution" during his term as acting president.

"UMO has great potential. I think it can be a first-rate educational institution and I think I can help," he said. "If I didn't, I wouldn't have taken the job."

Johnson's background as a professor of history as well as his extensive work in the business world should be a great asset in his work as president, said professors in the history department.

"It is the combination of his managerial skills and his coming from the faculty that will make him a great acting president," said history Professor Stewart Doty.

"Past administrations have had a lot of managerial skill, but have been isolated from the faculty. This has prevented them from doing a better job," he said.

Chairman and Associate Professor of history Robert Babcock said he believes that Johnson, having been a faculty member at UMO for more than 10 years, will have an advantage over previous administrators.

"I think it is appropriate to have an insider come in," he said, "someone who is familiar with the problems of the university."

Johnson, born in Waltham, Mass. in 1921, studied history at Harvard University, where he received both his bachelor's and his master's degrees.

After serving as a first lieutenant and a captain in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean Conflict, he returned to school, receiving his doctorate in philosophy from Vanderbilt University in 1954.

From 1954-58, he was an assistant professor of political science and economics at the U.S. Naval Academy and, from 1958-68, he served as an assistant professor of business history at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

In 1968, Johnson came to the University of Maine at Orono as a

(see JOHNSON page 2)

Agreement allows five education unions to cooperate

by Ron Gabriel
Staff Writer

Five higher education unions approved a proposal that will include them under one "umbrella," but it will be implemented in stages, the president of the Associated Faculties of the University of Maine said.

Gerald Work, who wrote the proposal, said a Higher Education Center would allow three UMaine associations: AFUM, Associated COLT (Clerical, Office, Laboratory, Technical), Staff of the University of Maine, University of Maine Professional Staff Association and two vocational associations to work cooperatively in collective bargaining negotiations, grievance filing and lobbying.

"The Center's primary purpose is to make better use of all our expertise across all five organizations in the activities in which we are involved," Work said.

The formation of the Center is "a logical step in the maturity of the collective bargaining process and the associations represented," he said. "All the organizations have been in existence, all we're trying to do is to change the organizational structure."

Richard Nightingale, president of AFUM's Orono chapter, said AFUM approved the concept of a center and is waiting to see a governance plan.

"They can go ahead with the proposal piece by piece, starting with the organizational framework and cost estimates, and then report back to the (AFUM) chapters who will have the power to say 'no, change that,'" Nightingale said. "It may take a long time to get something functional and workable."

Work said setting up the governance of the center "will need to be thrashed out," but it is suggested that a board of overseers form, including the presidents of the five associations.

The need for the center grew as the National Education Association tried to organize employees involved with higher education the same way they organize employees involved with kindergarten through 12th grade, Work said.

Stewart Doty, professor of history and member of the NEA standing committee for higher education, said the NEA organizes employees of kindergarten-12th grade according to well-defined geographical units, and has trouble coordinating higher education employees because their associations, including AFUM, are statewide.

"The system was working for K-12, but as you move to higher education, the geography is simply so vast so that the NEA is having to find other kinds of staffing models to get over the geography problems," Doty said.

Members of the three UMaine associations have the same employer—



Gerald Work

the chancellor's office and the Board of Trustees, Doty said. "This allows us to coordinate our work efforts according to function, rather than to geography."

The Center will increase AFUM's access to national data describing the

(see UNIONS page 3)

Communiqué

Thursday, Mar. 1

Al-Anon Meeting, Old Town Room, Union. 11 a.m.
Faculty Forum on Religion, Ham Room, Union. Noon.
French Language Table, Yellow Dining Room, Hilltop. Noon.
15-Minute Noon Prayer, Drummond Chapel, Union.
12:30 p.m.
Cafe Vienna, Ford Room, Union. 3:15-5:30 p.m.
Poetry Hour, Dee Fonville, Sutton Lounge, Union. 3:30 p.m.

(continued on page 10)

UMaine Chancellor might not step down

by Mike Harman
and Rick Lawes
Staff Writers

Severin M. Beliveau, a member of the UMaine Board of Trustees, said that UMaine Chancellor Patrick McCarthy will not step down effective Sept. 1, 1985.

McCarthy's resignation was offered to the BOT at their meeting Oct. 24. Beliveau said, "He was only going to step down if he received his tenure." McCarthy applied for the position of tenured professor upon his stepping down as chancellor, but withdrew his application after Maine Governor Joseph Brennan expressed his disapproval of the plan.

Beliveau said that McCarthy has personally told him he will not step down.

"He will continue to function as the chancellor (until Sept. 1, 1985)...and longer—as long as he wants," Beliveau said.

McCarthy's secretary, Christine Kelley, said, "He plans to be here a year or more, and it's too early to discuss his future. He said his plans are not yet finalized. That's what he told me to convey to (the Maine Campus)."

Thomas F. Monaghan, chairman of the BOT, said that he would be "delighted" if McCarthy remained as chancellor.

"It's his decision," Monaghan said. "As far as I'm concerned, if he stayed

I'd be happy because I think he's a real asset to the university."

Monaghan told the *Maine Campus* he knew nothing about McCarthy's plans, and wondered about the relevancy of questions.

"Is that all you have to do? The sun is shining—it's a nice day," Monaghan said. "I would think that if the chancellor had a change of plans, I think I'd be the first to know, don't you?"

Douglas M. Allen, professor of philosophy at UMO said, "What you're telling me doesn't surprise me but it's not the first time I've heard it."

Allen said if McCarthy did not step down his decision would not meet with favor with the faculty.

(see CHANCELLOR page 3)

Apartheid system unfair to blacks

by Colin Strainge
Staff Writer

The distribution of wealth, power and land in South Africa under the present system of apartheid is grossly unfair and perpetuated by a strict military-oriented society, a South African anti-apartheid activist said Wednesday.

Jennifer Davis said 16 percent of the South African population is white and controls 70 percent of the wealth. The rest of the population, which is black, is restricted to 13 percent of the



Jennifer Davis

land and tightly controlled by a complex set of laws enforced by the police and military.

Davis said despite some apparent improvements in the racial divisions in South Africa, there has been little change. The fundamental relationship never changes. The overall "economic pie" may get bigger but the percentages never change, she said.

The basis for the division is historic and can be traced to the development

of the gold mining industry in South Africa. When gold was discovered in South Africa, there was a great need to draw outside capital in the region to finance the mining projects, Davis said.

As the need for labor increased, white capital holders pushed the black natives off their land leaving them with little choice but to work in the mines and accept second class positions in society, she said.

Men are not allowed to bring their families with them to industrial sites. Instead, they are forced to live in work camps isolated from their families and society.

South Africans are also distinguished as Asian, colored (people of mixed blood) and African, she said. In this manner the government divides and rules all of the non-whites.

Non-whites are required to carry identity passes containing their biography and where they are allowed to travel in the country. If they are found without their pass or in a restricted area, they are subject to prosecution, Davis said.

In recent years the South African government has established tribal homelands known as Bantustans in the barren interior of South Africa. Although the Bantustans are supposedly independent countries and provide the black population with a degree of autonomy in those areas, this is an illusion, Davis said.

Davis spoke at the Women in Curriculum program titled "Race, Sex and Class in South Africa."

Davis will speak Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Damn Yankee room of the Memorial Union. Her topic will be the "U.S. Policy Toward South Africa."

GHT FOODRIGHT
GHT FOODRIGHT
GHT FOODRIGHT



Inspired by Little Flagg Theatre, five members of the Maine Peace Action Committee performed Wednesday in the Memorial Union, in response to the refusal of divestment of funds in South Africa, by the University of Maine foundation.

The actors were Myron Buck, Anne Crocker, Steve Gray, Mark Puglisi, and pianist Janet Gilbert. They performed for 15 minutes in front of a crowd of approximately 200 people.

Johnson

(continued from page 1)

visiting professor and has been a professor of history at UMO since 1969. He served as chairman of the history department from 1977-80.

During his career, Johnson has had numerous articles published and has written seven books, including *Government-Business Relations* (1965) and *The American Economy: An Historical Introduction to the Problems of the 1970s* (1974).

In 1954, he won the Beveridge Prize, given by the American Historical Association for the best unpublished manuscript on the history of the Americas.

Johnson also has interests in several businesses in Maine and is a trustee of the Bangor Savings Bank, the Maine Cancer Research and Education Foundation and Husson College.

He currently lives in Bangor with his wife Emily and is the father of two children.

Johnson said one of his main goals as acting president will be to bring the administration and the students closer together.

"The administration is here to serve its constituency (the students). I think this is an area that can be improved upon," he said.

In an effort to better student-administration relations, Johnson has already selected two students who will work directly in his office once he becomes president. He said he would name the two students later.

"I believe this will provide a better student input," he said.

A second major goal, Johnson said, will be to stress the academic quality of UMO students.

"The young people of Maine are far brighter than they are given credit for. I definitely hope to give more recognition to those students who do well academically," he said.

Johnson's obvious optimism over UMO's future is a welcome change, Doty said, and is starting to make believers out of everyone involved.

"His enthusiasm is almost contagious," he said. "Past administrations have come in here and said this is a second-rate university. Arthur won't do that. He thinks this is a great educational institution and that he has a great faculty behind him."

Johnson, who is two years away from retirement, said he is not accepting the job of acting president for the money, but he is doing it because he feels he can make a contribution to both the university and the state.

"Arthur took the job in the spirit of self-sacrifice," Babcock said. "He did it because he loves the state of Maine."

Johnson will outline his plans as president in more detail at a convocation Thursday at 4 p.m. in Hauck Auditorium.

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Johnson's administrative shuffle 'expected'

by Kerry Zabicki
Staff Writer

Many UMO officials say that newly-appointed President Arthur Johnson's reorganization of top administrative posts is something to be expected with any change in the presidency.

"I think that any new president has a right to restructure his administration," said Gerald G. Work, president of the Associated Faculties of Maine and professor of education.

Work said the "blood bath image of the Johnson administration is ridiculous," and the action is simply an expected reorganization.

Earlier this week, the UMaine Board of Trustees approved Johnson's plan for the changes in the staff he inherited from former President Paul Silverman.

If the change in presidency had taken place in June near the end of a fiscal year, the staff changes would not have attracted so much attention, Work said. "This is a very unusual time of year to make changes," he said.

William T. Lucy, associate dean of student activities and organization, said the changes are "something one would expect with any new administration."

Jerome J. Nadelhaft, associate professor of history, said, "Anyone who comes in (to the president's job) will have to be able to pick his own staff and people should realize this." "He has been around here long enough and certainly knows who is best qualified for the positions," Nadelhaft said.

Brooks W. Hamilton, professor of journalism, said that he is not surprised by the reorganization. "What has set people back is the suddenness of the changes," he said. "Hamilton said people were just surprised by the shuffle, and that most faculty realize that Johnson has a right to pick his own staff."

James F. Horan, vice president for planning and public affairs, is one of the officials directly affected by the new administrative changes. He will assume the job acting director of community services under Johnson. "It is a reorganization, not a 'shake-up,'" Horan said.

Horan said he is excited about his new position, and that he hopes to do the best job possible for the university.

Work said the reaction to the Johnson administration has been very positive, and faculty members realize it is his prerogative to appoint his own staff.

Richard Nightingale, professor of civil engineering, said, "We'll have to wait and see, but most of my colleagues have had very positive reactions (to the new administration)."

Nadelhaft said, "Time will tell. I am happy to go along with his (Johnson's) judgment at this time."

Chancellor (continued from page 1)

"I would think that if he changed his mind I know that many of the faculty members would be disturbed by that," Allen said.

Jerome J. Nadelhaft, professor of history at UMO, also said he was not surprised by the possibility of McCarthy's staying on.

"Many of us thought that when he resigned he did it only as a part of package deal," Nadelhaft said. "He was probably thinking and thought,

"whoa, I resigned as part of a package deal" and now that the package fell through, he's probably reconsidering his decision."

Mary A. Haas, associate vice chancellor, said McCarthy has not discussed his future with her.

"I haven't heard anything one way or the other," Haas said. "That has not been a topic of discussion."

Unions (continued from page 1)

characteristics of workers, Nightingale said. AFUM members now don't have time to collect national data the Center could collect.

Work said when the associations in the Center have similar interests and objectives, negotiations and grievance filing "can be done more effectively when done cooperatively."

Nightingale said the associations in the Center may have more clout and might influence the NEA more in its decisions.

The Center will be the first organization in the nation that includes faculty, professional and clerical staff, Work said. "The NEA is looking at Maine as a model for other states to follow."

Nightingale said the center in Maine would give the NEA "a working viable model that they could use in their sales brochure—'look how well this works, look what services we can provide to the membership.'"

The Center might be the model that emerges nationally, Doty said. "This is a laboratory, if it works for us, it will probably be exported to other states."

Work said the Center requires no constitutional changes for any of the associations.

Although the center may be based in the Brewer offices of the Maine Teachers Association, "it is people, not a place," he said.

Paul Harrison, affiliate service director for higher education with the MTA/NEA, said the main thrust of the Center is "to come up with a new way of doing things. In a sense, there is nothing physical that needs to be moved."

Telecommunications equipment, enabling contact with other campuses and NEA headquarters in Washington, could eventually be installed in the MTA offices for the center, but it is too early to predict the cost of the equipment or the cost of establishing the center, Harrison said.

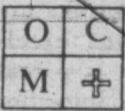
PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Acting President Arthur Johnson extends a cordial invitation to all members of the University community to attend both a convocation scheduled for 4:00 p.m. Thursday, March 1, 1984 in the Hauck Auditorium and a reception immediately following the convocation in the Damn Yankee Room of the Memorial Union. Dr. Johnson will introduce the members of his administrative team at the convocation and will present his plans for University operations and activities under his leadership.

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Old Towners protest apartment development

by Cary Olson
Staff Writer

Some Old Town residents filed suit against the town in protest of the continued development of Stillwater Apartments and the changing of zones for future building, said Old Town's City Manager Stanley McGowen.

Carl Snow, the developer of the project, said a duplex has been completed and three four-plex structures will be completed. Snow said he

that "super, first-class students" are living in the apartments.

"My feelings are, that contrary to popular opinion, the student today at UMO—a good 80 percent to 90 percent if not more—likes quietness and quality housing," Snow said.

Snow said the litigation is between the city and the residents. "At this time, it's not involving us," he said.

"We intend, with legal blessings, to complete the project for fall," Snow said. "We anticipate the entire project to be completed by Aug. 15."

Charles Spencer, the city attorney, said the town does not want to discourage development. "The dispute essentially comes down to the neighbors in the area and the developer."

McGowen said city council's involvement is limited to the adoption of codes.

"From our standpoint, we don't look at who it houses," he said. "The city is not the one who is the landlord."



This apartment building has generated a controversy over zoning changes in Old Town. (McMahon photo)

"The general neighborhood of Stillwater has expressed grave concerns."

—Carl Snow, developer

wants to build quality housing, affordable to students.

"The general neighborhood of Stillwater has expressed grave concerns," Snow said. The neighbors are concerned about college students living in their neighborhood. He said

The entire project will cost \$750,000, Snow said. "We took the risk, we signed and we will continue."

Snow said 50 percent of the new units are already committed. "The reception by the student body has been outstanding," he said.

Speaker says today's youth too well mannered

by Rod Eves
Staff Writer

The major problem with the manners of today's generation is that they are too good, said freelance writer P.J. O'Rourke.

O'Rourke is a former editor of *National Lampoon* magazine and spoke Wednesday night on "Modern Manners: Etiquette for Very Rude People." The talk was part of the Guest Lecture Series put on by the Student Government in Hauck Auditorium.

"The manners of today's youth is just too good," he said. "They've got to learn how to act up more."

O'Rourke said teen-agers should take advantage of their youth while they can, and have bad manners before they become adults.

"It's like when a puppy takes a crap on your carpet. You think it's cute, right?" he said. "If an adult dog did that, you would kill him."

Take, for example, table manners. O'Rourke believes teen-agers today should forget all the table manners they learned as kids.

"Remember when your mother used to make you have good table



P.J. O'Rourke

manners? She would make you put your fork in your left hand and your knife in your right hand.

"They when you would cut your meat, you would have to put your knife down, move your fork to your right hand and place the piece of meat in your mouth. After that, you would have to chew 20 times,

right?" he said. "That's not good table manners, that's hazing."

O'Rourke said today's generation also dresses too neatly and that they should "dress weirder."

"Dressing weird shocks your parents, but that's good," he said. "It prepares their cardiovascular systems for the bigger shocks you will give them later."

Good manners can sometimes be very useful, however, O'Rourke said.

"For example, it can take the place of education. I don't care how stupid you are, if you have the good manners to slip your professor \$100, you will do well in college," he said.

The key to good manners, O'Rourke concluded, is not to think. "Thinking is an unproductive

waste of energy. You should always try to avoid it," he said.

O'Rourke, who now lives in New Hampshire, graduated from college in 1969 with a master's degree, a Phi Beta Kappa Key and a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. In 1971, he moved to New York where he worked as the feature editor of *the Herald*, a weekly newspaper, and as a free-lance writer for such publications as *the East Village Other* and *Crawdaddy*.

From 1973-81, O'Rourke was successively an editor, managing editor and editor-in-chief of *National Lampoon* magazine. He is currently working on a movie script with Rodney Dangerfield, a novel about destructive middle-class kids and a book of etiquette, "Modern Manners."

Conduct officer to leave

by Ron Gabriel
Staff Writer

UMO's conduct officer has decided to leave the rule-enforcement profession to join her family's oil business.

Wendy Walton Tripp will leave May 31 to work with her husband at the Walton Petroleum Co. in Littleton, she said. "I would be here otherwise—we just felt this was an opportunity we couldn't turn down."

She said it is too early to know what her duties will be in the business.

John Gray, a UMO police sergeant, said Tripp replaced Sharon Dendurent in 1980. Student offenders are punished through the conduct office as an alternative to a trial and possible criminal record. The punishments include cleaning work in the Memorial Union or referral to a student conduct committee.

"The system has worked well, there are not many repeat offenders," Gray

said. "It's a tough job and Wendy did a really good job. If the next one is half as good as she is we'll be fortunate."

Dwight Rideout, dean of student affairs, said when Tripp became conduct officer, she only planned to stay a few years, and she has thought about joining her family's business for about a year.

"I would give anything within my power to keep her—she was excellent," Rideout said. "But it is a real opportunity for her to go into her father's business."

A search to hire someone to replace Tripp will begin soon, he said. As part of the search, ads will be placed in the Boston Globe and several Maine newspapers, and minority job banks will be notified.

Tripp said she had no problems or complaints with the student affairs staff and enjoyed working with the students.

"It wasn't an easy decision to make, but it's a good opportunity," she said.

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World/U.S. News

Pentagon has five ships in gulf

U.S. to protect oil flow through Strait of Hormuz

WASHINGTON (AP)—Any Iranian attempt to close the Persian Gulf to oil tankers can be blocked by the U.S. Navy, but the threat itself might be enough to slow the movement of ships, according to Pentagon officials.

Since the Iraq-Iran war began in 1980, Iran has repeatedly vowed to shut off the gulf if its oil facility at Kharg Island is attacked, noted the officials, speaking Wednesday only on condition they not be named.

No Iranian attempt to close the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the gulf has actually been made, the officials noted.

Both Iran and Iraq have made a

number of unverified statements about the war, the latest being a claim by the Iraqis that they had damaged tankers at Kharg Island in the northern end of the gulf. U.S. intelligence found no evidence to support those statements, the officials said.

More than 20 percent of the oil used by the non-communist world flows through the 26-mile-wide Strait of Hormuz at the bottom of the Persian Gulf. President Reagan said last week that "there is no way we could allow that channel to be closed."

Fifty-nine back up that promise, the Pentagon has five ships in the gulf and 30 more in the Indian Ocean, including

the aircraft carrier Midway and its four escort ships. They are on station in the northern Arabian Sea within easy striking distance of the Strait of Hormuz.

But even though "We could stop any actual attempt by the Iranians. Lloyd's might follow up by effectively doing the job for Iran," said one Navy officer.

He was referring to worries that Iranian attacks on oil tankers might force a large increase in rates charged by the London insurance syndicate. A rate increase combined with safety fears of tanker captains might slow the steady stream of oil shipments.

Should Iran actually attempt to close

the strait, it would have two choices—sinking ships to bar navigation or seeding the area with mines.

But sinking tankers is unlikely to do the job since the strait has a pair of fairly wide ship channels, both of which are about 300 feet deep, said Pentagon officials.

Iran's other option would be to lay mines, but that could also be countered, the Pentagon officials said.

The Navy's chief anti-mine equipment is the CH-53 Super Stallion helicopter, which skims above the water towing a "sled" equipped with electronic gear that sets off any mines in the vicinity.

Bill for \$4 minimum-wage remains in House

AUGUSTA (AP)—A bill to raise Maine's minimum hourly wage to \$4, even more than the proposal that sparked last year's emotional fight, hit a snag Tuesday in the House before it reached committee.

The sides are not yet clear in what could be the second minimum-wage battle in as many years, but Rep. Edith S. Beaulieu, D-Portland, predicted, "the usual bloodbath."

With the help of Sen. Dennis L. Dutremble, D-Biddeford, Beaulieu's Labor Committee co-chair, the Legislature rejected a bill last year to raise

base pay from \$3.35 an hour, the national standard, to \$3.50. Beaulieu strongly supported the proposal.

"I'm more inclined to support it this year," said Dutremble. But he said he's not choosing sides until he looks more closely at how badly workers need it and whether employers can afford it.

On Tuesday, House Minority Leader Linwood M. Higgins said allowing the bill to be considered would violate legislative rules barring lawmakers from considering a bill during the second, 50-day session that was

rejected during the first 100-day session, like last year's.

The bill was admitted by legislative leaders at the start of the 1984 session. Although it has the same title as the 1983 bill, supporters said it is different because it proposes a different wage level.

Higgins said his caucus has not taken a position yet, and he pointed out that many Democrats voted against last year's bill. Beaulieu speculated that more Democrats may support this year's bill.

"We have more Republican votes in the House for a minimum-wage hike than we did last time," said Edward Gorham, secretary-treasurer of the Maine AFL-CIO. But in the Senate, where the bill died last year, progress is slower, Gorham said.

Dutremble led the fight against the bill last year on grounds it would force such a hardship on employers it could cause layoffs.

"Last year I said if the economy improves we should look at it again," said Dutremble. "I think we should take a serious look at it this year."

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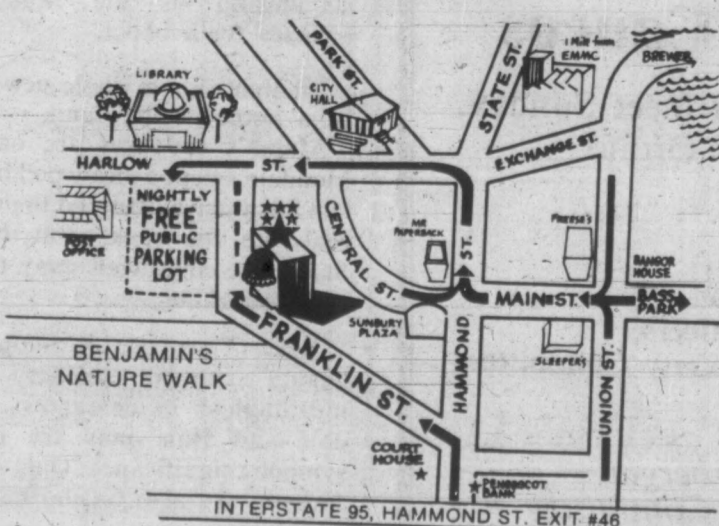
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March

- 1: M.K. Ultra
- 2-3: Dr. Hicklick's Cucumber Band
- 4: SoundTrac and WTOS Party
- 5: SoundTrac
- 6-8: Giancola
- 9-10: Ray Boston
- 11-12: The Dogs
- 13-14: Carol And The Charmers
- 15-16: Randy Hawkes And The Overtones
- 17: Randy Hawkes And The Overtones And Glen Jenks
- 18-19: Blues Over Easy
- 20-22: M.K. Ultra
- 23-24: Montage
- 25-26: Dr. Hicklick's Cucumber Band
- 27-29: Scott Folsom
- 30-31: Jim Femino Band

Glenn: New optimism after New Hampshire

NASHUA, N.H. (AP)—Sen. John Glenn said he is disappointed he didn't finish better on the New Hampshire presidential primary Tuesday, but is delighted that Walter Mondale's aura of invincibility has been destroyed.

"I just think it's a different ball game from here on," the former astronaut said at a news conference at his election-night headquarters. "I just think what this has proved is that inevitability that was being pushed has now evaporated."

Glenn said he is "very optimistic" about doing better on so-called Super Tuesday in three weeks, especially in the South. But he declined to make specific predictions. He also insisted he will not drop out of the race.

"I have enough faith in being able to get my message across the South and enough belief in what I'm doing," he said.

"Certainly, the fact that the first couple of elections have left me behind where I had hoped to be does not mean I'm even considering dropping out."

"We're in this for the long haul. I'm going to that convention and I expect to be the nominee."

Glenn deplored President Reagan's apparent sizable write-in showing on the Democratic ballot.

"I was sorry that some Democrats felt that they wanted to go over and more or less cast a protest vote," he said.

He said he didn't know which Democrats would have received the votes that went to Reagan.

"I don't know who that would have been, whether I would have had these votes or not...I don't know that it hurts me anymore than anyone else...I hope that all those people come home to roost in the Democratic Party next fall."

New Hampshire vote opens up '84 campaign

CONCORD, N.H. (AP)—It was not until Monday night that the Mondale camp realized there was potential for a Hart victory. Mondale said the campaign was considering conducting a post-election poll in New Hampshire to determine what went wrong.

"I have won one, I have lost one," Mondale said. His only public speculation on why he lost was that New Hampshire voters "want to keep the debate going...and that's fine by me."

The final vote totals, with just a few partial precincts left to be counted, looked like this:

Hart 39,062, or 40 percent.
Mondale 27,710, 29 percent.
Glenn 12,041, 13 percent.
Jackson 5,280, 6 percent.
McGovern 5,145, 5 percent.
Hollings 3,583, 4 percent.
Cranston 2,087, 2 percent.
Askew 1,023, 1 percent.
Others, 884, 0 percent.

Reagan polled 5,032 write-in votes on the Democratic ballots, and rolled up 62,885 GOP votes; that was 97 percent. Perennial candidate Harold Stassen got 2 percent and others got the rest.

Even in triumph Hart faces problems maintaining his momentum. Without the financial and organizational resources of the Mondale campaign, he has been unable to file complete slates of delegates in some key states.

But the Colorado senator, after demonstrating his political skill in New Hampshire, brushed aside such considerations.

"I will not lose this nomination for tactical reasons," he said Tuesday.

One of Hart's rivals in the New Hampshire balloting was McGovern, whose 1972 presidential campaign was managed by Hart.

"I think it indicated that he's still a brilliant campaign manager," said the former South Dakota senator.

Hart led from the start of the counting Tuesday night, and widened his margin as about 100,000 New Hampshire Democrats registered their choices. His showing validated late public opinion polling that had showed him closing in on the front-runner.

Network exit polls said Hart won with a massive surge in the final days, winning heavily among those leery of Mondale's promises.

The NBC News survey said among those who made up their minds in the days just before the election, Hart got 55 percent of the vote.

Mondale picked up just 15 percent in the same period.

Nearly 60 percent of the voters said Mondale made too many promises, NBC said, and that group gave 52 percent of their votes to Hart.

Surprisingly, Hart and Mondale split the union vote, according to both the ABC News and the NBC News surveys. The NBC poll said only among union households actually contacted by a labor group did Mondale beat Hart.

The 47-year-old senator said he wasn't claiming to be the front-runner himself, but that he'd no longer be labeled a dark horse.

Mondale congratulated Hart, but said he would win the nomination anyhow. "New Hampshireites decided to delay the final decision on who should be the nominee for a while," he said.

The fight for the Democratic presidential nomination shifts to the South, where Walter Mondale and Sen. John Glenn have been battling quietly for months and the Rev. Jesse Jackson has his best chance so far at delegates.

Hart will have to move quickly to get started in the states he's largely ignored.

Mondale, stunned in the nation's first primary, is vowing tough fights in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Vermont and elsewhere as he strives to regain the front-runner's title.

Mondale's respected campaign organization and his union allies, embarrassed by the defeat, are the keys to future victories for the former vice president.

Hart is looking to turn his victory into a flood of money and campaign help to match Mondale's head start in other states.

Sen. Alan Cranston of California and former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew were considering whether to continue after finishing at the bottom of the heap in New Hampshire. But for the rest of the field, the cry was "On to March 13," the first Super Tuesday of the campaign with five primaries and six caucuses.

Glenn, Jackson and South Carolina Sen. Ernest F. Hollings looked to the southern primaries that day for a win over Hart, Mondale or both. Former South Dakota Sen. George McGovern is looking at the Massachusetts primary for a boost.

"I think it's a whole new ball game from here," said Glenn.

Maine's caucuses are on Sunday. Mondale swept a straw poll in the state last fall and was favored to do so in the real vote this week. But the Granite State vote could well sway the results of its neighbor.

Next Tuesday, Vermont has a beauty contest primary that is meaningless in delegates, but Mondale and Hart may try to give it symbolic significance. Only Askew and Jackson are also on the ballot there.

Hart: Right of Mondale way to victory

MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP)—Gary Hart, who speaks of new ideas and a "new generation" of leaders in his quest for the Democratic presidential nomination, is often cast as a liberal or neo-liberal but his Senate record reflects a more centrist course.

The liberal Americans for Democratic Action assess his lifetime voting record as being to the right of Walter F. Mondale, the man he upset to win the New Hampshire primary on Tuesday.

Hart has opposed the government bail-out of Chrysler Corp. and gun control. He has denied what he calls "old liberal clichés," and sometimes opposed big labor.

At the same time, he's kept a close watch on the interests back home, and even made western lifestyles an issue. His black cowboy boots are often conspicuous beneath conservative suits, and he once said, "I plan to try for the West what Jimmy Carter did in the South. I intend to run as a westerner and make a big issue of that."

His appeal has worked at home. In 1980, Hart ran counter to the Reagan landslide in Colorado to win re-election to a second term. When he announced his bid for president a year ago in Denver, Hart observed that being a long-shot candidate had its advantages. "I do not envy the intense scrutiny Fritz (Mondale) will have for a long time," he said.

His victory Tuesday may not confer on him the front-runner's mantle, but it assures one thing. Hart, no longer just a dark horse, will find himself in the glare of national scrutiny that Mondale has endured.

Born Gary Hartpence 47 years ago in Ottawa, Kan., Hart's family later shortened its surname to make himself more easily recognized as a political figure.

Hart describes himself as "The son of dust bowl parents who never finished high school."

His was a strongly religious household and when he graduated from high school he went to Bethany Nazarene College, a strict Christian school on the Oklahoma prairie where he played basketball.

He was, by campus standards, liberal. "He was no Bible-thumper," recalled friend Walt Dinkel, now a mortician in Ottawa.

College friend Howard Oliver remembers Hart as "the kind of guy who knew where he was going and knew just how he was going to get there." Yet it was not until he graduated and went to Yale Divinity School that his political interests were obvious.

"By the time we got to divinity school, my interests principally were theological and philosophical," said Tom Boyd. "But Gary was interested in politics from the early days there."

That was when John F. Kennedy was making his own "new generation" appeal and Hart clearly was caught up in it.

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Orono Democratic Caucus

The Orono Democratic Caucus will meet Sunday, March 4 at 2:00 in the new Orono High School Gym.

The Caucus will

- 1) elect delegates to the state convention.
- 2) elect the town committee and its officers.
- 3) elect the Orono members on the County Committee.
- 4) choose ballot clerks.

Signed: Walter S. Schoenberger
Secretary, Orono Democratic Committee

Fraternities abolished at Amherst College

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Amherst College trustees have voted to abolish fraternities June 30 after deciding the social houses have no role of improving campus life, a college spokeswoman announced Monday.

The trustees made the decision Friday in New York City, said spokeswoman Terry Allen. They voted a day earlier than expected, after meeting with four fraternity leaders hoping to save their houses.

Students were notified of the vote in letters in their mailboxes Monday, and several reacted with anger.

"We are shocked and outraged," said senior Jim Chester of Columbus, Ohio, house manager of Psi Upsilon.

Trustees Chairman George Beitzel said the trustees "believe that this is the time and opportunity for Amherst to make the quality of campus life as exemplary outside as it is inside the classroom," according to a statement released by Ms. Allen.

"I'm disappointed. They probably had decided what they had to do anyway and met with students to make it look good," said sophomore Will

VanLookhuyzen, 19, of Cape Port, Maine, one of eight students who began a fast Tuesday to try to persuade the trustees to keep the fraternities open.

VanLookhuyzen and six other fasters ended their fast Friday, but sophomore Brad Whitman kept to consuming only juices until this morning. Whitman, 19, of Livingston, N.J., ate a banana and yogurt Monday after hearing the decision.

"I'm moping around at this point," Whitman said. "All along I felt if they made an informed decision they would have voted to keep the fraternities... In the end, I think the trustees sincerely believed they did what is best for Amherst College. I just personally disagree with it in the strongest way."

Whitman said the fraternities, before fanning of the vote, had planned several parties for tonight to mark the decision.

"I just hope no one does anything tonight that puts the fraternities in a negative light," he said.

The prospect that fraternities could be banned had prompted several

hundred students to stage a sit-in last weekend at the college president's office.

The trustees said today fraternities were not the sole cause of problems at the 160-year-old college, but that the buildings that house the eight remaining fraternities and their 239 members could be put to better use. The college owns the fraternity houses.

The trustees also voted to construct a social center for students, an idea proposed by the same committee which recommended abolishing the fraternities.

"We are very grateful the trustees met with us," said Daniel Franzese, a senior from Bethpage, N.Y., and vice president of the Inter Fraternity Council, after the four returned to campus Friday night.

Franzese did not know at the time that the trustees had cast their vote.

"We don't think that any review of the fraternity system would be complete without meeting with representatives of the fraternities. The trustees showed that they do care

about the students. They really do," he said.

"I'm surprised that we had to demand that they hold the meeting in the first place," said Franzese, who is the head of Phi Gamma Chi, the house that former president Calvin Coolidge pledged when he was at Amherst.

Professors, maintaining the fraternities hadn't improved significantly since a college accrediting committee criticized Amherst for the rowdy behavior of some houses in 1968, voted 90-24 this fall to urge disbanding the fraternities.

John Callahan, general secretary of the college and the trustees, arranged the trip Thursday after a week of protest at the normally quiet 1,500-student school.

The move to abolish fraternities began last year with a "white paper" issued by former president Julian Gibbs before his death. During his tenure, Gibbs disbanded Delta Upsilon Delta after finding a 6-foot-high phallic ice sculpture on its lawn.

Man kills 1 child, wounds 12, turns gun on self

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A survivor of the People's Temple mass suicide may have been reliving the horror of his family's deaths when he fired on a schoolyard, killing a little girl and wounding 12 people before killing himself, his former attorney said Saturday.

"He was a young ex-college student who'd gone to South America to be with his family. In the Rev. Jim Jones he was looking for the utopian sort of life it seemed they had down there," attorney Marcus Topel said.

More than 900 people committed suicide or were killed at Jones' People's Temple cult settlement at Jonestown, Guyana, in 1978.

Topel represented Tyrone Mitchell, who shot himself Friday, at a grand jury probe of the massacre. A girlfriend said the victims included Mitchell's parents, grandmother, four sisters and a brother.

"He came back without a family and his belief in this guy Jones completely shattered. You wonder what sort of distress creates attacks like

Friday's—"in this case you don't have to look very far," Topel said.

At 2:23 p.m. Friday, just as the weekend began for youngsters at the 49th Street Elementary School, Mitchell, 28, opened fire with a 12-gauge shotgun and a rifle from a house across the street, killing 10-year-old Shala Eubanks on the crowded playground, police said.

Among the wounded were nine other children, a passer-by and schoolyard supervisor Albert Jones, 50, hit in the foot as he tried to reach Shala.

Police lobbed a dozen tear gas canisters into the house, then broke down the door. The body of Mitchell, who rented a second-story apartment from his uncle, Willie Lee Mitchell, was found inside.

"Who knows, that when he was sitting in his house, he wasn't recreating what happened down there," Topel said. He called Friday's deaths "another two lives that Jim Jones has claimed."

Mitchell was seeing a dentist in Georgetown, Guyana, on Nov. 18, 1978, when 912 of Jones' followers drank poisoned punch. "It's just a great quirk of fate he escapes mass death and destruction only to recreate it himself five years later," Topel added.

Deputy Police Chief Lew Ritter said Mitchell was "a well-known suspect with the Newton Police Division for his irrational behavior...and as a user of PCP," a hallucinogen that causes wild behavior.

Police Detective Steve Morgan, who

found the body at about 6 p.m. noted no drugs were found in the apartment. Asked what might have set Mitchell off, he said, "That's going to be more or less at the bottom of our agenda...He's dead. It's an open-and-shut case."

Officers at the scene said Mitchell had been placed on two years' probation and fined \$500 after firing a .30-caliber rifle in the air after a dispute with his uncle in December 1979.

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Unnecessary debate

During this year's student government elections, the question was often raised, "If the activity fee is raised, where will the money go?" They have a point.

Tuesday night, the General Student Senate spent much of their weekly meeting deciding whether or not to give the UMO College Republicans Club funding approval, a measure which would merely allow the College Republicans to come before the GSS to ask for money, but one which would not require the senate to give the club money if they wanted it.

Throughout the debate, one section of the student government constitution kept popping up as a basis to deny the club funding. The passage, which reads "No substantial part of the activities of student government shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and student government shall not participate in or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office," was repeatedly stretched to imply that funding could not be given to any political party, although Mark Condon, president of the College Republicans said that the club was in no way affiliated with the Republican Party.

However, the first part of that passage is intriguing. In the past three years, student government has funded the Maine Peace Action Committee \$2,023.91 in 1981, \$2,102.66 in 1982, and \$500 this year, although MPAC asked for \$3,020. A passage from the MPAC newsletter of Feb. 1984 says, "We are concerned that the Reagan Administration, with its policies of interventionism

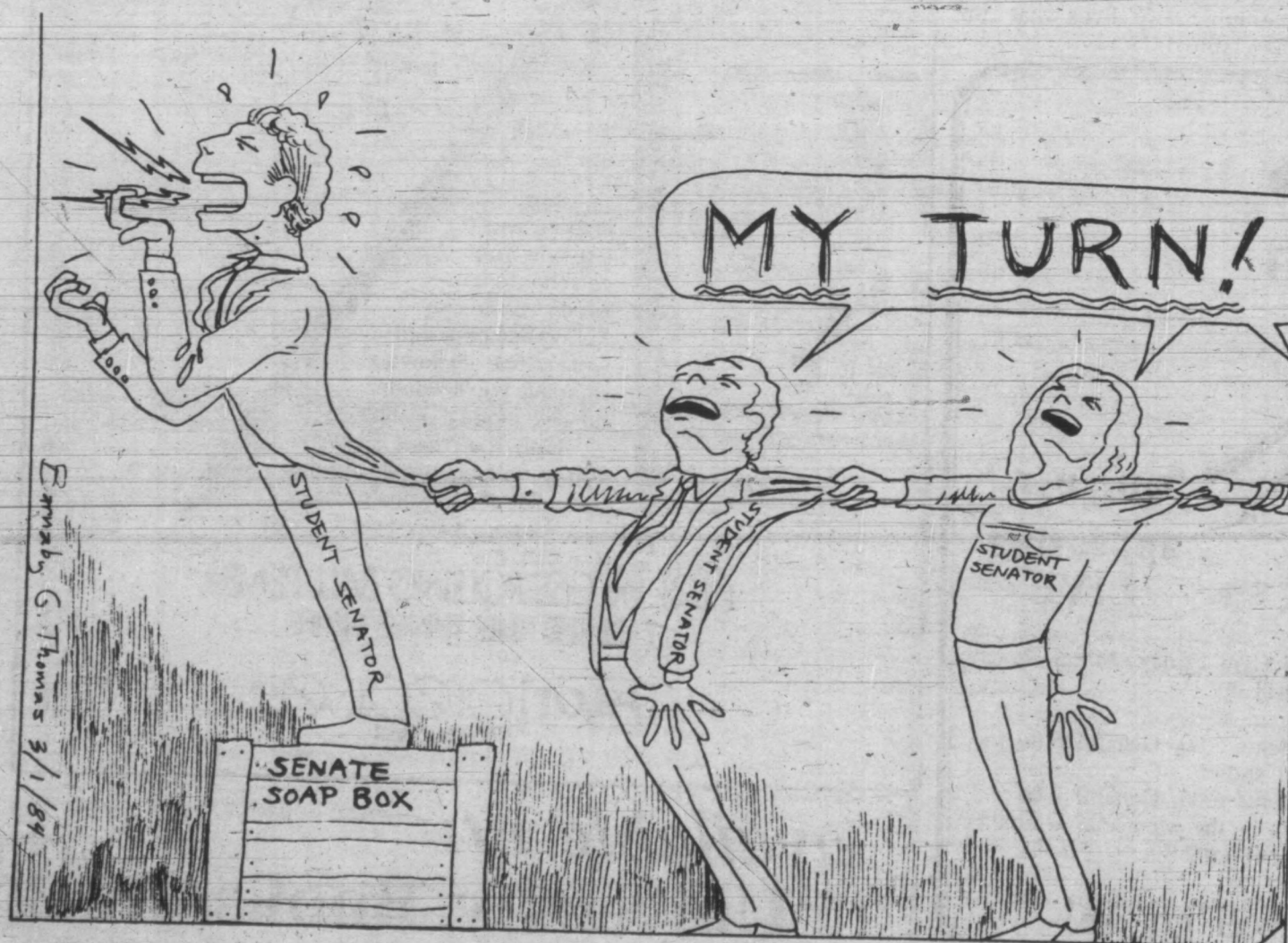
and arms buildup, reveals a pattern that will eventually lead to a major world conflict which could only be catastrophic." Whether or not you believe in their view, MPAC is a clear example of an organization using student money to "carry on propaganda, or otherwise influence legislation." So how can the GSS in their own clear conscience not fund a group such as the College Republicans because they are a political group?

Another argument was presented Tuesday night. Rodney Labbe, student senator, told the senate he thought it was "foolhardy" the senate even consider funding the group considering the funding crunch student government is experiencing. By worrying about their precious pennies, Labbe effectively supported many students view of student government as an elitist group that really doesn't care about the average student. By funding the College Republicans, student government has an opportunity to offer to any student just about any political stance they wish to take within a group.

The upshot of the whole issue is that the entire debate Tuesday was unnecessary. Although they apparently didn't realize it, the College Republicans were given funding approval in 1980. And the only other "political" group granted club status by student government, the Young Democrats, has had funding approval since 1972.

So why did the senate waste its, and the students' time? Because it was another opportunity for senators to stand on a soapbox and speak their piece, whether it agreed with the views of their constituents or not.

David R. Walker



Over wine and cheese

ANDY SMITH

America's coming revolution

History has clearly documented the seeds of revolution. Concentration of power and wealth among an elite few injustices in land ownership, and lack of access to government are some of the more notable causes. Few would find it surprising that these conditions exist in third world nations generate the instability associated with such countries. However, these same conditions also exist in the United States and few are aware that the seeds of revolution have been planted in their own back yard?

For example, consider land ownership. One half of the nation's farmland is controlled by only 5.5 percent of its farmers. Such concentration of land ownership has led to pricing structures that have driven the small land holders off the farm at the rate of 1,900 per week for the past 25 years. Half the land isn't even owned by the farmers, but rented at increasing prices. After cultivation, food is processed and marketed by about 30,000 firms. Yet of these, a mere 50 capture 90 percent of the profits. It has been estimated that such monopoly control leads to \$14 billion in charges to the American public each year. Undoubtedly this phenomenon is not restricted to agricultural business, but permeates through much of our "free enterprise" system.

What of popular access to government? Research has suggested that public opinion has a weak connection at best with the outcome of legislative action. Special interest groups have a more decisive effect of policy outcome. Who are special interest groups? It turns out that 31 percent of the adult age population belong to interest groups, but this 31 percent isn't representative of the general electorate. In fact, of the 69 percent who aren't involved, most are from the lower socioeconomic sector. If it is special interest groups that are determining public policy, one must wonder what implications this has for the democratic process. Obviously not all have equal access to government. It shouldn't be surprising that low voter participation coincides with the rise in special interest group influence. Ronald Reagan, who claims to have been given a mandate by popular vote, was actually elected by only 19 percent of the potential voting electorate. Only a meager 36 percent bothered to participate. That means 64 percent of voting Americans didn't feel inclined to exercise their option. One can talk of apathy or alienation, but in any case, 64 percent felt that the outcome wasn't in their interest or means. This can only mean a public dissatisfaction with the democratic process.

Hopefully the trend becomes obvious. Even here in America, power, be it political, corporate, agricultural, etc., is increasingly concentrated among a select few. These leaders of wealth and power emanate from the higher socioeconomic sector, and one must ask how well they reflect the nation's conscience. With the decision making ability beyond the influence of the masses, to what extent are our best interests considered? In America, don't we have many of the same inequalities that have led to revolutions elsewhere?

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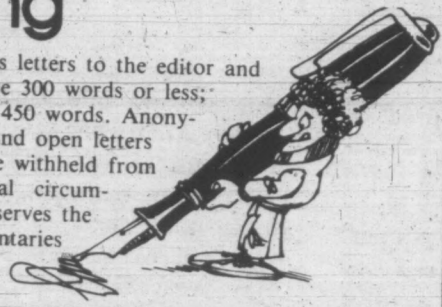
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Response

when writing

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Diversity is limited at UMaine Orono campus

To the editor:

I saw someone with his hair shaved off the other day, in the Union. I was amazed and happy to see that at least one person on this campus has the guts to do something different; something that is not necessarily accepted by social norms. I talked to him, and found him to be a very down to earth and intelligent person. But when I spoke to some of my friends about him, they insisted that he must be crazy—a fool, a rebel, an imbecile not fit for this university. But should looks determine how intelligent and nice a person is? Of course not, although a majority of UMO would not agree. I see nothing wrong with how the person looked; in fact, he made interesting and different an otherwise dreary, normal day. It's great to meet different people with different social attitudes. Our attitudes make us individuals.

Let's see more of this diversity UMO; open up and feel free—adhering to the unwritten rules of how you should dress and appear is giving in. If these unwritten rules were so important in our lives, wouldn't someone have bothered to write them down?

John Lydon
Off Campus

Says Campus column was not factual

To the editor:

In reference to my telephone conversation with your office February 23, I am appalled and aghast that a newspaper that purports to be a newspaper in the truest sense of the word would publish an article by an anonymous contributor and falsify the article by using the name "Lu Christopher" as a by-line. That fact, in and for itself, completely destroys the credibility of the article. However, that being as it may, I would like to address myself to the content of the column.

The facts have obviously been severely prostituted since the directors of the University of Maine Foundation did in fact meet with Professor Douglas Allen and President Paul Silverman in February of 1983. During this meeting Professor Allen made

his position perfectly clear as did the directors of the Foundation. Our facts were supported with exhibits which clearly outlined where we stood. This information has been sent to Professor Allen in the hopes that he would respect the thinking of the directors although it may be in opposition to his thinking or the opinion of the Maine Peace Action Committee.

The implication in the column that the UMF directors have ignored or are biased about the situation is totally false and asinine. To imply to the readers of this "paper" that the citizens of the state of Maine are giving approval to apartheid, child murder, and abuse of minorities is at best salacious. To further compound this apparently slanderous column, you, the editor, have stooped to a level in journalistic history that is

almost unheard of. That being, knowingly publishing a false article under a false name.

Please make absolutely sure my name appears beneath this column since I do not choose to hide beneath anonymity.

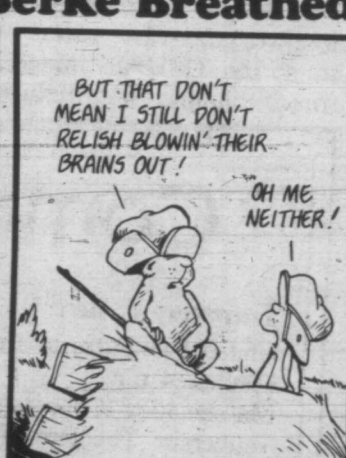
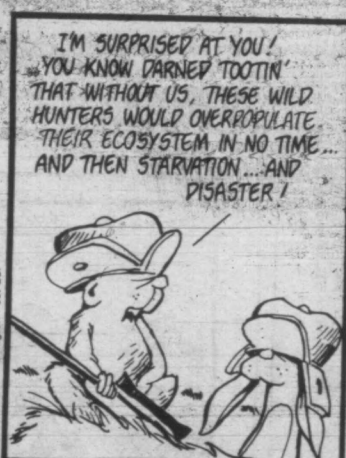
I am sure in your infinite wisdom, and under the guise of editorial license, you will not choose to publish this letter.

Mark S. Fox CIC
President Norumbega
Insurance Agency

Editors note: Upon review of the Feb. 23 column, "Foundation: Apartheid yes!", the editor stands behind its factual integrity, as well as the column's spirit. The author's viewpoint is forthcoming.

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



Commentary

Only half of the population is truly free

Last March, a 21-year-old woman was brutally gang-raped in a New Bedford, Mass. bar. The incident, which evoked an immediate wave of horror from all over the country, is again in the news. The six men charged with aggravated rape are now on trial. Even though testimony has just begun, many people seem to have already passed judgment on the alleged rapists, and on the victim.

In any rape trial, it is important to remember which facts surrounding the incident are pertinent to the case and which are not. In past years, it was the victim who was essentially on trial. Speculations about the victim's past sexual history was considered fair game for defense attorneys. If it could be suggested in any way that the woman was acting inappropriately before the rape, charges were often dismissed. But what is inappropriate behavior for a woman? Did she lead him on? Was she walking down a dark alley at 2 a.m. wearing, God forbid, something slightly revealing?

The notion that a woman somehow asks to be raped is still evident in society and the legal system. Even though the past sexual history of the woman can no longer be brought up at a trial, more subtle ways can be used to undermine her testimony.

This is clearly the case in the Big Dan trial. Public opinion has focused on the question of nationality, for example. New Bedford is a town that is about 50 percent Portuguese. All of the defendants in the trial are Portuguese.

The victim is Portuguese, as well as the town's district attorney. Does this matter?

Some have suggested that the woman should have known that in Portugal men hang out in "men's bars," where women are generally not welcome. Any woman that enters these bars does so at her own risk. This is a negligible point. In America, any woman who leaves her home does so at her own risk. Even if she never leaves, many rapes are committed in the victims' homes.

Well then, what about the argument that the woman should not have walked into any bar alone? Isn't this America, land of the free and home of the brave. She certainly must have been brave to walk into Big Dan's that night to buy a pack of cigarettes. But is it her right to walk anywhere she wants to walk? Is it fair that one-half of the population must think twice before venturing into a neighborhood bar? Never mind entering a bar, what about walking down Main Street having to constantly look over one's shoulder to see if any figures are lurking in the shadows? Rape has made all women paranoid. This is far from a "free" society for women. Our homes are not safe, our schools are not safe, our places of employment are not safe.

Rape is a coerced or somehow forced act. Unfortunately, images in advertising and entertainment have reinforced the notion that secretly, all women want to be overpowered. This is just not true. Women never ask to be raped. Rape is an act of hate and aggression

and not merely a manifestation of an overactive sex drive.

There is another interesting point about the Big Dan trial. Last week's press accounts of the trial left out some important details of the nature of the crime. The Associated Press story that came over the wire Thursday revealed the offenses much more explicitly than any newspaper was willing to print.

Most media organizations were not able to use all of the testimony which explained exactly how the woman was violated. Standards for poor taste were, in this case, too high to reveal all the facts about this hideous case. We should all be made to think about the facts that the victim was not just raped by the men in a "normal" fashion. As the D.A. said, she was violated by the attack "in the private recesses of her body." She was not only raped with parts of the male anatomy, she was also raped with a bar bottle and a pool cue.

Why is it that the media can show us graphic views of chopped bodies in Central America and Beirut, yet we can not be told exactly what happened to this woman?

Soon the Big Dan trial will be over, but the terror of rape will live on in every woman's mind. Here in Orono, we are fortunate to live relatively untouched by violent crimes. But they do happen, even here in our little college community, and no one should ever forget that. No woman can.

Kerry Zabicki

Circuit

Here and Now briefs from Washington

WASHINGTON—Are the health and safety of American workers better today than when Ronald Reagan took office? Thorne Auchter, head of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, says they are. But many of the 80 million Americans whom OSHA protects may have cause to wonder.

Here and Now Glen and Shearer

Auchter cites as proof of his tenure's success a continuing decrease in the average number of work days lost due to occupational injuries. The national average dropped from 5.9 work days per 100 workers in 1979 to 4.7 at last count.

Auchter also cites OSHA's efforts to issue new or revised rules on hazardous substances, including final actions on an emergency temporary standard for asbestos and a "right-to-know" labelling requirement for dangerous chemicals handled on the job.

"We can say that the information we have says we're going in the right direction," Auchter told us. "And nobody has information that says we're going in the wrong direction."

In workplace safety, however, the uncertainty remains whether Auchter's policy of cooperation with employers is responsible for the reduction in lost-workday-case rates. Auchter, who has tried to soften OSHA's image as a quick-strike police force, claims that reduced inspections in some

workplaces have enabled OSHA to focus on statistically more hazardous sites.

Yet his critics charge that the agency's practice of "programmed" inspections, under which OSHA inspectors only investigate job sites with an above-average lost-workday case rate, ignores situations where accidents are waiting to happen. Moreover, since 1981, OSHA has sharply reduced its number of citations and penalties; it has also referred only two cases to the Justice Department for criminal action.

If anything explains the lower rate of workplace injuries, the critics add, it's the economy's recent sluggishness.

Auchter can claim accurately that court decisions have hampered OSHA's ability to move more quickly on certain health standards.

But despite hundreds of dangerous workplace chemicals, Auchter's OSHA has not added one new substance to the list of those for which it requires maximum exposure levels. The emergency temporary standard for asbestos, in fact, came only after Auchter had stopped work on a pre-Reagan asbestos proposal. OSHA's right-to-know rule was expedited in part by pressure from industry, which complained that state and local laws were too stringent.

Auchter may claim that the record stands in his favor. And his critics might not have sufficient statistical evidence to prove otherwise. But as Gerald Ford's OSHA chief, Morton Corn, contends, a pro-business OSHA violates the very essence of the agency's congressional mandate.

Inevitably, workers will bear the brunt of that switch in emphasis.

This may not be Ronald Reagan's kind of volunteerism, but since mid-December, at least 1,500 American citizens have traveled to Nicaragua to take part in that country's coffee and cotton harvests. Another 600 U.S. citizens are working there in other capacities. Nicaragua's American work force outnumbers the contingents from West Germany (with 500 expatriates living there), Spain (120), Switzerland (70), Denmark (50), and France (35).

Ten years after its passage, the Clean Water Act has resulted in "substantial reductions...in the amount of pollutants that would otherwise have entered the nation's waters," according to an Environmental Protection Agency report recently submitted to Congress.

However, the report adds, toxic discharges and leakage from solid waste disposal sites continue to plague the waters of most states.

The suicide rate among nurses is 50 percent higher than the national average for working women, according to findings cited in a recent issue of the Journal of Occupational Medicine.

Communiqué

Thursday, Mar. 1 (continued from page 1)

United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War Meeting. The Maples. 4 p.m.

Mathematics Colloquium. Dr. William O. Bray: "A Tauberian Theorem in L1(T) and its Ramifications." 108 E/M. 4 p.m.

"U.S. Policy Toward South Africa." Jennifer Davis. Damn Yankee, Union. 7:30 p.m.

Foodfight, a Cabaret of Scenes and Songs, Dramatizing Women's Obsession with Food, Weight and Body Image. Hauck Auditorium. 8 p.m.

Maine Masque Theatre. "Children of a Lesser God." Pavilion Theatre. 8:15 p.m.

Friday, Mar. 2

U.M.P.S.A. Meeting. FFA Room, Union. Noon.

Movie. "Calling the Shots." BCC Student Union. Noon.

Moslem Friday Prayer. Drummond Chapel, Union. Noon.

Chemical Engineering Distinguished Lecture Series. Dr. William Schowalter: "Polymer Rheology." 100 Jenness Hall. 2:10 p.m.

Migratory Fish Research Institute Seminar. Rowan W. Gould: "Three Recent Studies on Smoltification, Growth, and Feeding of Atlantic Salmon." 102 Murray Hall. 3:10 p.m.

Speech Communication Colloquium. Dr. Barry Prizant: "Childhood Autism; Working with Autistic Children." 355 Stevens Hall. 3:30 p.m.

Physics Colloquium. Dr. Steve Shore: "Dotage of the Not Quite Supermassive Stars." 140 Bennett Hall. 4:10 p.m.

SEA Movie. "Animal Crackers." 101 E/M. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

C.I.D. Lecture. Fran Szostek: "Lasting Change—An Upward Rising of Yourself." 101 E/M. 7 p.m.

Fo'c'sle. Lown Rooms, Union. 7:30 p.m.

Maine Humor and Song with Tim Sample and Kendall Morse. Hauck Auditorium. 8 p.m.

Music Faculty Recital. Lord Hall. 8 p.m.

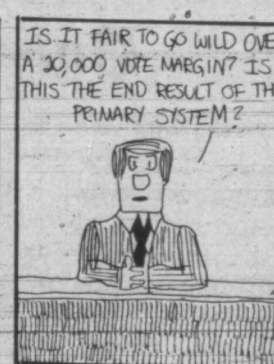
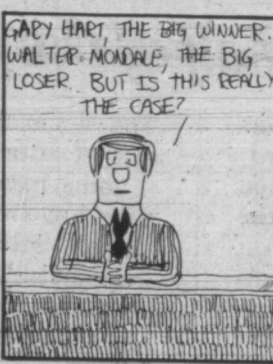
Maine Masque Theatre. "Children of a Lesser God." Pavilion Theatre. 8:15 p.m.

Plain Campus



by Scott Blaufuss

Network

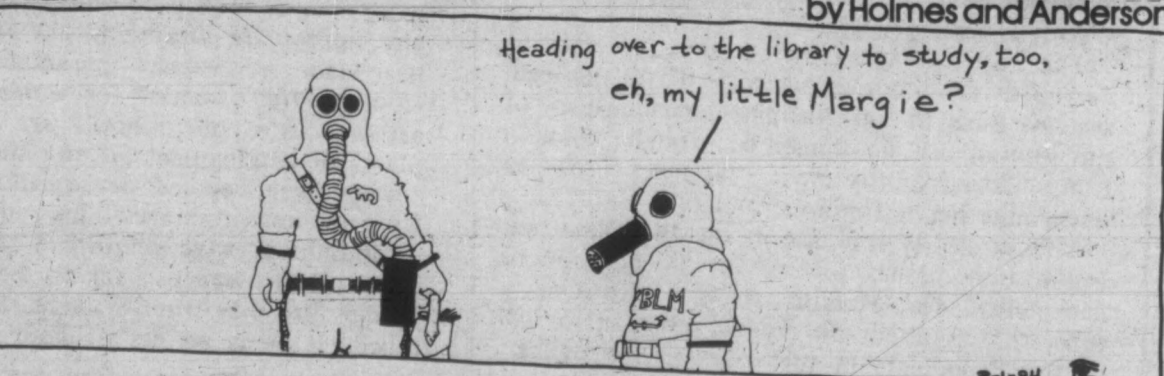


by Mike Perry



by Barnaby G. Thomas

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by Holmes and Anderson

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Sportsmen's group seeks \$900,000 reimbursement

AUGUSTA (AP)—Maine's largest sportsmen's group called on lawmakers Tuesday to "reimburse" the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department with \$900,000 in general-tax funds to stop the layoffs of 25 employees on Friday.

The Sportsmen's Alliance of Maine accused Gov. Joseph E. Brennan of plotting "nothing less than the dismantlement" of the department and faulted Commissioner Glenn H. Manuel for not persuading Brennan to go along with General Fund support for the department.

"The governor has turned his back on a valuable industry," SAM Executive Director David F. Allen told a news conference at the State House.

Brennan was still attending a national governors' conference in Washington, but an aide, Richard S. Davies, called the charge "totally incorrect" and argued that Brennan's position has forced attention to possible other solutions to the department's problems.

Meanwhile, House Speaker John L. Martin, D-Eagle Lake, summoned members of two committees to a closed-door meeting in his office to discuss new projections, prepared by the Legislative Finance Office, that paint a less serious picture of the department's finances.

Rep. Robert A. MacEachern, D-Lincoln, co-chairman of the Legislature's Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Committee, said the legislative estimates suggest the layoffs could be delayed until at least July 1, when the new fiscal year begins.

Members of MacEachern's committee and the Audit and Program Review Committee, which also held a hearing Tuesday on its recommendations for streamlining the department, attended the meeting with Martin.

The secrecy of the meeting was formally protested to the attorney general as a violation of the state's right-to-know law by Mal Leary, president of the State House News Persons Association. Leary said the attorney general's office was reviewing the complaint.

Martin stopped short of agreeing with MacEachern about the status of the layoffs. He acknowledged that the legislative figures assume fewer vehicles would be replaced and employees would get less than the 5-percent pay raises the department anticipates, leaving more money for salaries of workers who would otherwise be laid off.

"Even in the best of circumstances, it doesn't solve the problem; it's just narrowed the gap," Martin said after the meeting.

The department, which gets virtually all its state funds from the sale of hunting, fishing and other licenses, has had its vehicles badly need replacement. The amount of the pay raises is among the obstacles to a contract settlement between the administration and the Maine State Employees Association, which represents 10,000 workers.

SAM, which claims 15,000 members, called for the immediate appropriation of \$900,000 in General

Fund money, to "reimburse" other state agencies, for services provided by wardens and other employees of the department. The group also said lawmakers should set aside a percentage of sales-tax revenue in recognition of money spent in Maine by sportsmen, which Allen put at \$125 million a year.

SAM also advocated that the department's future financial needs be met through a combination of General Fund money and increases in license fees, and that its revenue continue to be "dedicated" so it does not compete for funding with other state agencies.

Allen had especially harsh criticism for Brennan, who has said he opposes General Fund support for the department but stopped short of saying he would veto such an appropriation.

Brennan's "indifference to sportsmen and lack of understanding for rural Mainers and their lifestyle has never been more evident," Allen said. "His final goal seems to be nothing less than the dismantlement of the department."



Davies reiterated Brennan's view that the department amounts to "a Cadillac program on a Ford budget" and that it must become more efficient before General Fund support will be considered.

"If the governor wanted to dismantle the department he would have let the problems fester longer," he said. "By ordering layoffs he has focused serious attention on the department's problems."

Japanese markets sought by U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The push by the Reagan administration for greater access to the Japanese consumer market through larger quotas for U.S. meat, citrus and other agricultural products is supported mainly by American industrial interests—and also includes some presidential politics, said a report from Tokyo.

"A variety of complicated factors are involved in the U.S. liberalization demand," the report said. "The Americans' dogmatism as well as pragmatism have made their demand inflexible. Another factor is the forthcoming presidential election."

The Japanese view was expressed in a recent issue of an English-language newsletter by the Japan International Agricultural Council, which reprinted an article by Keiki Owada, president of the Agricultural Policy Research Committee Inc.

Owada visited the United States last fall at the request of the council, which represents a group of organizations involved in Japan's agriculture and food industries.

Japan for years has been the top single-country market for American farmers. Overall, however, U.S. agricultural exports have dropped

because of weak demand brought about largely by the suffering world economy and the higher-value U.S. dollar.



In the fiscal year that ended last Sept. 30, U.S. farm exports totaled \$34.8 billion, down from \$39.1 billion in 1981-82 and the peak of \$43.8 billion in 1980-81.

Last fiscal year, according to Agriculture Department figures, Japan accounted for about \$5.89 billion or 17 percent of the total value of U.S. farm exports.

Increased imports elevate trade deficit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. trade deficit hit a record \$9.5 billion in January in what one analyst called an "economic disaster" as a flood of foreign imports and increased demand for oil darkened an already gloomy trading picture.

Economists said Wednesday's bad news bolstered fears this year's red ink will top 100 billion, passing 1983's gap of \$69.4 billion.

The poor foreign trade situation, which is sure to lend support to growing protectionist moves in Congress, contrasted with some bright economic news as the government's main gauge of future economic activity showed a strong increase.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose 1.1 percent in its best showing in three months, prompting White House spokesman Larry Speakes to predict "heartly economic growth in the months ahead."

But economists said the recovery from the 1981-82 recession was being held down more and more by the trade deficit. David Ernst, analyst with Evans Economics, said the worsening trade picture cost the United States between 1.2 million and 1.5 million jobs last year.

"While the domestic economy continues to be strong, the trade deficit is an economic disaster," said Jerry Jasinoski of the National Association of Manufacturers. "We are hemorrhaging internationally because the dollar is too high and our senior domestic growth is sucking in imports at an unprecedented rate."

The \$9.5 billion January trade deficit broke the record of \$8.4 billion set in October. The figures showed while U.S. firms increased foreign

sales 5.9 percent, imports here surged 15.7 percent.

"Americans seem to have an unquenchable thirst for imports," said Robert Wescott, an economist with Wharton Econometrics, who said the January increase was across a broad range of domestic products.

The biggest rise came in U.S. purchases of data processing and other office equipment, which rose by \$271 million in January, with other sharp increases in clothes, car parts, transistors and semiconductors, telecommunications equipment and iron and steel.

While car imports from Japan dropped \$154 million in January, imports from European countries were up \$218 million.

Rising demand for foreign oil also contributed, as oil imports rose 16.1 percent in January. Imports rose from 4.7 million barrels a day in December to 5.3 million barrels in January, caused in part by cold weather. The price per barrel of crude fell from \$29 to \$28.68.

The country's poor trading picture is often blamed on the strong dollar, which makes exports relatively expensive and imports relatively cheap. The strong dollar, many economists say, stems from huge federal budget deficits which are keeping interest rates up and attracting heavy foreign investment here.

While the dollar has fallen a bit against other money lately and is expected to drop more, analysts say the declines take about 18 months to translate into improved trade figures, meaning no relief in trade gaps in 1984. Estimates range from \$100 billion to \$110 billion.



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Sports

Men swimmers ready for Eastern Championship

by Kevin Foster
Staff Writer

Fifteen members of the UMO men's swimming team left campus early Wednesday to compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming and Diving Championships to be held at East Carolina University in North Carolina March 1, 2 and 3.

The 15 swimmers competing in the meet became eligible by beating the necessary qualifying time in any one event during the regular season.

This is the first year Maine has been in the Eastern Intercollegiate meet as it had competed in the Eastern Seaboard Swimming and Diving Championships for the last four years and in the New England Championships prior to that.

Maine coach Alan Switzer said the difference is that the nature of the Eastern Intercollegiate meet will allow Maine to swim more as a team rather than concentrating on individual performance. It also allows the swimmers to swim in more events.

Switzer said he's counting on a team effort for success in the meet.

"Everybody will be swimming double the events as in the past couple

of years so it becomes important that everybody does a good job and everybody has the possibility of scoring," he said.

Switzer said for the last two weeks the team has been swimming less and getting more rest to help the swimmers muscles "recoup" after the hard work during the season.

"There are dramatic drops in times once that rest occurs," Switzer said.

Switzer said Pittsburgh is the "odds on favorite" to win going into the meet but said he also expects strong competition from Syracuse, Villanova and East Carolina. Switzer said 13 teams will compete in the meet.

Diving coach Rich Miller said he expects diver Kevin Martin to win the one-meter diving competition.

Miller said Martin has had limited practice this year because of a stress fracture in his leg which caused him to miss three months, so he said he didn't know how well Martin would do in the three-meter event but said "he's strong enough in the one-meter."

Miller said he also expects diver Rob Mazen to finish in the top eight.



Maine swimming coach Alan Switzer is hoping a team effort can lead the Bears to success as they compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming and Diving Championships in North Carolina Thursday, Friday and Saturday. (McMahon photo)

Indoor soccer

Waterville Club beats Bears in tournament semi-finals

by Bob McPhee
Staff Writer

beat Thomas College 4-0 but lost to WSC 2-1 in the semi-finals.

The UMO indoor soccer team competed in the 6th annual Indoor Soccer Tournament at Maine Maritime Academy last Saturday and scored four wins to one loss.

Freshman goalkeeper David Roy allowed only two goals in the five games while his teammates scored 14 goals.

Coach Jim Dyer said he took an entirely new team to MMA rather than use players from last weekend's team that won the Husson College Indoor Soccer Tournament.

The Black Bears beat MMA 1-0, and defeated the Waterville Soccer Club and Unity College by identical 4-0 scores.

In the quarterfinals the Bears easily

"I was encouraged by the quality of play," Dyer said. "We're building depth by playing with a different group of players."

This Sunday at 8 a.m. in the Memorial Gym the UMO team will play a team of alumni. They are scheduled to play Thomas College at 10 a.m.

Dyer said he is pleased with the progress of the team and is waiting to hear from prospective recruits for next year. At this time only one player has committed himself to UMO for the fall. Dyer said he expects more responses soon.

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UMO athletics depend on student trainers

by Bob McPhee
Staff Writer

If athletes are injured during a game, usually the first person to reach them is the athletic trainer. At UMO the trainers do not look very old because most are students enrolled in a program which requires them to work as athletic trainers for a minimum of 1800 hours. If they receive a recommendation from head trainer Wes Jordan and complete the four year program at UMO, they are eligible to take a test to become certified Athletic Trainers.

At UMO nine students are putting in time in the Memorial and Lengyel Gym training rooms to fulfill their requirement. These people not only lend a hand with physical ailments but also psychological problems that may be bothering an athlete seeking treatment.

"We couldn't run our program (athletic) here without them because the times wouldn't allow the full-time trainers (3) to be in so many different places at once," Jordan said.

With the sports schedules overlapping it would be impossible for Jordan, Phil Mateja, and Paula Linder to give equal time to each sport. Thus, the different sports and training rooms are divided among the students.

Whatever hours the students work, besides going to classes, they are not paid unless workstudy money is provided.

"Two trainers, (seniors) Allen Snowman and Erik Espling, used up their workstudy money during the fall season so time spent this winter and spring with the wrestling, soccer and football teams is all volunteered.

Other trainers are seniors Scott Lessard (men's basketball), Barb Johnson (soccer and



Student trainers, from left to right, Heather Khon, Scott Lessard, Kelly Robson, Allan Snowman. (Hawkins photo)

women's basketball), juniors Heather Khan (volleyball and field hockey), Brian Batchelder (training rooms), Kelly Robson, sophomore Bill Guerrette and freshman Jamie Robinson.

These people are responsible for the care and treatment of any athlete, traveling with the team to which they are assigned and keeping up with new treatment procedures.

The list of responsibilities goes far beyond what is seen by the fans during an athletic contest. An injured athlete can be vulnerable to a number of things and a trainer can help to ease the pain whether it's physical or psychological.

"Being a student makes it easier for an athlete to open up to you and the only way to do that is by gaining the athletes trust," Khan said.

"You have to be able to communicate with an athlete at their level and being a former athlete, I feel confident on how I relate with them," she added.

In order for the trainer to gain the confidence and respect from an athlete, which is needed, during the treatment.

"You must be able to admit your knowledge and know your limitations," Snowman said. "If you're treating an athlete and you come across something that is unfamiliar to you, you must be able to admit it and go see Wes Jordan or one of the other trainers to find out. This is an important aspect in becoming a trainer because everyday is a learning experience and this is one way to learn," he noted.

A trainer must be dedicated to their work just as an athlete is to a sport because a trainer is around the athlete to witness the highs and lows.

"If a team wins or loses you're there in the lockerroom or on the bench and not only do you have to console the team if they lose you have to be prepared for their needs," Khan said.

Sport injuries can vary depending on the sport and it's the trainer's job to recognize them.

"You have to be prepared for almost anything because when you step out onto a field or court the decision you make concerning the injury might be crucial (in the rehabilitation of an athlete)," Espling said.

Being a trainer can be very enjoyable experience because whenever a post injured athlete goes out and scores the winning basket or goal it gives the trainer pleasure in knowing that they helped.

"When an athlete comes off the (Football) field or (Wrestling) mat and smiles and says thanks the feeling is great," Snowman said.

"It is a very rewarding job and you get to travel with the team and it gives you the opportunity to visit different training rooms," Espling said.

Espling explained how every training room is different in the set up and treatment of athletes.

"You get a wide view of what other professional trainers do and you try to absorb the information when you're doing treatments," Espling said.

Judge rules undergrads can play pro football

by Bruce Lowitt
AP Sports Writer

A federal judge has opened the door to undergraduates seeking to play pro football, and Marcus Dupree apparently will be the first to walk through it and into the United States Football League.

In a ruling made public Wednesday, U.S. District Court Judge Laughlin Waters said the USFL rule against college undergrads constitutes a "group boycott" in violation of antitrust law. It came out of a suit filed by former Arizona punter Bob Boris, who sought to play in the USFL although his class had not graduated.

He sued in August, six months after USFL Commissioner Chet Simmons made an exception to the league's

rule in 1983, its inaugural season, and allowed the New Jersey Generals to sign Herschel Walker, the Heisman recipient from Georgia. This year, Boris, 25, was signed by the Oklahoma Outlaws. He punted for them in Sunday's season opener.

Last year, after Dupree dropped out of the University of Oklahoma, Simmons said he would not allow a USFL team to sign him. Dupree later enrolled at Southern Mississippi, but when the NCAA ruled him ineligible for football this year, he dropped out again.

He is not eligible for the draft until 1986. But the USFL also has a territorial draft. Rights to current and former Oklahoma players belong to the Generals. Trade discussions between

them and the New Orleans Breakers are in process. But Dupree acknowledged Wednesday he is a day or two away from officially signing with the Breakers.

The USFL rule on undergrads is similar to one used by the National Football League and the Canadian Football League. Jay Moyer, counsel to NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle, said the NFL would not change its rule. He stressed that Boris could not be considered "an exception" since he didn't begin college until he was 25.

The NFL is caught in its own legal tangle, with the Los Angeles Raiders, whom it is trying to force to return to Oakland. The league says it plans to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court a federal appeals court decision upholding the 1982 move of the franchise.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals gave the Raiders a key victory Tuesday, ruling 2-1 that the NFL violated antitrust laws by conspiring to prevent the Raiders from moving to Los Angeles. It also ruled the league has no power to block any future franchise moves.

In his ruling on Boris' case, Waters said any immediate appeal "may materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation." John L'estrage, Boris' lawyer, said, "We are going to oppose any attempt to appeal the decision and we are continuing our preparation for the trial in September."

That trial will determine how much damage Boris suffered by his exclusion from the USFL last year.

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U.S. athletes promote funding scheme

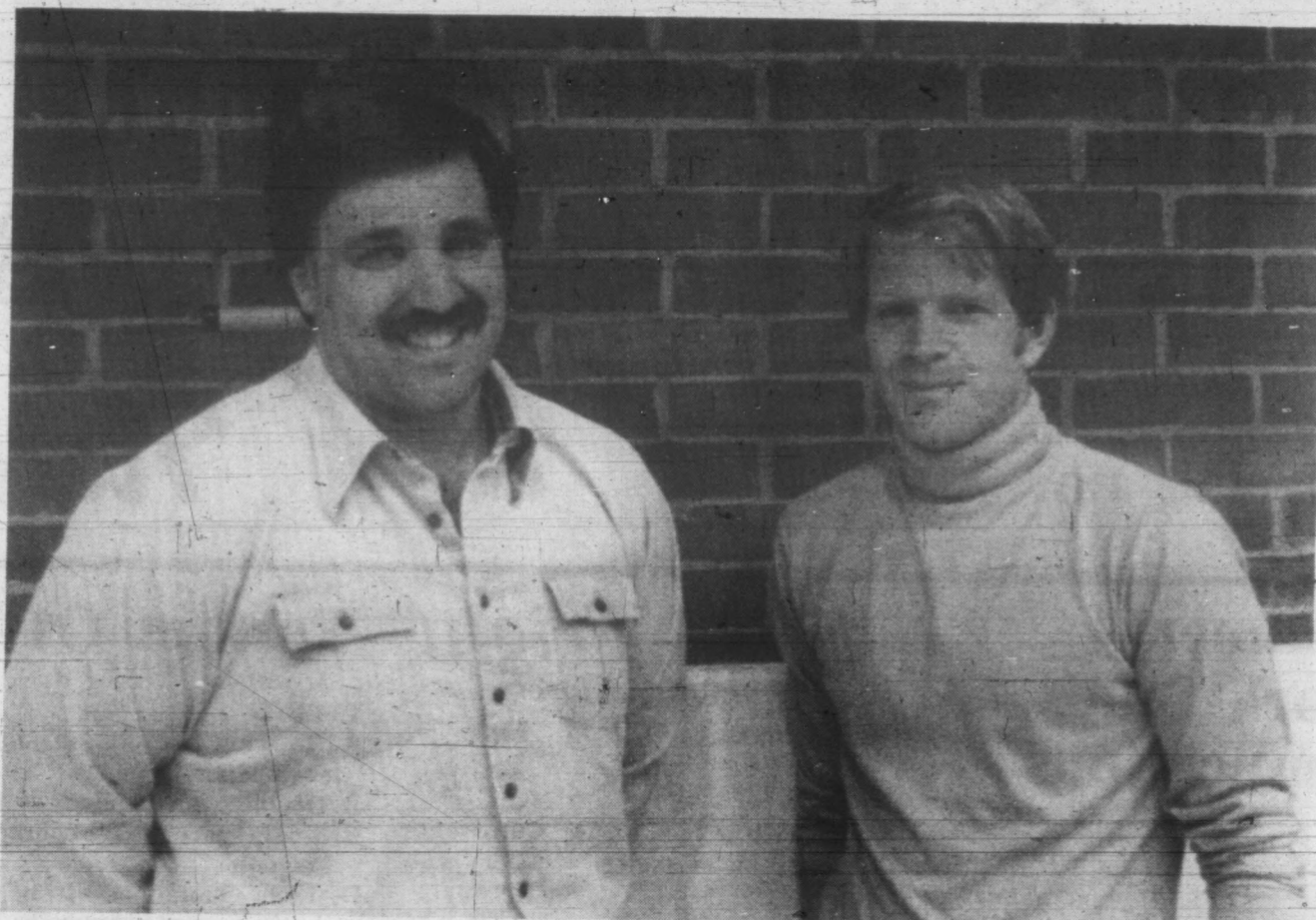
WASHINGTON (AP)—Three Olympic medalists joined members of Congress on Wednesday to promote a funding scheme that could raise millions of dollars each year to pay for training U.S. athletes.

"We'd be much more competitive in winter Olympics and the Summer Olympics if we had the strength, financially, through this bill," said Scott Hamilton, who won the gold medal for figure skating in Yugoslavia.

Under the plan, rejected in the past, taxpayers could check a box on their federal income tax form and donate \$1 to the Olympic training fund. The measure is designed to keep the Olympics free of government support while giving the Olympic committee an easy way to raise money from individuals.

"I'd never want to ask taxpayers to support us on anything but a volunteer basis," said Dr. Mike Woods, a speed-skating medalist. The bill has enough co-sponsors to be passed if they all voted for it, but the idea has never been able to get past the tax committees of Congress.

The Treasury Department objects to the plan because of fears other charities would want similar checkoff provisions. In 1981, a similar checkoff for contributions to the presidential campaign fund raised \$41 million.



These UMO coaches, Jeff Wren (women's swimming, right) and Nick Nicolich (wrestling), were both voted New England Coach of the Year in their respective sports this past weekend. Wren coached his team to the NE title for the third time in six years with an exciting victory over Boston College at Stanley Wallace Pool. Nicolich's team compiled a 9-4 dual meet record and won the state of Maine and Northern New England titles. (McMahon photo)

The key difference in this year's version of the bill is a provision that the administrative costs of the checkoff would be paid from the money collected.

U.S. Olympic Committee Executive Director F. Don Miller said he believes an Olympic checkoff could raise \$20 million a year to "establish a strong base for American sports at the grassroots level," building regional training

centers and increasing the number of facilities available for specific sports.

The United States has only limited numbers of speed-skating, bobsled and standard diving facilities and needs more 50-meter swimming pools, the USOC says.

Bill Koch, who won a silver medal in Nordic skiing in the 1976 Olympics, said there only are two refrigerated Olympic-size speed skating rinks and

they are only open 90 days a year. Russia and Japan have year-round facilities. "If those facilities close, speed skating is dead," he said.

Weigh In For Healthy Babies Support



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SENIORS TAKE THE CHALLENGE

The 1984 Senior Challenge Campaign to raise money as a class for the University is now underway. YOU can join this special project by signing the pledge card below and returning it to the Senior Challenge Office, Crossland Alumni Center, Campus (next to Sigma Nu).

These seniors have already taken the Challenge to donate \$100 over a five year period following graduation:

David Abbot	Dan Brann	Peter Dow	Helene Gallivan	Kenneth Higgins	Kim Mavor	Matthew Nicknair	Diane Scutt	John Thomas
Jane Alpert	Mark Breton	Sheree Dubendris	Tammy Gardiner	Douglas Hogue	Deene Mayo	Derek Norcross	Karen Shaeffer	Peter Tirschwell
Karen Amoroso	Karola Bryant	David Duley	Suellen George	Kavin Holyoke	Robert McDougall	James O'Connor	Patricia Shaw	Mark Tordoff
Carl Arsenaunt	James Burkhead	Diana Dunbar	Paul Giacalone	Melissa Hovey	Deborah McGillan	Joe Odencrantz	Dennis Shea	Philip Towle
Ronald Ashley	Brenda Callahan	Patrick Dunn	Julie Gibson	Stephanie Humphrey	Wendy McGovern	Lisa Olivier	Jo-Anne Shibles	Linda Trubiano
Peter Averill	Karen Carr	Karen Dutton	Traci Gildea	Ann Hutchins	Robert McHose	Duane Pease	Barbara Shimko	Lisa Ugone
Christine Barber	Chris Cashman	Patrishia Duzen	Melissa Goldberg	Susan Jones	Lisa McKenna	Diana Petrakos	Lynn Simard	A. Richard Vannozzi
Victoria Barton	John Chaput	Helen Dyer	Robert Gordon	Charles Jordan, Jr.	John McKeon	Laurie Pierce	Dennis Smith	Daniel Varney
Grant Bechard	Marc Cone	Erik Espling	Stephen Gorrill	Ruth Kelly	Martha McLaughlin	Mary Pietkiewicz	Jeffrey Smith	Debra Verrill
Susan Beltrami	Julia Conlan	Mark Estabrook	Carolyn Grady	Scott Kieffer	Sheryl McPhee	Robert Pomeroy	Richard Smith	Susan Waite
Scott Benbow	Lauren Corey	Barbara Feeney	Renee Gray	Chris Kripas	John Mills	David Pooler	Diane Sorrells	Paula Warchol
Suzanne Berger	Leslie Court	Kurt Fischer	Jeff Guioy	Tina Krzyzna	Wendie Moore	Jane Proulx	Stephen Spring	Miriam White
Craig Birch	Joanne Courtois	Susan Fitzgerald	Eric Hakmiller	Debra Lane	David Moore	Charles Quimby	Troy St. Pierre	Sarah Whiting
Bradley Bird	Caroline Craine	Jeffrey Fitzpatrick	Ellen Hall	Jayne Larden	Edmund Moreshead	Mark Ratte	Rod Stafford	Scott Wilkins
Rand Blethen	Sandra Cunliffe	Edward Flaherty	Susan Hall	Maureen Largay	Richard Morrill	Lisa Ravelo	Brian Stewart	Stephen Wilson
Michael Bombara	Anethia Cyr	William Hamilton	William Hamilton	Pamela Laskey	Melinda Morris	David Raven	Eleanor Stewart	Michelle Wood
Sharon Bossie	Paul Cyr	Leslie Fletcher	Wanda Hamilton	Debra Leavitt	Martina Moscone	Cynthia Renaud	Robert Stolz	Rebecca Woods
Bennett Bouchard	Beth Davison	Bruce Foley	Laurie Harlow	John Lefebvre	William Moseka	Elizabeth Reyrcroft	Stephen Stresser	Timothy Wyckoff
Michael Boucher	Barbara DeFabio	Timothy Ford	Troy Harrison	Julie Lersch	Benjamin Moylan	Steven Ritzi	Roxanna Sukeforth	
Daniel Boutin	Daniel Depue	Maureen Fox	Richard Hatch	Bonnie Long	Melissa Murphy	Dennis Rivard	Debra Sutton	
J. Michael Bowker	James Doliner	Andrew Frawley	Lisa Jo Hawthorne	Frank Magoon	Michael Nadeau	Elizabeth Ross	V. Renee Swedberg	
Sam Brackett	Peter Domino	Lee Frothingham	Teresa Henchey	Bradley Marston	James Nadeau	Maureen Rowe	Nancy Swett	
John Bradbury	Diana Douglas	Dorothy Fry	Linda Hertzel	Laurier Maurais	Thomas Nash	Stephen Salmon	Kent Thalacker	

Monies raised from this senior project will benefit academic scholarships, athletics, arts and special needs of many departments on campus! YOU can make a difference!

ACT NOW-BEFORE MARCH 9!!!

Send in your pledge today!

1984 Steering Committee: Susan Hall, Lynn Simard, James Doliner, Steve Ritzi- 581-1132

DO MORE IN '84

1984 SENIOR CHALLENGE

1-2-3-4-5-YEAR PLEDGE PLAN
FOR NEW ALUMNI

DO MORE IN '84

a program of the Annual Alumni Fund
University of Maine at Orono

UMO General Alumni Association

Name:

Home Address:

City:

Zip

Please notify the UMO Alumni Association of any change of address so we can keep copies of The Maine Alumnus coming on a regular basis.

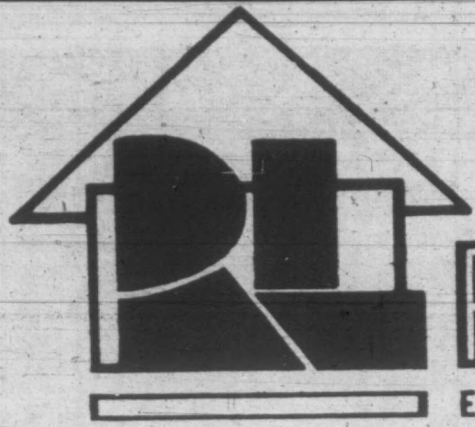
YES, I pledge \$100.00 over a 5-year period to the Senior Challenge Program. This pledge to the Annual Alumni Fund for the University of Maine at Orono entitles me to The Maine Alumnus and all other gifts for this level of giving.

Signature of giver

Student I.D.#

Signature of solicitor

Student I.D.#



RESIDENTIAL LIFE

EDITOR IRENE K. vonHOFFMANN

NewsPage

vol. IV, no. XX

Summer Work Study Applications

Are you looking for a summer job? Have you applied for financial aid for 1984-85? If your answer to both of these questions is "yes" you might want to consider applying for Summer Work Study. Applications are available in the Student Aid Office, 2nd floor, Wingate Hall.

Applications must be returned to the Student Aid Office by Monday, March 26 (the day you return from spring break).

You can use Work Study in your hometown. Out-of-State students are eligible to apply. Jobs are available with many non-profit, public-service agencies (schools, libraries, municipal offices, park and recreation programs, etc.).

You can spend time over break exploring possible opportunities with employers in your home area.

If you have questions about employers who have openings, or employers who are eligible, contact the Student Employment portion of the Student Aid Office, 2nd floor, Wingate Hall (581-1349).

Remember, to be eligible for Summer Work Study, you MUST have applied for financial aid PRIOR to March 1, 1984, and you MUST submit your Summer Work Study application (a separate form) by March 26, 1984.

Safety Bulletin

One major cause of fire spread is fire doors that are left open or not closed tightly. We need your help to ensure that there are no troubles with the fire doors on our campus. A fire door must close properly to effectively control a fire or smoke. Most fire doors are self closing, and if properly adjusted will perform reliably and safely for a long time. However, if a door fails to close securely, it is a problem that should be reported to Work Control. The most common problem we find is that doors are wedged open—and it's too late to close it when fire strikes.

Please help make our campus a safe place to work and to live on by keeping fire doors closed safely. If you find a door open, first try to close it. If the door cannot be closed, please call Work Control at 4400.

This Safety Bulletin is brought to you by the Assistant Director for Fire Services at the Department of Police and Safety. If you have any safety-related questions or suggestions, please call David A. Fielder at 581-4055.

Food Fright

Thursday, March 1
8 p.m., Hauck Aud.
Free

A cabaret of scenes and songs dramatizing women's obsession with food, weight and body image.

Food Fright is sponsored by Residential Life and was brought to campus out of concern for the many women who are spending hours silently worrying and obsessing about food and thinness. Many women are convinced that they would be more acceptable to others and ultimately happier, if only they were thinner. A relentless pursuit of thinness can lead to hazardous consequences, such as anorexia or bulimia.

Don't miss the opportunity to see this excellent play dealing with eating disorders. Dr. Lee Nicoloff, Counselor, UMO Counseling Center, will lead a discussion after the program.

Incest: The Well-Kept Secret

by Ann Belisle

Incest—a subject that is hardly ever discussed in the open. The sad part is that it affects 1 out of every four children by the age of 18. Why is it not discussed then? The reason is incest is known as the "family secret". A subject that is kept within the confines of the home.

Many believe incest only happens to girls. This is believed because they are more likely to report the incident. Boys only admit to having been sexually abused in about 20 percent of the cases. The reason is fear of being labeled as weak. This repression of abuse can lead to inappropriate sexual behavior as an adult. Many times he becomes a sexual offender himself.

Sexual abuse most generally appears in the form of molestation. The victim can be young—as a year old or well into the teen years. The incident of incest usually begins by peeping at or touching the child's body, stimulation of the genitals, and then to intercourse. A period of months usually goes by, by this time. In most cases there is no threat of bodily harm. A child usually submits because they seek the attention of the parent and don't want to lose that parent's love. They are persuaded through bribes, special favors, and some through intimidation. In any case, incest is traumatic for the victim.

As Dr. Lawrence Salvendy points out, "it is a blurring of boundaries by the adult, they are fulfilling adult needs through children." The offender is usually not a stranger to

Format Of A Research Paper

TYPING

- Type on one side of good white bond paper, 8½ x 11.
- Double space the Body of the paper
- Single space the Bibliography and Footnotes.
- Long Quotations of one hundred or more words should be indented and single spaced without quotation marks.
- Margins of 1½" are preferable—especially on the left side of the paper to allow room for your instructor's comments.
- Short Quotations in the paper should be double-spaced and enclosed with quotation marks.
- Number your pages in consecutive order about five or six spaces below the top right hand corner. DO NOT number the title page or the first page.

TITLE PAGE

- Title of your paper.
- Your name.

- The course name, number and section.
 - The date the paper is submitted.
 - The instructor's name.
- It is suggested that you include a blank page to cover and protect the title page.

For more study tips, information or academic help visit or call the Learning Resource Brokerage, 581-1690.

Residential Life Summer Student Employment

Application for a summer student employment in all Residential Life areas will be available at the Stodder Complex Office, located on the north end of Stodder Hall beginning Monday, March 26, 1984.

All summer employees of Residential Life must complete an application to be eligible for employment.

the child. The offender is most likely a father or stepfather. Brothers, uncles, friends of the family, and mothers are the other potential offenders.

The act usually stops when the victim runs away, gets pregnant by the offender or someone else, or threatens to tell. If the child does threaten to tell, the offender may realize "the secret" could no longer be kept. The offender may also stop when the child reaches puberty and the fear of pregnancy is there.

It doesn't matter to whom the act is committed. The effects are the same. They are deprived of a normal childhood. They usually display inappropriate sexual behavior. Girls can become either withdrawn or promiscuous in their actions. Adolescent boys who have been sexually abused might have a number of sexual experiences at an earlier age. The victim has trouble dealing with his or her sexual identity.

Quite a few children are unable to tell their parents they have been molested. But when a child discloses the information, they are either protected or blamed. "Blaming the victim" can have devastating effects. The child feels the act was their fault. Blaming the child for the incident makes the matter much worse because they feel unprotected from both parents at this point. They may not know where to go to find someone whom they can trust with their feelings.

It is important for the victim to seek the appropriate help. The majority are overcome by feelings of

guilt. They ask themselves, "What did I do?" This leads the child to blame himself for something he is not responsible for. The victim may also keep in his anger and become depressed, turn to drugs or alcohol, or view him/herself as a sex object. With the appropriate help the person is reassured that it wasn't his/her fault, even if he is a maturing teenager at the time of the offense. The victim learns to cope with his or her feelings about the incestuous encounter. At this time, the person is protected from the offender until the story is confirmed. It must be noted that one rarely ever lies about incest. If the victim doesn't receive the needed help, they are more likely to identify with the aggressor. Sexual abuse is not something a person outgrows with time.

Society has to listen to the problems and not deny it exists. Incest is a crime in the United States. It is a violation of a person's right to be. Incest happens among all classes. The upper classes usually have the money to cover up the story, so this makes it seem like it affects more the poor, but in actuality it does not.

If you have been a victim of incest or know someone who has, there are places to go for help. The Counseling Center on campus (581-1392) or the Adolescent Team at the Community Health and Counseling Services in Bangor (947-0366) are two places that provide help. As a victim once said, "The tragedy of incest is that the victim becomes her own victim."

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