

Fall 11-1-1984

# Maine Campus November 01 1984

Maine Campus Staff

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# See the Special Election issue Second section

the  
daily

# Maine Campus

vol. XCV no. XLI

The University of Maine at Orono student newspaper since 1875

Thursday, November 1, 1984

## India mourns leader's death

### Gandhi's son chosen as successor

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — India mourned the assassinated Indira Gandhi on Wednesday and turned to the slain prime minister's son to lead the huge nation through its time of crisis.

The 66-year-old Gandhi was shot outside her home Wednesday morning in a rain of sub-machine gun bullets fired by her own Sikh bodyguards, officials reported. At least one of the two or three gunmen were killed, the reports said. The mortally wounded prime minister, a Hindu, died five hours later, setting off a wave of anti-Sikh violence across the nation.

"Return blood with blood!" Hindu crowds shouted in New Delhi, where Sikh shops were set on fire and Sikh shrines stoned. Hundreds of people were reported injured.

Extremist members of the minority Sikh religion had repeatedly threatened to kill the prime minister, especially since she ordered a bloody armed assault against the Sikhs' holy Golden Temple last June to crush the Sikh separatist movement in the Punjab state.

National legislatures of Gandhi's governing Congress Party met in emergency caucus Wednesday and unanimously chose her son, Rajiv, 40, a party general secretary, to succeed her.

Later, under heavy security at the presidential palace, President Zail Singh

administered the oath of office to Gandhi, a member of Parliament and former airline pilot who had been groomed by his mother to continue the "Nehru dynasty."

Indira Gandhi, daughter of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, dominated the political life of the nation for two decades. She turned India into a nuclear power and strengthened its role as a Third World leader, but her governments made little progress in relieving India's deep poverty, or in overcoming its internal religious and ethnic conflicts.

"Our beloved Mrs. Indira Gandhi is no longer with us," a grieving President Singh, himself a Sikh, said in a nationwide televised address Wednesday night.

"Let us demonstrate to the world that India's stability cannot be jeopardized by a handful of sub-human assassins."

The funeral and cremation were scheduled for Saturday. Until then, her body will lie in state at her late father's home. The armed forces were put on alert and a 12-day period of national mourning was declared.

The Indian leader was shot at 10:50 p.m. Tuesday as she emerged from her home on a tree-lined New Delhi avenue for a recorded interview with British actor Peter Ustinov.

"Suddenly... two persons carrying

Sten submachine guns—one uniformed and one in civilian clothes—shot at Gandhi," the news agency United News of India later reported.

One of the Sikh security men fired from just seven feet away, it said, and the prime minister, clad in an orange cotton sari, fell with a cry. Between eight and 16 bullets struck her in the chest, abdomen and thigh, various reports said.

The Ustinov camera crew was waiting in the Gandhi garden, and heard but did not see the attack, which they said occurred at the residence's gate.

"We heard three single shots followed by machine-gun fire ... Then 20 seconds later there was another burst of machine-gun fire," said cameraman Rory O'Farrell.

Early reports varied on the number of assassins and what happened to them.

The UNI agency and a former foreign minister, Atal B. Vajpayee, both reported three security guards were involved, but UNI said only two fired on Gandhi.

Vajpayee said two were shot dead by other guards and a third was wounded and hospitalized. The news agency said one, identified as police sub-inspector Beant Singh, in his 40s, was shot dead, and another, constable Satwant Singh,

(See Gandhi page three)

## Greeks to require alcohol course

by John Strange  
Staff Writer

Fraternity pledges will soon have to attend alcohol awareness courses in order to be initiated, said the fraternity board president.

Peter Gray said he hopes the courses will be scheduled by the last part of the semester. Once the program is initiated, the pledge will be required to attend a set number of the courses Gray said.

"The program will educate students on the responsibilities of alcohol consumption," said William T. Lucy, associate dean of student affairs and organizations.

Gray said he got the idea from similar programs at the University of New Hampshire and Dartmouth College.

Both colleges sent copies of their programs to Gray.

Gray said the program is still in the planning stages, but he hopes that there will be at least six one-hour classes, taught by different speakers at each class. "The classes will be informal and interactive. There won't be tests or anything."

Lucy said the new program should help negate the bad reputation fraternities have had since the movie "Animal House." "We have to show what fraternities are really about."

"The program will help eliminate the here for the beer" individual who doesn't care about the fraternity itself," said Lucy.

"There's no place for Animal House here," said Gray, citing the nonalcoholic dry rush being used by most fraternities. "You don't find those wild parties in the fraternities anymore."

"We are the leaders in alcohol awareness as far as alcohol awareness goes. We have one of the only licensed catering services for alcohol at least in New England," said Gray, referring to the service run by Residential Life.

Gray said that people entering fraternity parties are always carded and a police officer is always present. "It's just like walking into a bar," he said. Gray said he has had good responses to the program. "It should definitely be successful," he said.

"The idea is very responsible and unique," said Dwight L. Rideout, assistant vice president and dean of student services.

## Bears' Den Pub requires 2 I.D.s

by Sue Swift  
Staff writer

All patrons must now present two forms of identification to enter the Bears' Den Pub. One must have an acceptable proof-of-age identification and the other form must support the first, said a UMO police officer.

Harry S. Dalton, the police officer assigned to the UMO Pub, said he will "accept a State of Maine I.D. card with anything to back it up, or a valid driver's license with a picture and a re-enforcement."

"We catch people all the time trying to sneak into the pub with another person's I.D. and it's difficult to tell if he's the person in the picture," Dalton said.

He said usage of the Vali-Dine system for carding purposes alone "was illegal, and according to state liquor laws, section 10-60 of Title 28, any person 20 years of age or older may acquire a State of Maine liquor I.D. if proof of age is furnished."

"Only the state's I.D. or a driver's license with a picture is considered legal proof," he said.

Dalton said out-of-state identification was not acceptable because Maine does not have reciprocity treaties with other states.

"The Maine State I.D. is available to anyone that is of legal age," he said.

Michael Morin, a Bears' Den night supervisor, said, "The new policy better

protects the pub because we've been getting a few state I.D.s with one person's picture and another person's name and age information."

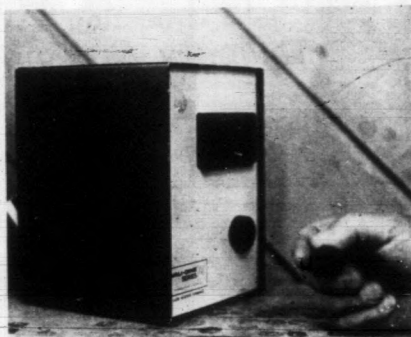
Morin said this proof of identification was fraudulent and the Bears' Den Pub would be held responsible if caught serving alcoholic beverages to a minor who was admitted with such identification.

William B. Dalton, manager of catering and conferences, said he had no knowledge of the new policy, but that state liquor inspectors may have suggested the Vali-Dine system wasn't accurate enough.

"If a student lied about his age when entering UMO, then his Vali-Dine card would be illegal," he said.

Police officer Dalton said Saturday night he placed a sign stating the new policy at the pub's entrance because he "had heard the state liquor inspectors were visiting the Den that night."

"When the liquor inspectors walked



Vali-Dine card system used as second form of I.D. (Valenti photo).

through the Den and asked if the Vali-Dine system was used for carding people, I told them that it was used to support legal identification cards," he said.

Morin said the chances were "slim" that anyone would possess two forms of false identification.

"We let Harry (Dalton) decide on our carding policies because he's hired to protect the pub. We fully concur with him on this decision," Morin said.

(See Den page three)

# Damn Yankee to feature non-alcohol dances

by E.J. Vongher  
Staff Writer

Residential Life is sponsoring non-alcohol-related entertainment two nights a week in the Damn Yankee, the program's coordinator said Tuesday.

Max Cavalli said Residential Life is funding non-alcohol dances to be held in the Damn Yankee every Thursday and Friday night for the rest of the semester.

Cavalli was hired by H. Ross Moriarty, director of Residential Life, to promote and run the events. Moriarty said the purpose of the program is to provide "Bears' Den" type entertainment in a non-alcohol setting. The non-alcohol events are important, Cavalli said, because they provide an atmosphere where people under the legal drinking age can socially interact.

"Sixty-nine percent of the population at UMO is under 20 years old and if we don't provide a service for them in this regard, we aren't serving them," Cavalli said.

Ed Cutting, off-campus student senator, said he is skeptical about the financial aspects of the program.

"When you realize there is an almost unlimited amount of funding for this program coming from an organization which does have financial problems and when you're an inherently skeptical person such as myself, you are forced to wonder if there's anything involved you're not seeing," Cutting said.

The money that goes into this, Cutting said, is not going to go somewhere else. "Money doesn't grow on trees, you know," Cutting said.

Moriarty said Residential Life is in no financial difficulty and considers the non-alcohol events to be an investment possibility.

He said the Bears' Den snack bar and magazine stand could benefit in increased sales because the program will bring more people into the Memorial Union. Residential Life receives the profits from the snack bar and magazine stand. "We have to establish a regular pattern so under-age students know they have somewhere to go on Thursday or Friday night. The initial investment will attract this interest," Moriarty said.

Cutting also said he has a problem with the students who use the Damn Yankee to study.

"The program is taking away from student use," Cutting said.

Moriarty said he realizes students study in the Damn Yankee and surrounding rooms, but only a few will be affected.

"It may be inconvenient for a few people, but there are lots of places to study," Moriarty said.

"A lot of programs have taken place in the Damn Yankee and these programs have always taken precedence over the individual student's use. I don't think it's unfair because you're talking about a large quantity of people," Cavalli said.

Moriarty said he hopes the programs will attract between 150 and 200 people. He said if 200 students attend the events, they will be considered successful.

"If it (the program) fills a student need, that's fine. If not, we'll have to look somewhere else," Moriarty said.

## 'Bloom County' artists speaks at UMO

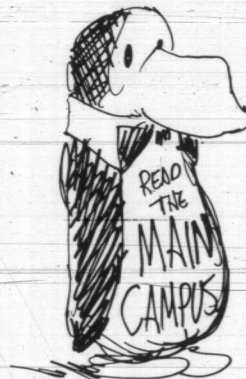
by Ed Carroll  
Staff Writer

The creator of the cartoon strip "Bloom County" entertained an overflow Hauck Auditorium audience in the first Guest Lecture Series presentation of the year, Wednesday night.

Berke Breathed, whose character Opus once impersonated Michael Jackson, danced onto the stage wearing a paper mask of the singer's face. He kept the crowd smiling for more than 90 minutes with a history of his cartooning, a slide show mixed with discussion of the current state of the art in newspapers and a question and answer session.

Breathed said he began cartooning in 1977 as a student at the University of Texas for three reasons.

"One was an opportunity to get back at everyone I'd ever hated in my life, which after about three and a half years I think I've done. The second was to create a world which I could be complete creative dictator over, which is difficult these days. The third reason was to meet



famous people ... I saw cartooning as a shortcut."

Breathed read a letter he said he'd received from a famous person, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger,

which was a poem about "Bloom County." He said he suspected it was a hoax, but called Weinberger's office to find it had been written aboard Air Force One the day before.

"He got an original cartoon, and I'm getting lunch with him next week. At which point I'll get all the ins and outs of the Defense Department, and work them into the script in the next month."

Breathed's slide show included several stills of all the strip's characters, a special "Penguin Homesick Blues" featuring a sad Opus dreaming of himself in Arctic scenes, a brief history of the best and worst comic strips and a few pictures of his trip to Peru, which the artist said can now be claimed as a tax exemption.

Breathed said Garry Trudeau's "Doonesbury" was a major influence in his style, but that he copied the earlier strip no more than Trudeau had copied from his own main influence, Jules Feiffer.

When "Doonesbury" returned this fall, Trudeau bargained with his syndication group to have the strip run larger, which Breathed said is necessary to appreciate the detail of well-drawn cartoons. Breathed said he will push for the same for "Bloom County" within a year and a half.

Breathed said he is working on a movie deal, though he's not sure if his creative dictatorship will be allowed by the studio.

After the slides, Breathed gave away "Don't blame me, I voted for Bill n' Opus" T-shirts to the first person to answer "Bloom County" trivia questions.

### March of Dimes

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### SAVES BABIES

HELP FIGHT  
BIRTH DEFECTS



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The door's open



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[eves] 866-7922.

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

### Undergraduate Business Association meeting

Thursday, November 1  
6:45 p.m.

in the North Lown Room in the Memorial Union  
All interested are welcome

## NAVY ROTC

Any freshman or sophomore interested in  
Navy ROTC is encouraged to consider  
registration for Naval Science courses.  
Call or visit their office at:

378 College Ave  
Telephone: 581-1551 or 581-1552

## Use of

by Melinda Lake  
Staff Writer

UMO procedures of  
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Don D. Stimpson  
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## Gandhi

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Fiji

Fiji



# Use of animals for research strictly regulated

by Melinda Lake  
Staff Writer

UMO procedures on animal research and experimentation are regulated very stringently, said the acting chairman of veterinary sciences Wednesday.

Don D. Stimpson said the small animal facilities, barns, farms, and laboratories, have to conform to guidelines set by the national government and cannot make their own policies.

Books on animal welfare and care of lab animals distributed by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have strict regulations on euthanasia procedures.

The books said dogs, cats, and primates can be killed by "barbiturate solutions of high concentration administered intravenously," while mice, rats, and hamsters can be killed by using ether, chloroform, or "a stunning sharp blow to the back of the head."

Stimpson said the government appointed veterinarians who inspect the



These mice, along with other UMO research animals, are treated humanely (Valenti photo).

laboratories and make sure procedures are being followed are "very fussy."

"They made us change all the rabbit

cages one year at a considerable expense because they were an inch-and-a-half too short," he said.

Stimpson said, "The university has approximately one hundred mice, rats, guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits in the small animal facility; over three hundred head of cattle in the barns; between 50 and 60 sheep; and ten thousand chickens in the coops on campus." The larger animals, cattle and sheep, are used for experiments in which the animal is fed certain foods to see how it affects their productivity, Stimpson said.

The university receives almost all of its milk and egg needs from the university dairy, said Stimpson.

The dairy produces two thousand quarts of milk a day and more than one thousand dozen eggs a week, but still has trouble keeping up with students' consumption.

"Students drink a lot of milk. They drank over two thousand quarts more this September than last, even with enrollments down," Stimpson said.

One possible reason is because "this is the cleanest, freshest milk they're ever going to drink," he said.

## ● Gandhi

(continued from page one)

26, was wounded, was expected to survive and would be interrogated.

Ustinov, who described the scene inside the Gandhi compound as "total chaos," said he was told by a high-ranking security official that two guards shot Gandhi, and one was a longtime Sikh bodyguard who had been moved from the post as a security risk "but she missed him and asked for him back again."

Informed sources said Satwant Singh returned to the prime minister's security detail only three days ago after two months' leave in the northern, Sikh-dominated state of Punjab.

The fallen prime minister was rushed three miles to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, India's best hospital,

where a team of doctors worked on her fruitlessly until 2:30 p.m.

"She is no more," a Congress Party official announced to more than 100,000 people ringing the hospital. The bereaved throng wept, prayed and beat their breasts.

Hindus wielding sticks and chains hunted down turban-wearing Sikhs in the vicinity, chanting "Kill the Sikhs! they have killed our mother!" Sikhs were pulled from passing busses and beaten. Sikh shops and at least one Sikh shrine were set on fire.

With word of Gandhi's death, the violence quickly spread to other cities across northern India. Hundreds of people were injured, authorities and news reports said.

## ● Den

(continued from page one)

Dalton said he would prefer to use the Vali-Dine system as a re-inforcement because "it helps count the number of persons in the pub."

"We're only supposed to allow 173 people into the pub and the Validine system keeps the most accurate count," he said.

The Maine State Law on use of alcoholic beverages makes clear that it is a Class E crime for any person to knowingly allow any minor under his control to consume alcoholic beverages. The law places legal responsibility upon the manager of any facility where alcoholic beverages are served.

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*Maine campus*

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Spaghetti Dinner  
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**Thursday, Nov. 1, 5-8 p.m.**

Second house on the right after  
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**FIJI**



# Editorial

## Vote responsibly

In the last few weeks of the election, the emphasis has switched from the issues to the candidates themselves. To how they look, how old they are, and how well they speak in a debate.

This is not a responsible way in which to pick a candidate. Particularly at this point in history when the president we elect will have a profound effect on the course of the future of the world. Choosing a president on anything other than his political, and moral ideas could spell disaster.

Democracy was created in this country with the idea that the outcome of elections would be the collective wisdom of the people. In recent elections, that idea has been changed to the collective taste.

In light of the need for informed voters, the *Maine Campus* has published a special election issue as a second section

in today's paper.

We have attempted to provide a comprehensive look at the candidates, and their positions on the issues, as well as a look at the key referendum issues. Also, members of our staff have written editorials giving arguments for each of the major candidates, and advocating both sides of the referendums.

It is our hope that the readers will take notice of this special section and the information it contains. This close to election day choices can be made for the wrong reasons. We hope that our special section will clarify the issues, and help you make a responsible decision.

Remember, it is not too late. In Maine you can register on election day.

Be sure to vote on November 6.

*The Maine Campus*

Due to a shipping error, Garry Trudeau's *Doonesbury* will not be appearing in the *Maine Campus* until November 8.

### BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



## Maine Campus

vol. XCV no. XLI Thursday, November 1, 1984

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Stir fried

KERRI ZABICKI

## Transitions

Ah, transitions. Why is it some people are so reluctant to change? They mold their personalities as if in a vice; a permanent form never to be altered.

What about growth? Becoming means change; it means growth, it means transitions. Other people seem to be really open to change. They seem to invite the excitement, the uncertainty and the insecurity of change. Transitions are a part of any life. I remember in my Catholic High School there was a teacher named Sister Christopher. She taught ancient history. She said, in her ancient way, that civilizations were not stagnant. By definition they were either bettering themselves or contributing to their demise every day of the year.

So much in life is like that; personalities, religion, relationships. Everything you do, every act you make, "every smile you fake," is leading you in one direction or another.

Suddenly every action takes on new significance. It matters? Every thing I do really matters? What a novel thought. What have I done lately? Have I been contributing to my death or my birth? If the key to institutions in society surviving is the capacity to change, why are so many of us afraid of change? Maybe it's less afraid of change than TO change.

There often exists an ambivalent relationship between change, or transition, and security. I read once that in the '70s, many people moved to rural areas to escape the perils of stress in the cities. They established a tranquil lifestyle in hopes of finding an elusive "inner peace." Where they found peace they also eventually found boredom. Apparently many "nouveau-rural" folks sought out stress, i.e. going out to the movies and dancing, to escape the boredom of security.

I love Maine and the rural lifestyle, yet I must admit to being a nouveau-rural having been born in Connecticut. I still find that I periodically seek out stress. Sometimes I even thrive on it.

Loss of security is perhaps the most important factor in determining my growth or lack of it. While change is something to be enjoyed, it is also something deeply feared at times of insecurity. Change breeds insecurity. If there is already an uneasy feeling of helplessness change will only accentuate it.

Somewhat people must see beyond the wall of insecurity that prevents transitions; that prevents change and growth. This is not to say that nothing in this life can be permanent. Relationships can last if growth is encouraged within it. Religions, like Catholicism, can survive if allowed to be flexible. A radical shift of doctrine is not necessary; simply a flexible world.

Some people learn too late what change and transition can do for them. They look back on their life and ask themselves how they got where they are. I don't want to wonder. I want to make active decisions and know where I'm growing to.

## when w

The *Maine Campus* mentaries. Letters should be about 450 taries are welcome; b tion only under spec reserves the right to e taste and libel.

## Traffic c asks for

To the Editor:

As you know, Johnson has directic fic and Safety Co undertake a compr evaluation of the o ing situation on cam day afternoon the voted to solicit w posals with support for change from the community. If there for the present sy should also be supp form of letters committee.

POWER



# Response

## when writing

The *Maine Campus* welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries. Letters should be 300-words or less; commentaries should be about 450 words. Anonymous letters and commentaries are welcome; but names will be withheld from publication only under special circumstances. The *Maine Campus* reserves the right to edit letters and commentaries for length, taste and libel.

## Traffic committee asks for suggestions

To the Editor:

As you know, President Johnson has directed the Traffic and Safety Committee to undertake a comprehensive re-evaluation of the overall parking situation on campus. Yesterday afternoon the committee voted to solicit written proposals with supporting reasons for change from the University community. If there is support for the present system, this should also be supported in the form of letters to the committee.

Letters and proposals should be sent to the chairman, Alan G. Reynolds, Police and Safety, 166 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04469 or in campus mail. They will then be copied and forwarded to the committee members to consider before the next meeting.

Thank you for your support of the committee's efforts.

Alan G. Reynolds  
Chairman  
Traffic and Safety  
Committee

## Build down is a 'denial of change'

To the editor:

Rumors of war are like forecasts of an impending storm. "It will pass East or West." In many instances, it is not until the "sky falls" that we realize the trouble we are in.

Whether we read through Bible stories like "Noah" or a modern one like "Jonestown," we can all point out human wrongdoings; but, it is difficult to recognize our present shortcomings.

I recall in the early years of World War II seeing Jews in the Paris subway wearing their identification badges: the yellow star of David. Innocent human beings were tagged like animals on their way to eventual slaughter. Millions of people died at the hands of a nation that called itself Christian. As many

remember, Hitler's soldiers displayed the motto "God Is With Us" on their belt buckles.

Did most good German citizens realize their political outlook was wrong? No. Fanatical patriotism and visions of invincible power blinded them into minimizing such obstacles as the English Channel and the Russian winter.

As to other Western European nations, despite rumours of war, most people were too busy and comfortable to fathom the horrible truth ahead. In the end, both lines of thought suffered from a good deal of optimistic folly.

So, it is not surprising, even in our nuclear age, to witness how some of us still use the "denial of danger" syndrome. This, despite expert predictions, that at the rate the United States

and the Soviets are building new nuclear weapons, we are heading for global disaster. This is obviously too cruel to contemplate. It is much easier to believe in fairy tales like Senator Cohen's "build down" theory which is nothing more than a cruel hoax; disposing of two outdated weapons and replacing them with a new, highly accurate model that will make a nuclear war more refined and likely, with each addition.

Sorry, but for many of us, Senator Cohen's plan is unrealistic. And although I disapprove of name calling, I believe people like Dr. Caldicott are prophets for our times.

Denise Gravelle  
Winterport

## Misquoted in Campus

To the editor:

One of the many *Campus* articles on the Grenada rally (10/26/84) includes a quote by me, that, misquoted and taken out of context, may have confused your readers. After mentioning that I didn't believe the United States invaded Grenada to save the students' lives, I was quoted as saying, "Logically, if the U.S. is invading to save lives, we'd have to invade five to ten times a year... The real reason is to invade a country." First of all, concerning the second sentence, what I actually said was, "The real reason is to overthrow the government." Secondly, the context for all this was that military coups, like Grenada's a year ago, occur several times a year all over the world in places where American civilians live.

If the U.S. government really cared about the lives of Americans abroad it would be kept very busy indeed with Grenada-style invasions throughout the year. Of course, the invasion had nothing to do with saving lives (in fact, at least 19 Americans did lose their lives, not to mention even more Grenadians and Cubans) as we see by the fact that several hundred U.S. troops still remain on the island, a year after the students have left. The purpose of the invasion was 1) the overthrow of Grenada's government, a clear violation of our own constitution's right to self-determination, and 2) the psychological preparation of our country for a much more daring invasion of Nicaragua and/or El Salvador (a move opposed by a large majority of Americans), playing upon chauvinist hopes of a "resurgent" America. Clearly, the Grenada event at UMO and at many other locations across the country (bankrolled by thousands and thousands of dollars from the young

republicans nationally) intended to stir up unthinking patriotism in support of foreign wars that Reagan, in particular, would love to try.

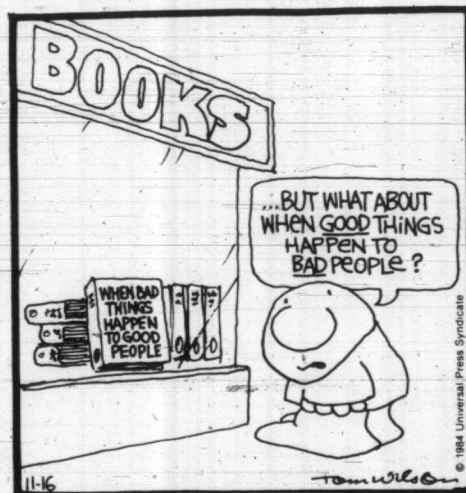
A point that none of the *Campus* articles covered concerned the phony promotion of the UMO event by its organizers. In an attempt to pass the rally off as "non-partisan" the organizers named the Maine Peace Action Committee as one of the sponsors to some representatives of the media. Of course, MPAC was not a sponsor, was never even contacted about sponsoring, and has yet to hear at all from rally organizers.

The *Campus* articles certainly missed the flavor of the "press conference" set-up after the rally, also. The question quoted from in the *Campus* was, in fact, completely ignored as were several others which looked at the invasion in something less than the rosy light the organizers were hoping to promote. In order to stifle critical discussion of the Grenada invasion only personal, subjective questions about the medical students' experience were on the agenda; "What did you have for breakfast the day the troops landed?" instead of "Why the invasion in the first place?"

We cannot allow this promotion of war-like feelings to go unchallenged if we wish to avoid a Vietnam-style conflict in Central America. Grassroots protests eventually halted the Vietnam War and have so far prevented fullfledged escalation in Central America, but this kind of work must continue.

The more we understand about the societies and history of the third world, the more we can oppose U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign countries.

Steve Gray  
Orono





# World/U.S. News

## Poles mourn death of pro-Solidarity priest

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — In a day-long procession, thousands of Poles bore candles and flowers to the twin-spired church of the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko on Wednesday in homage to the pro-Solidarity priest.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II said the killing of Popieluszko had shaken consciences throughout the world. Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp said Popieluszko was slain with "cruelty and meditation" but said there must also be prayers for those who kidnapped and killed the priest.

Church sources reported Popieluszko would be buried Saturday in a Warsaw cemetery after a funeral Mass celebrated by Glemp.

The funeral is expected to draw thousands of mourners and supporters of the outlawed Solidarity trade union. — Popieluszko, 37, one of the most outspoken advocates of Solidarity in the Polish Roman Catholic clergy, was abducted Oct. 19. His body was found Tuesday in a reservoir in northern

Poland. Government medical experts, in the presence of medical and legal observers from the church, conducted an autopsy on the body. There was no indication when results would be reported.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said three secret police officers charged with the abduction would likely face murder charges, and officials have put the arrested men under special protection.

At the Vatican, the Polish-born pope said in his native language at his weekly audience: "We are paying the ultimate homage to the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko with Christian dignity and with sentiment of peace."

"In our prayer we are including ... the priest whose death has shaken opinion and the conscience of men in Poland and throughout the world," he said.

As the pope spoke, an airplane flew low over St. Peter's Square towing a large Solidarity banner. There were no reports of unrest in Poland. Solidarity's former national spokesman, Janusz

Onyszkiewicz, said the public's mood was "not very volatile."

He added: "I hope it will stay that way but I must say that if the authorities try to make some sort of a major cover-up that mood could change."

Informed church sources, who spoke

on condition of anonymity, said Communist authorities had wanted to bury Popieluszko in his native village of Okopy but that Glemp insisted on a burial at Powazki cemetery following a Mass at St. Stanislaw Kostka Church and a funeral procession.

## People offer help to sister of child killed in oven

AUGUSTA (AP) — As many as 50 offers of help have come from across the nation to the state Human Services Department following last weekend's oven killing of 4-year-old Angela Palmer, officials said Wednesday.

Many people have offered space in their homes to the child's sister Sarah, 5, whom the state has placed in a foster home, said department spokesman Thomas LaPointe.

Meanwhile, a trust fund has been set up in Angela Palmer's memory. It was established by Laila Arundel of Auburn,

the mother of a 4-year-old girl and 2 1/2-year-old twins.

Arundel said donations will be used to help Sarah Palmer, to pay for Angela Palmer's funeral expenses, and to help abused children.

The funeral will be private at the request of the family.

Angela's mother, Cynthia Palmer, 29, and John Lane, 36, who lived with her, are charged in the child's death. They are accused of burning her in an electric oven at their Auburn apartment Saturday.

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## Bear

by Jerry Tourigny  
Staff Writer

After two losses Minnesota last week hockey team's success much easier as it tr Michigan to battle Huskies on Friday.

The Huskies are ranked fourth WMPL's Coaches go into the game with a 1-3 Hockey

The problem for in the Minnesota state particularly the power Walsh said that is has worked on this

"We've spent money play and we've fence," Walsh said. One of the missing play was defenseless was out with a severe dislocated kneecap ja said Nonis is ready this weekend.

Michigan Tech is in the Western Association (WCHA) from the Central Association (CCHA). Last season the overall and 14-16 sixth place finish

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# Sports

## Bear hockey team to take on Michigan team

by Jerry Tourigny  
Staff Writer

After two losses to the University of Minnesota last weekend, the UMO hockey team's schedule doesn't get much easier as it travels to Houghton, Michigan to battle the Michigan Tech Huskies on Friday and Saturday nights.

The Huskies are 4-2 on the year and are ranked fourth in the country by WMPL's Coaches poll. The Black Bears go into the game with a 1-4 overall record and a 1-3 Hockey East mark.

The problem for Maine last weekend in the Minnesota series was offense, particularly the power play. Coach Shawn Walsh said that is an area the team has worked on this week in practice.

"We've spent more time on the power play and we've emphasized the offense," Walsh said.

One of the missing links on the power play was defenseman Dave Nonis who was out with a severe ankle sprain and a dislocated kneecap. Trainer Phil Mateja said Nonis is ready to go and will play this weekend.

Michigan Tech is in their first season in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA) after switching from the Central Collegiate Hockey Association (CCHA).

Last season the Wildcats were 19-21-1 overall and 14-16 in the CCHA for a sixth place finish in that league.

Walsh said a characteristic of Michigan Tech teams is that they usually play with a high level of intensity and he said that is something they have also stressed in practice this week.

"We've (coaching staff) stressed intensity in practice so we will be ready for their level of intensity," Walsh said. "If we're ready we might be able to steal one of the games."

Walsh has changed the offensive lines for the coming weekend in an effort to get more scoring from his team.

Freshman Dave Wensley, who had been centering Ron Hellen and Ray Jacques, will now have Kevin Mann and Dewey Wahl as his linemates. Bruce Hegland will center Hellen on the left and Jay Mazur on the right side.

The other lines will be Jim Purcell-Paul Lelievre-Ray Jacques, and John McDonald-Todd Studnicka-Steve Santini. Studnicka is a freshman from Chatham, Ontario and will be making his first appearance in a Maine uniform.

Studnicka said the team has put the 8-1 loss to Minnesota behind them and is looking forward to this weekend.

"We've had a good week of practice and we're ready and prepared for these two games," Studnicka said. "It's going to be a different experience (traveling) but I feel good about it."

The defensive pairings will be senior captain Rene Comeault with Scott Smith, Stan Czenczek with Nonis, and Scott Drevitch with John Baker.



Goalie Ray Roy (shown above) is expected to start this weekend as the Bears travel to Michigan Tech. (Yerk photo)

Ray Roy and Jean Lacoste will be the traveling goaltenders with Roy expected to get the starting nod in Friday's game which starts at 8:00 p.m. Saturday's game will start at 7:30 p.m.

Walsh said he is not going to put pressure on the team to win but said it is very important for the team to play well.

"We can't be overly confident," Walsh said. "They have a stable program

and we're going through our toughest portion of our schedule."

**Loose pucks**—Senior goalie Pete Smith, who has been sidelined with a knee injury since the beginning of the season, began practicing this week and Mateja said he is doing very well and hasn't had any problems.

Center Peter Maher aggravated his pulled left groin muscle and slightly pulled his right groin muscle last weekend. He will be out of action until next week.

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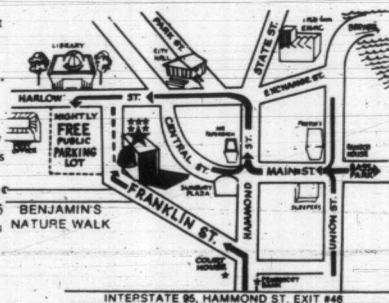
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## Denver defense may cause problems for Pats

FOXBORO, Mass. (AP)—"The one thing I like about Tony Eason," New England Patriots coach Raymond Berry said Wednesday, "is the fact that he doesn't throw interceptions."

Berry will really like Eason if he can make the same statement after Sunday's game at Denver, the National Football League's premier interception team.

While rolling to an 8-1 record and first place in the American Conference West, the Broncos have intercepted 24 passes. They have stolen at least one aerial in each game and two passes in six of their nine games.

Denver also has recovered 16 fumbles and leads the league with a plus 22 turnover ratio.

"We work on it every day," Broncos' coach Dan Reeves said Wednesday in a telephone hookup with New England reporters. "Causing fumbles and causing interceptions are not the on-

ly factors involved."

He said the Broncos also practice, on a daily basis, skills necessary after a turnover is made such as tackling by offensive players and blocking by defensive players.

"They're counting on letting you run with it (the ball), letting you catch it and then come up and tattoo you and separate you from the football," Berry said.

Berry, who replaced Ron Meyer as coach three days before last Sunday's 30-20 victory over the New York Jets, said he didn't know any plays before that game.

"I'm not going to be that much involved in the defense and offense," at Denver, he said. "I'm looking for need that I can help with. When I look at our offense and our defense I don't see any need, special teams either."

One thing the Patriots need is a way

to take the lead. They are 6-3 and in the thick of the race for the playoffs but they had to come from behind in five of their victories. Against the Jets, they erased a 20-3 deficit.

But Denver leads the league in fewest points allowed per game, 13.1. Can the Patriots rally from behind against the Broncos?

"It's tougher. Potentially, it can be done against anybody," said Eason, who has had just two of his 202 passes intercepted.

"Our football team has got a shot at coming back on anybody," Berry said. "I think the only thing you've got to look at is the clock."

"Our football team can score so many points in so many minutes so it's a matter of how many minutes are up there," said Berry, whose team trailed the Jets 20-6 at halftime. "I told the of-

fense we could score 30 points in two quarters. I know they can do it."

He added that the ability to rally from behind is a reflection of talent and character.

"It's something they ought to be real proud of because that's really a very unusual thing," Berry said.

But, looking ahead to a stingy defense like Denver's, Eason said, "It's not something you want to make part of your game plan."

Berry said punter Rich Camarillo, who has been on injured reserve all season after surgery on his left knee, probably would be activated and his replacement, Luke Prestridge, probably would be waived before Sunday's game.

He also said he didn't know whether guard John Hannah, released from Massachusetts General Hospital Tuesday after treatment for neck pains, would play against Denver.

## 1988 Summer Olympics to be in Seoul

## Soviet coaches request location in Europe

Moscow (AP)—Two Soviet coaches have suggested that the 1988 Summer Olympics, scheduled to be held in the South Korean capital of Seoul, should be moved to another location in Europe.

Writing in the government newspaper Izvestia, handball coach Anatoly Yevtushenko said Wednesday that Olympic officials should take "concrete, wise steps" to preserve the ideals of the Games.

His suggestions echoed an article by national wrestling coach Ivan Yarygin

published Tuesday in the sports daily Sovetskiy Sport.

"The fate of the world Olympic movement now is of great concern to the public. That is why it is important today to speak aloud of what is threatening the Olympic Games," Yevtushenko said. "The time has come to take concrete, wise steps for the preservation of the Olympic ideals on earth."

Yevtushenko said the choice of Seoul for the 1988 Games was made in a "secret vote" at a September 1981 Olym-

pics meeting in Baden-Baden, West Germany.

He said he was present at the meeting and that even then the choice of Seoul appeared to many coaches and other sports officials as "arguable."

"Who can guarantee that these Games would not be made into political games?" Yevtushenko asked. "It may also happen that the Olympic flag which depicts the bright ideals of peace and friendship will go from the frying pan of Los Angeles to the fire of Seoul."

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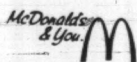
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The Maine Campus Election Issue. Thursday, November 1, 1984.

# Election Issue

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## Inside:

- ★ An indepth look at the presidential race (pages 8-9)
- ★ Opinions on local candidates
- ★ A look at the UMaine bond issue (pages 12-13)
- ★ Will it be Cohen or Mitchell? (pages 2-3)



## Cohen carries an impressive record of strength

**U.S. News and World Report** calls him "a new face emerging as a mover and a shaker — a moderate who builds compromises." Senate majority leader Howard Baker calls him "a national leader who still pays close attention to Maine's interests and needs."

The 44-year-old Bangor native,

William Cohen has emerged as one of the new generation of national leaders in his 12 years of representing Maine at the national level. Cohen was elected to Congress in 1972 and reelected in 1974 and 1976, and in 1978 he was elected to the Senate. Since then he has aggressively fought for the programs that will benefit

Maine and the nation.

He has strengthened Maine's economy by working for import quotas of clothespins, sardines, textiles, and Canadian fishing and farming products that because of their government subsidies can unfairly compete with Maine industries.

He has worked to keep Maine people

employed by securing money for projects such as fish piers, manufacturing plants, and industrial parks. He has worked to give Maine's leather and timber industries the ability to compete fairly in the world market. He has ensured that Maine's military installations are kept operating at their full capacities. He has opposed closing several U.S. border stations in Maine. And he defeated a Department of Labor ruling that would've

forced hundreds of "home knitters" to stop their work.



**William Cohen**

Cohen is an internationally recognized expert on U.S. defense policies and national security. He is the creator of the "build-down" nuclear arms control proposal. This proposal has been called "simple in logic and brilliant in its appeal to groups on both sides currently polarized by the nuclear freeze debate" by one Washington news writer. He has become highly respected for his successful efforts to reduce wasteful military spending. He opposes the peacetime draft and instead has pushed for increases in military pay to make the services more attractive to volunteers. He has worked to prevent the export of high-level technology to the Soviet Union and for severe penalties for those who leak information about government agents. His strong

(see COHEN page 15)

## Senate race closing

by Peter Gray,  
Staff Writer

The final days of campaign activity of a race between a popular incumbent and one of three Maine women who have a seat in the U.S. Senate are coming to a close.

Republican William Cohen, a lawyer whose father was a baker, author, regarded in Washington as an "enlightened conservative" is seeking a second six-year term in the U.S. Senate. Democrat Elizabeth H. Mitchell, a well-respected State Representative and Majority Leader of the Maine House, Vassalboro housewife and a mother of four, decided to run a month after Governor Joseph E. Brennan chose not to run for U.S. Senate. Cohen was born and

raised in Bangor's poorest neighborhood, York and Hancock streets. He is the son of a Russian Jewish baker and Irish mother. He initially attracted attention at Bangor High School as a basketball star. He set records in basketball at Bangor High School and then continuing his success at Bowdoin College. He not only excelled as an athlete, but as a scholar by graduating from Bowdoin cum laude with a degree in Latin in 1962. He was named a James Bowdoin Scholar.

Boston College Law School was the next stop for Cohen. He graduated in 1965, cum laude, and returned to Bangor to practice law and teaching part-time at Husson College, he was appointed Assistant County Attorney for Penobscot

County. He ran for the Bangor City Council in 1969 and served as Mayor in the final year of his council term.

In 1972 he defeated Senator Elmer Violette for a seat in Congress. He won his re-election bid in 1974, and won a third term in the House with a 77 percent plurality vote. Cohen unseated U.S. Senator William D. Hathaway in 1978, by a landslide 56 percent to 34 percent. He campaigned in traditionally Democratic areas such as Lewiston-Auburn, the St. John River Valley in Aroostook County and in Portland's Irish Catholic Munjoy Hill wards, just as he did in previous House races.

(see SENATE page 3)

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## Mitchell offers a new approach to old issues

This year's federal elections, as Ronald Reagan has noted, offer voters a stark contrast in political philosophies. The candidates for president and Congress offer a choice between the radical return to the past that has taken hold in federal government, and a new approach to foreign and domestic policies.

The contrast is represented on the Maine ballot by the contest between incumbent Senator William Cohen and his Democratic challenger, Elizabeth (Libby) Mitchell.

Mitchell's campaign has been an uphill battle against the popular image of Cohen as a moderate Republican who has voted Maine's conscience rather than the conservative party line. He is perceived to be at the forefront of arms limitation proposals, striking a compromise between Reagan and progress with his "build-down" package. But Libby Mitchell recognizes build-down for what it is; empty rhetorical posturing which the Soviets will not participate in. She supports a mutual, verifiable freeze in the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons. The freeze is the sensible approach to ending the arms race. We don't need more nuclear weapons, or the fewer, improved weapons build-down encourages. Mitchell will work to end the stockpiling that siphons off resources into zero-benefit

nuclear weapons. Cohen has given broad support to Reagan's rearmament initiatives, including repeated approval of the MX missile, nerve gas production, the B-1 bomber and the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. Each vote has heightened global destabilization and proven Cohen's allegiance is to his party and his career, not his constituency.

Mitchell is opposed to all four of these weapons deals and to the counterproductive world-view they are manifestations of. Reagan's war in Central America typifies the macho ignorance of conservatism applied to foreign policy.

Cohen has supported Reagan's blind, East-West interpretation of Central America; voting to fund the "freedom fighters" in Nicaragua, a plain-faced bid to install any favorable government there. Mitchell will work to implement the recommendations of the Contadora nations, which urge the removal of foreign troops and seek a diplomatic rather than a military solution to the region's complex problems.

Mitchell's position on domestic issues also provides a sharp contrast to the record of Cohen, who has joined with his party in hacking services essential to Maine's well-being from the federal budget.

As a former teacher, with her master's degree in education, Mit-

chell knows the switch from federal money to local property taxes to fund education has hampered the pursuit of quality in Maine schools. She wants to

reverse the trend which leaves less affluent school districts to fend for themselves.

Mitchell is a strong proponent of environmental protection, in-

(see MITCHELL page 15)

## ● Senate — (continued from page 2)

Former South Carolina residents, the Mitchells came to Maine in 1971 at the urging of a friend and Jim Mitchell accepted a post in the staff of Governor Kenneth M. Curtis. When Curtis left office, Mitchell became Housing Authority Director. Both Mitchells were involved in politics from the start, with Mrs. Mitchell lobbying for the Equal Rights Amendment on behalf of the League of Women Voters, and her husband entering the First Congressional primary in 1976.

In 1982, Mrs. Mitchell was campaign chairman in Senator George Mitchell's campaign for U.S. Senate. She became a candidate, running for and eventually winning a House seat which was established in a court-ordered reapportionment in 1974. She had been a teacher in her native South Carolina, and first committee assignment was Education.

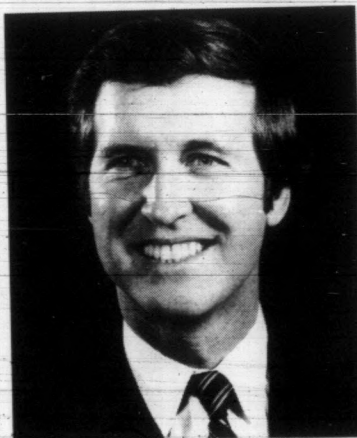
Schools, teachers and students have occupied her legislative attention in the five terms she has served. Mrs. Mitchell is generally credited as the architect of the educational reform legislation enacted in special session last month by the 111th Maine Legislature.

She has served in the Maine Legislature for 10 years, with two terms a House Majority Leader and one term as Assistant Majority Leader. Mitchell is quite active in the interests of education, serving as vice chair to the Governor's Commission on the status of Education in Maine. She is chairman of the Legislative Management Committee and National Conference of State Legislatures. Mitchell graduated from Furman University and the University of North Carolina.

# Senator Bill Cohen For Maine . . . For America.

## A Solid Record of Accomplishment

During his six years in the Senate, Bill Cohen has compiled an enviable record of service to his state and the nation.



- Authored the nuclear "build-down" proposal, which has been co-sponsored by 45 Senators, endorsed by nuclear freeze proponents such as former Maine Senator Ed Muskie, and adopted by the Reagan Administration as this country's arms control negotiating position. He also visited the Soviet Union earlier this year for five days of talks on arms control issues with leading Soviet officials.
- Is the chairman of the Senate Footwear Caucus and has championed the cause of 17,000 shoeworkers in Maine whose jobs have been threatened by foreign imports.
- Wrote the law reforming the Social Security disability insurance program. Before passage of the Cohen bill, thousands of disabled persons had been unjustly removed from the disability rolls and denied benefits.
- Worked with Senator Ed Muskie and Governor Joe Brennan to resolve the Indian Land Claims dispute which threatened to impose economic chaos on the state of Maine.
- Authored the law which requires government agencies to use more competition in government contracting. An analysis by the

Congressional Budget Office said that the Cohen bill will save the government \$2 billion per year.

- Made good on his pledge to kill the environmentally destructive Dickey-Linecoln hydroelectric project in northern Maine.
- Worked to keep Loring Air Force Base, which was slated for closure, fully operational. As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Cohen has been successful in advocating full funding and an expanded role for the base.
- Wrote the amendment which permitted Bath Iron Works to compete for the building of the CG-47 Guided Missile Cruiser, a contract which now means thousands of jobs to BIW.
- Is one of the strongest Congressional proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment and a host of other measures designed to give women a stronger voice and economic position in our society.
- Helped literally thousands of Maine people with individual problems through his six Maine offices, reflecting his strong commitment to constituent service.

Photo by Bill Cohen for Senator



# Steve Bost has 'proven' himself a leader

On Nov. 6, voters will not only elect a president, but on the local level a state representative. Incumbent Democratic Legislator Steve Bost is running for his second term as a state representative for District 129 (Eddington, Clifton, Veazie and Orono). He is a "proven voice" with a "proven record."

Bost said, "It is very important that someone with experience and familiarity with state government represent this district."

Bost has the experience of the 111th Legislature, under his belt, and by no means was he a passive representative.

Bost is working for the best interests of UMO, its faculty and students: He was a prime sponsor of the \$6.2 million appropriation for the faculty and staff, and worked diligently for its adoption.

President Arthur Johnson said, "Bost clearly demonstrates his appreciation of the dedicated and valuable services of the University of Maine faculty, professional and classified employees as well as the vital importance of public higher education."

Bost raised the needs of the \$6.2 million appropriation to the consciousness of the Legislature. "For a freshman legislator it was an unprecedented responsibility," Bost said. Freshman are seldom given such a notable duty.

Bost also rallies support for UMO issues: He is "absolutely in favor" of the bond issue. "UMO is at a critical juncture and needs funds, which must begin immediately. The fate of UMO is at stake with the bond issue," he said.

He is planning to initiate a study of the successes and failures of the University of Maine system: He will try and determine if it is in the best interest to retain a "super-university" system.

Also concerning the University of Maine system, Bost is doing a management audit by going through the management level to see if it is functioning cost efficiently.

Next term, Bost wants to take action to prevent the "two-Maine" concept, a notion of polarizing northern and southern Maine. One example of this is moving

"I was told from the onset it (a monthly meeting) wouldn't work, but it's done the opposite... I get to know the people better and they let me know what on their minds."

— Steve Bost



the College of Engineering to Portland — "this should be met with aggressive resistance," he said.

Bost is also very much concerned with the housing rights. He sponsored a bill, which became law, protecting tenants from lack of heat. He also co-sponsored a bill preventing landlords from requiring six months rent in advance plus a security deposit. (Finally, someone is doing something about landlords' outrageous demands).

Other issues Bost thinks are important speak for themselves as his ability to represent the peoples' voice:

**Education** — Bost is a firm believer in the future of higher education, and basically says, "the quality of education at all levels has been, and will continue to be, one of my high priorities." Bost wants statewide comparable student testing, upgrades in administration quality, an increase in teachers' compensation and an enhancing of the role of teachers as professionals.

**Environment** — Bost sponsored three bills which became law: Identifying PCB as a hazardous waste causing use and disposal restrictions; strengthening the statutes relating to harmful air pollutants; and authorizing municipalities to deliver solid waste to specific waste sites.

**Energy** — He called on the Office of Energy to investigate the winter of '83 high heating-oil costs.

**Public Utilities** — Bost wants to fairly appropriate the cost of the canceled generators of Seabrook and Pilgrim. "The cost of these shouldn't be born by the ratepayer, but the shareholder and company should absorb the responsibility for the bad investments," he said.

**Judicial System** — Bost will reintroduce a bill to the Legislature to reform the bail system. This would give judges the right to deny bail to persons accused of violent crimes. Bost also sponsored an Act to Create County Budget Committees. This would take away the power the Legislature has over county budgets, and give the county jurisdiction over their budgets. "The people at the local level would have the power" in their own right, he said.

Overall, Bost demonstrates his knowledge of the process and his knowledge of the district. He's a legislator who knows his district first-hand, and knows what people feel about the issues.

Bost is one of only three other legislators in the state who holds monthly constituent meetings. He has done this regularly for two years. "I was told from the onset it wouldn't work, but it's done the opposite. People have used the meetings as a forum. I get to know the people better and they let me know what's on their minds," Bost said.

Bost is a state representative who has and will communicate with his voters and not just at

election time. He encourages the informal type of discussions in his monthly meetings — "people can relax," he said. "By sounding him out on the big issues, they find out whether they can trust his judgment on the close-to-home issues," (Bangor Daily News, 1-9-84).

Bost's challenger is Republican Ralph Clifford. Clifford is a member of the Orono Town Council and has served nine years on the Ashland and Orono school boards. He was also on the executive committee of the Penobscot County Extension Association. His work experience includes positions in industrial forestry.

There's no need to go into Clifford's experience with the Legislature because he has none. There is no need to debate Clifford's political "proven record" because he has none. There is no need to compare the candidates ages or educational background because that's not the issue.

Experience is the issue in choosing the best candidate for District 129's State House seat.

Bost has proven what he can do for UMO, the faculty and students, and how well acquainted he is with the people and special needs of his district. He is looking toward the future and planning to reintroduce bills that have previously failed. He feels they are in the best interest of the people to become laws.

This attitude of diligence, dedication and persistence proves that Bost is a true statesman. Just look at everything he did as a freshman legislator and imagine confidently what he'll be able to accomplish in a second term. It is very important that someone with experience and familiarity in state government represent this district. The man, then for the job, is undoubtedly and securely Steve Bost. "A proven record is much more desirable than an unknown."

Gina Ferazzi

## Bost and Clifford have local roots

by Al Proia  
Staff Writer

Campaigning for Legislature House District 129, incumbent candidate Steve Bost (D), and Ralph Clifford (R), both Orono residents, have actively participated in area politics for quite a while.

After graduating from Orono High School, Steve Bost, 28, went to Boston College for two years, transferred to U.M.O., and graduated with a degree in sociology.

Bost says his interest in politics was "gradual."

Beginning his political experience in 1972, Bost was the youth coordinator for the McGovern campaign. Later, Bost worked on the

### District # 129

Ken Hayes campaign when Hayes took his first stab at the Senate.

During his first term in the House of Representatives, Bost served on the joint-standing committees on Public Utilities and

Local/County government. Also in the House, he served on legislative subcommittees dealing with Telecommunications, Regional Planning, and a special joint-select committee on the Extension Service.

Locally, Bost is involved in directing the Big Brother/Big Sister Program, the Maine Christian Association U.M.O. Chaplaincy, and is a member of the League of Women Voters.

Bost's parents both work here at the university. His father being chairman of

Performing Arts, with his mother working for the Animal Science Department.

Bost and his wife, Amanda, live in Orono.

The 69-year-old Clifford graduated from U.M.O. with a degree in forestry, and has lived in Orono with his wife for 31 years.

Clifford says his interest in government has been with him for a number of years. His interest was manifested by his involvement in local government.

A former member of school boards in Ashland and Orono for nine years,

Clifford is presently in his third year as a Town Council member in Orono.

His work experience includes positions in industrial forestry ranging in responsibility from timber cruiser to woodlands manager, under the Great Northern Paper Company.

His public service includes 15 years on the Executive Committee of the Penobscot County Extension Association, as well as a seven-year member of an advisory committee to the Penobscot County Commissioners relative to CETA programs.

## Educational

Ralph Clifford, from Orono, is running for House race for Ward 2 in Orono, Clifton, Veazie and Orono, said important issues in deal with education, local schools must produce students with literacy and math that they will event future careers. He portion of public schools are graduating from without mastering. Because of this, cities, and vocational must spend their students what they already learned.

Along with that is strongly in favor of posed \$16.5 million and increased final for the University system and UMO. Maine graduates to-date equipment they are to be on job market. Because population is concentrated southern part of the area's voice is used. Augusta, Clifford UMaine campus in because it would amounts of university where they are true. However, Clifford property taxes can't cover the cost of ment because local already too high.

## Dist

by Patti B. Fink  
Staff Writer  
John Bott, state representative from District of Orono, including and opposing Jonathan Lindsay.

## beco idea

men who were b of the State of have moved for general love for Bott, who w May 6, 1960, Mass., said he Maine "as s could."

He said he s time growing u he loves Mal people and the "I don Massachusetts Maine) because many people c such a small people aren't as not as beautiful ment."

Bott described being "a cou heart."

Lindsay, b 1961, in Newp he moved to H in 1972 with because his f involved in the Education R Bentley Colle

## Education; a key issue to Clifford in District 129

Ralph Clifford, a Republican from Orono running in the House race for District 129 (Ward 2 in Orono, Veazie, Edgington, Clifton), says the most important issues in his district deal with education. Clifford says local schools must be able to produce students with basic literacy and mathematics skills that they will eventually need for future careers. He holds that a portion of public school students are graduating from high school without mastering the basics. Because of this, colleges, universities, and vocational schools must spend their time teaching students what they should have already learned.

Along with that belief, Clifford is strongly in favor of the proposed \$16.5 million bond issue and increased financial support for the University of Maine system and UMO in particular. UMaine graduates must have up-to-date equipment and facilities if they are to be competitive in the job market. Because Maine's population is concentrated in the southern part of the state, that area's voice is usually heard in Augusta. Clifford is against a UMaine campus in Lewiston because it would siphon large amounts of university funds from where they are truly needed. However, Clifford says local property taxes cannot be increased to cover the costs of improvement because local taxes are already too high. Clifford asserts

that raising the state sales tax by one percent and possibly trimming other areas of state government can provide the necessary revenue. With many skilled graduates coming out of Maine colleges, the businesses of the state should be healthy enough to offer the graduates salaries competitive with those of out-of-state employers. To do this, Clifford emphasizes improving the state's business climate to attract new companies and retain those presently doing business in the state. However, Clifford asserts present state policy which is made by "liberal politicians" is overprotecting labor and scaring away new business. As an example, Clifford says Maine's workmen's compensation payments, which are employer funded, are about sixty percent higher than the national average. Clifford believes Maine's payments should be more in line with the national average if businesses are going to locate in the state.

For similar reasons, Clifford opposes raising the state minimum wage. He says it would not be economically feasible and some small or marginal industries might not be able to afford the added labor costs.

Besides his stance on the various issues, Clifford has over 30 years experience in local and county government, in Orono and Penobscot County. He has served 9 years on school boards in four

Ralph Clifford favors the \$16.5 million university bond issue, opposes the increase in the Maine minimum wage rate and "will be a step toward better quality legislation in Augusta."

— Douglas Watts



different towns. He is currently in his third year as a member of the Orono Town Council. Although Clifford is not a politician by trade, his depth of experience in local and county government gives him insight into the local problems his constituents are facing. His experience in education gives him the ability to see the problems faced by local school boards and how these problems must be addressed at the state level.

Clifford is a Republican running for a Democratic seat in a Democratic controlled legislature. He admits that with a Democratic majority the more influential committee appointments will be distributed along

party lines. But Clifford sees the other side of the problem. Because the legislature is controlled by the Democrats, the "two-party" system of checks and balances between the two sides is not working. Clifford feels with a Republican voice, bills will be debated and discussed more thoroughly instead of merely being "rubber-stamped" into Governor Brennan's office. Ralph Clifford's election to Representative for District 129 will be a step toward better quality legislation in Augusta.

Douglas Watts

## District 130; two candidates from UMO

by Patti B. Fink  
Staff Writer

John Bott, state representative from District 130 (part of Orono, including UMO), and opposing candidate Jonathan Lindsay, are both

Mass.) and came to Maine to establish a C.E.D. program at Husson College in Bangor, he said.

"I've travelled all over the country, and I think Maine is one of the most beautiful

pening down in Augusta."

Bott said he got into politics because he likes to be able to help people, "and I draw a lot of satisfaction being able to help people even if it's in a small way."

Senate and vice president of Student Government his junior year.

Also during his senior year, Lindsay was a member a Senior Skulls, and in the spring received the Howard R. Neville Award for "high achievement and excellence contributing to the betterment of the University."

Bott, too, was politically involved while at UMO. He was a senator in the General Student Senate. "I was active for different candidates. I was chairman of the Legislative Liaison Committee so I'd go to Augusta to promote university issues," for two years, said Bott.

Both candidates have interests outside of politics. Bott, a 5-foot-11 165 pound brunette said he enjoys participating in fencing, soccer, hockey, skiing, baseball, cycling, racquetball, sailing,

friends.

"I do a lot of work for charities," he said, and is the legislative liaison for the League of Women Voters and is in the Orono Boosters Club.

Lindsay, almost 5-foot-8 and 150 pounds enjoys being active in football, track, hockey and waterskiing.

He, too, said his spare time is extremely limited these days. Even though Lindsay has been working seven days a week, he said he likes socializing, "I love people; I can't sit home very long."

Lindsay said he's done a lot of travelling. "I've been coast to coast and have been down both coasts."

When he has time to socialize, Lindsay said he goes "where the people are. I go to fraternity events. I go

"Some people get into politics just because they want power or they like the idea of being a public official."

— John Bott

men who were born outside of the State of Maine and have moved here for a general love for the state.

Bott, who was born on May 6, 1960, in Concord Mass., said he moved to Maine "as soon as I could."

He said he spent a lot of time growing up here, and he loves Maine for the people and the environment.

"I don't like Massachusetts as much (as Maine) because there's so many people crammed into such a small area, and people aren't as friendly. It's not as beautiful an environment."

Bott describes himself as being "a country boy at heart."

Lindsay, born on April 1, 1961, in Newport R.I., said he moved to Hermon, Maine in 1972 with his family because his father was involved in the Continuing Education Division at Bentley College (Waltham,

states in the country," said Lindsay.

Lindsay said he plans on staying in Maine as far as he knows. "There's a lot of opportunity in Maine. You don't have to leave the state to find your fortune," he said.

Both candidates are graduates of UMO. Graduating in 1982, Bott was a history and political science major. Lindsay started off at UMO majoring in journalism but switched to political science. He said at first he was not going to major in political science, "and I kept narrowing it down — it was the only thing I wanted to do, but I didn't really think there was a future in political science as a major, but (now) I think there is."

"Same way" with state representative, I wasn't going to run for state representative until I looked at it and said 'well, I think I should' because I didn't like the way things were hap-

He said, "Some people get into politics just because they want power or they like the idea of being a public official."

During his four years at UMO, Bott lived in Knox Hall. He said he liked the dorms, there were a lot of people around.

Lindsay lived on campus for three years. His first year he stayed at home in Hermon, then moved into Chad-

bourne Hall (then an undergraduate dormitory) and spent his last two years at UMO in York Village where he was a member of the York Village Tenants Council.

While at UMO, Lindsay was also a student senator, a member of the Senior Council. He was president of the General Student

competitive chess, fly fishing and golfing.

Bott said although right now he's working "eight days a week," he likes to read, he enjoys poetry and frequents art museums. In the free time he said he doesn't have right now, Bott didn't specify whether or not he likes to party. He said he likes to go out and see

to the Bears' Den once in a while. If you come down (to the Bears' Den) during lunch, it's a fun time to meet people — you know, not always around alcohol."

Bott said, "If you're going to go into politics, you genuinely have to love people."

na Ferazzi



## An effective legislator

**S**econd district representative Olympia Snowe is an effective, experienced legislator who is in tune with her constituents as well as the broad, national issues.

Her opponent claims Snowe is ineffective, that she has fallen out of favor with her party and she is out of touch with the members of the 2nd district. These unfounded charges are examples of the misrepresentations her opponent must perpetuate if he hopes to garner even a small portion of the vote. Snowe is an effective congresswoman who sits on key committees in the house. She is a member of the Foreign Affairs committee in which she is a member of the International Economic Policy and Trade subcommittee, the Select Aging committee in which she is a ranking member of the Human Services subcommittee and the Joint Economic committee in which she is vice chairperson of the Agriculture and Transportation subcommittee and a member of the Economic Goals and International Policy subcommittees.

Through her positions on these committees, she has been able to pass legislation aiding her constituents. Snowe asked for and received an official investigation into unfair trade practices by

Canadian exporters. Snowe also displayed her effectiveness when she lobbied for and won an amendment to a \$1 billion anti-recession bill, placing a cap of 12.5 percent on the share of the money any state could get. This assured smaller states like Maine that the larger states like California and New York would not receive all the financial benefits of this bill. Her opponent's idea of effectiveness is "doing crossword puzzles and reading spy novels" while he was an assistant deputy administrator with the Department of Agriculture, earning \$58,000 a year.

Snowe has a strong record of playing advocate for the Northeast in national issues, even to the extent of over-stepping party lines. She played a leading role in the formation of the Gypsy Moths, a group of moderate Republicans who formed a coalition with Democrats to stop Reagan budget cuts of social programs during the recession.

Olympia Snowe is an effective, well-respected and knowledgeable legislator who more than lives up to her claim of being an "independent voice" for Maine and a "strong national voice for women."

**E.J. Vongher**

## Bull has real 'guts'

**T**o be a relative unknown trying to wrest a legislative seat from an incumbent, though it can be and has been done, is not easy. It takes guts and a fresh approach.

Chipman Bull has those qualities — in large quantities. Bull is making a bid to unseat Second District Rep. Olympia Snowe in the Nov. 6 elections.

Talk about guts. Here is a man who quit his job rather than be unproductive. He gave up the executive position in the U.S. Department of Agriculture he was appointed to during the Carter administration, dissatisfied that he, because he was a Democrat, was given little or nothing substantial to do after Republican Ronald Reagan took office. "Sent to the boneyard" is the phrase used in this all-too-common situation when bureaucrats appointed under the administration of one party cannot be fired when the other party takes over.

Bull's Bangor campaign coordinator, Jean Hall, called that act a "dramatization" of what Bull sees as a major problem — a whole layer of bureaucracy being paid, and being paid well, to be ineffective.

He's been quoted as saying, "Fire two-thirds of the

bureaucrats who do nothing like I did for three years" (*Bangor Daily News*, Oct. 20).

Talk about a fresh approach. Although that bureaucracy is set in its ways, Hall said Bull hopes to start a trend of sorts by his action.

Lucky for voters he quit in time to run against Snowe.

Bull has charged his opponent with ineffectiveness in improving the lots of Maine's shoe workers and potato farmers and has suggested temporary trade quotas to help curb the problems of Maine's industries.

He has given us, the voters, a refreshing change by doing something unusual and calling his suggestion what it is — a temporary solution.

He respects basic human rights. Although he is personally opposed to abortion, he is pro-choice and he supports the Equal Rights Amendment.

He respects life itself and the dignity of the elderly. He favors eliminating the deductible on Medicare and would preserve life by channeling defense money into the Social Security program.

I think it's time we sent the Bull to Washington for a change.

**Peg Warner**



**WE NEED MORE PROSPERITY - NOT MORE GOVERNMENT!**

VOTE FOR

**MARY-ELLEN MAYBURY**  
STATE SENATE - DISTRICT 11

paid for by Maybury for Senate Committee, Les Ohmart, Jr., Treasurer

## CANDIDATES' NIGHT

**Thursday, November 1st**  
**7:00 p.m.**  
**101 Neville Hall**

Be informed - come hear the candidates address the issues and answer your questions

Sen. **KENNETH HAYES**  
(D-Orono)

**MARY ELLEN MAYBURY**

Rep. **STEVE BOST**  
(D-Orono)

**RALPH CLIFFORD**

Rep. **JOHN BOTT**  
(R-Orono)

**JON LINDSAY**

Moderator: Dr. Warren Burns

Sponsor: ALL MAINE WOMEN

**BARSTAN'S**  
Mill Street, Orono

Thurs., November 1

## Carol & the Charmers

Molson Promo Night Giveaways!

To encourage driver safety, Barstan's is offering 25\* non-alcoholic beverages to any person who identifies him, or herself as an operator of a vehicle.

**julio!**

'Let's Get Tough On Crime'

**DeSANCTIS**  
**FOR D.A.**

'Let's set our priorities to get the most out of the justice system. We must protect battered women and abused children and put criminals behind bars. Let's stop the revolving door with higher bail and stiffer penalties.'

Paid for by the candidate

## Hayes

In 1982, Democrat Hayes of Veazie represents the Senate District 11. He has proven the will of District 11 voters in establishing himself in state politics.

Hayes has been the fight for improvement of the state's education system, a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Education, a member of the Governor's Commission on the State of Education, the Education Committee of the Maine State Board of Education. He is the former UMO Employees' Representative and the former the Associated Faculty of the University of Maine.

Hayes has used his knowledge of the education system in legislative appointments for a comprehensive University of Maine negotiability of teachers' contracts, bargaining rights for employees, proper through changes in funding for increased university.

If the people of Maine can compete technologically in the youth of Maine educational facilities, them. Ken Hayes

## Hayes has earned it

In 1982, Democrat Kenneth Hayes of Veazie was elected to represent the people of Maine Senate District 11. Since then he has proven the wisdom of the District 11 voters by firmly establishing himself as a leader in state politics.

Hayes has become a leader in the fight for improvements in the state's educational system. He is a member of the legislature's Joint Standing Committee on Education, a member of the Governor's Commission on the State of Education, a member of the Education Commission of the States, and a member of the New England Board of Higher Education. He is the former chair of the UMO Employees Assistance Program and the former president of the Associated Faculties of the University of Maine at Orono.

Hayes has used his in-depth knowledge of the state's education system and his legislative appointments to fight for a comprehensive study of the University of Maine at Orono, the negotiability of seniority in teachers' contracts, better collective bargaining rights for UMaine employees, property tax relief through changes in the educational funding formula, and increased university funding.

If the people of Maine are to viably compete economically and technologically in the future, the youth of Maine must have top educational facilities available to them. Ken Hayes' determination

to provide Maine's young people with these facilities and with the best people to staff them shows his foresight in planning for the future of the state and its people.

"Hayes has become a leader in the fight for improvements in the state's educational system."

Hayes has proven his understanding for human problems by advocating a Bill of Rights for all Maine citizens, supporting the equal rights amendment, and working on health cost containment measures so Maine people can afford adequate health care. He is on the board of directors of the Eastern Maine Regional Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse and a member of the Legislature's Ad Hoc Committee on Alcoholism, so he is used to helping people in trouble who turn to him.

Hayes has proven he has the intelligence, foresight and compassion to effectively represent the people of Bradley, Brewer, Clifton, Eddington, Greenfield, Holden, Milford, Orono, Orrington and Veazie in the state Legislature. Through his campaigning for the cause of education and his support of a government that truly works for the people, he has more than earned his re-election on Nov. 6.

Michael Harman

## Maybury knows issues

Now serving as a state representative of District 74 which includes Veazie and Brewer wards 1, 2, and 4, Mary-Ellen Maybury is the Republican candidate for the state Senate in District 11. Maybury will be running against incumbent Kenneth Hayes, D-Veazie.

Maybury said, "I'm very interested in the health care issues, education and environmental issues. I feel these areas are of main concern to this district."

Serving as a representative, Maybury was appointed to the Joint Standing Committee on Health and Institutional Services. In this position she assisted the passage of the hospital cost containment legislation which set limits on hospital expenditures and set up a method to review the changes in hospital budgets.

She said, "There are a lot of restraints placed on hospitals in Maine. The Legislature's responsibility will be in making sure the legislation that was passed is working to the benefit of the people and yet safeguard the hospitals in Maine. We don't want even one hospital in Maine to close. Wherever they're located they are vitally needed."

"Of prime concern to me is the fate of BMHI (Bangor Mental Health Institute). I've been informed (by the commissioner) that a large amount of money is being frozen of BMHI's budget."

We have to be on constant alert to safeguard that hospital to see that it stays open."

Currently studying home economics education at UMO, Maybury said, "I'm very supportive of education." She said a major difference between herself and Hayes is that she is more concerned with the educational aspects in the classroom whereas Hayes favors the financial status of teachers.

"Of the legislation that Hayes has sponsored, the majority of his bills had to do with labor negotiations," she said.

"Teachers need up-to-date equipment in the classrooms. Many of the shop programs throughout the state need to be updated."

Maybury said she supports the university bond issue because of the university system's need for renovations and modernization.

With the election coming up next week, Maybury said she would be campaigning on campus. She said students have not been attending the "meet the candidates night" programs, and she plans to visit the residence halls soon.

"They will know me before Nov. 6," she said.

Senate District 11 includes: Bradley, Brewer, Clifton, Eddington, Greenfield, Holden, Milford, Orono, Orrington and Veazie.

James Emple

## VOTE YES ON 3

### UNIVERSITY OF MAINE BOND

Maine's future depends on the education of her people and on her industries. UMO and the other existing Maine campuses serve both, but they can serve better with improved facilities.

### Support -

- \* Building additions to Jenness and Hitchner Halls that will improve technological capabilities in Chemical Engineering and Biological Sciences that are important to the pulp and paper industries, agriculture, and marine industries in Maine.

- \* Renovations in Aubert and Alumni Halls and Memorial Gym that will correct safety hazards, improve campus space problems, and increase access to the handicapped.

- \* Acquisition of computer equipment at UMO and other campuses to help support the computer-in-the-curriculum development campus-wide throughout the system.

- \* Needed building and renovations at all other existing University of Maine campuses.

VOTE YES ON 3

### REFERENDUM NUMBER 3 HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH A CAMPUS AT LEWISTON

The issue of a Lewiston Campus is the subject of a separate referendum to be voted on by Lewiston voters only.

(This ad is being paid for by Friends of UMO)



# VOTE REAGAN

The American public will elect its president Nov. 6. The people can either choose to support the Republican incumbent, Ronald Reagan, or elect the Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale.

It is a choice that can be easily made when viewing the record of the incumbent. Ronald Reagan stepped into office after being elected in the 1980 election amidst a deep recession. Interest rates at 21 percent stifled growth of industry and held new investments at a low. Unemployment lines stretched down the sidewalks of most American cities and inflation was a black cloud that loomed above the head of every American consumer.

The Washington Post said the morale of the country was approaching the "disastrous low" of the Great Depression.

The government of Iran kept the United States under its thumb for more than a year by holding the American embassy at Tehran and the citizens who worked there.

The Carter/Mondale administration had blatantly failed in the eyes of the American people.

Reagan inherited the problems of that Democratic administration and asked the public to help him get the United States "on its feet" again.

During Reagan's four years in office inflation has been cut by more than half to the 4 percent rate it stands at now, interest rates came down nearly 10 points and people went back to work.

Reagan cut taxes and inspired new investments on the part of industry. New investments created new jobs.

Reagan chose to attack the unemployment problem straight on rather than do as other presidents before him who tried to cover the problem with government jobs. He cut government-funded programs such as CETA at the risk of appearing as though he were against the poor and stimulated private industry to take over where government had left off.

Now private industry is training people for permanent positions instead of having government pay for training for temporary unskilled jobs.

Reagan policies have brought inflation down to where most Americans no longer have to worry about every cent of their paychecks. They can spend money confidently now knowing that it is not likely that food prices will skyrocket during the next week as they sometimes did during the Carter/Mondale years.

Under the Reagan policies the housing industry has recovered because people are able to buy homes once again now that interest rates have come down. The president admits that there is still work to be done. He wants interest rates lower, unemployment lower, and inflation lower and has promised to work for those goals if re-elected Nov. 6.

The Mondale campaign has made desperate attempts to dampen Reagan's record by pointing out the federal deficit. It is true that the deficit is the largest in history and Reagan has admitted that it must be dealt with.

Mondale has said he will raise taxes to combat the deficit whereas Reagan has said he will raise taxes only as a last resort. Reagan has promised to search for an alternate solution to making the public pay for the shortcomings of government but Mondale has promised that he will not even attempt to find an alternative. Mondale has promised he will immediately hand the bill to the American taxpayer.

Reagan has promised to do everything in his power to see that the public isn't held responsible for the deficit that was created by government. Mondale has already promised to do the opposite.

Mondale has also done his best to scare the American public out of voting for Reagan. A Mondale campaign advertisement shows a picture of the globe on a television screen and in the foreground a

red light flashes on a telephone. The ad suggests the inevitable demise of the world if Reagan is re-elected and says "there will be no time to wake a sleeping president."

"On Nov. 6 U.S. citizens will have the opportunity to elect the nation's leaders. Reagan/Bush is the wisest choice."

The ad says "computers will take over" and decide the fate of the world.

It suggests that Reagan is determined to put weapons in space when, in reality, the Reagan plan is to develop a device that would render all nuclear weapons useless. It is a plan of peace rather than the plan of war that the ad suggests.

Reagan has also been criticized for failing to meet with a top-ranking Soviet official during his first three years in office but opponents make no mention of the fact that the Soviet Union had three different leaders during Reagan's first three years. The Soviets lacked stability and were not ready to make any serious compromises as was evidenced by their walkout at the Geneva peace talks.

Reagan's foreign policy is one of strength opposed to the spineless American image left by the Carter/Mondale administration. Reagan has brought the United States to a parity with the Soviet Union and has stood for democracy and human rights across the globe.

American students who were rescued from Grenada are quick to voice their praise for a government willing to take action where American interests are at stake.

Mondale has criticized Reagan harshly for terrorist attacks on American embassies and said the U.S. was forced to pull out of Lebanon in "humiliation." Mondale has criticized but has offered little in terms of solutions to the problems of dealing with terrorism.

The American voter must also closely examine the credentials of the vice presidential candidates before casting their votes.

Geraldine Ferraro has proven herself a persuasive, witty speaker. She has been quick to bounce back from controversial issues and is basically quite impressive. But, in terms of experience, Ferraro is on the ballot prematurely.

George Bush as vice president has a commanding knowledge of international affairs and as a director of the CIA has gained valuable insight in the workings of internal affairs.

There is always the possibility that the vice president will have to take over for the president. Ferraro said, in the debate against Bush, that if she was faced with an issue that conflicts with her religious views that she "will resign."

This is indeed troubling. Will Ferraro, if she is ever president of the United States, bail out amidst a crisis if it conflicts with her religious values?

On the other hand, Bush who has served as second in command for four years has held high-level positions that have prepared him for the presidency in the event that he ever has to fill the top office in the country.

It is clear that the Reagan administration has turned the economy of the United States around. It is clear that the inflation rate has gone down. It is clear that interest rates have come down. It is clear that the unemployment rate has come down.

The gross national product has increased, the dollar has gained strength on the world market and the morale of the American public has reached a new high.

On Nov. 6 U.S. citizens will have the opportunity to elect the nation's leaders. Reagan/Bush is the wisest choice.

# A look at the candidates

by Jane Bailey  
Staff Writer



Ronald Reagan

Illinois. He furthered his education at Eureka College and graduated in 1932 with a B.A. in economics and sociology. He attended college on a partial scholarship and worked as a lifeguard and a dishwasher to supplement his income.

Reagan's first political involvement came while he was a freshman at Eureka. He was a spokesman for a strike committee which opposed cutting the curriculum for budgetary reasons. His early affiliation with the Democratic Party probably stemmed from his father's work on Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidential campaign. Reagan also formed many of his opinions through his experiences during the depression years.

It is common knowledge that Reagan enjoyed a successful film career before pursuing an active political career. In the fall of 1932 he broadcasted home football games for the University of Iowa on radio station WOC in Davenport, Iowa. He was pro-

(see CANDIDATES page 11)

Ronald Wilson Reagan, born February 6, 1911, began his political life as a Democrat. Reagan, now the representative of the conservative republicans is seeking re-election with his running mate George Bush. Reagan's background, before the Hollywood years, might be surprising to some.

Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois and attended high school in Dixon,

George Herbert Walker United States is seeking Ronald Reagan. Bush is an impressive business

Bush was born in Milford, 12, 1924. He grew up in a ticut and attended high in Andover, Mass. Upon g ed flight training at the Christl, Texas in the U.S.

After seeing limited a tended Yale University a B.A. in economics. He v Brothers, Harriman and was a managing partne stead he settled in Texas for Dresser Industries.

Bush quickly fell into

In 1950 he joined forces with John Overby and began Bush-Overby Company. They worked with gas and oil properties. In 1953 Bush along with Hugh and William Liedtke absorbed Bush-Overby and formed the

Zapata Petroleum Corporation. And in 1954 he co-founded and became the president of the Zapata subsidiary, the

Zapata Offshore Company which manufactured offshore drilling equipment quarters to Houston and

He began his political Republican. Bush was County and at this time Senate race. Although h ture 43.5 percent of th



Geraldine Ferraro

She went to boarding school in nearby Tarrytown where she was always active and at one time she considered becoming a nun.

Ferraro's father died when she was young and her mother was left to bring her up. Her mother always pushed education, something she never had and always wanted. When Ferraro was young and wanted to learn to crochet, her mother did this for a living, she was turned down. Her mother didn't want Ferraro to crochet—and she didn't.

Marymount Manhattan College gave Ferraro a full scholarship and she graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in 1956. Ferraro worked as a legal secretary and a teacher after graduation.

While teaching during the day, Ferraro enrolled at Fordham Law School at night. She graduated in 1960, with honors. And was accepted by the New York State Bar in 1961. Shortly after that she married John A. Zaccaro.

Ferraro worked part time in her husband's law office. During the 1960s and early 1970s women could not even land an interview in a lawyer's office, much less a lawyer's job. Other than her part-time employment, Ferraro was a housewife and mother of three children—Donna, John and Laura.

Ferraro's career took off in 1974 when she was named assistant district attorney of Queens County. In 1975 she was appointed to the Special Victims Bureau which investigated the abuse of the elderly, children and rape cases. She was named head of the bureau in 1977.

(see CANDIDATES page 11)

Walter F. Mondale, is the presidency. He was Minnesota. His father his mother a music te

Mondale graduated f he concentrated more than school work. Mo College, a small liber. Again he was very ac dropped out in 1949 w returned to school he nesota and graduated degree.

From 1951 to 1953 h my. He spent two years he entered the Univers on the G.I. bill. He grad class in 1956 with an

Mondale organized campaigns quite successfully and in recognition he was named special assistant to the attorney general of Minnesota. When the attorney general resigned he finished the term. He was elected to the office in 1960 and 1962 by a large margin.

Mondale was an aggressive prosecutor and focused his sights on civil rights. When Hubert Humphrey was elected to the vice pr of Minnesota asked M Humphrey vacated. He after that.

Don Linscott



# Look at the candidates

Ronald Wilson Reagan, born February 6, 1911, began his political life as a Democrat. Reagan, now the representative of the conservative republicans is seeking re-election with his running mate George Bush. Reagan's background, before the Hollywood years, might be surprising to some.

Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois and attended high school in Dixon, Illinois. He received a B.A. in economics and a degree on a partial scholarship and a dishwasher to

employment came while he was a spokesman for proposed cutting the curbs. His early affiliation with the Roosevelt's presidential campaign and many of his opinions during the depression years. That Reagan enjoyed a more pursuing an active role in 1932 he broadcasted at the University of Iowa on radio. He was pro-

CANDIDATES page 11)

Geraldine Ferraro was born in 1930 into a hard working, lower class Catholic family. She grew up in New York: the Bronx and Newburgh. She grew up in a time when women were not encouraged to further their education, but she went against tradition.

Ferraro attended the Casa San Jose school, a private Catholic school. Her husband's law of-

ly 1970s women could lawyer's office, much her part-time employee and mother of three

1974 when she was named Special Victims Bureau head of the bureau

CANDIDATES page 11)

George Herbert Walker Bush, vice president of the United States is seeking re-election on Nov. 6 with Ronald Reagan. Bush is 60-years-old and sports both an impressive business and political career.

Bush was born in Milton, Massachusetts on June 12, 1924. He grew up in affluent Greenwich, Connecticut and attended high school at Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. Upon graduation in 1942 he attended flight training at the Naval Air Station at Corpus Christi, Texas in the U.S. Navy Reserve.

After seeing limited action during WWII Bush attended Yale University and graduated in 1948 with a B.A. in economics. He was offered a job at Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company where his father was a managing partner, but declined the offer. Instead he settled in Texas and worked as a salesman for Dresser Industries.

Bush quickly fell into the life of a businessman and

in 1950 he joined forces with John Overby and began Bush-Overby Company. They worked with gas and oil properties. In 1953 Bush along with Hugh and William Liedtke absorbed Bush-Overby and formed the

Zapata Petroleum Corporation. And in 1954 he co-founded and became the president of the Zapata subsidiary, the Zapata Offshore Company which manufactured offshore drilling equipment. In 1958 he transferred headquarters to Houston and moved there.

He began his political career in 1964 as an active Republican. Bush was the party chairman for Harris County and at this time opened his bid for the U.S. Senate race. Although he lost the election, he did capture 43.5 percent of the vote.

(see CANDIDATES page 11)

Walter F. Mondale, is the Democratic candidate for the presidency. He was born on Jan. 5, 1928 in Ceylon, Minnesota. His father was a Methodist minister and his mother a music teacher.

Mondale graduated from Elmore High School where he concentrated more on extracurricular activities than school work. Mondale enrolled at Macalester College, a small liberal arts institution in St. Paul. Again he was very active, especially politically. He dropped out in 1949 when his father died. When he returned to school he went to the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1951 with a bachelor of arts degree.

From 1951 to 1953 he was in the United States Army. He spent two years in Fort Knox, Kentucky. In 1953 he entered the University of Minnesota Law School on the G.I. bill. He graduated in the top quarter of his class in 1956 with an L.L.B. degree.

Mondale organized and managed several political

campaigns quite successfully and in recognition he was named special assistant to the attorney general of Minnesota. When the attorney general resigned he finished the term. He was elected to the office in 1960 and 1962 by a large margin.

Mondale was an aggressive prosecutor and focused his sights on civil rights. When Hubert Humphrey was elected to the vice presidency in 1964, the Governor of Minnesota asked Mondale to take the Senate seat Humphrey vacated. He won two full terms in Congress after that.

(see CANDIDATES page 11)



George Bush



Walter F. Mondale

## VOTE MONDALE

The upcoming election offers

Americans a clear and distinct choice as to whom they want running the country for the next four years. If they vote for Ronald Reagan and George Bush, they will get more of the same — that is, a continuing disparity of wealth between the rich and the poor and a foreign policy which supports terrorism in Central America and seeks to escalate the arms race. If they vote for Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro, on the other hand, they will get a pair of candidates who are in favor of equality for all and who will strive to protect us and our children from war and destruction.

Indeed, one only has to look at the issues and he or she will see clearly that this choice is not a hard one.

**POVERTY:** Reagan said during the debates that he believes Americans are economically better off today than they were four years ago, barring "pockets of poverty that haven't caught up." These "pockets," however, have actually increased since Reagan has been president. Today, there are 6 million more people living below the poverty line (\$10,178 annual income) than there were in 1980.

Conversely, the very rich, those earning in excess of \$500,000 a year, have seen their incomes leap 40 percent to more than \$750,000 under Reagan and Bush. It has become obvious that with Reagan as our president, it is the rich who are "better off" while it is the poor who continue to suffer.

Mondale and Ferraro, on the other hand, have made it clear that they will protect our nation's disadvantaged. First, they will increase the number of jobs available to the poor and middle class by instituting meaningful job retraining for laid-off workers as well as by promoting the growth of small businesses. Second, they will not make budget cuts in Social Security, Medicare, foodstamps, education or any other area where it is needed, as President Reagan has done during his term.

**DEFICITS & TAXES:** In his campaign against Jimmy Carter, Reagan promised that the country would have a balanced budget by 1983. Instead, the federal deficit has since risen to nearly \$200 billion, three times larger than the deficit Reagan campaigned against in 1980. In fact, Reagan has put the country deeper in debt than all other presidents combined, resulting in the nation's worst year ever in foreign trade.

Mondale and Ferraro, however, have announced a plan to cut the Reagan deficits by \$177 billion by 1989. Political analysts have termed the plan "bold" and proclaimed it to be "tough, responsible and fair."

First, they will raise taxes fairly, with every penny of the increased revenues to be placed in a trust fund earmarked by law for deficit reduction. Under this plan, those families earning less than \$25,000 a year will have no increase in taxes while those families earning \$30,000 annually will pay only an additional \$95 in taxes. It is the very wealthy and corporations, those who benefited most under Reagan's 1981 tax reduction scheme, who will be required to pay the brunt of the tax burden under the Mondale/Ferraro plan.

Also, Mondale and Ferraro will enforce the collection of more than \$100 billion in taxes that are owed to the government each year, but not paid. Similarly, they will fight Pentagon fraud and waste that results in \$5 hammers costing \$500 while, at the same time, maintaining defense spending at a realistic 4 percent rate of growth.

**HUMAN RIGHTS:** During his tenure in office, Reagan has constantly maintained that he has been a strong supporter of human rights. Yet, in 1980, he opposed and effectively killed the passage of a new Civil Rights Act which would ensure better equality between races. Additionally, he has made it clear that he is against the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment in any form, including the one currently under

consideration in Maine.

Both Reagan and Bush have also said they support efforts to end the constitutional separation of church and state to the extent of implementing school prayer and requiring that all federally appointed justices be against abortion. He claims this latter platform, as adopted at the Republican National Convention in Dallas, merely requires that judges "respect the sanctity of human life," but are we expected to believe they don't respect the sanctity of human life now? Indeed, these are simply attempts of an individual trying to inflict his own personal views on others through the courts.

Mondale and Ferraro, however, believe opportunity must be available to all Americans, regardless of their color, sex, religion or income. Indeed, they have made it clear that they will fight to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, take strong action against discrimination in the workplace through equal pay for equal work and support the constitutional separation of church and state.

**SECURITY:** In 1979, the Carter/Mondale administration initiated a \$192 million program designed to improve security at 125 U.S. embassies abroad. This came largely as a result of the Iranian hostage crisis, an incident which Reagan brought up constantly in his bid for election in 1980. Due to budget cuts since Reagan has been president, however, few of those scheduled improvements in security ever met completion.

As a result, two of our embassies and one Marine headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon were left largely unprotected and became the targets of terrorist bombings. In all, more than 300 Americans were killed — not merely taken hostage as in the Iranian crisis, but killed. It was discovered later that in all three bombings, none or few of the safety steps that should have been taken were done so. In fact, Reagan was warned twice not to deploy U.S. troops in Lebanon in 1983, once by the Joint Chiefs of Staff before they were actually sent over and again by Secretary of State George Shultz just five days before the fateful bombing occurred.

Mondale and Ferraro have said, and rightly so, that it is the responsibility of the president, as Commander and Chief, to protect our troops and diplomats abroad.

**PEACE OR WAR?** Reagan and Bush have spent the last four years under the belief that an accelerated arms race can lead to nuclear arms control. As a result, he is right now proposing that \$30 billion be spent for a "star wars" system that would escalate the arms race into space. This is so despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of Americans want a reduction in nuclear weaponry.

Furthermore, negotiations with the Soviet Union under the Reagan administration has been virtually nonexistent. Not only have arms control talks with the Soviet Union broken off, but Reagan is also the first president in more than 50 years not to meet face-to-face with the Soviet leader. The result is not an atmosphere of peace, as he suggests, but one of fear, suspicion and a more costly arms race.

Mondale and Ferraro, on the other hand, will strive for a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze, stronger conventional forces and a halt to the vulnerable MX missile and the soon-to-be obsolete B-1 bomber, while proceeding with the Midgetman ICBM and Stealth bomber. In fact, under the Mondale/Ferraro plan, the defense budget would actually increase the United States' military strength in real terms by double that of the Soviet Union.

Rod Eves







## ERA ammendment is too ambiguously worded

Once again, voters of the state of Maine will grapple with the question of equal rights on Nov. 6, when a statewide referendum question calling for an equal rights amendment is placed on the ballot.

Referendum question No. 6, which asks voters "Shall the constitution of Maine be amended by a resolution of the Legislature to provide for an Equal Rights Amendment?" is what will appear on the ballot itself. The text of the proposed ERA, which says equality of rights under law shall not be abridged in this state because of the sex of the individual, will be available on sample ballots at polls throughout the state.

Passage of such a resolution would be a major mistake.

The wording of the resolution is so ambiguous that passage of

the measure would be a great disservice to women throughout the state.

Read the text of the amendment. What does it mean? To some lawyers, it does mean rights cannot be denied to individuals because of sex, which is in essence what supporters of the ERA are asking for. However, to some lawyers, the content of that resolution could be specifically targeted toward women.

Think of the possible implications of that. Theoretically, women attending Wheaton College could be denied financial aid because it is a women's college. As well, any federal funding for Title IX could be halted because it is specifically aimed at women.

In addition, the question voters will be voting on says such

discrimination will be prohibited in the state, rather than by the state.

Phyllis Schlafly, the activist credited with helping to defeat the federal ERA, said that "would clearly get to private actions as well as government action."

If the referendum passes, it will bring with it a legal shooting gallery. Men throughout the state will test the legal waters in reverse discrimination cases, unnecessarily tying up valuable court time and further adding to the morass known as the American legal system.

Such court action would be a boon to ERA supporters, for they could point to the cases as evidence that the ERA movement has not died. But why even let the entire idea be dragged through court? With the present wording, many of the those cases

could quite conceivably be decided in favor as discriminatory, and the potential publicity would be negative.

Women have in the past been discriminated against — one cannot dispute that. But as means of trying to reverse that discrimination, this referendum falls quite short of that goal.

Whether this measure will lead to state-funded abortions, legitimization of homosexual marriages or unisex insurance will be known only if the proposal passes. That chance shouldn't even be allowed. Vote no on question No. 6.

**Rick Lawes**

(continued from pages 8-9)

## ● Candidates

### Reagan

moted to staff sports announcer in 1933 at a sister station, WHO, in Des Moines where he became a familiar voice broadcasting the Chicago Cubs baseball team under the nickname of "Dutch" Reagan.

Reagan started his film career in 1937 in "Love on the Air," a Warner Brothers production. Reagan also starred in "Brother Rat," "Dark Victory," "Knut Rockne All American" and "Kings Row" to name a few of his most successful films.

In 1942 Reagan joined the U.S. Army Cavalry Reserve, but due to his nearsightedness did not see active duty. Instead he made air force training films, and then returned to Hollywood. He made many more movies including "Hellcats of the Navy" in 1957. Nancy Davis, who is now his wife, was his co-star.

Reagan served as president of the Screen Actors Guild from 1947-1952. At this time there was a lot of Communist influence in the motion picture industry and this is when, after learning through firsthand experience, Reagan made some career changes. From 1952-1962 Reagan worked for the General Electric Company. This is when he made his move toward the right — from enmity to big business to championing American free-enterprise.

Reagan toured the United States for G.E.'s personnel relations program. He turned Republican in 1962 and his speech, "A Time for Choosing" was considered to be the shining moment in Barry Goldwater's campaign during his presidential bid.

Thus, Reagan's political career began. On Oct. 28, 1964 after his Goldwater speech conservative Republicans formed "Republicans for Ronald Reagan" and two months later California millionaires headed by Holmes P. Tuttle formed "Friends of Ronald Reagan." In 1966 he ran for Governor of California, voicing his basic speech which was virtually unchanged from his G.E. days. Reagan easily won his election bid.

As a governor Reagan was considered to be very pragmatic, cleaned up Berkeley as he had promised, increased taxes, cut social services and education dollars and

in 1973 was able to offer tax rebates and property tax relief. The California Welfare Reform Act of 1971 reduced welfare numbers, but gave more to the truly needy. Reagan was a successful and popular governor.

Reagan wanted to start his presidential bid in 1968. He waited until the Republican National Convention to announce his candidacy, but by then Richard M. Nixon had been nominated and Reagan was all for Nixon's election. 1972 was out because Nixon was the incumbent president. In 1976, surviving the aftermath of the Watergate scandal, Gerald Ford was selected by a slim margin over Reagan. 1980 was to be different. With the support of a strong South, Reagan went unopposed at the Republican National Convention running on a platform of voluntary prayer in schools, tuition credits for private schools, and opposition to school busing, abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment. Reagan offered a radical change in comparison to the Democratic incumbent, Jimmy Carter. He won by a landslide, Reagan's 489 votes to Carter's 49.

In his inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1981 Reagan said it will be "an era of national renewal."

Reagan's primary aim concerned the economy. He reduced government expenditures, froze government hiring, slashed domestic programs, cut taxes, and worked toward a balanced budget for 1984.

On March 30, 1981 John W. Hinckley attempted to assassinate Reagan. The world was stunned, but also impressed with Reagan's quick comeback and attitude of looking ahead. This was evident in his economic address which he made less than a month after the threat on his life.

Reagan succeeded in tax cuts — \$335 billion over the three years beginning fiscal 1982. Inflation went from 13.5 percent in 1980 to only 5.1 percent in 1982. These steps ahead also caused some setbacks. The country was thrust in to a recession and as of October 1982 unemployment exceeded 10 percent for the first time in over 40 years. Bankruptcy figures were the highest in 50 years. Some blame for this can be accounted for by the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy which is supported by the administration.

To cut the federal deficit Reagan has asked for tax increases and more budget cuts. The tax increase will be 98.3 percent over the next three years. Budget cuts include over \$30 billion from Medicare, CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) and other domestic programs.

Reagan appointed the first woman to the U.S. Supreme Court, refused to negotiate with the illegally striking members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, and has leaned toward a government of "New Federalism" and decentralization.

Reagan likes to spend a lot of time at "Rancho del Cielo" his home near Santa Barbara and leaves much detail work to cabinet members James A. Baker 3rd, Edward Meese 3rd, and Michael Deaver.

His first marriage was to Jane Wyman with whom he had one child, Maureen, and adopted another, Michael. In 1952 he married Nancy Davis and they have two children also. Patricia, who is now named Patti Davis, is an actress and Ron is a ballet dancer. Reagan enjoys horseback riding, TV and old movies.

### Bush

In 1966 Bush was elected to the House of Representatives, and he was re-elected in 1968. He was the first freshman legislator in 60 years to be named to the Ways and Means Committee. Although Bush is mainly a conservative, he did stand by some liberal issues. He supported the enfranchisement of 18-year-olds, was against the military draft, agreed with a Congressional ethics code, and open-house legislation.

Bush's next political move was a try at the U.S. Senate in 1970. Even though Nixon and Spiro Agnew pumped over \$100,000 from a secret fund into the campaign, and money was sent from the oil industry, he did not win the election. Bush lost no political clout, however. In December 1970 Nixon named Bush as Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations replacing Charles W. Yost.

Although Bush had no foreign policy experience he worked hard and caught on quickly. Bush is responsible for a reduction in the U.S. share of the United Nations

financial support and the rejection of the "two China" strategy in 1971.

Calling the Carter Administration "Just plain incompetent," Bush with James Baker set up a "Fund for a Limited Government" in 1977. He announced his bid for the presidency in May of 1979. Although he won Iowa, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico Bush ended his bid on May 26, 1980 and supported Reagan as the Republican presidential candidate.

Ford was Reagan's first choice as a running mate and he declined the position. Bush had never said much against Reagan other than his financial plan was "voodoo economics," he was also a moderate Republican on social issues and was therefore a good choice for vice president. Bush jumped at the chance.

### Mondale

When Mondale was in the Congress he worked towards civil rights and started ambitious child-care programs. Mondale usually voted liberal on domestic issues and on the foreign scene he offered two successful arms-control amendments and repeatedly criticized America's role as an arms supplier to foreign governments.

In 1972 Mondale was offered the chance to run on the Democratic ticket with George S. McGovern. He declined and two years later tested his chances for the presidential nomination. But after six months he withdrew his bid under the strain of continuous campaigning. He said, "I do not have the overwhelming desire to be president."

As Jimmy Carter's running mate he campaigned vigorously and as his vice president changed the meaning of the word vice president. Mondale worked closely with Carter and attended meetings with him. He also maintained an office in the White House.

Mondale is married and has three children. In his spare time he likes to ski, play tennis and read magazines.

### Ferraro

Ferraro ran for the House of Representatives in 1978 and won easily. She was elected for three consecutive terms. Her next step is that of vice presidential candidate.

erry Zabicki

OTE!



# Bond supports all UMaine campuses

by Ron Gabriel  
Staff Writer

Referendum question number 3 on the statewide ballot Nov. 6 will be for the \$16.5 million University of Maine Capital Facilities plan for improvements and renovations at all seven campuses.

Earmarked for UMO are \$7.5 million for expansions to Hitchner and Jenness halls, and for renovations to the Memorial Gym and Aubert and Alumni halls.

Robert Roxby, chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, said a \$3 million expansion to Hitchner Hall is necessary to modernize laboratory and teaching facilities and to increase the space available for research.

"In order to get first-class faculty to come here, we have to have new facilities," he said. "A lot of people won't come unless they see some level of commitment by the state and the university."

Roxby said the building was designed for biochemistry and microbiology in the 1950's, an age when experiments were much less hazardous. The location of

## UMO will get \$7.5 million if Maine votes yes Nov. 6

"The bond issue is a real test of interest in Maine for a first-class institution. It is really testing Maine people's sentiments of the importance of the university to them."

— Arthur Johnson



classrooms, offices and research areas side by side makes the possibility of accidents in transporting potentially dangerous materials almost inevitable. The department is trying to bring its facilities under national regulations requiring the separation of laboratory and teaching space, Roxby said.

A \$3 million expansion to Jenness Hall would allow equipment donated by the pulp and paper industry to be used, and would enable UMO to hold its position as

a leader in pulp and paper training.

The pulp and paper industry offered to furnish the expansion with equipment to cost more than \$1.5 million.

Ivar Stockel, chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering, said due to space limitations, new equipment already donated by the pulp and paper industry goes unused and must be stored in the basement of Aubert Hall. Renovations to Aubert Hall, Alumni Hall and the

Memorial Gym to cost \$600,000, \$500,00 and \$400,000, respectively, are also included in the bond issue.

Aging equipment, increased numbers of students and changes in the field of chemistry have created ventilation problems in Aubert Hall. Laboratory experiments were less complex and less students were enrolled 25 years ago when the laboratory exhaust system was installed.


Conversion of Maine Public Broadcasting Facilities in Alumni Hall to administrative offices would allow staff members to be located in the same building as the president and vice presidents when MPBN moves to the Bangor Community College campus next year. The move would relieve space problems in academic buildings where some administrators have their offices.

Renovations to the Memorial Gymnasium would convert a gymnastics room into offices and meeting rooms. The gymnasium now has no classrooms for team meetings and no conference rooms.

The bond earmarks \$3 million to increase computerization at all UMaine campuses.

UMO President Arthur Johnson said the bond issue is important to test statewide support for the university.

"The bond issue is a real test of interest in Maine for a first-class institution. It is really testing Maine people's sentiments of the importance of the university to them," Johnson said.




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# Bond

On Election Day, Maine voters will decide whether or not to approve a \$16.5 million bond issue for the University of Maine. The bond issue would allow the university to modernize its facilities and improve its buildings. The bond issue would also allow the university to expand its programs and services. The bond issue would be a real test of interest in Maine for a first-class institution. It is really testing Maine people's sentiments of the importance of the university to them.

No state money to the university since 1972. The money for a system which educates citizens. With state (and especially federal), many would not be

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## Bond passage vital

On Election Day, Nov. 6, the future of the University of Maine system will be in the hands of Maine voters. A future where Mainers have a quality state university system to utilize and be proud of, or a future where an education is gained in a crowded, unsafe environment and buildings that discriminate against the handicapped because of accessibility problems.

Maine voters will decide whether or not the University of Maine system will receive \$16.5 million worth of equipment and building renovations it so desperately needs.

Many are under the impression money from this bond issue will be going toward a proposed UMaine campus at Lewiston, but that is not true. Each of the seven existing campuses will be receiving at least \$200,000 worth of major renovations. University of Maine campuses at Augusta, Farmington, Fort Kent, Machias, Orono, Presque Isle and Southern Maine will all benefit from this bond issue.

No state money has been given to the university for this purpose since 1972. The university needs the money for improvements to a system which provides valuable educations to so many Maine citizens. Without the state university (and especially state funding), many Maine residents would not be able to afford col-

lege, would not be able to better themselves to make money to pump back into the state's economy.

Also, keeping up the quality of the state university will attract out-of-state students who pay the higher tuitions and also help the economy by spending money while they are attending school in Maine.

Many older residents may argue they don't have family attending the university, and there is no way they personally benefit, so why should they contribute money? Well, in the taxes they pay to the towns they live in, they are paying for someone else's children to get the benefit of a public education. Yet they aren't withholding their taxes.

It should be the same for money the university needs. It is an investment in the future. They may not be directly affected, but certainly indirectly, by benefitting from research done in the chemistry or biology labs at the university.

The University of Maine system is an investment in the future of the state and the state's residents. It is only fitting then, that the residents should contribute to this investment by voting YES on Question -3 on Election Day.

**Suzanna Donovan**

## Bond gives no solution

The best argument against the passage of the \$16.5 million University of Maine bond issue is that of fiscal management.

The UMaine system consistently has trouble operating within its budgets. The *Maine Campus* reported on Friday, Oct. 26 that the system's largest campus, UMO, is operating at a \$1.6 million deficit.

In the past these financial problems have been blamed on the system's administrators. However, *Maine Campus* columnist Don Linscott summed up the problem quite well when he wrote, "It is difficult, and nearly impossible, to satisfy 10,000 education-hungry students on a 5,000-student budget."

The blame for the UMaine system's continual shortfalls does not lie with its administration, but with the state of Maine. And it is that fact, that should prompt every citizen of this state to vote no on question number three.

At present, the state of Maine is unwilling, or unable, to adequately fund the day-to-day operations of the UMaine system. What reason is there to suspect, or even to hope, that the state will appropriate the funds to cover the expense of an expanded university when they have shown no willingness to adequately fund the existing university system?

Another question that should be considered, in light of current economic conditions in the state, is how the bond money would be used.

To suggest that corners would be cut in the ensuing constructions and renovations is not an idea that belongs solely in the realm of imagination. Likewise, given the multitude of examples, it is not absurd to suggest that such cost-cutting will result in the need for costly repairs in the future. The problems created by such cost-cutting can be severe, and there is no guarantee that the funds to effect the necessary repairs will be available.

The main argument against the proposed Lewiston campus is that the drain on the system caused by the creation of an eighth campus would have devastating effects on the seven existing campuses. Likewise, any expansion on the existing seven campuses will have similar effects.

The University of Maine needs help, and the \$16.5 million bond issue could be an important step in that direction. However, if it is not coupled with a commitment by the state to increase the general funding of the system, any expansion would be a mistake.

Vote no, on question number three.

**Stephen Macklin**

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for the candidates  
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## Bott's proven record

Residents of district 130, which includes the University of Maine at Orono, are faced with a decision. On Nov. 6 they must elect a state representative.

Voters must choose between an experienced Republican who has consistently supported the interests of education in Maine, John Bott, and his Democratic opponent, Jonathan Lindsay.

Whereas Lindsay has made promises, Bott has kept promises. In 1982 Bott campaigned on the UMO campus promising to work his way into prominence in the House to represent students and their concerns in Augusta. It was a promise that has been well-kept during his first term.

Bott, a 1982 UMO graduate of political science and history, is young — some said he was too young to even be noticed in the House but they were quickly proved wrong when Bott was appointed to serve on the Joint Standing Committee on Education. This was a rare and very admirable accomplishment for a freshman representative.

Bott has shown a direct interest in the University of Maine at Orono and has carried its concerns with him to Augusta. He has worked closely with Sen. Ken Hayes, D-Veazie, to promote education in the state of Maine.

This is an interesting fact in that Bott is a Republican and Hayes is a Democrat. Bott said he can work well with members

of either party and that, where educational issues are concerned, he believes political parties should not enter into the debate.

His opponent said the Democratic majority House does not want a Republican representative from district 130. To this John responded, "Who cares what the House wants or doesn't want? It's what the people want that matters."

Bott has shown that he will not be a puppet on party strings and will keep the concerns of the district he represents at the top of his list of priorities. The fact that his opponent suggested Bott was not what the House wants suggests that perhaps Lindsay is concerned more with the desires of his party rather than the needs of people. Lindsay says he is what the House wants. What about what the people want? Apparently it doesn't matter to him.

It is easy to recognize which candidate is the most qualified. A quick look at their political ads reveals that Bott has a strong record that has already been established and Lindsay's ads say only that he is "A state representative you can count on."

Bott has already shown that he is a state representative we can count on. He has earned your support on Nov. 6.

**Don Linscott**

## Lindsay is no 'yes-man'

Jonathan W. Lindsay, 23, is seeking your vote next week to elect him to the State Legislature, representing district 130.

He is running because he is dissatisfied with the current representation of Orono and the university in Augusta by incumbent John Bott.

Although this is his first bid for the legislature, Lindsay can hardly be called inexperienced politically. A 1983 graduate of UMO, he served on the General Student Senate and was president of student government in '82-'83.

In the year following his graduation from UMO, Lindsay gained valuable political experience in Augusta working as a legislative aide to the House majority leaders. He served the House during the second session and special session of the 111th Legislature.

He is a staunch supporter of the \$16.5 million dollar bond issue not for what it will do for the university now, but for what it will mean for future students and, ultimately, for the state itself.

Education is one of the most important issues for Lindsay. The Maine State Teachers' Association has endorsed Lindsay this year. The MTA does not endorse candidates without closely studying the issues and candidates. Lindsay supports binding arbitration for teachers' salaries and a \$15,000 minimum (starting) wage for a state instructors.

Lindsay would be an important asset in Augusta for UMO. He is greatly concerned with the imbalance of power and representation on the Board of Trustees which favors the southern section of the state. Lindsay feels that re-nomination of BOT members should not be automatic, as it seems to be now. He believes that for UMO to maintain its position of excellence within the system, better representation from the northern and eastern sections of the state is needed on the BOT. Lindsay is also seeking 15 percent of the state budget for UMaine instead of the current 8 percent it now receives. This 15 percent was in effect before the Longley years, and Lindsay knows the best investment the state can make is in its educational system.

Seeing an additional branch of a university in Lewiston as unneeded, Lindsay is against the proposed new campus there.

Lindsay is not a "yes-man" to his party. Voters cannot discount the fact that a unified party makes for efficient legislation. What does Bott's party think of his "endorsement" of the ERA? The Democratic party is behind Lindsay in his support of a state ERA. It's time for a change in Orono. Vote for the enthusiasm, the new voice of UMO at Augusta. Vote for Jon Lindsay Nov. 6 and vote for the future.

**Kerry Zabicki**

The Maine Campus Election issue was written, designed, and produced by: Mike Harman, Don Linscott, Suzanna Donovan, Ron Gabriel, Patti B. Fink, Kerry Zabicki, Rod Eves, Jim Emple, Rick Lawes, Steve Macklin, Tom Hawkins, Steve Rood, Jane Bailey, Peter Gray, Sue Swift, Pam Burbank, Al Proia, Ed Carroll, E.J. Vongher, Peg Warner, Doug Watts, Gina Ferazzi, Debbie Valenti, and Kelli Theriault. Special thanks to the supreme efforts of MH, DL, JB, KZ, and KT, and most of all to the hard-working crew at The Ellsworth American's Photo-Tech and Press Room for printing this special section up at the early hour of 5 a.m.

Michael P. Harman,  
Editor, The Maine Campus

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## The Journalism/Broadcasting Department

will conduct registration for its advisees in the following manner:

All advisees must register in 104 Lord Hall (Reading Room) on their assigned day. Hours will be from 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:00-4:00 p.m. each day.

Freshmen and sophomores pick up registration materials in 110 Stevens Hall. Juniors and seniors pick up registration materials in 107 Lord Hall before registering.

**Monday, November 5:**

ALL senior journalism/broadcasting advisees

**Tuesday, November 6:**

ALL junior journalism/broadcasting advisees

**Wednesday, November 7:**

ALL sophomore journalism/broadcasting advisees

**Thursday, November 8:**

ALL freshmen journalism/broadcasting advisees

**Friday, November 9:**

REGISTRATION ENDS

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## ● Mitchell

(continued from page 3)

cluding the common-sense sup-  
port for the Clean Air Act and  
Sen. George Mitchell's acid rain  
proposal that the Republicans  
have ignored.

Both Mitchell and Cohen sup-  
port the Equal Rights Amend-  
ment at the state and federal  
levels, but Mitchell is not suscep-  
tible to the partisan pressure of  
the Republicans, who reject the  
basic justice of equal pay for  
equal work.

Mitchell has proven her true  
mettle by refusing to accept cam-  
paign contributions from Political  
Action Committees. This is not  
popular in either party, but Mit-  
chell feels it is the best way to  
avoid the temptation to be in-  
fluenced by the cash of  
petrochemical corporations, arms  
peddlars and other special in-

terest groups. They have no part  
in Maine politics.

There has never been a pro-  
gressive woman elected to the  
U.S. Senate and Libby Mitchell  
would be an appropriate first.  
She has a decade of experience  
in writing legislation and working  
for the interests of her  
constituency.

Most importantly, Mitchell will  
help reverse the "return to tradi-  
tional values" of conservatism  
which recent years have proven  
to be an intellectual vacuum and  
a threat to our future. With the  
looming spectre of the fanatical  
right choosing three Supreme  
Court Justices in the next term,  
every Democrat in the Senate will  
bring us closer to sanity.

Ed Carroll

## ● Cohen

(continued from page 2)

support of military personnel, in-  
cluding his proposed reinstitution  
of the G.I. Bill, has earned him  
recognition from many service  
organizations.

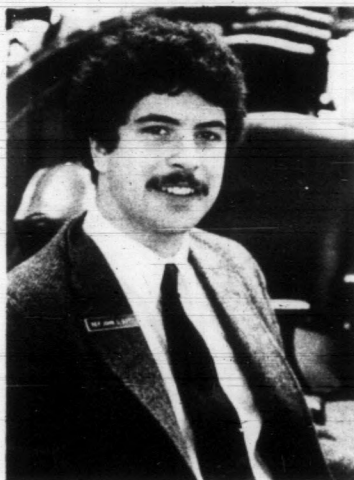
Cohen is perhaps best known  
for his efforts to make the federal  
government more responsive to  
the desires of the people. He has  
worked to force government  
agency to control wild "hurry-up"  
spending that artificially depletes  
their budgets. He has attacked  
contractors who defraud the  
government and then they try to  
repeat their business. He has  
worked to collect defrauded  
debts owed to the U.S. govern-  
ments. He has written com-  
prehensive legislation to ensure  
that the truly needy and disabled  
will always have Social Security  
benefits available to them, and  
has worked extensively for Social  
Security reform.

Cohen's measures to make  
government officials responsible  
for their actions has gained him  
the respect of top government  
officials in both parties. Cohen  
wrote the law extending the  
powers of the "special pro-  
secutor" act to ensure indepen-  
dent investigations of allegations  
of "wrongdoings by top govern-  
ment officials."

Cohen's Democratic opponent  
may say what she will do for the  
people of Maine and the nation if  
she gets elected. Sen. William  
Cohen can say what he's done.  
There's a of a lot of difference in  
those two statements.

Vote for Bill Cohen on Nov. 6.

Michael Harman



Re-elect  
State representative

# John Bott

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- \* Effective
- \* Committed

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VOTE YES ON QUESTION #3

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## ISSUES FORUM

All Faculty, Students and Staff are invited to an Issues  
Forum from 1:00 - 2:30 p.m. this Friday, November 2, in the  
Wells Commons Lounge with the Visiting Committee to the  
University of Maine. The Issues Forum is an opportunity to  
address the Committee and bring before it issues of concern.

Following the Issues Forum there will be an opportunity for  
informal discussion with individual members of the Visiting  
Committee from 2:30 - 3:00 p.m.

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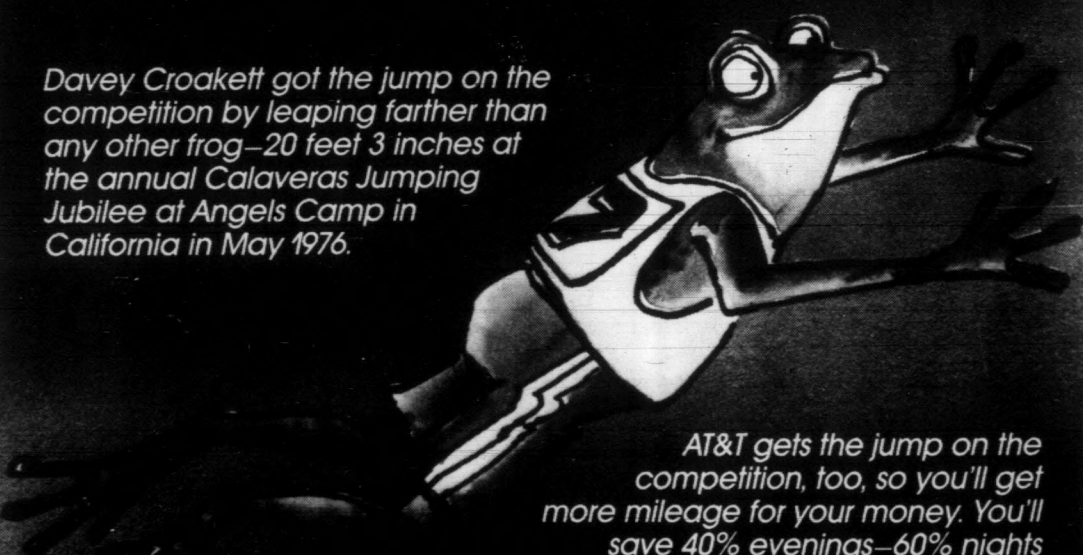
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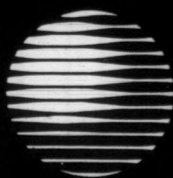
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UMa

visita

by Patricia M  
Staff Writer

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