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Maine Campus March 27 1987

Maine Campus Staff

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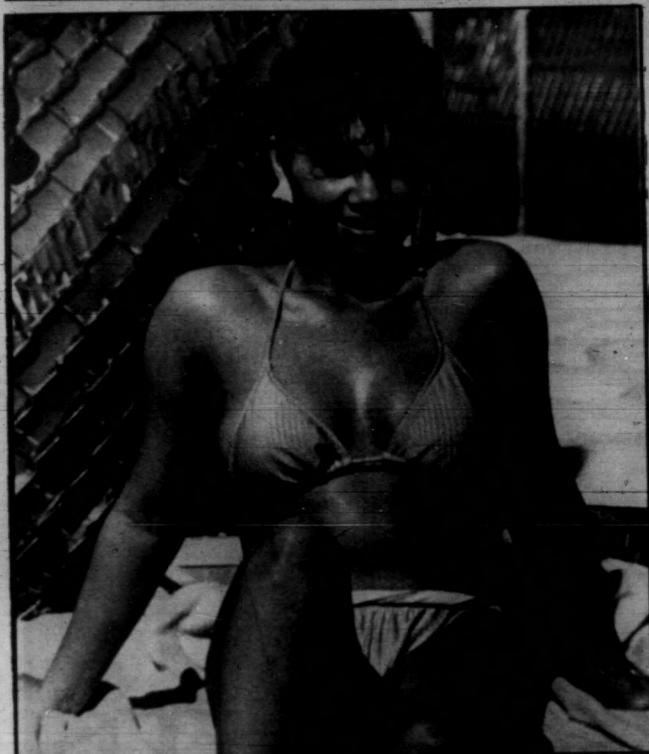
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The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Friday, March 27, 1987

vol. 100 no. 44



Spring in Maine? Kimmi Jacobs catches some rays on top of Androscoggin Hall.

(Bear photo)

BOT says "Yes" to fees

by Kevin Sjoberg
Staff Writer

(Presque Isle) — By a 9-3 decision, the University of Maine Board of Trustees voted Thursday to accept UMaine President Dale Lick's proposal of a \$200 per year mandatory student life fee.

The proposal was voted in despite opposition from representatives of the UMaine student government who were on hand to voice their concerns over the fee process.

Among trustees expressing an opinion in favor of the fee was Harrison L. Richardson.

He said that students should be able to come up with an extra \$200 per year, adding that this could be accomplished if they would forgo a six pack of beer a week.

Thomas F. Monaghan was another BOT member favoring the proposal. He said that students owe it to the university to pay the fee.

Lick said that the student representatives (student senators John O'Dea and Mark Tuson and student government BOT liaison Daniel Tremble) presented a good case though coming out on the short end.

"The students who came to make their presentations handled themselves in a first-class manner," Lick said.

"They were articulate and made some good points, and I was proud of them."

O'Dea was not at all satisfied with the outcome of the meeting, stating that the proposal that was accepted offered less to the students

than any other proposal considered by the mandatory fee committee.

"The proposal ratified by the BOT provided for fewer admissions to Maine Center of the Arts programs (four instead of six) and had the portion of the fees earmarked for athletics going to big-time intercollegiate athletics, contrary to what the mandatory fee committee was told," he said.

O'Dea added that the administration's refusal to accept not only student input with regards to their proposal but also the results of the poll whose results indicated that the students opposed the mandatory fees better than four to one is deeply troubling.

The BOT's lone student seat, held by Teresa Moore, sponsored an amendment to the proposal to cut out the proportion of the fee that dealt with free admission to athletic events, and dropping the fee to \$75 per semester. But the amendment was overturned 7-5.

Newly installed trustee Eve Bither said she could not support the amendment, stating that by denying financial assistance it would appear the board was non-supportive of athletics.

Lick said that it is now time to get started on getting the students involved, forming a committee to decide exactly where the money is going.

"Now we can work together to free up this money," Lick said. "We have a very good student body and together we can make UMaine a better institution."

Rubin speaks on thinking big, being persistent

by Jennifer Girr
Staff Writer

Thinking big and persistence can make you rich, said former political activist Jerry Rubin.

"All of us have a limitation inside ourselves for making money."

"I think if I asked every person in this room how much money they expect to make 10 years from now — I could say one thing — and that is you probably won't make a penny more than that," Rubin said.

Rubin, whose name "made presidents cringe" during the turmoil of the '60s, said the essence of being an entrepreneur is taking a risk.

"You've got to be willing to fail, be rejected, and be embarrassed."

"Entrepreneurship and failure go together. If I wasn't

the persistent person I am, then I'd be in bed all day," he said.

Rubin said the '80s is an "entrepreneur decade" characterized by the extreme motivation to make money.

"I used to think money was evil. But (I had) to get over that guilt and realize that money does motivate — and that's okay."

Rubin worked on Wall Street and later created a job which coined the term "networking."

"My business is parties. I made a business out of having fun. In the '60s, having fun was being a revolutionary. In the '80s having fun is being an entrepreneur," he said.

Rubin said he had to overcome his attitude of anti-capitalism and he did so by taking a job on Wall Street.

"After temporarily separating from my wife, I wanted to meet a lot of women and men, fast."

"I had parties and invited my friends and asked them to bring their two most interesting friends, and I collected their business cards."

Acting on his personal and business needs, Rubin

"Whoever figures out how to make the abolishing of poverty profitable, will be a multimillionaire."

—Jerry Rubin

eventually made these parties a regular event at the New York City hot spots.

(see RUBIN)

Car fires on the increase

by Matt Mullin
Staff Writer

An abnormal number of car fires has the University of Maine Department of Environmental Safety worried about prevention.

"It's been a real weird year as far as fires go," Lt. Peter Noddin of the UMaine department of public safety said.

"The season for car fires is in the spring, as well as fuel spills," Noddin said. "We have had six this year. We have also had 14 fuel spills."

"The most important thing is that cars need to be maintained well. People let their cars go all winter," Noddin said.

According to Noddin the causes of the fires vary.

"One of the fires on campus was caused by a catalytic con-

verter. Catalytic converters can sometimes heat up to 5,000 degrees, and when raw gas is being pumped into them as the car starts, a fire can occur setting the interior of the car on fire," Noddin said.

People doing their own wiring in their cars, and carelessly discarded smoking materials are two other causes of car fires, according to Noddin.

"People just do not respect the 12-volt system in their cars. The shock factor isn't there but it is quite enough to start a fire," Noddin said.

When a car fire occurs on campus, the firework is done by one engine from Orono, and one from campus.

Chief Duane Brasslett of the Orono Fire Department described their role.

"Basically what happens once we are dispatched to a car

fire is, first we ascertain the extent of the damage. We never attack a car fire from the ends, because the newer cars have pressurized bumpers that can blow off and cut off a man's leg."

UMaine is in the jurisdiction of the Orono department.

"Fuel spills are generally caused by poor maintenance on older vehicles. Their fuel lines break or their tanks get hit and break," he said.

Noddin said, "We are concerned on campus because usually spills or fires occur in the middle of a parking lot where the potential for damage is great. New cars have an awful lot of pressurized gadgets, like hatchbacks and bumpers, that can blow up."

"I'm expecting a few more car fires," he said.



Peter Noddin

Poetry/music exhibition

A combination of poetry and music will be performed next week when Milbridge poet, Theodore Enslin, reads from two of his newest works and Dr. Croquet and the Wickets perform an original composition by University of Maine associate professor of music, Don Stratton.

The program, titled "Questions for Poetry and Music," will be performed March 30, at 8 p.m. in the Pavilion Theatre at UMaine.

"It's a new work of art," said Burton Hatlen, chairperson of the English Department.

The event, sponsored by the UMaine English department with the support of the Patrons of the Arts and the Arthur Lord Fund, is free and open to the public.

Hatlen said they are optimistic about the participation.

"The program will be of interest to anyone who is interested in contemporary art of music," he said. "We're hoping to fill the Pavilion Theatre."

Enslin will read from "Music for Several Occasions" and "The Waking of the Eye."

In addition, an original work titled "Enslin," by Stratton, will be composed by Dr. Croquet and the Wickets.

"We feel the poetry asks questions to the music and the music asks questions to the poetry."

"It's a chance to hear some of the most experimental current poetry that is being written," Hatlen said.

Seinors can go free

by Matt Mullin
Staff Writer

Eleven Maine high-school seniors have the opportunity to go tuition free to any University of Maine System campus thanks to a test.

The eleven are the top scorers, as juniors, on Maine's Educational Assessment examination.

The students were presented University of Maine System Board of Trustees Honors Scholarships by Board Chairman Joseph G. Hakanson, and Chancellor Robert L. Woodbury.

"These tests were given for the first time last year, as part of educational reform," Kent Price, assistant to the chancellor, said.

"The tests were given to students in three grades and administered to the entire state. Only 11 people in the state

scored in the top one percentile," Price said.

The test covered three areas, reading, writing and mathematics.

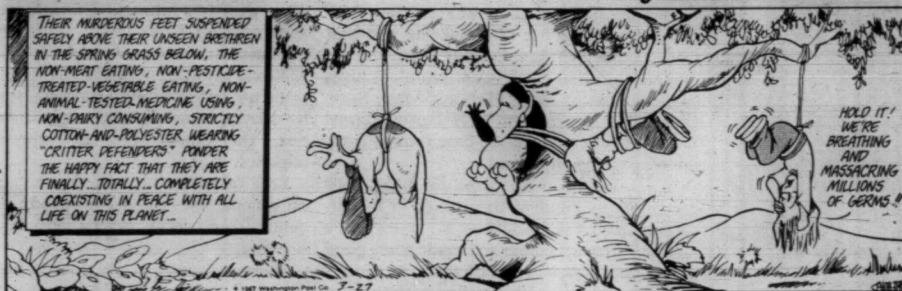
"The students have been assured that they will have four years of tuition free, which should be about \$7,000," Price said.

The scholarships were presented at a reception at the Blaine House, hosted by Governor John McKernan, Commissioner of Education Eve M. Birther, and Woodbury.

The students are: Raymond Brown, from Camden-Rockport Island High School, Thomas Dukes Jr., Mt. Blue High School, Daniel J. Eichorn, Cape Elizabeth High School, Lynn K. Garritty, Yarmouth Jr./Sr. High School, Mary-Sue Goss, Bangor High School, John Lisnik, Presque Isle High School, Tracey P. McGrath, Portland High School, Stephen Ouellette, Noble High School, James Robinson, Mt. Desert Island High School, Walter Robinson, Mt. Blue High School, and Kate M. Wilson, Portland High School.

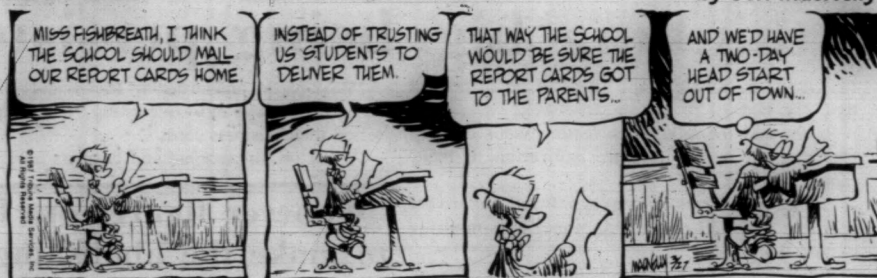
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•Rubin

(continued from page 1)

"But I made the fatal mistake of an entrepreneur. I didn't invest the money I made, and I fell on my face," Rubin said.

"Experience is an expensive teacher, but the excitement of the game is fun. "You have to learn to speak the language of money," he added.

Rubin outlined the next decade and said that where the '80s gave us the "paper" (greedy) entrepreneur, the '90s will produce a "product" entrepreneur.

"The 1990s will combine money with solving problems of society.

"Whoever figures out how to make the abolishing of poverty profitable, will be a multimillionaire."



Jerry Rubin speaking on Entrepreneurship

(Baer photo)

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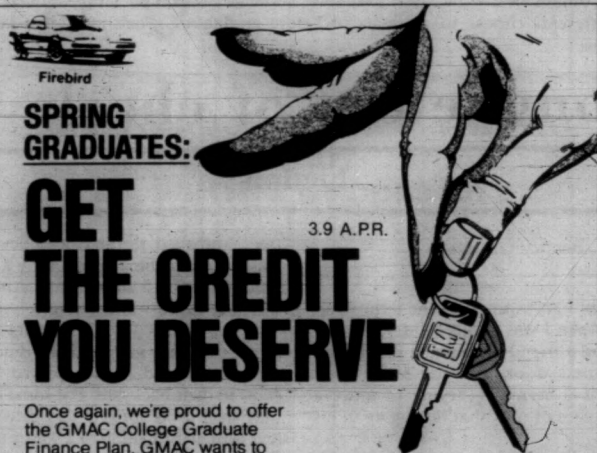
American Heart
Association

This space provided as a public service.

COPING WITH GRIEF

Have you ever had to deal with the loss of a loved one? On Sunday, March 29th, at 7:30p.m., The Newman Center on College Avenue is sponsoring a program on coping skills at the loss of a loved one or friend. The presenter will be Nick Susi, owner of Baillargeon Funeral Home.

Refreshments will follow.



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MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING NETWORK

Magazine

Russian students marry while in college



by Tatyana Gagen
correspondent
Leningradsky Universitet newspaper

Many years ago former rector of Leningrad University said that young people entered higher educational establishments to study and not to get married, which implied that the university could not give married couples any privileges.

The rector of another educational institute went further, issuing an order forbidding students from the first to the third year to get married.

Despite that the number of student weddings has not decreased.

On the contrary, according to statistics, more and more young people get married while students.

Moreover, sociologists say that families built in student years are the most stable and that difficulties arising before them do not erode them but consolidate them.

At Leningrad University the phrase once uttered by its former rector is quoted now as a joke.

Indeed, young couples are given a room at the student dormitory and are allowed to attend lectures at the time best suiting them. They also receive financial aid. However, young couples still face many problems.

Grigory and Natalya Voronoko are third-year students of philology. Grigory comes from Sochi (the Black Sea coast), and Natasha comes from the Ukraine. They got married just about six months ago.

After the wedding the couple moved into a dormitory room of their own, for which they pay four roubles a month. Although this is not much, it is still difficult to get along on the bigger stipend totalling 92 roubles.

Natasha's and Grigory's parents send each of them 100 roubles, monthly. For Grigory's parents this is quite a sum, because there are two more children in the family. That is why Grigory is now looking for a part-time job.

The employment sector of the University's YCL (Young Communist League) committee provides vocational guidance for such students. As a rule they are offered part-time or piece-work as sweepers, cloak-room attendants or window cleaners, which students can do after hours.

The problems facing young married couples have long been analysed by psychologists, sociologists and economists. For five years running, sociologists polled a group of students. In the first year 75 percent of the young girls and 65 percent of the boys thought it possible to get married when a student. By the end of the 5th year half of them were married and some even had children.

The opinion poll revealed various reasons for getting married. Almost half of the polled were dissatisfied with their status in the parent's home and tried to change things through actual or common-law marriage.

Incidentally, the latest opinion poll showed that future physicists, philosophers and philologists tend to greater freedom in this regard, while mathematicians are more conservative.

Sociologist Tamara Poselova said, "Although students of biology, geology, mathematics and engineering are more oriented for marriage (the number of married couples among the undergraduates is the greatest), ever more students at all departments choose to get married before graduating. Such marriages last the longest."

Facts and myths about vitamin supplements

Health & Fitness

by Meghan O'Donnell
Volunteer Writer

Health claims about vitamins seem to pop up regularly.

One day you hear that vitamins have miraculous health benefits, and that you must take a supplement.

Another day you may hear that you should never take supplements and that you get plenty of vitamins from the foods you eat.

So, what are vitamins and what are they good for?

Vitamins are nutrients that, in small amounts, are essential for life. They do not provide the body with energy, nor do they build muscle tissue.

Vitamins are organic substances present in foods that function in aiding the body release and utilize energy.

At present there are 14 known vitamins classified as either water or fat soluble.

The fat soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K are stored in the adipose (fat) tissues of the body, so daily consumption of these is not necessary.

The water soluble vitamins include the eight B-complex vitamins and vitamin C. Adequate daily consumption of these is necessary, since they are not stored in the body and are eliminated through the urine and sweat.

Contrary to popular belief the body's need for vitamins can easily be met through the diet. Yet, many people take supplements "just to be sure."

There is no harm in taking a vitamin supplement as long as it contains no more than 100 to 150 percent of the U.S. Recommended Daily Allowance.

The psychological benefits may be worth the while for some people.

(see VITAMINS page 5)

Tongue out of cheek

Fiction

by C. Bentley Gustafson

I was first exposed to the term "hernia" when I was about eight years old.

I had a friend nicknamed Butch who lived next door, and his father gave himself a hernia by trying to move a huge piece of rock that he dug up in his yard.

I remember that Butch's father used to swear a lot. My father once described him as a "hot ticket," and I inferred from my father's description and from Butch's father's colorful use of the English language that a hot ticket was a person who was predisposed to cursing and straining himself while moving big chunks of stone.

Butch's family owned a big German Shepard, and had what they referred to as a "dog runner" in their backyard.

Their dog runner was a half-inch thick length of steel cable strung between two

trees, threaded through a pulley on a leash, so that the dog had only a small and well-defined amount of territory in which it could wander freely.

In the winter, Butch's parents would let the dog sleep in the garage. Butch, his sister Jodie and I often played in the snow in their backyard. For some reason that steel cable looked very interesting and extremely inviting to a young tongue like mine.

I approached it, gave it a lick, and my tongue instantly adhered. "I han't eht ngi kung off!" I exclaimed.

Jodie spotted me from across the yard, where she had been mercilessly pummeling Butch with snowballs until he lay prostrate on the ground. She rushed over to help, and stood before me as I knelt helplessly with my mouth open.

"What should I do?" Jodie asked, a look of terror and amazement distorting her face.

"I ohn't gnaw!"
Kill, kill, kill, kill, kill.

1 Me
4 Fal
8 Cry
11 Fle
12 Ne
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14 Syr
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15 Gre
17 Pe
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21 In a
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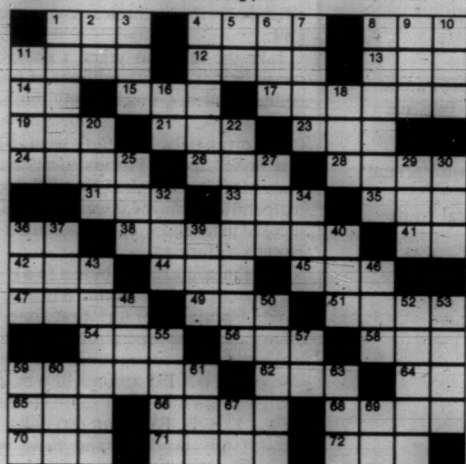
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The Weekly Crossword Puzzle

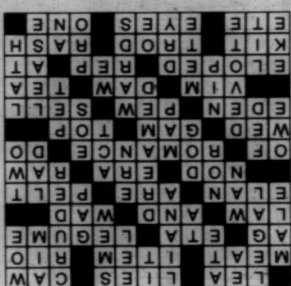
- ACROSS**
- 1 Meadow
 - 4 Falsehoods
 - 8 Cry of crow
 - 11 Flee
 - 12 Newspaper paragraph
 - 13 River: Sp.
 - 14 Symbol for silver
 - 15 Greek letter
 - 17 Pea or bean
 - 19 Ordinance
 - 21 In addition
 - 23 Small lump
 - 24 Verve
 - 26 Exist
 - 28 Animal coat
 - 31 Bow
 - 33 Period of time
 - 35 Uncooked
 - 36 Coming from
 - 38 Fictitious tale
 - 41 Fulfill
 - 42 Marry
 - 44 School of whales
 - 45 Cover
 - 47 Paradise
 - 49 Church bench
 - 51 Barter
 - 54 Vigor
 - 56 Sluggard
 - 58 Beverage
 - 59 Ran away to be married
 - 62 Corded cloth
 - 64 Busy with
 - 65 Outfit
 - 66 Walked on
 - 68 Bold
 - 70 French for "summer"
 - 71 Organs for sight
 - 72 Individual
- DOWN**
- 1 Lawful
 - 2 Babylonian deity
 - 3 Devoured
 - 4 Climbing plant
 - 5 Kind of type: abbr.
 - 6 Lamprey
 - 7 Merganser
 - 8 Less refined
 - 9 Goal
 - 10 Sorrow
 - 11 Masculine
 - 16 Symbol for tantalum
 - 18 Opening
 - 20 Pale
 - 22 Envisioned
 - 25 Neither
 - 27 Sea eagle
 - 29 Young boy
 - 30 Couple
 - 32 Canine
 - 34 Perform
 - 36 Be in debt
 - 37 Gave food to
 - 39 Chart
 - 40 Dawn goddess
 - 43 Dedicate
 - 46 Fondle
 - 48 Pinch
 - 50 Hospital sections
 - 52 Rent
 - 53 Thin strip of wood
 - 55 Apportion
 - 57 Pronoun
 - 59 Piece out
 - 60 Illuminated
 - 61 Arid
 - 63 In favor of
 - 67 Faeroe Islands whirlwind
 - 69 Article



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The Solution



Vitamins

(continued from page 1)

No supplement will counter the effects of a poor diet that's high in fat, sugar, and salt.

The best bet is to eat a balanced diet choosing a variety of foods from all food groups.

It's important to note that excessive amounts of vitamins may be hazardous. This is true especially of the fat soluble vitamins since they are stored in the body. For example, overconsumption of vitamin D may cause calcification of soft tissues, kidney damage, and mental and physical growth retardation.

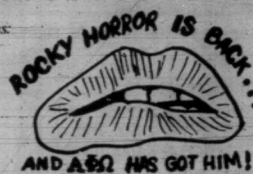
Too much vitamin A may result in growth retardation, enlargement of the liver, hair loss, and skin disorders.

Physicians and nutritionists agree that certain individuals may need a supplement because of *unusual* demands placed on the body such as growth in pregnant women and infants.

The fact is that most people get the vitamins they need in foods they eat, but a supplement that is not more than 100 to 150 percent of the USDA will not harm you.

But why not just concentrate on eating more fresh fruits, vegetables and whole grains? After all, who could possibly package vitamins better than Mother Nature?

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Hear Mr. Deveau and see slides today, 3:10, 102 Murray Hall.

Editorial

Grading on the nerves

Remember back in high school when grades were letters of the alphabet?

Now think way back to when A/B students thought they were on the honor roll — and were.

Well those days are over. College grading systems have their own language.

Courses aren't classes anymore, they're degree hours. Each class is worth a specified number of credit hours which accumulate to a degree, provided a passing grade is received.

Freshmen soon find out that an A is now a 4.0, a B is a 3.0, a C is equivalent to a 2.0 and a D is a 1.0. That wasn't difficult.

Now let's add a little plus/minus action.

Okay. So all A's are 4.0 since 90-100 is an A, right? And 80-89 is a B, so a B- is still a 3.0?

Wrong, that makes too much sense.

Alright, accepting these conditions is a new, unfamiliar adjustment, but soon all the rules and restrictions are forgotten when the student walks proud with the "big 3.0" and all that hard work and griping paid off because now we're talking dean's list.

Or are we?

Yet another technicality.

For some colleges at the University of Maine, a grade point average of 3.0 just doesn't suffice for dean's list.

The Colleges of Business, Education, Engineering and Science and Forestry all require a numerical grade of 3.0 to make the dean's list.

The College of Arts and Sciences requires a 3.3 or better. Those students must get a B+ average, which translates to 3.33.

And how does the average Joe College or Betty Co-ed find out if they're coming back to UMaine?

In a nut shell, this is how.

The grade points are the product of the course credit hours and numerical value of the letter grade, (not including pass/fail courses).

Accumulative average is the quotient of the grade points divided by the total hours, carried to two decimal places.

To find quality points, multiply the numerical course grade by the number of hours taken.

To find the average, total all quality points earned and divide the sum by the total number of credit hours.

Get your calculators out and dust off those old Algebra books, we're nearing the end of another semester.

Monica Wilcox



The Daily Maine Campus

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Linda McGivern

Spring break 1987 has officially ended and only the memories remain, thank god.

Like the last two years, I spent my conge in Florida with millions of horny college students, much to my mother's dismay.

Unfortunately, I couldn't seem to adjust myself to the Florida lifestyle this year. Maybe it was the balmy 50 degree temperatures, maybe it was the hotel we repoused in (a fellow repouser dubbed it the Hotel California).

But I'm going to attribute it to a growing awareness of the world. When we arrived, I noticed for the first time the almost complete separation between the black and white communities in Florida.

We pulled off I95 around 10 p.m. and drove east on one of the main streets in Delray, Florida. For about two miles, the terrain was run-down and there were numerous black men, women, and teenagers milling on the sidewalks and outside small stores.

The hotel worker who had picked us up at West Palm Airport said, "We'll be out of this nigger area in a minute."

We all cringed uncomfortably at the sound of a word that we seldom hear used in "our" part of the country, but that is used frequently in the southern region.

We eventually crossed a set of railroad tracks after which there were no more blacks.

Literally, across the tracks.

Everything was clean and new, the stores were not small neighborhood variety stores like the ones on the "black side" of the tracks, but expensive specialty shops.

There were no people milling around or walking. The area was completely dead, and it had the appearance of a freshly painted outdoor hospital.

Our driver made another reference to "niggers" and our discomfort increased.

As our stay progressed, I realized the true meaning of the word racism.

We Mainers are accused of being non-racist because of a lack of minorities living in this state. I was always unsure of this accusation, now I know why.

One of my roommates met a friend of hers in Florida who happened to be black. I noticed that wherever they went together in the white community of Delray, they were the object of rather unusual stares.

Their presence in one particular white restaurant had many "honkies" shifting uneasily in their seats, looking a bit like restless natives.

And while a mixed couple might possibly be an unusual sight in Maine, the stares generated are not hostile but curious.

Ultimately, I came to one conclusion during my spring break in Florida: Forget perpetual warmth; I'd much rather freeze my derriere off in a state where the word nigger is just another dirty word.

Linda McGivern is a senior journalism major who plans on spending her next spring break rereading her economics text.

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Verbatim

Friday, March 27, 1987

A Maine Campus Special Section

Vol. 1 no. 3



Inside:

Residential Life reshuffled?
Campus interviews Thomas Aceto

Impressions of Russia and the US
from two student ambassadors

Fiction: The Way We Were

ina Baldwin, Editor
el Di Cicco, Managing Editor

INTERVIEW

The University of Maine recently re-evaluated its Residential Life department and is planning on implementing a number of changes before the fall semester.

This is an interview with Thomas Aceto, vice president for Administration, on the proposed changes.

(Gustafson photo)



Maine Campus — As an introduction to the topic, could you explain why a Residential Life Advisory Committee was set up, and what were its conclusions?

Aceto — The Residential Life Advisory Committee goes back probably eight or nine years to when I first came to the university.

We established the committee to provide a systematic way of obtaining student and faculty input into policies governing Residential Life.

So that's been an ongoing committee.

Each year the committee invites the community, in the fall, to submit recommendations, suggestions, new life style options, policy changes and what have you.

Then they consider all these and sometime in February they complete their work, and send forward recommendations. So they did that again this year.

Maine Campus — This year there was also a committee from out-of-state, which the department usually doesn't have. Can you explain why they were asked to come and what were their conclusions?

Aceto — That's the Residential Life Evaluation. There we invited two sets of consultants, one be-

visory Committee to take a look, and we also asked our own staff in Residential Life, and IDB — Interdormitory Board — to also tell us what you think we are doing wrong and what are the things that need to be improved.

Maine Campus — Now what were some of the conclusions that these different groups came up with?

Aceto — Well the funny thing is you almost could have predicted it — we do some things very well, and we do some things very poorly.

"We concluded that next year we would go with three complexes."

Essentially they commented that our program, the quality of our staff, the quality of our programs are all very, very good. They compare favorably with any institution in the country.

What seemed to need attention was the fact that over the past four-to-six years our count has dropped in terms of the number of students living in housing.

We have gone from an opening count of 5,400 down to about 4,100, but we retained the same structure.

We're still operating as if we have 1,200, 1,300, 1,400 more students than we have.

Both sets of consultants said "You really have to streamline the operation, you've really got to find some way to cut down on your costs. You have too many administrators, you've got a structure that's too complex, and you don't need to break the housing complexes down to five complexes."

The both of them really suggested two — they suggested a north complex and a south complex.

We decided to take a look at their recommendations and concluded that next year we would go with three complexes.

Each complex will retain its own identity, there'll still be a Hilltop and a Stewart Complex, but we're going to combine the management under one person.

Wells will continue to be a single complex and be tied in with University Park for management purposes.

York and Stodder will be combined, but will still be thought of as York Complex and Stodder Complex. There will still be that identity.

The consultants were right. I mean, one of our complexes now is down to 450 students.

And for 450 students we have a complex director, business manager, and a full complement of staff.

At some universities, 450 students is one residence hall. They have one hall director supervising the student staff for 450 students.

So we took a good look at it and we think we've got some good ideas.

Another change is that we are going to centralize food service.

They suggested that to get the quality control, and to spend your dollars the most efficient way

possible, you really ought to have a centralized director who supervises each of the dining commons.

The other things had to do with the organizational structure — we streamlined that considerably.

Where we had in the past, I think, as many as nine people reporting to the director of Residential Life, our new plan has only five people reporting.

Actually the changes are designed to make the department more efficient, but retaining the commitment to quality and also a commitment to providing services for students as close to where they live as possible.

I think that can still be done.

For example, our largest complex then will be Hilltop/Stewart. It will have about 1,800.

Quite frankly, that is small in comparison to many large universities where a single complex might have 4-5,000 students.

There will still be a sense of intimacy, there will still be an opportunity for students to go directly to an office within the area where they live to get problems resolved. But we will have streamlined the operation.

"The fate of Stodder Hall has never been an issue."

Maine Campus — How does the university intend to respond to the report. There have been a lot of meetings and things like that, but what are the extensive changes.

Aceto — I don't think that there are any extensive changes — that is changes that are so dramatic that they are going to change what we're doing in any visible way.

What we are doing is fine-tuning the system that's already pretty good.

The consultants told us that this is a pretty good operation, and that we're doing some really awfully fine things here.

They were very impressed, for example, with the cleanliness of the residence halls; with the condition of the halls; with quality of the furnishings; and the way students respect the property here.

We have so little damage on this campus. I mean, those of us who haven't been elsewhere look at it and say, "Oh isn't this terrible, someone kicked a hole in the wall."

But we forget there are campuses in this country where that happens in every residence hall, on every floor, every night of the week. It's a very rare occasion here at the University of Maine.

We have very fine students who really do respect the property very well. And the consultants saw that, and they commented on it.

They were very impressed.

And, as I said, they were impressed with the programs; the quality of the staff; with the amount of faculty involvement in student life in residence

see ACETO

• Aceto

(continued from page 2)

halls — the Faculty in Residence program; the faculty serving in various advisory capacities, or hall governing boards.

Those are all things that they thought were very good.

We've made sure that we are continuing those kinds of characteristics. Those are very important and they will be continued.

Maine Campus — What changes will the students observe when the number of complexes are reduced to three. For example, will Stodder Commons be closed? Will there be fewer dining halls?

Aceto — The plan right now is to operate five dining halls, with the exception of weekends.

On weekends we will have three dining halls open — for Saturday and Sunday.

The reason for that is strictly the count. The number of students who remain on campus and who eat meals.

We can't justify having five dining halls.

I don't think there is a student on campus who, if they saw the data, saw the figures and what the cost is, would advise us to do that. So, we will operate three dining halls.

It may mean that students living in Stodder Hall will have to walk over to York on Saturday and Sunday to eat lunch, dinner, or breakfast. But that's such a short walk.

Students living in Stewart might have to walk up to Hilltop, or students in Hilltop may have to walk down to Stewart or to Wells, but I don't think that's going to be a problem.

We're just talking about weekends.

Perhaps on those weekends such as Homecoming and Parents' Weekend, when we expect a lot of people on campus, we would operate four or even five dining halls.

The purpose is to keep the costs, the total cost of room and board, down for students.

For example, we have proposed an increase of only \$96 for room and board for next year. That's about 3 percent.

We have to somehow accommodate salary increases, which are going to be somewhere around 6 percent; the increase in the cost of food, which is likely to be anywhere from 3 to 4 percent; the increase in the cost of paper goods and other supplies that we use, which could be anywhere from 3 to 6 percent.

With all of these increases that we had to build into our budget, we then had to factor in that there will probably be fewer students living in residence halls next year.

We still managed to keep the total increase down to about 3 percent. That's amazing, it really is.

"The purpose is to keep the costs, the total cost of room and board down for students."

Part of our ability to do that was the plan to just operate, for example, three dining halls on weekends; have three complexes in place of five; three complex directors instead of five; three business managers instead of five; and three of just about everything instead of five.

All of those factors combined to reduce the cost to the department, and therefore, we could pass that savings on to students.

Rather than going up 6 or 7 percent on room and board, we're only going to go up 3 percent.

Maine Campus — So the overall size of the Residential life staff is going to be decreased.

Aceto — Yes.

Maine Campus — There are going to be three complex directors. Do you know who those three people are yet?

Aceto — No, I don't because that's a process that we'll be pursuing right after the students get back on campus.

We have recommended to the board of trustees that Scott Anchors be named director of Residential Life. He has been the acting director.

We have conducted an internal search and we interviewed all those people within the department who were interested in being the director.

The reason we went with an internal search is that we concluded that we had within the depart-

"What we are doing is fine-tuning the system that's already pretty good."

ment very competent, qualified people, who would clearly be competitive with applicants across the country and that we didn't need to go to the outside.

With all the changes we were making in Residential Life, we decided that it probably made a lot of sense to select a new director from within, continue some continuity, eliminate the fatigue that often goes with long, drawn-out searches, and continue with the business of planning for next semester.

Maine Campus — Are the complex directors going to come from the ones that we have now?

Aceto — Yes. We will select the three complex directors from those who are currently on campus.

Maine Campus — Has it been determined whether incoming freshman will be required to live on campus?

Aceto — The president has accepted the recommendation of the Residential Life Advisory Committee that freshman, with the exception of those over 20, and/or who live with parents or relatives, will be required to live on campus.

The primary reason behind this recommendation is an educational one.

All of the research that's been done on the affect of living in residence halls, particularly for freshman, reveals that freshman who live in residence halls have higher grade point averages; persist longer; they stay in school longer than those who don't live in residence halls; tend to be more satisfied with their academic program and with the institution; and they identify more closely with the institution.

In short, they're happier students.

We think that part of the educational experience includes living on campus. And except for those over 20, and those living at home or living with relatives, students ought to have that experience.

We're going to implement it this fall, but with a process for listening to any student who has good reason why they don't want to live on campus.

There's got to be someone who is 18-years-old, who's not living at home, who has a very good reason why they ought to be living somewhere else. And we'll listen to him.

We'll hear what they have to say and try to make a decision that is fair to them and to the other students coming to the university.

Maine Campus — There has been some mention of increasing graduate/non-traditional student housing on campus, or maybe making some ef-

fort to make housing more attractive to older students. Are there any proposed changes under consideration for next year?

Aceto — The Residential Life Advisory Committee recommended that we make an upper-class residence hall, and they recommended that York Hall be designated as such.

I don't know whether the discussions with York Hall residents have taken place, but probably we would phase that in so that any current freshman

"We'll never be able to compete with the five or six students who crowd into a two-bedroom apartment off campus and share costs."

who will be a sophomore next year, who wants to remain in York, hopefully will be allowed to stay.

We'll let the advisory committee advise us on that, but we have approved its recommendation that an upper-class residence hall be created.

We're also recommending some changes in Estabrook — in the way that hall operates — to be more accommodating to the needs of graduate students and international students.

We're trying awfully hard to respond to legitimate interests and legitimate needs that graduate and nontraditional students have.

We've had Chadbourne Hall for several years now as a place where non-traditional students could rent a room. They could rent it for a whole semester; they could rent it for five nights a week; or three nights a week — whatever their needs might be.

I think that's worked well for some people.

Maine Campus — What is the fate of Stodder Hall? Has there been any conclusion on that? Will it be closed, or converted to a graduate student dorm?

Aceto — That's an interesting question because the fate of Stodder Hall has never been an issue.

I think some people have made it an issue, but Stodder Hall is going to continue as it has.

We've tried to convey that to students all along, yet it continues to persist — this rumor that something terrible is going to happen to Stodder Hall — and I haven't been able to put my finger on it.

It makes for good press, good copy for the *Maine Campus*, but the fact is that Stodder Hall will remain as it is. It will be available to students who want to live there.

I'm not aware of any changes.

Maine Campus — Consideration is being given to establishing a number of permanent double/singles, which students could pay a higher price and keep a double room as a single. Where does that proposal stand?

Aceto — The Residential Life Advisory Committee recommended that we try to identify up to 50 rooms on campus and create this kind of opportunity.

We're going to do that. It depends on the counts — the number of students who want to live on campus.

It may be very difficult to do in the fall semester. It's a lot easier to arrange for the spring semester when the number of students always tends to drop — it's traditional.

Mainly we will be responding to a need students have for privacy and give them an opportunity to have a little more space.

Maine Campus — Having double/singles could be considered an incentive to keep students from moving off campus, are there any other incentives under consideration?

Aceto — Well, I hope that trying to keep the costs down would be an incentive.

We hope that continuing to try and create the right kind of environment will be an incentive — see ACETO

• Aceto

(continued from page 3)

where students feel it is quiet enough to study, and yet have enough activity that it's an interesting place to live.

I think, though, to try to keep the costs down has to be a primary objective because that drives an awful lot of decisions.

We'll never be able to compete with the five or six students who crowd into a two-bedroom apartment off campus and share costs. That's difficult to compete with cost-wise.

"We do some things very well, and we do some things very poorly."

But for the people who want the convenience of living on campus, what we offer is real quality housing, and a quality food service program.

As long as we continue to try to improve, make changes, try to be innovative, listen to students, and try to respond to their legitimate needs, we think there will always be students who want to live on campus.

Maine Campus — There are some changes being considered for Estabrook Hall, such as having a seven-meal plan instead of 14 or 21. Where does this stand?

Aceto — It's been recommended and we've approved that.

In the situation of graduate students — I remember very well from being a graduate student — your day is a very different one from a typical undergraduate.

You can't always plan on eating three meals a day at the traditional hours.

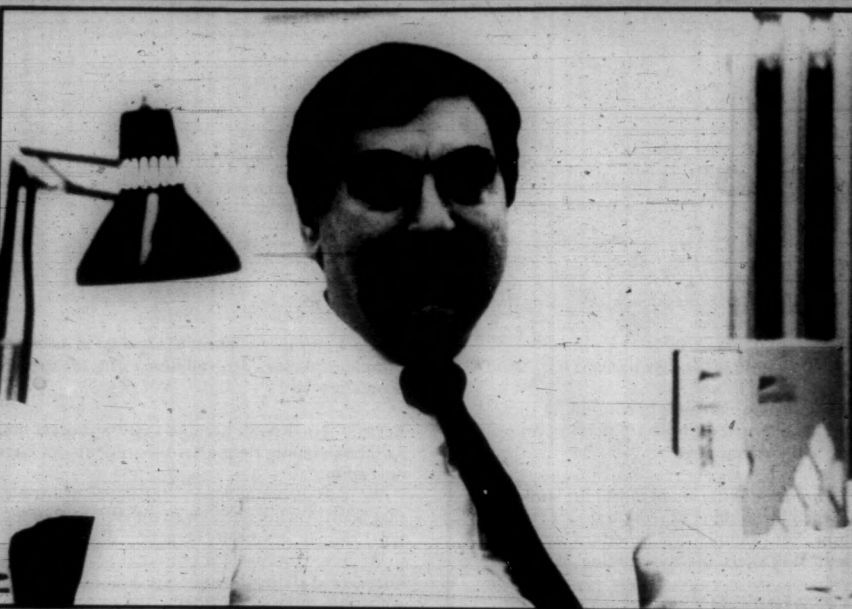
If you're working in the laboratory, you have an experiment set up, you can't leave until 9 p.m., and you can't walk out to go eat dinner. There are other commitments that graduate students have that make their lives very different than the typical undergraduate. And we think we provide a lot of flexibility for these students, so we're trying to do that (provide the seven-meal plan).

Maine Campus — There are a number of jobs being consolidated into broader positions, such as the complex director position. Could you elaborate on some of the proposed personnel changes, and do these changes mean there will be fewer people working?

Aceto — The answer to that is yes. There will be fewer administrative staff. We're looking for an administrative structure that will hopefully be even more responsive to students and student needs than we have in the past. Regarding the complexes, it doesn't really change the nature of these positions because they will still be dealing with the same kind of issues, the same kinds of problems, and they're still there basically to provide a service to students. It just means that each complex director will have more students to be concerned about; more facilities to look after; and more staff to supervise. But it's well within the realm of reasonableness, in terms of the total scale. I don't think the job can't be done. People will be working a lot harder than they have, that's for sure. But these are people who are vitally interested in the university, very committed to the university, and I know they will do the job.

Maine Campus — Is this consolidation effort a first step in centralizing Residential Life?

Aceto — No I don't think so. The whole concept of centralization/decentralization is more than just how many people you have and how many offices you have.



(Gustafson photo)

We're committed to moving decision making out as close to the point of implementation as possible.

That philosophy can be carried out whether you have five complex offices, three complex offices or two complex offices, so I don't see us moving to a centralized program.

I think we're really committed to providing services out where the students live, and that's something we will continue to do.

Maine Campus — As it stands now, what changes in Residential Life should students expect to see when they return to school in the fall?

Aceto — Well, for the roughly 2,500 to 3,000 new students coming in and living in the residence halls, they don't know anything has changed — they weren't here this year.

For students who are returning, I think they'll hopefully see an organizational structure that's a little more streamlined, but just as responsive to what their needs are.

They will see a food service program where there will be a greater consistency from one dining hall to another.

I think the overall quality of the food program, which is already very, very good, will get even better. Hopefully they will be working with a staff that is just as responsive as our staff right now.

I don't think the typical student will see a whole lot of highly visible change because the commitment to serving students will remain. And the commitment to the delivery of those services will remain.

There shouldn't be any noticeable difference.

"Our job is to try to get people to see that the learning that goes on here doesn't end when you walk out of the class room or laboratory."

Maine Campus — What about changes in the little things, like being able to paint your room. Will these programs be affected?

Aceto — Not at all, hopefully they might even be increased.

We'd like to have students take even more responsibility for planning and implementing those kinds of activities.

It's just that students will have to take on more responsibility, and we might see more activity and not less.

I really don't think the quality, or the quantity, of what goes on should be affected at all.

We'll have to wait and see whether that's true.

If students tell us that it's not the same — they're unhappy with the changes — then we'll listen very carefully to what they have to say, and try to respond accordingly.

Maine Campus — Is there anything else that you would like to add?

"I think we're really committed to providing services out where the students live, and that's something we will continue to do."

Aceto — You know when students look back, when you talk to alumni, and when I look back at my own undergraduate experience its amazing how important that on-campus living experience was to the development of friendships; development of attitudes; and to one's whole self concept — the way one looks at oneself.

Being exposed to new ideas; different points of view; also the opportunity to go to the pit, or Alford Arena, or whatever the activity that you want to pursue that gives you some satisfaction in your leisure time.

It's so much easier to do those things if you don't have to hop into a car and drive a mile, walk a mile, or wait for a bus.

Our jobs as administrators to the university are to make sure that the living experience continues to be very rewarding to students, very satisfying, and that it contributes in a very direct way to the learning that takes place on this campus.

Though many students don't see the relationship between classes and the residence hall, there is a very direct relationship.

Our job is to try to get people to see that the learning that goes on here doesn't end when you walk out of the class room or laboratory.

Learning continues on whether its in the Maine Campus dungeon where people are busy putting a newspaper together; whether it's over in the student union where people are busy planning an activity — a dance, a social event or a cultural event; whether it's over in the gymnasium; or where ever it may be on campus.

Learning continues to go on outside the classroom, and living on campus helps that learning take place.

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Impressions of Russia

by Dave Greely

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"The experience of a lifetime."
"A once in a lifetime chance."
"Something you'll never forget."

These are just a few of the cliches that I heard from people when I told them I was going to the Soviet Union.

All of them were true.

It is amazing to me that the United States and the Soviet Union are on the same planet.

After landing in Moscow and going through customs, we boarded a bus and headed to our hotel on the outskirts of Moscow.

We had not been in the Soviet Union for more than 45 minutes before I noticed the first of many drastic differences.

Although it was only about 11 p.m., there were hardly any cars on the road. There were about as many cars on the roads of this city of 8 million people as there are on the roads of Orono at 2 a.m.

After this quick introduction to the Soviet Union I was ready for just about anything.

The next day we went to a Soviet press agency and talked with their board of editors. They explained that the difference between the role of the press in the Soviet Union and the United States was in philosophy. They believe that criticism should only be used if it accomplishes something. In their minds, our freedom of the press is worthless because it just gives us the freedom to criticize without accomplishing anything.

Maybe that's why they don't criticize their government very often.

Although we learned a great deal from our press seminars, the best part of the trip was the time that we had to ourselves.

During our free time we made good use of their subway system.

At first it was difficult to get around because of the language barrier but when we finally got the subway system down, the whole city was opened up to us.

The first time that we used the subway system, we were approached by young Russians to trade merchandise with them. Although this was annoying at times, it helped us to understand the people.

Despite all of the differences between our society and theirs, I got the feeling that the young people of our countries were very much the same.

"One similarity was the 'get rich quick' attitude of their youth."

One similarity was the "get rich quick" attitude of their youth.

One trader that we encountered explained to us why he took the chance of getting caught dealing on the black market.

He told us that if he was an engineer he would make about 200 roubles (less than \$200) a month. But by dealing on the black market he was able to make 200 roubles a night.

The only problem with this is that roubles are fairly useless.

We found that after converting our American

dollars to roubles, it was almost impossible to get rid of them. All of the stores that tourists shop in accept only foreign currency.

As a matter of fact, these shops would only let you use travellers checks if you were going to purchase 80 percent of the check's worth. The shops just didn't want to give out American dollars as change.

Perhaps the most depressing part of the entire trip was when we visited a children's toy store.

The variety of toys was nonexistent. There were plastic dolls with immovable limbs, metal trucks that didn't work and all kinds of other toys that would evoke a temper tantrum from any normal child.

Unfortunately, this was the best that they would get.

It was like the Land of Misfit Toys from Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer.

If I could have one wish, it would be to turn a Russian child loose in Toys-R-Us.

But despite all of the grim realities of the Soviet Union, we did find time to enjoy ourselves. The ballet was incredible.

I had never attended a ballet and really have never wanted to. This was something else, though.

The performers were amazing. Couple that with the fact that we were watching it in the Kremlin and you have an impressive event.

The circus was also something to see.

The acrobats were phenomenal and the trained cow was one of the most bizarre things that I've ever witnessed.

We even found time to party in the American Embassy.

You were right, Art. "It's the experience of a lifetime."

A glimpse of America

by Natalya Kuznetsova

"I was delighted to hear about the 'Soyuz' 'Apollo' flight. I had the impression that it would always be like that; we would always be able to shake hands in outer space. I still believe in this. Space should not become a source of danger."

So said Olga Smirnova, a 21-year-old philology major of Leningrad University, during a talk with young Americans.

Olga and her two friends from Moscow and Kharkov have recently spent a fortnight in the United States. They were invited by the National Speakers Association that has been sponsoring exchanges with the USSR for the past 20 years.

A year ago Leningrad University hosted American students who said the following during the discussion on war and peace: "We are arming ourselves because we don't trust each other. We are observing a sort of distrusting race simply because we don't know each other..."

Olga had a certain experience in dealing with Americans during the student practicals at the In-tourist travel agency. But in the United States, Olga realized that an American abroad is one thing and an American at home is quite another.

At first she felt nervous, especially when American students asked numerous questions about human rights in the USSR and about Afghanistan and Poland, although the NSA's pre-set theme was "Soviet-American cooperation in outer space & an alternative to the arms race." But the American initial distrust gradually gave way to amiability and surprise. "Russians can joke, smile and even dress well," she said. (Olga said she thought little

about clothes, but brought the things she usually wears to university lectures.)

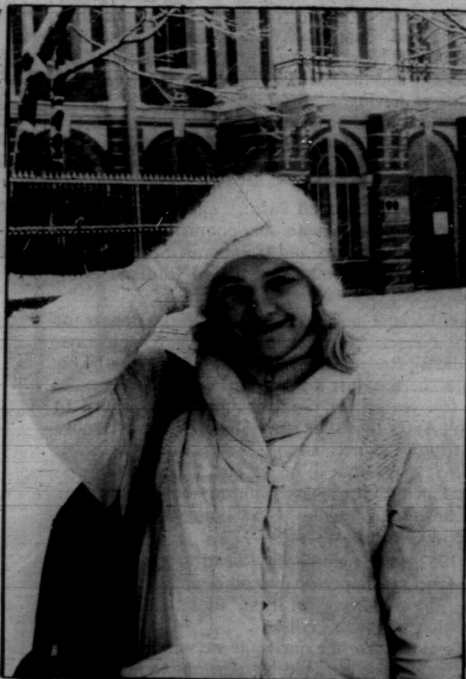
The Soviet students also learned much about Americans. They saw the American young people were greatly concerned about the problems of war and peace. Olga remembered the faces of the youths at the White House who screamed, "We don't want a second Chernobyl. Stop the arms race."

Olga and her friends expected to get the cold shoulder at the Baptist University in the most conservative state of Texas. But "conservatives" proved to be very affable; they raised slogans "We Support You" and applauded the statements of the Soviet guests.

The atmosphere of trust and candor during the talks evoked in Olga memories of the past. She remembered her grandfather dying of wounds inflicted during World War II. She often heard her granny talking about her other grandfather who drowned while evacuating a plant from besieged Leningrad along icy Lake Ladoga. Her granny survived the blockade, working all the time at the ammunition plant.

"I am still greatly overwhelmed by the trip," she said. "Some time will pass before I'll be able to assess correctly the results of our discussions. I have many addresses in my notebook with links to American friends. I am sure that those who gave me the addresses want to be friends."

Natalya Kuznetsova is the Editor of the Leningrad University newspaper.



Olga Smirnova, a philology major at Leningrad University, says she thinks Americans are also concerned with the problems of war. She hopes that her discussions with American students during a tour of the U.S. yielded many friends.

(Novosti Press Agency photo)

Stratton blows his horn

by Bonnie Biller

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"Music is my life..."

He says it matter-of-factly without fanfare or celebration. And, in fact, Don Stratton's life has been one musical experience after another.

The 58-year-old Massachusetts native has been a music student, road musician, music administrator, band member, free-lance musician, composer, performer, music educator, and everything in between. He is currently Associate Professor of Music and Assistant Chairperson of the Music Department at the University of Maine.

Stratton plays the trumpet. An instrument that was not, at first, his favorite choice.

"My arms were too short for the trombone," he recalls. "And I wanted to play something straight, I didn't want anything curled up. I asked my father if a trumpet was straight. So I got it, and it wasn't straight. I was very disappointed, it was all twisted up."

Stratton has been playing the trumpet ever since.

Stratton got into the professional arena of music while still in high school. He joined several bands playing around the Boston area. A stint with the Tommy Reynolds Band led him on his first tour, on the road to Atlanta, Georgia.

"It was great," he says. "I was 19-years-old, on the road, getting paid for doing what I loved with a bunch of people who were pretty much in the same sociological position that I was."

Stratton admits that a musician's life on the road was quite wild. Lots of partying, bumpy bus rides, little or no sleep and interesting relationships.

One relationship the musician has sustained over the years has been with trumpeter Clark Terry. Terry calls Stratton "Beans," and when asked how he got that nickname, Stratton laughs and says it was well deserved.

"I was living on Columbus Avenue in Boston," he explains, "and two doors down was a jazz club called the Hi Hat where all the major jazz musicians came. One night Nat Pierce came up the stairs and said that there was a guy next door playing 'that funny way' that I was trying to do, and that I should go listen. So I did, and Clark Terry was, and we started talking. He said I looked like I could use a meal and invited me to his place. There was a big pot of chili and beans and...I ate it all."

Stratton travelled around quite a bit, playing in such bands as Nat Pierce's, Claude Thornhill's, Elliot Lawrence's and the late Glenn Miller's, led by Tex Beneke.

He ended up in New Jersey in 1952, and met drummer Jim Chapin when both were playing in Tony Pastor's band. Chapin is a leading jazz drummer and teacher in the New York area, and father of musicians Tom, Steve, and the late Harry Chapin. He remembers Stratton as having a "different" style of playing.

"Don was an almost unique jazz trumpet player," he says. "He had this very...romantic, but sparse style...he was an excellent trumpet player. Played the instrument very well."

The two musicians left Pastor's band and formed a group of their own with saxophonist Phil Woods, bassist Chuck Andrus and trombonist Sonny Tuitt. The band cut an album and played Birdland every month or so.

"He became an excellent, serious composer of almost every stripe you can imagine," Chapin says. "He did all kinds of things...things for a sympathy orchestra...he was just a marvelous composer."

A few years later, Stratton decided to return to school. And why did he leave 'the biz'? It was a move he attributes to necessity.

"There was about to be no 'biz'," he says. "I was a free-lance trumpet player and my business doesn't exist anymore. Besides, I was interested in other things...like composition."

In 1967, while on jury duty, Stratton met his second wife, Janet, a tall, personable, bibliophile from upstate New York. She says at first, their courtship was somewhat less than idyllic.

"He didn't take me out while we were on jury duty," she admits. "Instead he went out to lunch a lot with this guy who had a radio program on WQXR and played the piano...I was a little pissed at that."

Jan Stratton realized that being involved with a musician was going to be a little strange.

"When I first met him, he was working as an administrator at Manhattan School of Music. And he was

also working in a homosexual nightclub in the band. It was a little bit different...I would go down to see him in the show and all the waiters were females who were lesbians and who dressed like males...It was very weird and I didn't know quite what to make of it. He played trumpet in the band & the band was straight. It was very different."

Stratton also composed several musical church services and his wife of 18 years says she was really impressed with that music...and with him.

Stratton has made an imprint of his own on many people. One of those was a kid in New York who knew him as one of the outstanding young trumpet players. Saxophonist Jay Bregman went to the Manhattan School of Music and eventually ended up at the University of Maine, a history professor and part-time musician. He has performed with Stratton on and off for close to a decade and has co-taught an honors course with the trumpet man. He sees Stratton's time in Maine as one of his best periods of playing.

"Although he was good back in the 50's and 60's," Bregman says, "he really matured as a soloist, as well as a composer...especially in the 70's and 80's."

The honors class the two musicians taught was a mixture of literature with musical overtones. Bregman says they both had a good time teaching it.

"It was sort of a spontaneous bop rap," he explains. "At the same time, reading texts from Emerson and Thoreau to Kerouac and Ginsberg. Trying to understand what we thought was sort of American aesthetic and almost religious mystical tradition."

Musically Stratton has taught Bregman a lot of little tricks. From playing chord changes, to playing time, to ways to practice. He is grateful also to Stratton for giving him the opportunity to play. There have been gigs with 20th Century, small combos and with major musicians who have appeared here in Maine.

When asked if there was one word to describe Don Stratton, Bregman doesn't blink an eye.

"Beautiful," he says.

To musician Don Stratton, the beauty lies not just within himself, but within the music that is so deeply embedded within his soul, heart and mind.

"Music is my life," the man says.

Indeed, the life of this musician is the music.

Something else that Stratton has had to work out is his illness. For many years he has suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. It has affected his hands and fingers and thus his playing. But according to the music man, the ailment has also made him more honest musically and given him an enlightening experience.

"What I found out when I was in the hospital," he says, "is that what I believed spiritually and what I believed philosophically, I believed even more. And at one point, when I thought I was going to die, I felt completely content...because I felt I'd been as right as I could be."

Don Stratton has been teaching music at the University of Maine for about 13 years. He teaches theory courses, ear training, private lessons and is director of the 20th Century Music Ensemble, the school jazz band. When asked if he is happy teaching, he closes his eyes and takes a long pause.

"It's evening out," he says honestly. "I think the most useful thing I can do now is to think and write...do research and write."

One student of his who is especially glad Stratton is at the university is 21-year-old Debbie Torrey. A trumpet player too, she was a chemical engineering major when she first came to the university. But this petite, sandy-haired student changed her major to music after encouragement from Stratton.

"He said that I should be in music," Torrey says. "That I had the potential. I always used to ignore it...music. It was always second, farthest from my mind until he started talking to me."

Torrey's older brother was one of the founding members of the 20th Century Music Ensemble, and she is now the only female trumpet player in that band. She also takes private lessons from Stratton and finds his way of teaching quite innovative.

"He makes me more aware of what I'm playing," she says. "How it fits in musically, harmonically. If I'm having trouble with a certain spot, he gives me many ways to think of it...many ways to approach it."

Chip Farnham thinks Stratton is an effective educator also. Farnham is assistant director of the 20th Century Music Ensemble and an assistant professor in the Music Department. He has known Stratton casually since the early 70's, and has worked with him at the university for two years. Farnham considers Stratton an excellent teacher and admires the man's effort to carry on a relationship of improvement with his students.

"I marvel at the fact," Farnham says, "that he's willing to look at a student and say it's really not important to me where you are right now, in terms of your ability. My real mission is to take you from where you are...to the next plateau."

This ability to understand his students and help them, comes, Farnham believes, from his outside academic experiences. He says Stratton is probably a good teacher because no matter what situation someone is in, he can, quite possibly, relate to that person because he's been in that situation before. There is one thing, however, that Farnham says mystifies him about Stratton.

"In high school Don played football," he muses. "And I really have a hard time seeing that man knocking somebody down. Doesn't seem to be part of his character. If he was a football player...I hope he was a bad one."

Stratton has also changed Farnham's way of thinking about music. He points to the fact that his own background is classical and concert band music, while Stratton's is much wider-experience which includes classical music, but jazz as well. This has, according to Farnham, widened his world of music.

"You're summing up a person who is interesting...when you talk about his life experiences: being in New York, playing on the road, just being in New York and having to earn his living with his horn. And all the people he came in contact with and all the people who made an imprint on his character...you're talking about an interesting person."



(York photo)

The Way We Were

by Galen Perry

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It's one a.m. when my wife, Maureen, calls. I answer on the third ring. Her voice sounds funny, distant, but maybe that's just the line. She tells me that she's lonely. She wants to come home.

She has been in Chicago attending a computer convention for the company that she works for: Homeco Computers Inc.

They specialize in the computer for the family. Their slogan is: Shouldn't your child grow with the times? They sell a lot of computers.

"I've seen enough of Chicago, Dave," she says. "You didn't have to go," I say. "Bill gave you that option."

"It was a gesture," she says. "He really wanted me to go. He's useless. All he does is drink."

"Talk to him," I say, but she's still wrapped up in the drinking.

"Honestly, Dave," she continues, "sometimes I think the entire computer industry is being run by a bunch of middle-aged alcoholics. And the ones that aren't drinking are off screwing anything that moves."

At this remark my eyes fall on the body that is wrapped in the sheets next to me. She stirs, her long, slender frame is partially revealed when the sheets fall away. Sleep-filled eyes look up at me, she smiles. Her clothes are piled recklessly in a chair at the end of the bed.

"I'm tired, Dave. Really tired," Maureen says.

"Well," I say, trying to reassure her. "It's only two more days."

"Two days, two weeks, it doesn't matter. It's not just the work. It's everything."

"You are tired," I say.

"I miss the old days," she says.

"You miss being poor?"

"Well, we had each other," she says.

I think she is crying, but with the bad connection it's hard to tell.

We talk for a while longer. At times the silence between us is unsettling, more than just distance over lines; like old lovers accidentally meeting after years apart, strangers in an elevator. Saying that she is probably running up a large bill, Maureen says goodnight, but not before telling me to give her love to Poco, our Springer spaniel.

"You'll meet me at the airport?"

"Yes," I say. "Two-thirty."

"I love you, Dave."

"I know," I say. "Goodbye."

I hang up realizing I had said goodbye, not I love you, or goodnight.

Goodbye is so permanent, I think.

Maria Carson, the girl that has been lying next to me, sits up, works her knees under her chin. I say girl because she is ten years younger than my thirty-five years.

"I need a cigarette," I say.

"Me too."

I reach to the night stand, shake two Camels out of the pack. I light hers, then mine.

"How's Maureen?" she asks.

"Homesick, tired, lonely. Take your pick."

I take a long drag off my cigarette.

I blow the smoke toward the ceiling, and watch as it filters throughout the room, mysteriously evaporating.

"Does she know?" Maria asks.

"No," I say, but I'm not really sure.

I have known Maria for two months.

We work in the same building. She calls our relationship an affair, but to me affair sounds so clandestine. I prefer relationship. What I like about her I really couldn't say. Perhaps her faults aren't the faults I see in Maureen. I don't know.

"Are you happy with this?" she asks.

"With what?" I say, inhaling on the cigarette.

"This," she repeats, waving her hands back and forth between us. "You and me."

She takes a puff of her cigarette, butts it out, says "These things are horrible." She rolls off the bed, goes to her handbag that is buried under her heap of clothes in the chair, takes out a pack of cigarettes; Virginia Slims. She climbs back in next to me, closer this time. I light her cigarette.

"Why," I say, "Aren't you?"

"I'm happy, but I'm not the one who's married."

"The situation's o.k.," I tell her.

"But that's my point," she says. "To you it's just a situation, nothing more." She gets out of bed again. She goes to the mess of clothes in the chair, begins to dress.

"You're leaving?"

"Yes. I don't think you want this. Not really."

"I don't know, But..."

"It's all right," she says. She looks at me now. Her face is shadowed. "I've been there before."

She pauses at the door before she leaves. "Will you tell her?"

"I don't know," I say, but I know I won't.

Couldn't. I'm not that strong.

The day I drive to the airport to pick up Maureen it is raining. Poco is yapping in the back seat. Traffic on the expressway is backed up by an accident. Cars are pulling onto the shoulder so the ambulance can pass.

Poco continues his yap, oblivious to the fact that we are going to be late.

A half-hour later tow trucks have cleared the wreckage and traffic begins to move, slow at first, then back up to full speed; some going faster as though the wreck had been an act of God. I swing my compact down the off-ramp for the airport and begin reading signs, searching for the way to the Eastern terminal.

When I pull up in front of the terminal, Maureen is waiting on the curb. She is under an overhang, bags at her side, watching it rain. Poco goes wild in the back seat. I put her bags in the back end. When she gets in, Poco leaps over the seat into her lap, licks her face. They're both happy to see each other.

When I get in she leans over, kisses my cheek.

"Sorry I'm late," I say, "There was a pile-up on the expressway."

"I thought it must have been something like that."

I check my mirrors, then pull back into the airport traffic. Poco is still in Maureen's lap, but he has stopped licking her face. The silence between us is good somehow, almost reassuring.

When we're back on the expressway, freed from the airport rotaries, and one-way lanes, I tell Maureen I've taken the afternoon off so the day is ours.

"I thought we'd drop P-O-C-O back at the apartment then hit the city for a late lunch, or early dinner. Whatever you want."

"That sounds great," she says.

"After Chicago I'm ready to be pampered a little."

We have dinner at Charlie's.

Charlie's is an out-of-the-way restaurant that serves very good, and very authentic Chinese food. When Maureen and I were first married we went there all the time.

The owner is a little Chinese man with slight features and a high pitched voice. He looks like a character out of a fifties movie. He has an infectious smile that never leaves his face.

We arrived too late for the lunch crowd and too early for dinner, so the place was fairly quiet.

"It hasn't changed much," Maureen says.

"What's it been, eight, nine years?"

"All of that."

Between bites of food, Maureen tells me about the convention.

"It was horrible, Dave. Werton was drunk most of the time, so I was doing all the work."

Bill Werton is Maureen's boss.

He's a big guy. Big hands, big shoulders, big chest, and I guess, a big drinker. He comes off as being a cross between a second rate actor and a used car salesman. The two times I've met him, which was at Homeco's annual Christmas party, he's been drunk.

"That's easy to believe," I say.

"And it wasn't just him. Every time I turned around, there was some guy waiting to hit on me. Vultures, all of them. I had to have security remove one guy."

"Conventions sound like hard labor,"

I say. She holds out her empty wine glass. I pour.

She looks good. The wine has her a little giddy, light-headed. I think about Maria, and notice they look alike, almost. Same hair, same smile. I had never noticed the resemblance. I think about where, if it has, gone wrong.

"So now that we know I had a lousy time, what about you? What did you do with yourself while I was gone?"

"Me," I say, startled, "not much. I played a few rounds of golf with Greg and Terry. I took Poco for his walks, watched television, caught up on some reading."

"Sounds as bad as my week," she says smiling. Her glass is empty again and she holds it out for more. "How's work going?"

"I worked up a new angle for Champion dog food. I think it will sell, at least until everyone finds out that it's lousy dog food, and then no amount of P.R. will help it sell. I brought a can home, Poco wouldn't even touch it."

Maureen laughs, she says "That bad?"

By the end of the meal we're both feeling pretty good. Between the wine and the food, mostly the wine, things are great between us. Like the old days.

On the way home we pass a 7-Eleven store. The big orange sign glowing against a starless night sky, luring customers in, waiting for them to spend their money. Maureen asks me if we need anything. I take this to mean that she wants something so I pull in.

see WAY



Constitution, 200 years

by Eugene A. Mawhinney

This year's 200th anniversary of the writing of the United States Constitution invites us all to (1) rethink those events we have studied concerning the framing of our government, (2) extend our knowledge further about the "miracles" which happened at Philadelphia in 1787 and in the states' ratifying conventions, and (3) appraise the role of the Constitution in guiding our nation past, present and future.

Meaningful beyond the paraphernalia of celebration, we should turn this year's observance into an enjoyable learning experience. We can absorb, contemplate and evaluate that which is the fundamental law of our national being, that which Gladstone described enthusiastically as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

A constitution is a vessel of power. Framers of constitutions so shape the vessel as to define, structure and limit power. The Articles of Confederation, our first experience in framing a guiding document above the state level, lacked power elements necessary to unite a group of highly independent states.

As noble as the first effort was, leaders such as Washington, Madison and Hamilton realized almost from the start its insufficiency for the achievement of political unity, economic stability and growth. In its eight years political and economic instability threatened its continuance and the very existence of the "nation."

History moves in odd and unpredictable ways, sometimes via the back door rather than the front. From a discussion between Virginia and Maryland over Potomac River commerce issues, through an unsuccessful attempt to assemble delegations from all states at Annapolis to discuss mutual problems, to the final all-out gamble of a call to convention in Philadelphia "to revise the Articles of Confederation," the inevitability of progress, even by chance, seemed to be in the cards.

At Philadelphia, starting in May 1787, eventually a total of 55 delegates representing 12 states settled into a hot summer's work of debating and compromising a structure of power. As Hamilton later said: "It tested whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice." The delegates met almost continually six days a week for four months. The experience and scholarship of the framers, most of whom were in their thirties and forties, is nothing short of amazing for 1787. Most were college-educated, thirty-four were lawyers, eight had signed the Declaration of Independence, seven had been state governors, thirty-nine had served in the Congress of the Confederation, and one-third had served in the Continental Army. Several could be rated "scholars," knowledgeable of the governing experience of ancient nations through contemporary governments, especially the English, as well as of concepts of political philosophy from such giants as Locke, Montesquieu, Harrington, Rousseau, Hobbes and others.

The group's future was to include the election of two presidents (and other defeated candidates), one vice-president, seven state governors, and two chief justices and three associate justices of the Supreme Court. Is it any surprise that Jefferson wrote sincerely from Paris that this was an assemblage of "demigods?"

Today's media correspondents, with their investigative reporting and "right to know" would have disapproved emphatically of a rule passed on the third day of the convention "that nothing spoken in the House be printed, or otherwise published, or communicated without leave." Washington, the presiding officer, was so punctilious that he immediately ceased making any entries in his private diary relating to the business of the convention, and primarily recorded the history of his after-session teas or weekend visits with friends. Sentries were at the door. George Mason wrote his son that he thought the rule "a proper precaution to prevent mistakes and misrepresentation until the business shall have been completed, when the whole may have a very different complexion from that in which the several crude and indigested parts might in their first shape appear if submitted to the public eye." The real value of this rule is obvious as one reads the sequential debates. Members changed their minds as they listened, thought and debated. They felt unbound to previously stated opinions as they sought a system which would not only work but would be acceptable to states' ratifications.

No better example may be found than Madison, who having furnished the convention with its initial agenda, changed his mind several times during the four months, especially when he was outvoted!

No member felt locked into a publicized initial commitment.

Rightness and practicality took precedence over consistency.

Sensitive decisions on the proposed governing form and power were the result of open and sometimes vociferous debates. North, middle, south; states rights vs. central power, differing economic interests — all were sources of disputation. As Madison later said, the members did not shut their eyes "to the nature of man, nor the light of experience." Major debates focused on the composition of the legislature and how chosen; the method of executive selection and length of term; the veto power; the appointment of judges; the determination of suffrage to elect the "first branch" of the legislature; the handling of commerce in slaves, etc. The convention might well have broken up on July 15 when a vote was cast on the composition of the two houses of legislature. The so-called "Great Compromise" that the "first house" be based on population and the senate on equal state representation was carried by a state vote of 5 to 4, with Massachusetts divided two to two. New Hampshire delegates had not yet arrived.

Again, as late as Sept. 4, thirteen days before the Constitution was to be completed, a heavy debate ensued over the method of electing the executive and the executive power relationship with the senate. The topic had been before the convention eleven different times since June 1. Contesting on commerce in slaves and the national power over navigation was settled only on August 29 when an odd coalition of New England and southern states outvoted the middle states 7 to 4.

The beautifully worded and superbly organized final copy of the Constitution emerged September 17 and was signed by 39 of the then 42 persons present.

The specified ratifications process called for approval by conventions in nine states rather than by the state legislatures (another heavily debated issue). The smaller states responded affirmatively, believing that with final decisions regarding the composition and role of the senate they had won a considerable victory over the "nationalists." Strong battles were waged in Pennsylvania (43-23), Massachusetts (where Maine-born Rufus King played a major role, 187-168); Virginia (89-79); and New York (30-27). New Hampshire's affirmative vote on June 21, 1788, assured the nine-state requirement. Virginia followed in five days and finally New York on July 26.

The word "miracle" may be properly applied to the politics of the ratifying conventions in Massachusetts, Virginia and New York.

During the ten months from September 28, 1787, when the Congress of the Confederacy dispatched the Constitution to the states, to New York's ratification on July 26, 1788, a proliferation of articles and speeches both for and against the ratification emerged. The most famous of these, *The Federalist Papers* by Hamilton, Madison and Jay, stand today as one of the great collections of essays on government. The magnificent words of Madison in *Federalist* -51 ring out: "In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."

Every student of American government knows that the saving grace of the product of the framers was and is its flexibility.

Interpretations of the documents "great generalities" have shown the wisdom of its framers in providing for its growth — interpretations by Congress, the President, and certainly ultimately the Judiciary. As Justice Brennan of our present Supreme Court has said: "The Founding Fathers knew better than to pin down their descendants too closely. Enduring principles rather than petty details were what they sought to write down."

Thus it is that the Constitution does not take the form of a litany of specifics. The anecdote is told that as Gouverneur Morris walked out of Independence Hall at the conclusion of the signing ceremony he was asked by a lady standing by: "Is it a good constitution you gentlemen have drafted?" Morris replied: "That must depend, madam, upon how it shall be interpreted and applied."

•Way (continued from page 7)

I'm parked under the sign. The interior of the car takes on an orange glow. Maureen goes in and a few minutes later she's coming back out. She has a large bag of popcorn under her arm and a movie for the VCR. Her walk is a little wobbly from the wine at dinner. A guy at the phone booth outside the store looks up, follows Maureen to the car with his eyes. I look at her again, closer this time. She looks good. "The guy at the phone booth thinks your hot," I tell her when she gets in. As we're pulling out of the yard she waves to the guy in the phone booth. He sticks his head out of the booth and watches us drive away.

"What's the movie?" I ask. "The Way We Were," she says. "I just love Redford." "Didn't we rent that one a few months ago?" "I can't remember," she says, which means we have, but she wants to see it again. When we get to the apartment, Maureen goes to the kitchen, gets a large bowl for the popcorn. "Bedroom or living room?" Maureen asks, wanting to know which room I want to watch the movie in. "Bedroom," I say. "I might fall asleep." I set the VCR up while Maureen is in the bathroom. A few minutes later she comes out wearing a Teddy that leaves little for my imagination. She twirls around at the foot of the bed like a model.

"You like it?" "I love it," I say, my eyes glued on what material there is. She starts to join me when she notices the ashtray I have left on the nightstand. "Smoking in bed again, I see." I notice that several of the butts have traces of lipstick. If she notices she doesn't let on. She empties the ashtray in the bathroom. She comes out, slides in next to me. We watch the movie, eat popcorn. Just before I fall asleep I ask her if she was really as lonely as she sounded when she called from Chicago. "As lonely as you were," she says.

Response

Soviet English students seek correspondence

To the editor:

I am majoring in modern American literature and would like to discuss it with Americans.

Tatyana Kuznetsova, 21, third-year student of philology, English department.

As freshmen beginning to learn English and American literature, we would like to know everything about your country: how democracy is exercised there, how young Americans spend their free time, what you are doing for peace and what system of education you have. We are ready to answer any of your questions.

Igor Golovanov, 30.

Some of my friends are surprised at my versatile hobbies — literature, music and hockey. But I am interested in all of them and would be glad to talk about it with the students of your university.

Viktoria Dyakova, 20, third-year student of philology, English department.

If you are not sick and tired of talking about rock and football, I'd be willing to exchange information and views on these subjects.

Mikhail Gribin, 22, first-year student of philology, English department.

We study Russian literature and philology and would like to know if Russian and American literature are studied at your

university. What do you think of art and mass culture? How do your youth organizations work? Of course, we do not know English as well as students of the English department, but where there is a will there is a way, and we hope to find a common language with you.

Vera Sholkova, 19, Olya Alexandrova, 18, Ira Shevtsova, 19, Vika Zhezhuk, 21, second-year students of philology, Russian department.

Our address is: Friendship Council, Leningrad State University, 7/9 Universitetskaya Naberezhnaya, Leningrad, 199164, USSR.

World travel tip

To the editor:

A company by the name World Travel, in Chicago, with offices in other cities, is selling what they claim are vouchers for roundtrip tickets to Hawaii for only \$31. Sound too good to be true? It just might be.

What World Travel may or may not tell you is that you will be required to book at least seven nights' accommodations through them. World Travel claims that this can be done for as low as \$259. Whether that is true is anyone's guess.

Prospective travelers should be aware that World Travel is being sued for false advertising and consumer fraud by more than one state, and more states are considering such action. Needless to say, this does not speak well for the validity of the above-mentioned, seemingly fantastic deals.

If you are interested in taking your chances on this one, be very careful! Remember the old axiom: If it looks too good to be true, it probably is.

In general, if you have any doubts about the validity of an

offer, or the reputation of a company, call or write the Attorney General, the Better Business Bureau, and or the Chamber of Commerce both where you reside and where the company is located. They will tell you whether any complaints have been received regarding the operations of the company. Likewise, any complaints you may have should be addressed to these same offices.

If you are thinking about investing in some incredible deal such as the above-mentioned, or are thinking about entering into a seemingly great business deal, save yourself a lot of grief by coming to see us in Student Legal Services before you go ahead with it. We will discuss the matter with you and look into it for you. A bit of your time may save you a lot of money, time and hassle.

Student Legal Services is located on the second floor of Memorial Union. We are open Monday-Thursday 9-3, and Friday 9-2.

Lawrence Reichard

Commentary

Eric Olson hit the nail right on the head when, in his Tuesday commentary (*Daily Maine Campus*, March 24), he stated that "this is a critical moment in the history of the arms race."

Mr. Olson mentioned in regard to the Strategic Defense Initiative the concept of defense, and urged that we speak to our delegation in Washington "to push for deep cuts in SDI funds."

What would those deep cuts, if enacted, garner us? The first question we must ask is: What is High Frontier?

High Frontier is a national strategy option which would make maximum use of U.S. space technology in a unified, long-range space policy to accomplish the goals of the president's new strategic doctrine. The High Frontier Strategy is non-nuclear, technologically feasible, fiscally responsible, militarily sound and politically practical.

High Frontier would allow the U.S. to maintain an effective deterrence against a Soviet nuclear attack by deploying non-nuclear defenses instead of building more nuclear offensive missiles. In addition, it would replace the dangerous doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (aptly termed MAD) with the saner strategy of Assured Survival and provide both security and incentive for realizing the enormous industrial, commercial, medical and energy potentials of space.

The High Frontier concept was developed by a task force of eminent scientists, engineers, strategists, management specialists and economists. High Frontier has been financed by over 65,000 individual donors and a few philanthropic institutions.

The High Frontier Project Report was published in March of 1982. Since then, the concepts in the study have been continually updated and have received broad public attention. High Frontier applauds President Reagan's announcement of March 23, 1983, "to embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive." Upon a decision to implement this new national strategy, deployment of the system could begin immediately.

The High Frontier program comprises the following:

Phase I (within two to three years of decision implementation): A non-nuclear terminal defense, using off-the-shelf technology, that would intercept and

Argument for SDI

destroy incoming missiles that "leaked" through Phase II and Phase III interceptions.

Phase II (within five to six years of decision to implement): First generation spaceborn Global Ballistic Missile Defense System that uses existing technology to create a network system of satellites, each carrying 40-50 non-nuclear, infra-red homing kill vehicles. The GBMDI system could destroy at least 80 percent of any ballistic missile attack launched, including an all-out Soviet attack on the U.S. or a Soviet SS-20 attack on Europe.

The uncertainty as to which missiles would get through this spaceborn defense provides a true deterrent to the Soviet planner. It would make a first strike a real gamble and not worth the risk of certain retaliation.

As first strike weapons become less effective for the attacker, meaningful arms control would become more of a reality. At the same time, industry would be encouraged to invest in commercial ventures in space, confident that its investment would be free of hostile interference.

Phase III (within 10-15 years of decision to implement): Second generation spaceborn Global Ballistic-Missile Defense System would allow mid-course intercepts of hostile warheads. This phase would probably use laser or particle beam technology.

By deploying High Frontier we would benefit from the following:

Improving space transportation that would immediately reduce the turn-around time on the present shuttle, and lead to the development of a second generation shuttle that is fully recoverable, has larger cargo capacity and reduced cost per pound in orbit.

A space power system that would use a solar power satellite to deliver 500 megawatts of electricity continuously to earth. This is the beginning of almost unlimited inexpensive energy for the entire planet.

A space industrial systems research and development would be born almost entirely by private enterprise with only minimal government support of core technologies over 10 years.

MORE QUESTIONS ONE MIGHT ASK:

Q: Wouldn't such a program be enormously expensive?

D. Loren Fields

A: No, in fact it would be less expensive than other deterrence options, i.e. keeping pace with the Soviets by building more nuclear missiles. Also, some present military programs would no longer be required. In this respect it would be possible to save or transfer these funds to this non-nuclear defense program. Besides, how can we put a price on something that will eliminate nuclear weapons?

Q: Is the technology available?

A: Absolutely. Almost all technology involved is "off the shelf," and most has been around for over a decade. For example, on June 10, 1984, the Army successfully intercepted an unarmed missile in outer space as it headed for its target.

Q: Wouldn't these defense weapons destroy our present attempts at arms control and disarmament?

A: Absolutely not! If anything they will enhance our arms control efforts. By rendering the ballistic missile practically ineffective, these defenses will make all nations more amenable to removing expensive and deadly offensive weapons from their arsenals.

Q: Wouldn't a space-based defense in reality start a new arms race in space?

A: No, not an arms race, but possibly a non-nuclear, defensive race. This type of race should be desired by all people. Its objective is to eliminate the present nuclear arms race on earth.

Q: I'm interested in getting rid of nuclear weapons. Where can I get more information?

A: You can get more information by contacting: HIGH FRONTIER, 1010 Vermont Ave, N.W. Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202)737-4979.

After reading Eric's commentary one might get the impression that he is in favor of the present U.S./Soviet policy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), i.e. "You blow me up, I'll blow you up." From what I know of Mr. Olson, I am sure he did not mean to come across this way in his article.

I echo Eric's plea. Please take the time and act on this information as you see fit. The Maine delegation in Washington needs our opinions to act on these important matters. Give them a call, or write them today. We must let them know how we feel.



Chris Hames

School breaks are a great time for getting to know your family better. Don't ask me why it took until the last break of my senior year to realize this.

Perhaps I'm mellowing somewhat as graduation draws nearer, finally becoming aware of those things that are most important in my life.

The first thing I noticed during break was how my younger brother and sister had matured.

My little sister who, only yesterday, could think of nothing other than watching MTV or going to the mall is now an adult — working 12-hour days, commuting to college twice a week, financing a new car, *balancing a checkbook*.

She even asked me a question concerning her use of grammar in a paper she had written — the first question she ever asked me that didn't begin with "Did you see the new video..."

And, my 16-year-old brother is no longer a kid either.

It isn't too hard to remember him running around the house in those pajamas with the built-in space for your feet.

But, during the time I was home, he was out with a young lady on three consecutive Friday nights.

"Don't worry," he said to me with a smile as he went out the door that first Friday. "I remember some

of the moves you told me about — like taking the corners a little fast so the girl gets thrown to your side of the seat."

"I was only joking, mushhead," I replied. "That method hasn't been tested."

He only smiled as if to say "not yet" before finishing his exit.

I also had more than the usual number of interesting conversations with the folks during break.

The topics ranged from televangelists to homosexuality and AIDS. They were never boring.

When the subject of homosexuality came up at a family gathering, Mom and Dad picked up the subject again on the way home.

It was a classic confrontation, with Mom supporting freedom of choice in lifestyles and Dad looking upon homosexuals as he would lepers.

"It's just not normal, hon," Dad said. "If you or I had been homosexual, Chris might not be here."

The subject inevitably turned to AIDS and sexual activity.

"It's Russian roulette 1980s-style," said Dad, borrowing his favorite expression on the matter. "You just don't know who might have it."

I'd been quiet the entire time, content listening to the proceedings and laughing.

But Mom eventually turned to me, knowing that her son who will soon graduate from college, would have some profound words on this subject.

"Yeah," I said. "It's getting to the point that when you're in bed with someone, you're essentially in bed with many different people."

Mom only smiled and turned away, sorry she had even bothered to try to engage me in intelligent conversation.



Edward Albee's *The Zoo Story* and *The American Dream* began its three-day engagement Thursday night. In a scene from *The American Dream* are, from left, Jennifer Meisle as Mrs. Barker; Jim Savoie as Daddy; Karen Colburn as Mommy; and Jim Alexander as the Young Man. The final performance is March 28.



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World / U.S. News

Marines in Moscow embassy arrested for spying

WASHINGTON (AP) — Military investigators have concluded that two Marine guards arrested on spying charges were working together at the Moscow embassy and were both involved romantically with Soviet women, Pentagon sources said Wednesday.

Moreover, the investigators also believe the two embassy guards were at times in a position to allow Soviet agents to enter the embassy, the sources added.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, also disclosed Wednesday night that Cpl. Arnold Bracy, the second Marine arrested in the case, had "broken down" during interrogation last Friday and acknowledged some wrongdoing.

"This is very serious," said one official. "It's not funny at all. These two guys worked together; it was not just a matter of their tours of duty overlapping in Moscow."

Five Pentagon sources agreed to discuss the case one day after the Marine Corps announced that Bracy, a 21-year-old native of the New York City borough of Queens who worked at the embassy for 14 months, had been detained and transferred from the base at Quantico, Va. on suspicion of espionage.

The Marine Corps has said Bracy was arrested as a result of the continuing investigation of Sgt. Clayton J. Lonetree, another Moscow embassy guard who was accused of espionage last December.

The sources had earlier disclosed that Lonetree became involved sexually with a Soviet woman who worked as an embassy cook.

According to the Marine Corps, the two men worked together at the Moscow embassy from July 1985 to March 1986.

According to one official, military in-

vestigators probing Lonetree's activities expanded their investigation to include Bracy after turning up evidence of Bracy's sexual affair.

"They discovered the fact that he had had contacts with this cook," said one official. "He became a suspect because the woman was a Soviet national and because they began finding similarities in the activities of the two men."

According to the sources, the investigation by military as well as State Department officials now focuses on the possibility that Bracy and Lonetree, working together, allowed Soviet agents to enter the embassy building.

Such an allegation had been raised initially against Lonetree last January, but was never lodged formally in the Marine Corps' statement of charges.

Abortion pill tested

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Women may be able to abort pregnancies with a single pill within a few years, researchers said Thursday.

Professor Marc Bygdeman of Stockholm's Karolinska hospital said he tested a new drug on 600 pregnant women in Sweden, Italy, China, India, Hungary and other countries in cooperation with the World Health Organization.

"Ninety-five percent of the tests were successful," he said.

Bygdeman said the women were given a combination of drugs over three days, beginning within three weeks of a missed menstrual period. He said the drugs' side effects were no more serious than those of a spontaneous miscarriage — bleeding and painful contractions.

Bygdeman said the treatment combined a hormone developed in Sweden with

a drug produced by Etienne Baulieu of the University of Paris Sud.

Paul Van Look, a WHO medical officer in Geneva, said a French company plans to apply this year for a license to distribute Baulieu's drug, and it may be on the market in two or three years. He said the French drug worked in 85 to 90 percent of the cases.

Van Look said WHO wanted such drugs for use in Third World nations that lack modern facilities for surgical abortions.

The Swedish hormone has been approved as safe by authorities here. The French drug must be registered before it can be used in treatment in Sweden.

"It seems quite possible that eventually all you do is to take one pill, once," Bygdeman said. He predicted it could take four or five years before such a pill was on the market.

Steen dying, tape says

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Moslem kidnappers on Thursday released a videotape of American hostage Jesse Turner saying fellow American captive Alann Steen is dying.

"You all know that our fellow Alann Steen is dying," Turner said in the videotape delivered to the daily newspaper As-Safir.

"The doctor says in his report that: 'After checking the patient Alann Steen I found out that he had a crisis in his blood pressure. The symptoms he had were: headache, hemiparesis, anxiety and difficulty in breathing,'" Turner said.

It was not clear what he meant by "hemiparesis." A similar-sounding condition, hemiparesis, is defined in

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary as "muscular weakness affecting one side of the body." But there was no indication this was the condition in question.

The videotape was accompanied by a typewritten English text of Turner's statement.

Turner, Steen, Robert Polhill and Mithileshwar Singh were kidnapped at Beirut University College on Jan. 24, and the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.

On Monday, the kidnappers issued a statement saying Steen was ill and might die within 10 days. The captors demanded the release of 100 Arabs held by Israel.

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News Briefs

Gorillas shut off "Wheel"

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Two television-watching gorillas flipped off "Wheel of Fortune," but zoo officials don't know yet whether it was Vanna White's gown or Pat Sajak's jokes that made them do it.

The male gorillas, Obsus and Quito, have their own entertainment center at the Milwaukee Public Zoo and can tune in one local TV station, a videotape or AM or FM radio, or can choose the off switch.

The 6-year-old gorillas make their selections by touching electronic sensors on the glass front of their enclosure. The entertainment center is on the other side of the glass.

One morning this week, the gorillas were 10 minutes from the end of a third half-hour game show starring Sajak and Miss White, to a videotape of other gorillas.

Bruce Beehler, assistant zoo director in charge of animal health and management, said Wednesday night it was too soon to say whether that channel change was a conscious choice.

12 year-old carries pistol

RIVERDALE, Calif. (AP) — A 12-year-old girl has been arrested after sheriff's deputies confiscated a loaded pistol she was carrying in her backpack at school.

"We tried to make sure everybody realized that this was an isolated incident," said James Brooks, superintendent of Riverdale Elementary School District, adding a note was sent home to parents explaining that.

Investigators said the girl told classmates she wanted the gun to scare her teacher, and that she would kill the teacher if she made her angry.

The unidentified girl reportedly brandished the .32-caliber pistol while the teacher faced the blackboard. The girl's teacher found the gun after another pupil told her.

Fresno County Deputy Fernando Reyna later found six bullets in the gun chamber.

The pistol was traced to the girl's legal guardian. The girl was arrested Friday on suspicion of brandishing a gun, possession of a concealed weapon and taking a firearm onto school grounds. She was placed in custody at the county juvenile detention center.

Cubans on raft survive

MIAMI (AP) — Three Cubans survived an eight-day float to freedom in the United States by loading their innertube raft with canned oysters, and meat, bread and water.

"They are all in pretty good shape," said Perry Rivkind, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Painter Carlos Gurry-Rubio, 25, mason Arquimedes Cardenas Valdeviva, 48, and seaman Pedro Maribel Gonzalez, 20, pushed off Cuba's north coast and drifted with the current before reaching the lower Florida Keys.

Negotiators at odds

GENEVA (AP) — The extended round of superpower talks on removing medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe neared an end Wednesday with negotiators still at odds over a U.S. proposal to include short-range rockets in an accord.

The Intermediate-range Nuclear Force talks are scheduled to recess Thursday after a morning meeting at the American mission, said U.S. spokesman Christopher Henze.

The United States wants to include short-range missiles because the Soviet Union has such rockets in Eastern Europe while America maintains it has none in Western Europe. It argues that removing medium-range weapons would tip the balance in favor of Moscow unless the short-range missiles are included, too.

But in Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov said Warsaw Pact foreign ministers ruled out a package deal on the missiles during a two-day meeting in Moscow.

PCP found in brakeman

WASHINGTON (AP) — Traces of PCP, an illegal hallucinogenic chemical, were found in the system of one crewman aboard the Conrail locomotive that collided with an Amtrak passenger train last January, investigators say.

The National Transportation Safety Board revealed Wednesday that a second round of drug tests on the Conrail engineer and brakeman reaffirmed the discovery of marijuana in both men, but also discovered traces of PCP in the brakeman's urine.

The Jan. 4 collision near Baltimore, which was Amtrak's worst accident ever, claimed 16 lives and injured 175 people. The crash occurred when a unit of three Conrail locomotives ran past several warning signals, sliding into the path of the 12-car Amtrak train.

The new tests were conducted at the NTSB's request by the Center for Human Toxicology at the University of Utah. Earlier tests by the Aeromedical Institute at Oklahoma City revealed the presence of marijuana in both men, but not the PCP.



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Sports

Black Bears don't fare well on opening trip

by Christopher Hames
Staff Writer

The University of Maine baseball team found itself with a 9-12 record after its season-opening trip south during March break.

But that doesn't bother the Black Bear coaching staff.

"We're not afraid to go down there and lose games," said Bob Whalen, assistant coach.

"It's more important to play the good teams early and lose and gain from the experience, than to try to get a good record."

Bob Whalen, assistant coach

"Spring trip games don't mean anything as far as making the playoffs," Whalen said.

He said the most important aspect of the trip is to get the experience necessary to succeed in conference games later in the season.

Conference records determine who makes the playoffs and who doesn't, he said.

"It's more important to play the good teams early and lose and gain from the experience, than to try to get a good record," Whalen said.

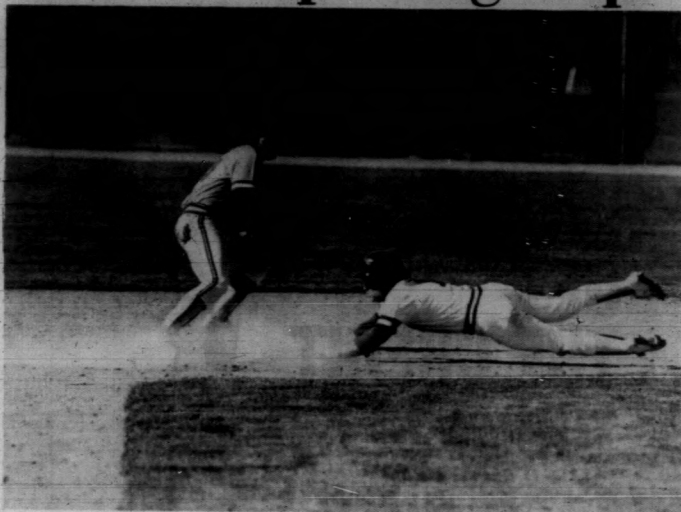
"You don't benefit from having a

good record early in the season," he added.

Whalen said the early games in the season are an opportunity for working the kinks out and running through your starting pitching rotations a few times.

Maine head coach, Dr. John Winkin, agreed that the early season is typically a learning experience.

Winkin said the main reason for the current 9-12 record was that he uses many different players in early season games.



(Campus photo)

SUNDAY WORSHIP

6:30 p.m. - Women's History Emphasis

5 p.m. Student Supper

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•Baseball

(continued from page 11)

"It's a much younger team this season of course, but we're no worse off than we were a year ago when we came back 9-13," Winkin said.

The Black Bear infield, in particular, is young and lacking in experience.

The infield consists of freshman first baseman Mike DeLucia, freshman second baseman Bill Anthoine,

sophomore Mike Dutil at short, and sophomore Colin Ryan behind the plate.

Only senior third baseman Dan Etzweiler (.355, 8 HR, 61 RBI last season) brings any extensive college experience to the infield, and third is a new position for him.

The early loss of shortstop Mike Bordick to the major leagues put a severe

strain on the Maine infield, but Whalen was pleased with the play of the infielders.

"They played well after they'd gotten their feet wet," he said.

"You really can't replace a player like Bordick, but even so, Dutil had a very good trip defensively," he said.

Whalen was also pleased with the output on offense of Ryan, who batted .344 in 61 plate appearances during the trip.

Veteran left fielder Dan Kane was the best hitter on the trip, according to Whalen, ripping 10 doubles on his way to compiling a .403 batting average.

Despite the fact that this year's team is young, Winkin was hesitant to call this season a rebuilding year.

"Let's hope that this trip was the rebuilding part of the season," Winkin said.

Winkin said he was in no way disappointed with the team's season to date.

"The only thing on the trip that disappointed me was our TV game," he said, referring to the Bears' 10-4 loss to Miami on Monday night that was telecast nationally on ESPN.

Maine's next trip will be to Minneapolis, MN, to participate in the Wheaties Tournament Apr. 3-5.

Winkin said the Minnesota trip would be a "great experience."

"We'll face UCLA, ranked sixth in the nation, and Michigan, number 11, as well as the Cuban national team.

"And the host team, Minnesota, is perennially strong in the Big 10 (Conference)," he said.

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- Senior Formal
- 1987 Senior Week Roadrace
- Also, details on...

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