

Spring 1-28-1988

Maine Campus January 28 1988

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The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Thursday, January 28, 1988

vol. 102 no. 10

Faculty fire hard questions at reorganization proposal

by Doug Kessel
Staff Writer

Faculty members present at an open forum Tuesday fired volleys of heated questions at University of Maine President Dale Lick and Vice President for Academic Affairs John Hitt, authors of a controversial university reorganization proposal.

At this informal forum, the faculty questioned the necessity for such a reorganization of the university's colleges and said the information they had been given was too little too late.

Lick and Hitt rebuffed these questions by saying a reorganization might be necessary to prepare the university for its future in a changing world. They also said the door would be open for further faculty input, including other proposals.

Michael Gemignani, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences was one of a number of faculty there who wanted to know specifics of how the plan would affect the colleges.

"I'm mainly concerned with where the departments are going to be pigeonholed," he said.

"A lot has been left to the imagination. Your details have set everyone's imagination and anxieties working," Gemignani said.

Both Lick and Hitt said some details had been worked out, but much would be left up to the advisory committee established for this program.



U Maine President Dale Lick defended his reorganization plan at an open forum held Tuesday.

Lick said the committee is doing "the spade work right now" but that he expects them to have a draft of the concepts by next fall. The full implementation of the reorganization, he said, could be as early as the fall of 1989.

The proposed plan would require similar programs and courses to be offered under a single college and would strive to establish colleges which are similar in size.

Lick said the actual departments would not be split or combined but the colleges themselves would be changed to establish a stronger focus.

"It would just be the colleges when it is shown that

they need to be better focused," he said. "We need to have spokespersons for these colleges champions for their causes."

Lick said any changes to curriculum would not come from the administration but left up to the faculty. He did say however, a special commission had been established last fall to examine undergraduate education.

Currently there are a number of divisions, such as biology, that have close ties and similarities in other colleges.

"I ask you what is the most efficient way to use our resources," he said.

(see COLLEGE page 2)

Candidates encourage student involvement

by Rhonda Morin
Staff Writer

The two teams of candidates for the student government president and vice-president seats agree students must be made aware of university issues.

Students will decide who will represent them on this and additional issues when they vote Tuesday, Feb. 2. "We want to make sure the student's questions get answered and get any information out that affects the students through publicity that has not been used in the past."

"The administration has to be made to understand when students say 'no' they mean it," according to Tamara Davis and John O'Dea, the president and vice-president hopefuls respectively.

The team of Gary Bresnahan and Jason Raschack share their opponents viewpoints, but are concerned with first learning the administration's respect.

"The administration has made decisions without consulting the students. The wishes of students have been ignored."

"We need to earn the administration's respect and we feel we need to bring issues in front of the students." Raschack suggested holding a forum which would aid in student's awareness of university issues. He also said they plan to collaborate with the media.

Davis, a student senator, said students and faculty were not informed of the administration's proposal to establish an electrical engineering program at University of Southern Maine that was approved by the board of trustees Monday.

Likewise, she said students have to be informed on the

reorganization of colleges that the administration is presently addressing.

"We want to find out about issues before the changes are made and make sure these changes will be agreed upon by students so everyone is involved in the decision process," Davis said.

"Issues have to be addressed, unified and have strong leadership," said O'Dea, also a student senator.

In an effort to abolish the practice of segregation of legal and non-legal party members, O'Dea proposed the "hospital band plan" to the student government.

According to O'Dea, under this plan legal drinking age party members will wear a red bracelet and non-legal members will wear a blue bracelet. Meanwhile, monitors will wander through the crowd. This plan has been adopted as a recommendation by the Residential Life Review Committee and could go in effect in four to six weeks if approved.

"This is one example of the possible changes that Davis and I have done," O'Dea said. Bresnahan, a fraternity senator on the General Student Senate and a member of Phi Gamma Delta, said he and his running mate will propose the use of infrared hand stamps and implement O'Dea's "hospital band plan."

The Bresnahan and Raschack team plan to reform other ResLife party policies such as alcohol service.

"We want brothers serving behind bars with ResLife training them," Bresnahan said.

More light on campus is an

(see VOTE page 2)

Reagan asks for \$36 million in Contra aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan asked Congress on Wednesday for \$36 million in aid for rebels in Nicaragua, promising that none of the money would be spent for arms or ammunition before he consults with the leaders of four Central American democratic nations.

Democrats, hoping to steal votes away from the administration's plan, began drafting a package that would give the rebels humanitarian aid but no military supplies.

Reagan, vowing to wage an all-out battle to win approval of his request, declared, "I didn't come to Washington to preside over the communization of Central America."

His proposal sets the stage for a major congressional battle next week that the administration argues will make or break the Contra rebel force, which relies on U.S. aid for the battle against Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, predicted Reagan's proposal will be rejected by the House because 10 percent of the money — \$3.6 million — is earmarked for weapons.

"Obviously, it would be easier to pass a resolution which encompassed only humanitarian aid, and did not include any military aid at all," Wright told reporters on Capitol Hill.

Reagan outlined his proposal

in a speech before a sympathetic audience of military men, the Reserve Officers Association, whose members applauded loudly.

The president said it was pressure from the Contras that forced the Sandinistas to begin adopting democratic reforms and take part in a Central American peace process.

"If we removed that incentive, if Congress cuts off aid to the freedom fighters, there is little chance that the Sandinistas will bargain seriously," Reagan said, adding that success at the negotiating table depends on keeping the Contra rebel force alive.

Democrats, meanwhile, began laying plans for a purely

"humanitarian" aid package for the Contras, to include food, medical supplies and clothing, which could be presented as an alternative to the administration plan and make it easier for some fence-sitting lawmakers to vote against Reagan.

"We as Democrats want a new direction in Central America," said Rep. Tony Coelho, D-Calif., the House whip.

The House vote, scheduled for Feb. 3, "is a beginning for us, not an end," he said.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater called Reagan's package "a door-die

point" for the rebels and said "this is the end" for them if the proposal is rejected. He predicted "a very difficult fight."

Reagan's plan would earmark about \$32.6 million for "non-lethal" items such as food, clothing, medicine and "the means to deliver it" and 10 percent for replenishment of ammunition and shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles.

The money for arms would be held in an escrow account until March 31 pending a determination of whether democratic reforms announced by the Sandinista government are irreversible, Reagan said.

Aspirin is called an amazing commonly experienced miracle

BOSTON (AP) — People have taken aspirin since ancient times, but the ubiquitous white tablet has become a glamour drug of modern medicine, good for a growing list of seemingly unrelated ills.

"It's an absolutely amazing drug," says Harold J. DeMonaco, director of pharmacy at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Impressive enough are its bestknown attributes — aspirin's power to ease pain, lower fever and relieve inflammation. But that's just the beginning.

In its latest and perhaps most dramatic incarnation, aspirin turns out to be a potent weapon against heart attacks. A study published in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine shows that healthy men who take aspirin

every other day can cut their risk of heart attack almost in half.

"Anyone practicing medicine has always been amazed at how utilitarian aspirin is and how widely it has been used for many different purposes," said Dr. Lawrence Cohen of Yale Medical School.

If aspirin is a miracle drug, as the people who make it like to say, then it's a miracle that's already widely experienced. The Aspirin Foundation, a trade organization, says Americans take more than 80 million aspirin tablets a day.

It's also a miracle with drawbacks. Aspirin makes the blood less likely to form clots, or thrombosis. This is how it prevents heart attacks. But at the same time, this increases the chances of unwanted bleeding.

•College

Among the proposed changes, the College of Arts and Sciences would be split into a college of Arts and Letters and a College of Sciences and Mathematics. The plan would also combine the Colleges of Forest Resources and Life Sciences and Agriculture into a single College of Natural Resources. This combined college would then be divided into a School of Agriculture and a School of Forest Resources.

Three economic programs, from separate colleges, would also be combined under this program into one under the College of Business Administration. And the biology programs would all fall under the direction of the College of Sciences and Mathematics.

Both administrators said they would welcome other plans and said they have already received a number of them.

Lick responded to a number of concerned faculty members that no change

in the university structure is also an alternative.

The president said however, the world changes and that maintaining the status quo would not prepare the university to meet tomorrow's needs.

"Things are not the same as they were five to 10 years ago," he said. "Agriculture, for example, has changed drastically in the state. Maine can't do in agriculture what it did 5-10 years ago."

Some faculty members questioned why the proposal had been so "secret" and had not been presented to the faculty in a timely manner.

Although both administrators said there had been some time delay in announcing the committee members and presenting the proposal, they also said they felt the faculty had been fairly well informed.

"You were notified as soon as they (committee members) were selected," Hitt said, which was followed by groans and disagreements from the audience.

Throughout the forum, Lick emphasized the plan's ultimate goal of preparing the university for the future.

•Vote

(continued from page 1)
issue for the Bresnehan and Raschack team.

"Student safety should be a basic right for students," Raschack said.

He suggested some mandatory fee money should be allotted for additional lighting on campus.

Bresnehan said, "Establishing a crosswalk from the steam plant parking lot to campus" is another example of increasing student safety.

Interdormitory Board candidates will be included in Tuesday's election. Sheri Badger, the presidential hopeful and her running mate Randall D'Arche are the only candidates.

The Memorial Union, University College Union and the five complexes on campus are designated voting areas.

Students may vote in the union from 9 a.m.-6 p.m. The complexes are open 11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4 p.m.-6 p.m. University College will be open from 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

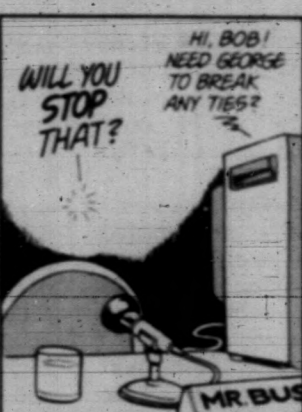
BLOOM COUNTY



by Berke Breathed

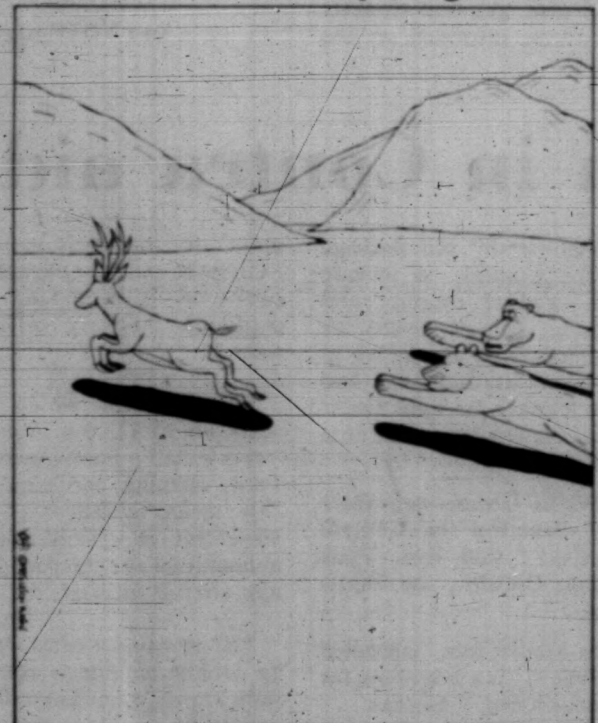
Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



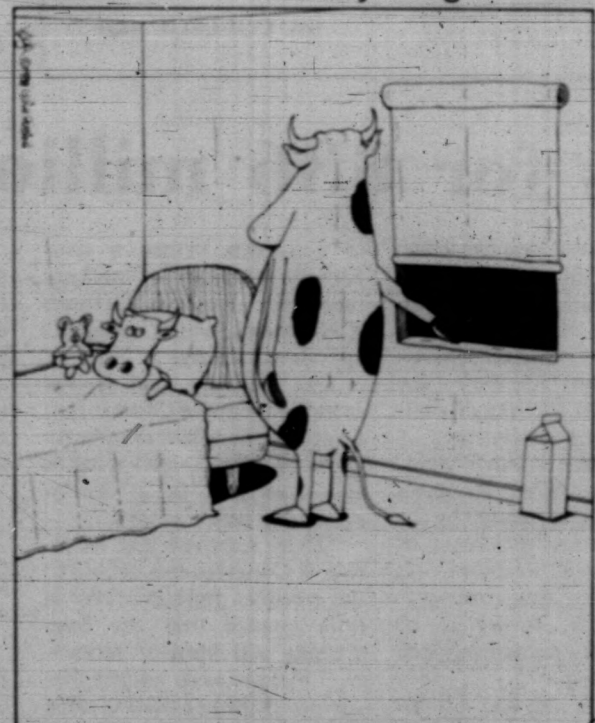
Rubes®

By Leigh Rubin



Rubes®

By Leigh Rubin



Correction

In Tuesday's story on USM's engineering program, UMaine trustee Joseph Hakanson was incorrectly referred to as James.

In Wednesday's *Daily Maine Campus*, Robert Whelan, executive assistant to the vice-president of Academic Affairs was misspelled. We regret both errors.

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Progressive paper fills vital niche

by Marcia Gavin
staff writer

It has been over a year now since *The Maine Progressive* appeared statewide in Maine. The February 1988 issue will mark the 17th publication of the newspaper.

What makes *The Maine Progressive* different from other Maine journals and papers that appear on newstands? According to the editor, Selma Sternlieb, the newspaper fills a niche that no other comprehensive paper is addressing at this time.

"This paper is an alternative voice for the people committed to achieving a democratic society and world in which everyone

can live in dignity, well-being and peace," the paper's masthead notes.

A grass roots cooperation between members of several political action groups and the *Maine Statewide Newsletter*, functioned as a monthly bulletin board for political and educational issues. The first issue of *The Maine Progressive* was published in September 1986.

"In time for the Common Ground Fair," remarked Sternlieb.

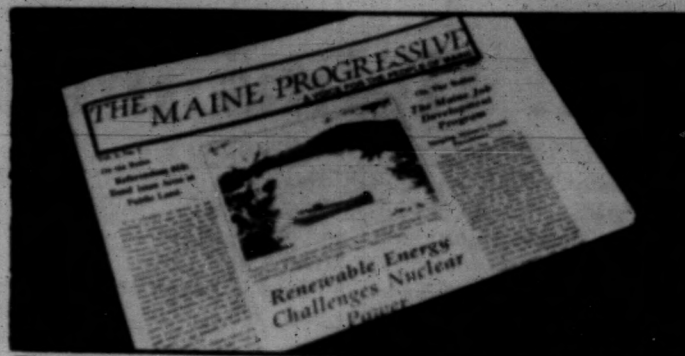
The Maine Progressive is staffed by 12 to 15 people from various sections of the state with different backgrounds and ideas. Some are paid positions, but much of the work, from

typesetting to writing, is volunteer.

The "Bulletin Board" section is written and assembled in Stillwater, but the other sections are based in Brunswick.

To briefly outline the structure of the paper, Sternlieb said each issue features letters, opinions, Maine news, and a "Legislative Watch" page. A "Movers and Shakers" section features a different organization represented each month, and the "Bulletin Board," an idea carried over from the *Maine Statewide Newsletter* which includes book reviews, poetry, and profiles of Maine artists.

Justifying the need for the paper, which bills itself as "A Voice For The People Of

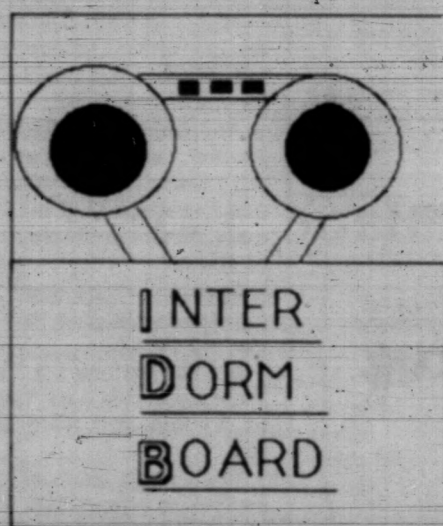


The Maine Progressive is an alternative voice for Maine.

Maine," Sternlieb quoted a friend, Mitch Lansky, as saying, "Many of the things that you can find in Central America, you can find in Maine: exploitation of labor, the majority of land in the hands of a few, and the exploitation of resources for the

short-term buck with no thought for the future."

According to Sternlieb, many people have commented that there are certain issues that a smaller, grass roots paper is freer to address, including a former editor of *The Maine Times*.



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ATTENTION STUDENTS!

**Student Government Elections for President,
and Vice-President; Tuesday, February 2nd**

Voting in Dining Commons

11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4 p.m.-6 p.m.

Memorial Union 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

University College 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

Absentee ballots will be available at 9 a.m. on
Monday, Feb. 1st in the Student Government Office.

REMEMBER TO VOTE!

Election complaints are due in the Student Government Office by Wed., Feb. 3rd at 3:30 p.m.

Editorial

Sen. Helms mistrusts Soviets

Senator Jesse Helms doesn't trust the Soviets. In fact, this pit-bull Republican has already begun ripping and tearing at the throat of the highly touted U.S.-Soviet I.N.F. treaty. Helms' overzealous anti-Sovietism comes at a time when Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole tours the capital drumming up support for the pact.

While Dole's support for the treaty is the result of consultations with arms-control experts and European leaders, Helms's views are deeply rooted in intelligence information.

Helms is concerned that the Soviets will cheat on the treaty and secretly hide payloads of SS-20 missiles in facilities that are exempt from the U.S. inspectors. Helms makes no qualms that his only supporting source is so called secret information. In fact, he flaunts it.

As ranking Republican in the Senate panel evaluating the pact, Helms was there last Monday on opening day.

And he was ready. He was ready for the reporters and ready for the cameras.

In the typical McCarthy style and flair, Helms brashly presented the panel and newscameras with a view of a folder which had been marked "top secret." Helms said this folder contained vital intelligence information which had to be evaluated before any rational decision could be made by the Senate.

He called for this information to be discussed only behind closed doors. And he would only allow an aide with security clearance to hand the information to then testifying Secretary of State Shultz. For his next feat of magic, Helms produced a letter from CIA Director William Webster, which he read.

Webster's letter was in response to a Helms's letter. He quoted passages from it like the Devil quoting scriptures from the Bible. The passages he used indicated his information came from an early draft of an intelligence report describing American verification abilities.

Helms quoted Webster as saying his information was accurate. Helms did not quote other sections of the Webster letter because he said they were insufficient to draw verification conclusions from.

But it wasn't until Senator Paul Sarbanes read the full text of the letter for the committee record, that the story came out.

Points of the Webster letter that Helms did not present concluded that Helms had left out a number of references to important observations. Helms hid the full story behind a veil of secrecy. Helms claims the Soviets will not fully comply with the treaty, while he himself is hiding his own missiles.

Douglas Kesseli



The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Thursday, January 28, 1988

vol. 102 no. 10

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John Holyoke

After yet another day spent waddling around campus like an icebound duck, trying to keep my wingtips under the rest of my body, I've reached the end of my patience. This Maine winter stuff is for the birds.

But I know even the birds have good enough sense to get out of Maine during the winter, so that probably isn't fair. Maybe I just ought to say, "It isn't for me."

And before you dismiss me as just another "wimp from away," who just can't make the adjustment, let me say that I've spent 22 of my 23 years in this exact climate in the thriving metropolis of Brewer.

In fact, I enjoy many of the leisure pursuits available in such a climate, including skiing.

But the key word is "leisure," as in "when you don't have anything better to do and you want to have some fun."

But I don't consider walking across campus to attend class a leisure activity. It's more of a necessary evil, though some of the more acrobatic falls I've witnessed have been worth the drudgery of slopping and sliding through the ice.

Still, I feel sorry for those of you have been slipping and sliding around, and I'll give you some semi-expert advice on how to avoid ending up in a heap in front of that cute girl you were going to ask to the semi-formal.

You see, for the last five summers I've been employed at an ice manufacturing plant, where the only qualifications for the job are having the balance of a mountain goat and the ability to bounce back up after your goatlike balance abandons you for a minute.

With that in mind, let me say that some of you would fare well at Getchell Brothers. Even if you don't stand upright very well, you do bounce back quickly, with that little look over your shoulder to see if anyone saw you.

But we don't hold it against you. You've just got to remember to keep your butt over your feet. Yeah, I know, the last time you checked, that's where it was, right? Sort of. But when you start hurrying a little so you won't have to walk into class late, all hell breaks loose.

Your normally low-stepping, ducklike butt-over-the-feet gait undergoes some changes, which results in your south end taking an unplanned shift.

But that's not what gets you. Your tragic flaw is that your hands are in your pockets, so your legs try to throw your butt back where it belongs, which results in a truly sad scene.

The key is not to put your hands in your pockets. You've got to make like one of the Wallendas, and go around campus looking something like a small airplane. You may look foolish, but you'll stay upright. And you didn't want to go to that semi-formal anyway.

ROTC

To the editor:

I wish to respond to the article entitled "ROTC Students to Drop Out of Service" which appeared in *The Los Angeles Times* on Jan. 2, 1968. The article was a headline may have been a bit negative in some readers.

The Armed Forces are experiencing a 5 percent mandated reduction in officers over a period. The methods for this reduction, at the Air Force, are to reduce selections to the Training School (TS) and to reduce the number of officers in the TS.

Comment

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By late 1978, ed, from just a that had compr existence, to aln following summ risen to about 5 than Somoza's early 1979 the S creasing opposi receiving large Much of the arr Cuba: Venezuel the Sandinistas while Costa Ric territory as a s

In contrast, Somoza is isolated from the world in obtaining support for his off military assistance from the Organization of American States, the unprecedented overthrow of a sitting president, and the "definite" repudiation of the regime. With no hope of international control of much of the armed forces, the fledgling Nicaragua has a disintegrated life, including most of its population in exile, while the enlisted men, women, and children are still imprisoned.

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Response

ROTC headline is misleading

To the editor:

I wish to respond to the article entitled "ROTC May Ask Students to Drop Out" that appeared in *The Daily Maine Campus* on Jan. 26. Although the article was factual, the headline may have given an unduly negative impression to some readers.

The Armed Forces are in fact experiencing a Congressionally-mandated 5 percent reduction in officers over a three year period. The methods to achieve this reduction, at least in the Air Force, are to significantly reduce selections to Officer Training School (OTS), offer

early separations to officers planning to leave after fulfilling their initial commitments, and allow senior Air Force ROTC cadets the chance to voluntarily resign from AFROTC if their career or personal goals have changed since accepting the military commitment.

At the University of Maine, two senior AFROTC cadets voluntarily disenrolled from the program this year. One did so to avoid a possible prolonged separation from his fiancée, who is attending pharmacy school. The other decided that his ambition was to do "hands-on" electrical engineering work with industry as opposed to

engineering management with the Air Force. In neither case were the cadets asked to leave AFROTC. They simply elected to take advantage of an opportunity.

I sincerely hope that the negative tone of the headline in question hasn't scared anyone away from ROTC. All of the ROTC branches continue to have solid requirements for qualified and motivated people from all academic majors to pursue commissions as military officers.

Jeffrey N. Root, Capt,
USAF
Air Force ROTC
University of Maine

Article correction: Richardson arrested for refusing search

To the editor:

There are a few matters I wish to clarify pertaining to my arrest last week.

First, I did not have any food with me! I was there to study physics not to eat. For any of you who missed it, my motive for protesting was to stop the search not to smuggle Tootsie Rolls. I agree thoroughly with

the library's stand on eating in the library, but they need other methods of enforcement.

Also, I would like to thank Chris Boothby, Tamara Davis, John O'Dea, Dave McGowan, and Liz Kelley for their help and support.

Brent Richardson
Cumberland

Commentary Part II:

Loren Fields

Key Soviet proxies in the Caribbean

Nicaragua: Marxism and Militarism

Origins of the Sandinista Regime: When the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and its allies came to power on 19 July 1979, the victors rode in on a wave of national and international good-will. The general perception in the world was that a small band of young Davids had vanquished a brutal Goliath. Opposition to the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship had become widespread during the mid-1970s, and the January 1978 assassination of Somoza's leading critic, *La Presna* editor Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, triggered a lengthy general strike. The Sandinistas capitalized on this mounting resentment, and Eden Pastora's (Commander Zero) seizure of the National Palace that August captured the imagination of the Nicaraguan people and the world.

By late 1978, the ranks of the FSLN had swelled, from just a few hundred hard-core militants that had comprised the Front during most of its existence, to almost 1,000 combatants. By the following summer, the number of combatants had risen to about 5,000. While numerically smaller than Somoza's 14,000-strong National Guard, by early 1979 the Sandinistas, benefitting from increasing opposition to Somoza's repression, were receiving large quantities of material from abroad. Much of the arms and ammunition came from Cuba. Venezuela and Panama had also provided the Sandinistas with large amounts of weapons, while Costa Rica allowed the Sandinistas to use its territory as a sanctuary.

In contrast, Somoza's National Guard was isolated from the people and was facing difficulties in obtaining supplies. The United States had cut off military assistance to Somoza. In June 1979, the Organization of American States (OAS) took the unprecedented step of supporting the overthrow of a sitting member government, calling for the "definite replacement" of the Somoza regime. With no hope of external support and having lost control of much of the nation's territory, Somoza fled Nicaragua on 17 July. The National Guard disintegrated literally overnight; many guardsmen, including most of the high-ranking officers, fled into exile, while about 3,000 others, mostly enlisted men, were imprisoned by the new government. Today, 1,500 to 2,000 of these guardsmen are still imprisoned.

Although the Sandinistas had a strong inclination toward Marxism-Leninism, and their leaders were closely linked to Fidel Castro, the FSLN still constituted only one element of the broad and popular anti-Somoza coalition. The United States, and Latin American and European governments, hoped that the Marxist-Leninist zeal of the youthful Sandinista leaders would be tempered by

the more moderate members of the coalition.

There was one thing wrong with this analysis. The Sandinistas had the guns and were not about to relinquish them or the power that military success had brought them. They believed that Nicaragua's salvation lay in Marxist economics and Leninist politics.

The Sandinistas' patron Fidel Castro cautioned them, however, not to move with the same speed he had in the early 1960s in declaring the political orientation of the new regime. Castro wanted to see the Sandinistas establish a Communist dictatorship similar to his own, but he advised them to do so with a subtlety that would induce the Western countries to provide the financial aid so necessary for the new government.

Over the past eight years, in addition to following this advice, the Sandinistas have invoked press censorship, established a powerful secret police apparatus, mounted systematic attacks on organized religion, and developed a large military force.

The Military Buildup: Nowhere has this alignment with the Soviet Union been more evident than in the military sphere. In their eight years in power, the Sandinistas have followed Cuba's example in developing a massive military establishment. Today, Nicaragua has the largest, most powerful armed forces in the history of Central America. In fact, Ortega unveiled plans to increase to even greater amounts the military forces of Nicaragua as recently as December 1987. This military machine certainly was not built in reaction to threats from neighbors, or from ex-Somoza National Guardsmen.

Nicaragua has 75,000 active duty soldiers, not including the almost 44,000 in the inactive reserves and unmobilized militia. This number dwarfs the El Salvador armed forces, which total 49,000. Guatemala comes in third with 43,000, with Honduras rounding out the region with 22,000. Costa Rica, which has NO military, has a rural/civil guard of 8,000.

The Sandinista armed forces are organized along Cuban lines, just as Castro's military follows the organizational structure of the Soviet Union. Nicaragua has some 6,500 Cuban military and intelligence advisers and civilian technicians. Most of the civilians have had extensive military training. Additionally, there are more than 100 Soviet and East European military and intelligence advisers in Nicaragua. The Sandinista armored force today totals about 360 tanks and armored vehicles (Somoza had 28). The rest of the Central American countries' COMBINED armored force totals about 200 and a few tanks in this total have considerably less fire power than the Soviet-made

T-55 tanks, the backbone of the Sandinista arsenal. Soviet-made personnel carriers provide the Sandinista infantry a mobility unmatched in the region. The Sandinistas also can boast of Soviet-made artillery with a range greater than the artillery in some U.S. Army divisions.

This powerful Sandinista ground force is augmented by a growing fleet of attack helicopters. The Soviet Union has provided Nicaragua with more than 12 Mi8 HIP troop-carrying helicopters which can also be used effectively as gunships. The most devastating weapons in the Sandinista aerial arsenal are approximately six Mi-24 HIND D attack helicopters, the "flying tank" of the Soviet Union, which has been employed with brutal effectiveness in Afghanistan. In Nicaragua, these deadly Soviet aircraft are taking a serious toll on the out-gunned and out-manned democratic resistance, the so-called contras. Moreover, Cuban pilots are known to be flying helicopters in combat.

While the Sandinistas say they have been forced to build a huge military to defend themselves, the truth is they are merely following the formula of other Marxist-Leninist governments. Of the various governments in the world that describe themselves as Marxist-Leninist, virtually all, like Nicaragua and Cuba, have a far higher percentage of their population under arms than do their non-Communist neighbors.

Although the United States deplored the worsening human rights situation in Nicaragua, it was the covert aggression by the Sandinistas against sovereign governments that left the United States no choice but to cut off economic aid in April 1981.

Nicaraguan Aggression Against Its Neighbors

Since seizing power, the Sandinistas have supported Marxist-Leninist elements seeking to overthrow the government of El Salvador and, at a minimum, destabilize the governments of Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Since 1979, the Sandinistas have provided arms to, and assisted Cuba in the training of, the guerrillas of El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). They have also armed and inserted guerrillas into Honduras and have provided arms to Guatemalan guerrillas. Sandinista efforts to intimidate Costa Rica began in 1981, more than a year before armed resistance to the Sandinista regime commenced on Nicaragua's southern border. Since 1981, additional Sandinista-supported terrorist incidents have continued to occur in this most democratic country of Central America.

—Tomorrow: Sandinista Repression

Bears bite Blue Devils

by John Holyoke
Staff Writer

On Tuesday Central Connecticut State University Coach Brenda Reilly said she would consider it a moral victory if her team could come within 20 points of the University of Maine women's basketball team.

After her team fell to the Black Bears 99-68 Wednesday night in the Pit, Reilly, her good humor intact, said, "Well, it's a small victory for us: they didn't score 100."

Maybe not, but the Black Bears did put an old-fashioned beating to the Blue Devils in upping their record to 14-4, including 4-1 in the Seaboard Conference. CCSU drops to 2-13, 1-3 in the SC.

Leading the way for the Bears was senior Liz Coffin, who scored 28 points, including 18 in a first half which saw UMaine take a commanding 54-27 lead. She also added 9 rebounds in her 30-minute stint.

UMaine Coach Peter Gavett said he was pleased with Coffin's intensity at the start of the second half, when she scored six quick points and picked up where she left off in the opening stanza.

"She really got us going in the second half," Gavett said, pointing out that it was important for his team to come out and keep the momentum after the break.

Reilly said she was impressed, but not surprised, by the play of Coffin.

"I don't take (her output) personally, because nobody can stop her," Reilly said.

The CCSU coach said she was pleased with the way her team rebounded against the taller Bears, while Gavett pointed at the 34-31 Devil edge on the boards as one of two shortcomings.

"I'm disappointed with the rebounding, and with the fact that the defense didn't play as strongly as it could have," Gavett said.

"They were averaging 34 percent from the floor, and they shot 48 percent tonight."

(see Ball page 7)

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AXO

Bea

by Roger Brown
Staff Writer

The University of Maine at Orono's North campus Wednesday night 94-81 victory over New Hampshire crowd at Durham.

History was on the line to the game as the Wildcats in nine of between the two.

The game was a Black Bears went to give them a 9 under five minutes half.

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MORE F TO YOU

Bears beat New Hampshire, 94-81

by Roger Brown
Staff Writer

The University of Maine, led by Reggie Banks 32 points, pulled themselves out of the North Atlantic Conference cellar Wednesday night with a convincing 94-81 victory over the University of New Hampshire in front of a sparse crowd at Durham's Lundholm Gym.

History was on Maine's side going into the game as they had beaten the Wildcats in nine of the last 10 contests between the two.

The game was tied 6-6 but then the Black Bears went on a 17-8 scoring run to give them a 9 point edge with just under five minutes remaining in the first half.

The Bears increased the lead before the half with outstanding play by Banks as well as sharpshooting by T.J.

Forester and held a comfortable lead 36-24 at the break.

Jeff Holmes hit his third three-pointer of the game to start the second half and with freshman Curtis Robertson scoring two early hoops it looked like the Bears might breeze the rest of the way.

Fortunately for UNH, Derek Counts kept the game within reach. Counts had nine points in the first five minutes of the second half on his way to 28 second half points and a career high 35 for the game.

Maine continued to shoot well however and maintained a comfortable lead most of the way, despite the efforts of Counts.

With four minutes remaining UNH had cut the Maine lead to eight and had a chance to pull closer, but they watched their hopes wash away when Counts missed the front end of a one and one

and saw the Black Bears outscore them 14-3 in the next two minutes to seal the victory.

In raising their conference record to 2-5, Maine received an excellent effort from Curtis Robertson, who scored 13 points while filling in for Coco Barry. Barry watched much of the game from the bench because of foul trouble.

The Black Bears also got 17 points from Holmes and eight from Todd Hanson off the bench.

For UNH, Counts got 35, freshman Eric Thielen threw in 16 and Keith Carpenter had 10.

UNH dropped to 1-6 in the NAC and 1-14 overall. They now stand alone in the cellar of the NAC.

Maine will look to move up in the conference when they return home to

play Colgate (2-4 in conference) Saturday afternoon in the Pit.

•Ball

(continued from page 6)

Though the defense may have lapsed, the Bears had no problem performing on offense, as they connected on 59 percent of their shots from the floor en route to the win.

Helping the UMaine cause were sophomore Cathy Iaconeta, who burned the Devils for 17 points and made six assists and four steals, and freshman Rachel Bouchard, who scored 14.

"Rachel and I could do whatever we wanted," Coffin said. "They didn't have anyone who could match up with us."

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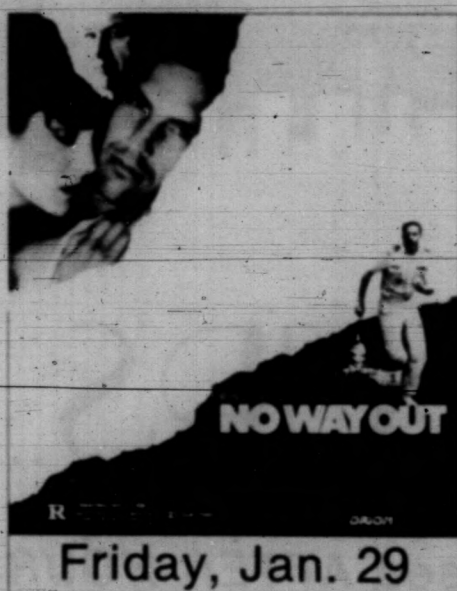
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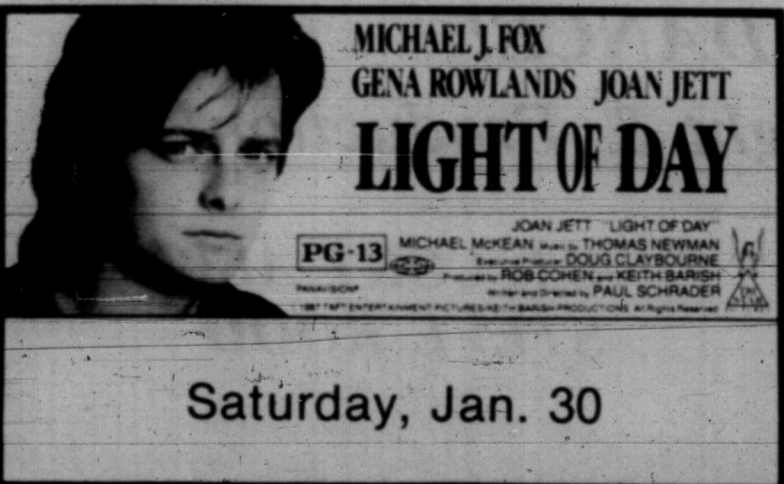
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Friday, Jan. 29



Saturday, Jan. 30

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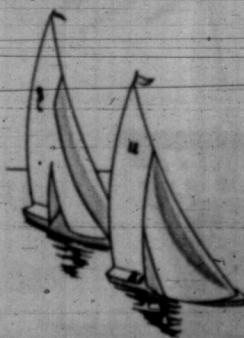
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The

Friday, January

Stu

by Doug Kessell
Staff Writer

The proposed plan of all seven colleges in Maine would be drawn back for the College Resources, forestry told University of Lick last night at

About 150 students where a member of the Forestry Alumni organization did not toward change, and Cooperative Forestry the forestry industry supportive of the improve the college

Students at the would not serve under a single president has previously would weaken the their "voice" to the "It will only bureaucracy," "We'll become dilapidated. It's a disease that better."

The reorganization

Can

by Rhonda Morin
Staff Writer

Many University students do not realize sexism on campus

According to Curt speech coming from graduate students on campus, "the class) don't realize these are happening them."

In fact, "There I can easily reach the white-man," is the Bobel receives students on this is

This is one of the discussion the Task Force of Women during a forum afternoon.

The Task Force those interested in status of women in administration, students at UMaine to gather information, salaries, financial situation, representation curriculum and structure governing within the system.