

Fall 11-9-1988

Maine Campus November 09 1988

Maine Campus Staff

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The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Wednesday, November 9, 1988

vol. 103 no. 38

Bush-Quayle capture White House

★ THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE

(AP) — Vice President George Bush was elected the nation's 41st president on Tuesday, sweeping past Michael Dukakis to assure four more years of Republican rule in the White House.

Democrats countered with decisive control of both houses of Congress.

Bush won handily from one end of Dixie to the other as early vote totals mounted.

"Obviously, it feels good," the president-elect said as he received the nation's verdict in his adopted hometown of Houston. Asked when he would get down to the work of forming a government, Bush replied, "Tomorrow."

Dukakis offered his concession first in a private telephone call, then later at a nationally-televised rally with supporters in Boston. "The nation must work together," he said.

In the popular vote, with 58 percent of the precincts reporting, Bush had 27,936,468 or 54 percent. Dukakis had 23,881,576 or 46 percent.

It wasn't even close where it counted, the electoral votes. Bush had 295 and led for 69. Dukakis had 134 and led for 133 as the vote counts moved toward the Pacific Coast.

Democrats moved out smartly in their bid to renew control over Congress, as former Gov. Charles Robb claimed an open



George Bush

seat from the Republicans in Virginia. Joseph Lieberman led veteran Republican Sen. Lowell Weicker in early Connecticut returns, and NBC said he would win.



Dan Quayle

Rep. Buddy MacKay led narrowly in Florida as Democrats worked to replace one Democratic senator with another.

In Vermont, Rep. James Jef-

fords kept a Senate seat in Republican hands.

In a closely watched gubernatorial race, 32-year-old Democrat Evan Bayh claimed the Indiana governor's office and ended 20 years of Republican occupancy.

Republican Senate Leader Bob Dole, assuming a Bush triumph, said it was "probably correct" that there wouldn't be a mandate to go along with it. Dole also said he hadn't changed his mind that Bush could have found a better running mate, although he said Dan Quayle would make a good vice president.

Dukakis campaigned even as the vote totals mounted. "It's a fight to the finish, a cliffhanger," he said. "It reminds me of 1960," when John F. Kennedy and Richard

(see BUSH page 8)



photo by Mark St. Peter

Art students from three classes constructed a message to passers-by urging them to vote Tuesday. The project was funded by the students and lasted only three hours.

Short-lived student project encourages people to vote

by Jonathan Bach
Staff Writer

It wasn't your imagination. There really were 4-foot letters aligned to spell "CONSCIENCE" on the mall Tuesday afternoon.

Members of three University of Maine art classes had less than 24 hours to combine their talents to produce a public display that would increase voter turnout on Tuesday. The project was only displayed for three hours.

The students painted the 4-foot letters on the mall in front of Fogler Library and also constructed a number of other smaller sculptures in an attempt to encourage people to vote.

"It was a positive gesture," said Deborah de Moulpied, an associate professor of art who originated the idea.

Two classes on three-dimensional design and one introduction to design class were presented with the idea Monday afternoon.

The deadline for the project was Tuesday at noon and the display was disassembled at 3 p.m.

"The idea was for it to be finished in one day," de Moulpied said. "Sometimes if things appear and disappear fast, it makes more of an impression."

"It's a wonderful opportunity to express (see ART page 8)

O'Dea, Cathcart win House seats

by Christina Koliander
and Jonathan Bach
Staff Writers

John O'Dea and Mary Cathcart are Orono's two newest state representatives, according to unofficial counts late Tuesday evening.

In the state House District 130 race, University of Maine student O'Dea was the clear winner over Republican Kendall Walden and write-in candidate Linwood White.

"I feel grateful to the people who got out and voted and the people who worked in the past two to three days to get out the student vote," O'Dea said Tuesday evening.

"I think we had some real hurdles to overcome as far as the town side was concerned."

District 129 was a landslide for Democrat Cathcart, who defeated Republican Paul Guerin by a vote of 1,132 to 459.

In the Maine Senate District 11 race, Democrat Stephen Bost had a 64 percent lead over Republican incumbent Mary-Ellen Maybury's 36 percent, as of 11 p.m. Tuesday.

The unofficial results in the District 130 race of the votes cast only on campus and at the Newman Center are: O'Dea —

1,102; Walden — 875; White — 62.

"I'm glad it's over," O'Dea said. "We had a lot of tough competition. (Walden and White) ran very formidable campaigns."

Bost said late Tuesday evening the votes that were coming in showed him leading by a comfortable margin. Orono, Eddington and Clifton submitted their results and showed Bost to have an almost 3 to 1 margin over Maybury. Brewer, Maybury's hometown, had not finished counting as of midnight.

"It's been a tough campaign," Bost said, "and I ran a positive campaign."

Press run increased

Because of overwhelming demand, *The Daily Maine Campus* has increased its press run to 5,000 copies per day — an increase of 500 newspapers.

We hope this will help alleviate the shortages caused by a tremendous rise in readership this semester.

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News Briefs

Crew escapes B-1 bomber crash

ABILENE, Texas (AP) — A B-1 bomber crashed Tuesday and all four crew members ejected safely, one man getting out seconds before the crash, the Air Force said.

"All of them were taken to the Dyess hospital and are in good condition," said Air Force spokesman Linda Gellnere of Dyess Air Force Base, where the long-range military bomber was based. The plane crashed about 3:30 p.m., roughly eight miles northwest of here.

Lou Paulsen of Abilene, who witnessed the crash, said the plane appeared to be making a normal flight away from the base when smoke started coming out a left engine as the craft was circling.

"At first there was just a puff of smoke, then fire," said Paulsen, who was about two miles away. "It looked like it started to go out, then it flared up big."

It was the second crash of a B-1 bomber, as the production version of the plane is known. The first, 13 months ago, claimed three lives.

Paulsen, who is an Air Force reserve member, said the pilot apparently abandoned hope of returning to Dyess and decided to ditch the plane in an unpopulated area.

"It banked back toward the left, then they started ejecting," said Paulsen, who was watching with his wife. "Three chutes came out, right after another. Then the plane started veering left into the country."

"The last parachute came out seconds before the plane crashed in a ravine in an unpopulated area," he said.

When it hit, the plane exploded in a fireball 10 stories high. White smoke could be seen for more than 20 miles, filling the sky west of Abilene, witnesses said.

Army reaches villages after quake

BEIJING (AP) — Army rescuers and medical teams finally reached stricken villages Tuesday in a remote area near Burma where China's worst earthquake in more than a decade killed at least 930 people last weekend.

Official Beijing radio said more than 100 people had been rescued from the rubble of collapsed buildings and many more were believed to be trapped.

It said 1,000 soldiers were involved in the rescue operation and the central government had allocated \$53.6 million.

Sunday night's tremor registered 7.6 on the Richter scale, indicating a quake of tremendous destructive

force. It was centered in Lancano and Meolian counties of Yunnan province, about 240 miles southwest of Kunming, the provincial capital.

More than 170 aftershocks had been felt by Tuesday afternoon but their strength was declining, said Li Xianhu of the State Seismology Bureau in Beijing.

About 14 counties were affected, covering 16,000 square miles in a long corridor near Yunnan's southwestern frontier with Burma. Officials said they did not know the population of the mountainous, jungle-covered region, most of whose residents are farmers of the Lahu, Va and Dai minorities.

Polish shipyard workers strike

GDANSK, Poland (AP) — Workers in two shipyards went on strike Tuesday in support of the doomed Lenin Shipyard, and they defied an appeal by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to go back to work.

Walesa, meanwhile, said he might begin talks with the government even without receiving a guarantee by the authorities for the continued operation of the yard — the birthplace of the banned trade union.

Several hundred impatient young workers began strikes Tuesday morning at the Wisla and Repair shipyards in Gdansk to protest the scheduled Dec. 1 closing of the Lenin Shipyard.

Strikers said they had waited long enough for the authorities to start talks promised to consider the banned union's future.

"This is a warning to the authorities that we want the government to set about talks right away," said Jan Stanecki, strike leader at the 1,000-worker Wisla yard, which makes yachts and small craft.

Stanecki said 400-500 workers at the yard supported the strike. As evening fell, some strikers huddled over fires at the gates roasting sausages and half a dozen police vans drove up to seal off the shipyard. Temperatures were around freezing.

Judge remembered for fairness

PORTLAND (AP) — Federal District Judge Edward T. Gignoux, who presided over several cases of nationwide interest during his two-and-a-half decades on the bench, was remembered during funeral services today as a man who placed fairness and respect for people and the law above else.

Gignoux "was a model to all of us. Every judge, every lawyer, every law clerk would, if given the opportunity, stand up and sing his praises,"

attorney Ralph Lancaster told 400 mourners at St. Luke's Cathedral.

"He cared for the court as an institution. He cared for fairness and justice and he cared for people," Lancaster added. "And because he cared, his patience and courtesy never ended."

Gignoux, who built a reputation for unfailing courtesy and eminent fairness as Maine's U.S. District Court judge from 1957 to 1983, died Friday at Maine Medical Center in Portland.

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by Steve
Staff Wr

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Author tells of Vietnam experience

by Steve Miliano
Staff Writer

Novelist Tim O'Brien, best known for his works about the Vietnam War, performed a reading of one of his short stories Tuesday night in Neville Hall.

The reading of *How to Tell a True War Story* had the audience listening attentively to each word and each sentence.

O'Brien, himself a Vietnam veteran, has written several books of fiction and non-fiction on the subject of the controversial war.

His most famous, *Going After Cacciato*, won the National Book Award for fiction.

"My knowledge (of literature) is strictly inductive," he said. "What I know is what I saw in Vietnam."

Robert Whelan, a Vietnam veteran who is also a cooperative lecturer in English, said that O'Brien's works about Vietnam are among the best written.

"I think he's the best," Whelan said. "What's really interesting is that he's a teller of stories, not a chronologist of generalizations."

There is a lot of truth about the experience of going to war in O'Brien's stories, Whelan said.

O'Brien said the truth is sometimes hidden or distorted.

By writing in a "real Nammie" type of language, O'Brien is able to preserve the way the people talked and how they hid their fears from their comrades, Whelan said.

"It's a ritual that he recreates," Whelan said. "That's important. It's like he's come back."

The way that O'Brien tells his stories is "like people witnessing (an event) in a religious sense," Whelan said.

O'Brien recently returned to writing about the Vietnam experience after spending several years on a novel titled, *The Nuclear Age*.

"It's great to write about Vietnam again," he said.

O'Brien said that prior to serving as an Army infantryman during the Vietnam War, he had little interest or knowledge about writing literature.

"I wasn't even an English major in college," O'Brien said. "I had nothing to write about before Vietnam."



Author Tim O'Brien
... 'I had nothing to write about before Vietnam.'

photo by Douglas Vanderweide

It was a real eye opener."

On Monday night O'Brien read publicly another of his short stories, which is scheduled to be published in *Esquire Magazine* in early 1989.

O'Brien said that he originally titled

that piece *Everyone Dies*. The publisher, however, felt that this was unsuitable. The two had to reach a compromise for the story's title, which

O'Brien did not confirm Tuesday night.

Officers admit using force on murder suspect

AUBURN (AP) — Murder suspect Joseph L. Loveall was ordered to talk at gunpoint or die moments after he allegedly killed a Lewiston patrolman last summer, a policeman acknowledged Tuesday in Superior Court.

Officer David Chamberlain said he and patrolman Donald Mailhot used force because Loveall refused to say where Officer David R. Payne had

fallen.

But defense attorney Thoman J. Connolly of Portland argued that the statements Loveall made at the shooting should be eliminated as evidence in Loveall's murder trial.

"If that evidence is allowed to be used against him, then I submit there is nothing to stop police abuse," Connolly said, calling Loveall's interrogation

at the scene "a continuous series of rather severe police activity."

"If these are not involuntary statements ... then I don't know what are," he added.

Assistant Attorney General Michael Westcott conceded that statements made by Loveall when held at gunpoint should be suppressed. But Westcott said Loveall voluntarily made other remarks

to Chamberlain that should not have been made.

Chief Justice Morton A. Brody approved Connolly's request to have the statements made at gunpoint suppressed, but ruled that Loveall's voluntary statement that a second person was involved in the shooting may be used as evidence in his trial.

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Place UNIV College Center
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Time 7:30 pm Date Monday, Nov 14th

Peace group to protest CIA recruiting

by Rhonda Morin
Staff Writer

The CIA will be recruiting on campus Thursday despite opposition from the Maine Peace Action Committee.

The University of Maine group will stage a demonstration 11 a.m. in front of Wingate Hall's Career Planning and Placement Center.

CIA department personnel have been recruiting on campus for more than 20 years, said Adrian Sewall, director of Career Planning and Placement.

Sewall said the CIA personnel interview students for entry-level positions in analytical research as well as economic and agricultural fields.

During a demonstration last October, MPAC members argued the job the CIA interviewed for specifically required covert investigations that keep the public uninformed of the agency's activities, said MPAC member Steven R.

Gerlach.

But some members of the UMaine community were opposed to the protest on grounds that the choice of employers recruiting at UMaine should be made by a democratic student body.

"If the state Legislature, the General Student Senate, or a student referendum bans the CIA from campus recruiting, then I will accept that decision," University Park resident Arther McGlauffin stated in a letter to the editor of the *Daily Maine Campus*.

"But I do not want a non-elected, non-representative and non-accountable group of people deciding this for me."

When asked what criteria potential employment agencies must meet in order to recruit on campus, Sewall cited a UMaine policy that has been in effect since 1968.

"University council supports open campus recruiting...offering career op-

portunities," the policy states. "The council gives the student privilege to be interviewed due to free speech and assembly."

"Students should be allowed to exercise complete freedom of choice in scheduling and participating in student interviews," the policy states.

Gerlach said in a commentary in *The Daily Maine Campus* after the October 1987 protest that MPAC demonstrators were attempting to inform the public about CIA involvement in assassinations, extortion, election tampering and organized crime.

Joel Davis, a graduate student, disagreed with MPAC, saying all covert actions are not necessarily violent and are sometimes necessary for the safety of successful operations.

"The CIA or the National Security Council disguises are for the safety of their operatives, who risk their lives in some cases, to provide the United States

with information about potential enemies or to protect our allies from aggressive neighbors," Davis stated in an October 1987 commentary.

In 1987 faculty members at Colby College in Waterville tried to ban CIA recruiting on campus, said Roger Bowen, professor of government at Colby.

Those who opposed the banning said faculty members were trying to be overly paternalistic to students, when in fact the students had initially voiced concern to the faculty, Bowen said.

Colby Board of Trustees eventually voted down the faculty's request and CIA recruitment continues today, said Bowen.

In a related matter, Phil Agee, a former CIA member who now disapproves of covert action, will speak tonight at 7:30 p.m. in Hauck Auditorium.

Oysters dying in Delaware, Chesapeake bays

SHELLPILE, N.J. (AP) — The air is pungent with the smell of the sea and seagulls busily pick through piles of crushed oyster and clam shell, but the pervading mood is mournful because the oysters are dying out.

Since the late 1950s, oysters in the Delaware and Chesapeake bays have been plagued by a parasite known as

MSX "multinucleated sphere, unknown."

Off southern New Jersey, the problem has become so bad that oyster fishing has been almost entirely eliminated for the past two years. People who make their living from the shellfish are hoping that a parasite-resistant strain of oysters can be in-

troduced, but meanwhile, packing houses have had to modify their operations to survive.

At Robbins Bros. Oysters, for instance, newly painted sign announce that "fresh seafood" is now the main business.

"We have 25 people working here now, but at one time we had about 100," said co-owner George McConnell, who fished for Oysters for 20 years. "Many have gone to work for the sand plant down the road, some local factories or gone to Atlantic City to work in the casinos."

Down the road in Port Norris, the Peterson Packing Co. now shucks and processes oysters trucked in from Connecticut, where the disease has not had an effect.

"It's a harsh reality — there has been no oyster harvest last year or this year," said manager Harold Bickings, a former oysterman. "The last time we went to check on seed oysters in Delaware Bay, they virtually had all died."

"There aren't any New Jersey oysters around here. They can't be called a thing of the past, but they are definite-

ly not a thing of the present."

Oystermen in these small bay towns are holding out hope that Rutgers University researchers, stationed in nearby Bivalve, will find a solution.

"We have a great amount of expectations that they can produce immune oysters," Bickings said.

John Kraeuter, associate director of the Rutgers Shellfish Research Laboratory, said, "We're making pretty good headway on such an oyster, but it's not going to revive the industry within the year."

When researchers found a way to breed a resistance strain of oyster, local oystermen banded together to form a non-profit corporation that put samples of the strain in an oyster bed to continue to research.

"Rutgers has the technology, but they needed the physical work to continue this," said Robert Morgan Sr., 61, a former oysterman who now manages the Port Norris Oyster Co., a packing house that survived by switching to clams.

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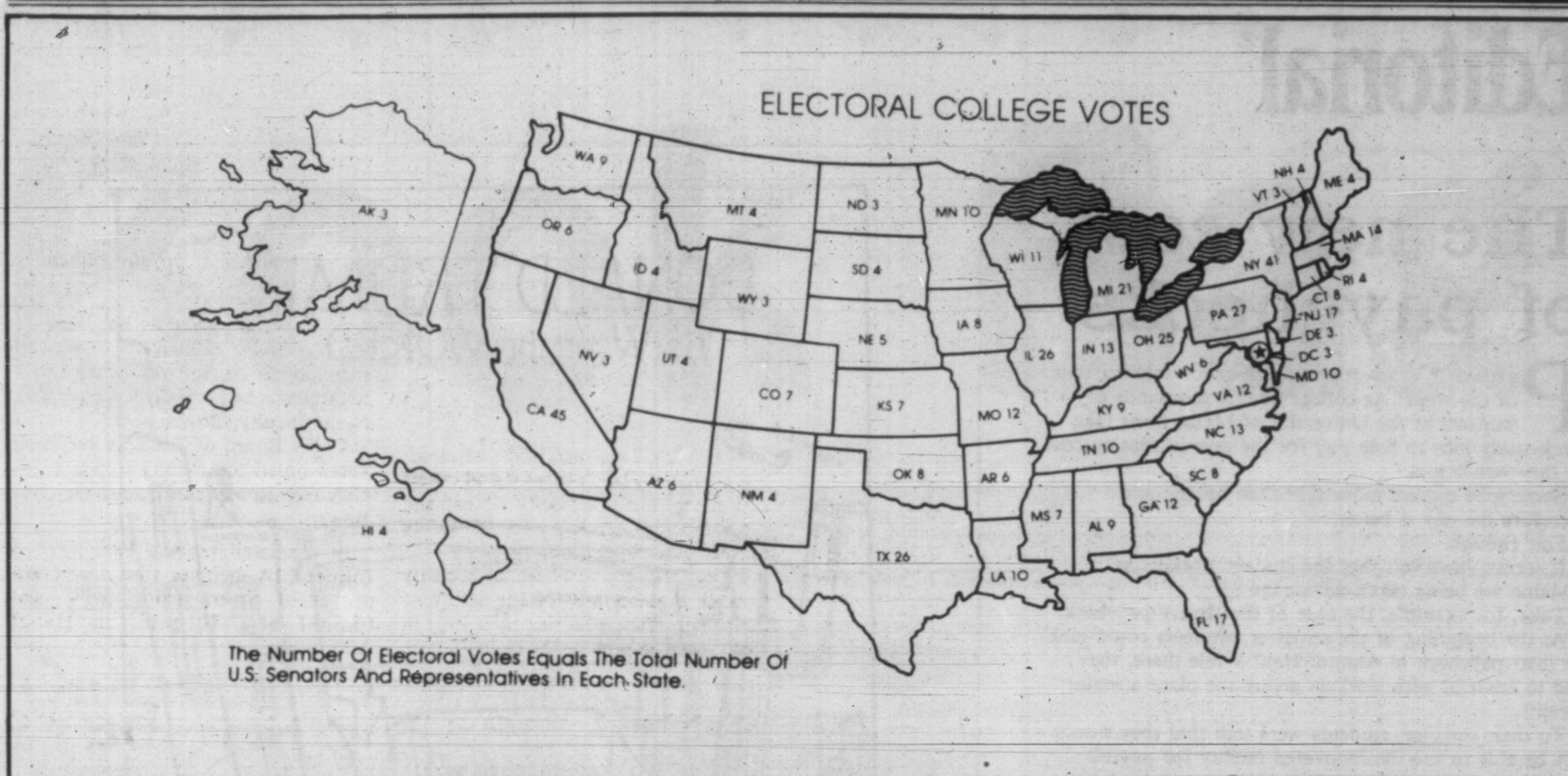
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Voters favor incumbents, approve bonds

Snowe

AUGUSTA (AP) — In the 2nd Congressional District, Republican Olympia Snowe comfortably bested Democratic challenger Kenneth P. Hayes to win a sixth term in the 2nd Congressional District.

With returns from 286 of 425 precincts, Snowe was leading Hayes by a margin of 66 percent to 34 percent.

"It was a privilege and honor to be elected the first time, but to be re-elected over and over again is especially heartening because people have had a chance to know me, they've heard me, they've seen what I can do, and obviously they like me," she said.

Brennan

AUGUSTA — (AP) Freshman Democratic Rep. Joseph E. Brennan won a second term in Congress, handily defeating Republican challenger Edward S. O'Meara in southern Maine's 1st Congressional District.

Returns from 102 of the district's 248 precincts showed Brennan with 63 percent of the vote and O'Meara with 37 percent.

In a victory speech, Brennan thanked the district's voters for "their trust and confidence" and commended O'Meara for running "a very hard race."

Mitchell

AUGUSTA (AP) — Maine voters handed Sen. George J. Mitchell a resounding re-election victory Tuesday, defeating Republican challenger Jasper S. Wyman.

With unofficial returns from 390 of the state's 673 precincts, Mitchell claimed 81 percent of the vote to 19 percent for Wyman.

"I hope (the victory) represents approval of my record over the past eight years and the work I've done to represent people fairly and effectively," Mitchell said from his election-night headquarters in Portland.

"I feel grateful for the support of so many Maine people and am aware of the enormous trust and responsibility that this places in me," he added.

bond package

AUGUSTA (AP) — Maine voters were backing the full \$73-million bond package on Tuesday's ballot, including \$36.8 million for campus improvements throughout the University of Maine System.

With early unofficial returns from 198 of the 673 precincts, 56 percent of the vote favored the university bond issue.

A proposal for a statewide emergency telephone system, and a separate bond issue for sewage-treatment facilities were each supported by slim majorities of 52 percent.

A hazardous-waste cleanup bond issue was winning the strongest support, attracting 70 percent of the vote, while a proposal to provide loans for special equipment to handicapped people was backed by 66 percent.

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MEET ME AT

The Union

Editorial

The new cost of paychecks

Payday! It is a work-study student's favorite day of the week. As college adults, thousands of students at the University of Maine must take work-study jobs to help pay for the ever-increasing cost of their education.

Some jobs require more skill than others, and therefore the pay is better. Fair enough.

It seems, however, that the student workers at UMaine are being taken advantage of.

Take, for example, the case of the elusive paycheck. At the beginning of the semester, students could pick up their paycheck in Alumni Hall. While there, they had to contend with workers giving the place a major facelift.

To their surprise, students were told that they would not be able to use the renovated facility for payroll purposes.

Instead, they would have to go to the student payroll office in East Annex to get paid.

Unfortunately, students are not allowed to go inside the building to get what they've earned. No, they have to stand in line *OUTSIDE*, waiting to be talked at through a window.

UMaine students are used to standing in line. It has become an expected daily event.

They are also used to the bitter, mid-winter cold weather of this state.

What they are not used to is having to freeze their extremities to get what is rightfully theirs.

Come on folks! In the past few months students have been subjected to limited parking and health facilities and just plain apathy from the administration.

Why not build a suitable "pay shelter" that will protect the students from the frigid air while they wait for their money instead of a baseball clubhouse in which people can hide from the warmth of the sun.

Where is the logic?

How about rewarding hard-working students instead of punishing them?

Payday at UMaine isn't worth what it used to be.

Steve M. Shaw

The Daily Maine Campus

Wednesday, November 9, 1988

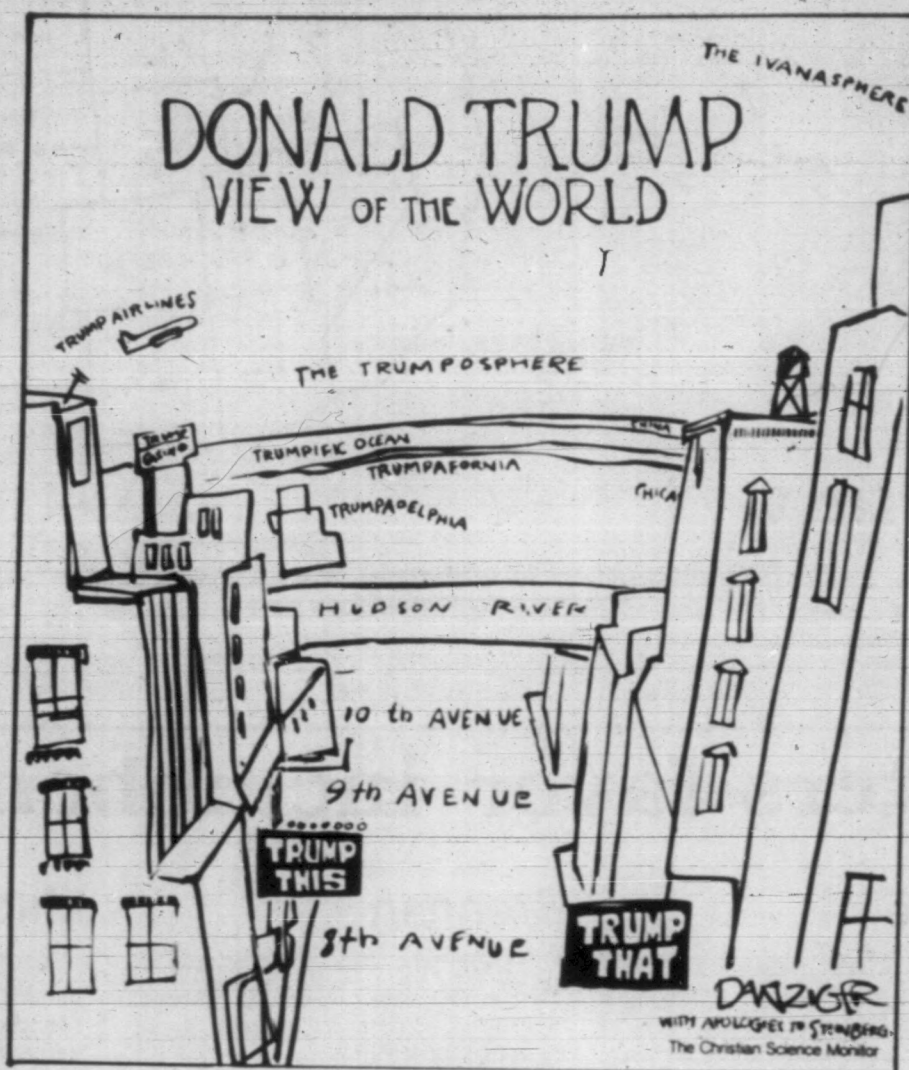
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Mail from hell

Cynthia Beckwith

I love getting mail from the university. It's always so pleasant and uplifting.

This past weekend I cheerfully went to my mailbox to see what Mr. Postman had blessed me with for the day. I was hoping to find a letter, or a magazine, or even a bill. Instead, there was one of those ominous letters with a return address reading: University of Maine, Registrar.

At this point my day was looking less cheerful, even kind of dismal. But I shrugged my shoulders and figured it was another bill, which my mother had not yet paid in full. (I'm sorry, I'm one of those spoiled rotten children whose parents agreed to pay for school if I promised never to bother them after I graduate — no wonder it has taken me so long to graduate.)

Sifting through the rest of the mail I went back into the house, cursing my mother for putting off payment until the last possible minute.

When I opened the envelope, I discovered there was no bill, only a letter. Gee, this might not be as bad as I had thought.

Well, I was wrong.

I won't read you the letter verbatim, instead I'll translate.

"Listen toots, pay up or you will get absolutely no credit for the classes you are currently taking, you will not be able to take any classes next semester, and you cannot graduate in the spring. You have no future," Mr. Registrar wrote.

It was a little longer than that, but it basically said I would be "disenrolled" from the University of Maine since I had made "no attempt" to pay my tuition bill.

My heart began racing and I screamed at the top of my lungs. After four and a half years at this wonderful institution, never once has my school bill not been paid in full. Granted, it might be a little late sometimes, but they always get it.

Frantically, and with thoughts of being a waitress for the rest of my life, I called my parents. Mom, as nonchalant as ever, told me they weren't going to kick me out.

There was a slight mention of November 11 being the date when this "disenrollment" was to become effective. I threatened my mother with being dependent on her for the rest of my life because I couldn't graduate and she agreed to send the remaining \$300 or \$350 before Friday.

Now, in retrospect, I'm a little disgusted with this place. I'm kind of upset that they threatened me, and in a form letter, no less.

I realize there are probably tons of students who haven't paid their bills yet and that it would take the registrar's office days to go through all the students to see who consistent-

ly pays and who never does. But they implied, no, they outright stated, that no attempt had been made to pay my bill. But you see, half of my bill had already been paid.

What we are talking about here is a scant \$300, \$350 tops. I hardly think it was worth threatening my entire academic future and career about.

Besides, if someone is going to threaten someone else, they ought to at least try to make it personal.

Now, if I had received a letter saying,

"Dear Ms. Beckwith, We regret to inform you that you are out on your butt because nobody has paid the remainder of your bill. Good luck with your waitressing career."

Signed, The people who have the authority to control your life P.S. This serves you right we hate the stories you write anyway."

I might have been a little less infuriated. At least I would have known that they bothered to find out who I was. Instead, I'm just one of the many scumbags who doesn't pay her tuition bills.

Cynthia Beckwith is a fifth-year senior-majoring in journalism and public management who not only cannot seem to pay her bills, but also seems to have difficulty getting the right classes at the right time.

Book Bag

Literary Outlaw

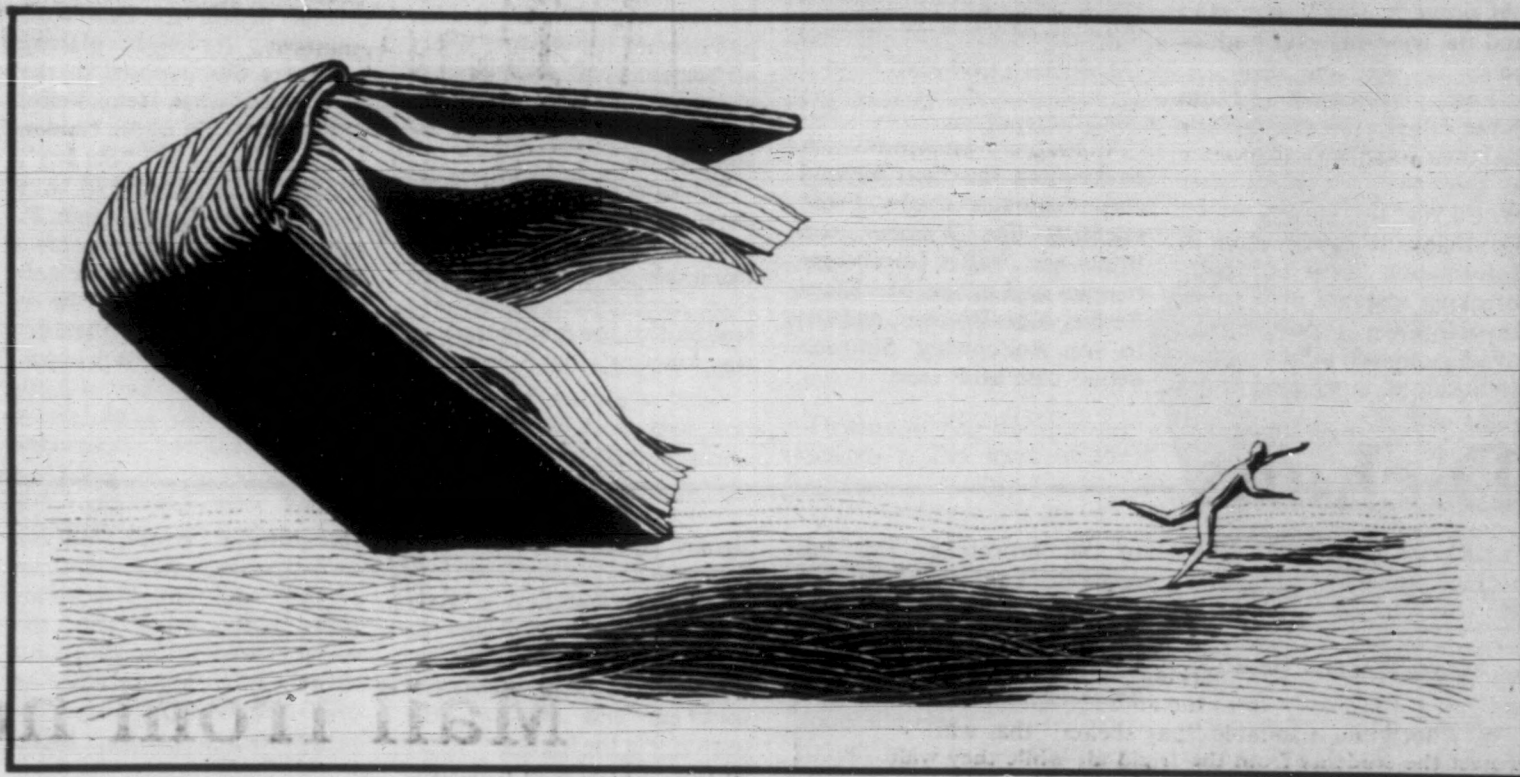
The Life and Times of William
S. Burroughs
by Ted Morgan
Henry Holt, 659 pp., \$27.50

by Seymour Krim

This huge vat of a book, into which everything seems to have been poured without any measuring cups, is really a prolonged celebration for the survival of a man who should have parachuted out long ago. William Burroughs is the triumphant mutant of our period, a 74-year-old Harvard alumnus who has been a determined drug abuser, homosexual criminal, wife-killer and author of *Naked Lunch*, one of the most ruthlessly upsetting novels ever aired.

Burroughs has been widely influential because he has been widely influential because he is the pointman for a paranoid vision of dehumanization that makes George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* seem positively sweet.

Morgan's job is to humanize the monster — actually a cool customer who has mugged very successfully for the media, deadpan as Buster Keaton — and this he does with his own junior-monster slabs of prose:



pages upon pages of unrelieved typewriter mileage that could have used some of the breathing spaces of his earlier biography, *Maugham* (1980). But the important thing, in spite of Morgan's indifference to reader punishment, is that for the first time we get a comprehensive picture of where William Burroughs is coming from.

Raised in St. Louis, he was a son of privilege but not in any extraordinary way — it was more in the family attitude. On his father's side was the inven-

tor of the Burroughs Adding Machine, the first calculating device of its kind, which made millions for the investors and only a modest trickle for the Burroughs heirs. And on his mother's side was the inventor of the public relations game, Ivy Lee, whose biggest career coup was dressing up the image of John D. Rockefeller from creep to fun person.

With such American originals behind him, it was natural that Burroughs would be forever un-awed by conventional forms of success and par-

ticularly by White Protestant power elite. This early inclination to flout clean-cut values was buttressed by his teenage experiences at the Los Alamos, N.M., Ranch School, a snobby, toughen-'em-up academy until it was taken over to build the atom bomb. You can be sure this wasn't lost on Burroughs. Afterwards came Harvard, Europe and New York, the regular '30s circuit for the bored and pale; except that our hero was an already perceived menace who was being paid \$200 per month to more or less

stay away from St. Louis. This enabled him to experiment with the things that were to fill up a lifetime — wild boys, mind-bending drugs, guns and hunting down esoteric knowledge.

All this is background in the formation of an alien literary personality that seemed to have absolutely no precedent. Morgan's method of telling us about William Burroughs is unconventional in itself, in keeping with his subject. His technique is to see everything through

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Anything We Can Do, They Can Do Better

MIND CHILDREN
The Future of Robot and
Human Intelligence
by Hans Moravec
Harvard University Press, 214
pp., \$18.95

INSIDE THE ROBOT
KINGDOM
Japan, Mechatronics, and the
Coming Robotopia
by Frederik L. Schodt
Kodansha International, 256
pp., \$19.95

by Noel Perrin

What are the big changes that Americans discuss in 1988? Well, the most short-term among us talk about the coming elections, and the big political changes that the end of

the Reagan era may bring. Others, with a longer or at least different perspective, discuss the greenhouse effect and holes in the ozone layer, and the big environmental changes that may be coming. Still others ponder the evolving relations between the two sexes and the 20 or 30 ethnic groups that inhabit America, and they talk about social change.

Almost no one talks about robots — except maybe as something funny from a movie. And yet robots and the technological changes they will bring with them are likely to affect our future more than politics, sociology, and environmentalism combined.

Two new books illustrate, in very different ways, the

vastness of the coming change. One is by a scientist, Dr. Hans Moravec of Carnegie Mellon University. His book, *Mind Children: The Future of Robot and Human Intelligence*, is downright sensational. In fact, I would guess it to be the most lurid book ever published by Harvard University Press.

Here is what Moravec believes. First, robots will soon be able to do everything human beings do, only better.

("Soon" to a scientist doesn't mean next week. He's talking about within 50 years.) Second, that they will go on to do many things we can't do. Third, that they will take over first Earth and then the universe. "We humans will benefit for a time from their

[robots'] labors, but sooner or later, like natural children, they will seek their own fortunes while we, their aged parents, silently fade away."

Fourth, that only sentimental fools will try to resist this change, since the robots will be so self-evidently superior. And fifth, that we couldn't resist anyway. Even genetic engineering, even if we were prepared to try it on the whole race, would get us nowhere. "A genetically engineered superhuman would be just a second-rate kind of robot."

Since none of these things has happened yet, it may seem easy to dismiss Moravec as yet another mad scientist. (It is certainly easy to dismiss his prose style as too technical and

meandering for a lay audience, even though he's doing his best to write for one.)

That's where the other book comes in.

Frederik Schodt is a Japanese-speaking journalist who specializes in business affairs. No wild-eyed science here.

Inside the Robot Kingdom is mainly a sober account of Japanese robots as they exist in 1988. Schodt wouldn't dream of picturing robots in spaceships taking over the universe; his concern is their effect on business profitability right now. And the striking thing is that he nevertheless supports Moravec's position

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Blowback

BLOWBACK: AMERICA'S RECRUITMENT OF NAZIS AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE COLD WAR

by Christopher Simpson
New York: Weidenfeld & Nicolson 398 pp Illustrated.
\$19.95
by Merle Rubin

Blowback is a term used by intelligence agents for the unforeseen negative consequences back home resulting from covert actions abroad. As in the old proverb, spit in the wind and the wind blows it back at you.

The blowback from America's recruitment of Nazis and their collaborators to serve as spies and operatives after World War II is hard to assess. But thanks to the Freedom of Information Act and the path-breaking research of a young investigative reporter who availed himself of its opportunities, this story is no longer

vague conjecture.

The aims of this book are fourfold: First, to document that Nazis were indeed recruited. Second, to establish that many were not minor functionaries or opportunists who became Nazis just to get ahead, but men who would otherwise have been condemned as war criminals. Third, to demonstrate that, despite their routine denials, most of the people who recruited Nazis were fully aware of their backgrounds. Fourth, and most difficult, to assess the damage.

Simpson succeeds in establishing the facts beyond and reasonable doubt. From scientists like Wernher von Braun and Walter Dornberger to spies and agents like Klaus Barbie, Alois Brunner, and Otto von Bolschwing, Simpson details case after case.

The pattern soon becomes depressingly predictable: Nazis recruited in full knowledge of their backgrounds; public denials and cover-ups; intervention by intelligence agencies when the immigration service tried to block the entry of war criminals and when investigative agencies tried to track them down. Simpson shows how recruiting Nazis may well have undermined American intelligence-gathering abilities, contributed to cold-war tensions, strengthened pro-Soviet regimes, and insidiously shaped the U.S. foreign debate.

Respected U.S. policymakers like George F. Kennan, Charles Thayer, and Charles Bohlen had deemed it foolish to reject all Nazis and Nazi collaborators as potential allies in the postwar quest for "containment" of communism.

Simpson is not naive — or paranoid — enough to suppose that the cold war itself is attributable to the influence of Nazi intelligence recruits. He realizes that, on the contrary, it was America's anti-Soviet posi-

tion that opened the door to Nazi collaborators on the old any-enemy-of-theirs-must-be-a-friend-of-ours principle.

CIA director Allen Dulles' comment about the recruitment of Nazi spy master Reinhard Gehlen sums up the then-prevailing attitude: "He's on our side and that's all that matters." Later, other analysts would reach a very different conclusion, calling the Gehlen hiring "the biggest mistake the U.S. ever made."

The Gehlen organization was a major source of U.S. intelligence during the most crucial period of East-West relations. Its most glaring weakness was exposed in the early 1960s, when Heinz Felfe, one of the Nazis whom Gehlen had recruited on the "old boy" network, was revealed to have been a Soviet double agent. A more subtle weakness may have been that the intelligence collected by more "reliable" Nazis was often distorted by their extremist world views. Worse yet,

in inter—and intra—agency rivalries, extremists frequently prevailed over more dispassionate and genuinely reliable sources by purging them through McCarthyite tactics.

Simpson succeeds in making this shocking story all too believable. He is sophisticated and tough-minded in making connections and interpreting evidence, yet refreshingly uncynical in his belief that distinctions between good and evil still matter. There's much more to Simpson's highly detailed, grimly fascinating account than can be summarized here. But even a cursory examination of the evidence is enough to indicate the magnitude of the consequences set in motion by a policy that proved, as the saying goes, worse than a crime, a blunder.

The Christian Science Monitor.

Dickens

DICKENS: A BIOGRAPHY
by Fred Kaplan
Morrow. 607 pp. \$24.95

by Robert Bernard Martin

Thomas Carlyle once said to Dickens, "Charlie, you carry a whole company of actors under your own hat." He had just been listening to the novelist reading from his works, but his remark applies as much to Dickens' personality as to his acting ability or even to the fecundity of his fictional imagination. The problem is to know the relation between the roles and the man; certainly, Dickens himself was seldom certain of the difference. In his novels he does an autobiographical strip-tease, alternately concealing and revealing how directly he writes out of his own experience.

Fred Kaplan, author of a biography of Carlyle (1983), now turns to the protean life of Dickens, incorporating much

of the information that has come to light with the successive volumes of Dickens' complete letters. Although Kaplan includes all the relevant details, perhaps inevitably such completeness makes the book seem huddled just when it needs air for breathing and speculation; and the reader can't help wondering who the true Dickens was, whether there was a director for the company of actors.

Kaplan's book is clearly not intended as a rival to Edgar Johnson's authoritative postwar biography in two volumes (subsequently condensed into one). Johnson's work is not replaced, any more than his own wholly replaced that of Dickens' friend, John Forster, a work with the virtues of personal familiarity. All the same this new consideration of the old showman is welcome for non-specialist readers looking for concise biography with considerable candor about the

shadier aspects of the novelist's life.

Although our first association with the name of Dickens may be a memory of sentimental humor switching between sock-'em and hug-'em, the truth is that the backbone of his work is a keen if biased sense of the venal social structure of Victorian England. He was one of the first novelists to see that the forbidding facade of fashionable English society was just that, a castellated cardboard frontage with little behind the stage set (the theatrical image recurs willy-nilly in thinking of him). Aristocracy and birth were the usual keys to the castle, but duplicates could be bought at a price; his own frontal assault on it used fame as a scaling ladder.

Nothing caught Dickens' satirical eye more quickly than social climbing, and his obsession with it is personally revealing. The two novels in which the central characters are most

recognizably derived from his own experience are *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations*, both dealing with the social rise of young men who think of themselves as dispossessed, deprived by fortune of their proper place in the world. Significantly, the most memorable sections in both are saturated with the pain and degradation of childhood rather than the satisfaction of triumph over them. Dickens bore his early history like a never-healing wound for the rest of his life, and his enormous literary success never quite compensated for it.

His father identified himself as "John Dickens, Esquire" and as "gentlemen" but had no claim to either, since his forebears came of what Kaplan aptly calls "the recordless blank of the eighteenth-century servant class," and only by standing on tiptoe could he aspire to the undistinguished lower middle class status of his wife's

family. He was not cruel to his wife and children, but his improvidence and thoughtlessness had the same effect. Even so, Charles felt more affection for him than his own back in the series of inadequate parents portrayed in his novels.

When Charles was 12 he was put to work pasting labels on pots of boot blacking in a rat-infested warehouse and, almost at the same time, his father was jailed for debt. It was the low point of Charles' existence, which he could hardly mention in later life, but it provided him with an abiding understanding of how frantically the socially outcast scrambled to escape the dust heap. And it soured him forever on family relations. Haunted by that period, he became a bad father himself, impossibly demanding of his children for fear they might fall into the abyss from which his fame had enabled him to climb.

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and notably the claim that robots are gaining fast on every human ability.

Consider some of the events occurring in Japan right now. There are factories like Fanuc and Star Micronics, where robots can and do work completely free of human supervision. "We used to have somebody here monitoring the place at night," says a Fanuc manager, "but now we just let it run by itself, unmanned."

Japanese robots have also moved out of the factory and onto building sites.

They do not yet make good carpenters, but they're great with concrete. The Kajima Corporation has just built one

"that can do the work of three plasterers with higher accuracy and quality."

That doesn't mean there won't be human plasterers for years to come. But as miniaturization continues, there will be many kinds of work that *only* robots can do. Why? Because, as Schodt puts it, humans are "walking filth factories, constantly spewing out hair, particles of skin, and moisture wherever they move, thus contaminating the manufacturing process." But robots spew out no dandruff or moisture or skin flakes, and they are in the process of replacing people in, for example, the manufacture of semiconductors. In terms of accuracy, never mind pay,

"human workers simply cannot compete with robots," says Hajime Karatsu, one of the top quality control experts in Japan.

It is a far cry, of course, from robot plasterers under human supervision to robots that rule the universe and don't even find the remaining humans worth supervising. Are you skeptical? Be that. But remember also one of Moravec's historical facts. Over the past 40 years the power of computers has increased by a factor of *one million*, while the power of human beings has remained constant. A computer, of course, is a robot's brain.

When the next millionfold increase has occurred, skepticism may come a little harder.



Book Bag

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Lisa Harper
Editor

Foreign Policy

CONFRONTING THE THIRD WORLD
United States Foreign Policy 1945-1980
by Gabriel Kolko
Pantheon. 332 pp. \$24.95

by Thomas J. Schoenbaum

In the period since World War II, it is remarkable how a succession of small and seemingly insignificant nations has held center stage for American policymakers as well as the general public. Korea, Cuba, the Congo, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Israel, Iran, the Philippines, El Salvador loom large in the recent history of American foreign policy, all out of proportion to their populations and strategic values. This reflects the importance of those areas in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East that we tend to lump together as the "Third World." In the postwar period the Third World has been the primary battleground of the Cold War, engendering endless "regional conflicts" in which the respective combatants have the backing of the U.S. and the Soviet Union. And only in these regions, Gabriel Kolko reminds us in his provocative new book, *Confronting the Third World*, has the United States fought hot wars since 1945.

So with the enormous U.S. effort in and involvement with the Third World, how are we doing? Not very well, is Kolko's conclusion. His book is

an unmitigated indictment of American foreign policy toward the Third World from 1945 to 1980. While he does not go into detail about the last eight years, there is no doubt that in his mind things are not getting any better.

This is a book with a thesis that is repeated many times in various phrasings: the United States has repeatedly intervened both militarily and politically in the Third World to further its own economic and strategic goals and, in doing so, has become the principal force against constructive change in vast areas of Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East.

Kolko builds his case skillfully, though with a broad brush, ranging over an amazing amount of material and examining the major and minor crises of the period with intelligence and flair. The book is an interesting historical survey and provides particularly good renderings of the history of U.S. relations with Latin America and the Philippines, two of the most important threads the author follows with care. There are occasional gems of insight, particularly with regard to policy failure in Cuba and Iran, and the book is well-written and fast-paced.

Nevertheless, despite the current fashion in books about the decline of U.S. power, few readers will find Gabriel Kolko entirely persuasive.

Often he is guilty of sweep-

ing generalizations and troublesome conclusions, as when he faults the U.S. for subordinating "African and Asian issues" to European reconstruction in the late 1940s. While he is extremely critical of U.S. intervention in the Third World, he says little about the revolutionary activities fomented by Moscow and Peking during the period. In fact, to read the book one would hardly know that the Cold War existed; yet it would seem that U.S. foreign policy in these regions can be best understood as a reaction against and an attempt to prevent communist subversion and domination, part of the bitter rivalry between the superpowers in the post-World War II era.

Perhaps the biggest flaw of the book is the tendency to be selective with facts and details, underlining the incidents that support the author's thesis, while omitting those that do not: for example, his treatment of the 1965 intervention in the Dominican Republic, where anarchy prevailed and American lives were in danger. The book is also fundamentally unsatisfying because it does not offer any vision of better policy alternatives or goals.

Indeed, it does no service to these areas of the world to lump them together as the Third World. Let us forget, the very term "Third World" is a Cold War invention. It is in fact outrageously false to believe that similar lines of policy

should apply to areas as culturally, geographically and ethnically distinct as Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The term "Third World" should be permanently banned, preferably by agreement with the Russians. We need more finely tuned and differentiated policies in these complex and heterogeneous areas of the world.

This may be possible in the future because, although it is too early to say for sure, historians may look back on the late 1980s and proclaim the end of the Cold War — and the good guys won.

The rise of Europe and Japan have confirmed the superiority of the West.

Regional conflicts have cooled down precisely because the Soviets have found supporting Third World revolutions expensive and counterproductive.

Democracy, not communism, is the wave of the future.

If the Soviets in fact are willing to mute their longstanding campaign to foster and support communist revolutions and totalitarian regimes in the Third World, the U.S. may be able to abandon its traditional posture — that priority should be given to stopping communist expansion — and adopt more positive policies. We should make economic development and free trade our first concern and join with Europe and Japan to solve the major problem facing the Third World today — the huge foreign debt built up by many

of these nations in the 1970s and 1980s. We should also rethink our foreign aid policies, giving more attention to technical assistance, education and infrastructure development and coordinating our efforts with those of other developed countries. Our goal should be nothing less than to reduce the pernicious split between have and have-not nations that characterizes the present predicament of the Third World.



continued from 1B

the eyes of, first, Burroughs, then the cast of characters who were to become intimately associated with him in the bonding of the Beat Generation. This includes Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassady (the latter two dead, certainly, but the point of view pieced together from archival and interview material with the living), Herbert Huncke, Gregory Corso, Carl Solomon, Lucien Carr and many others. All played their roles.

The benefits of getting information from a succession of different people are much juicy detail — "Jack had high body heat, and slept on his stomach with an arm above his head," Kerouac's first wife says to Morgan's tape machine — but the dangers are to accept everything without double-checking. For a big and ambitious biography, this one is studded with embarrassing clinkers that should have been caught and gravy-stain the book's authority. From the very opening chapters, where Allen Ginsberg is supposed to have borrowed the *Collected Works of Hart Crane* from

Beat scoutleader Burroughs (no such title, although there are *Collected Poems*), to the end, where Burroughs is accepted at his word that F. Scott Fitzgerald and Charlie Parker died during intercourse (wrong in both cases), there is no attempt to trap misinformation.

This the price the biographer pays for relying so heavily on the Burroughs circle to get his story, even though it provides him with gossipy and fascinating sidebars about scores of people who impinged on Burroughs' peculiarly passive and stoical life.

Passive and stoical, one should say, except for periodic outbreaks of violence that blow the reader across the room. First, in 1939, when he cut off his left little finger to the first joint with poultry shears, in order to impress a condescending lover. Then, the banger — killing his wife, Joan Vollmer, in a misfired William Tell act in Mexico City in 1951. A slick lawyer ultimately got Burroughs off because, as Morgan satirically puts it, "the pillars of the Mexican criminal justice

system were bribery and perjury."

What was a self-proclaimed woman hater like Burroughs doing with a wife? And what were they both doing with a son, 4 years old at the time of the shooting? One has to pick through this tangled trail on one's own, but it should be said before that the story of William (Billy) Burroughs III becomes one of the most humbling profiles in the book — an example of Morgan's Zolaesque, unsparingly naturalistic reporting at its best. As for Billy's unlikely father, the Mexico City murder unlocked him as a writer. In quick succession he did *Junky* (1953) and *Queer* (eventually published in 1985), unsentimental exposures of his seedy private life, with the indefatigable Allen Ginsberg urging him on.

Even though Burroughs later separated himself from the Beat Generation, and after living in Morocco became more intimate with such expatriates as Paul Bowles and Brion Gysin — the latter his collaborator in faddish writing experiments — his great signature book, *Naked*

Lunch (1959), will always unite him to the Beats. Jack Kerouac typed much of the manuscript and gave it the title; Allen Ginsberg edited chapters and agented the first version to the Paris publisher Maurice Girodias.

In fact no subsequent Burroughs novel has had anywhere near the impact of the now classically leering *Lunch*.

Despite Morgan's seeming enthusiasm for the last trio of Burroughs novels — and he is less a literary oracle than a wide-ranging journalist — they appear not to have caught on in the public imagination. But at the same time Burroughs as an image, a persona, has flourished as never before. He has become the shadow president of rebel culture, the untameable Old Nasty who got there first and is the recipient of much deep-down, even hero-worshipful emotion.

As for a bottom line on the biography itself, the dangers of writing about the living crowd in on Morgan. He is soft on Burroughs' ostensible belief in black magic, quoting hards of blarney as if it were the Gospel,

and too cooperative in the novelist's convenient recall of dubious premonitions on the day he killed his wife. In a sense, because he has made himself privy to so many confidences, Morgan becomes a propagandist for the Burroughs circle.

This not only includes the novelist and celebrity friends, but also his secretary/companion who is saluted for "editing help." And it's topped off by the appearance of Richard Seaver, Burroughs' longtime editor/publisher and the man who apparently contracted for this very biography.

No wonder, then, that unlike the tough safeguards built into Maugham, *Literary Outlaw* contains no chronology of Burroughs' published works, no bibliography of studies about him or the Beat Generation, minimal chapter notes. The book is really an extended family affair, which includes the author himself. Yet the family, with its barely believable dad, happens to be one of the more emblematic ones of our time and our America. You pay your money and you take your choice.

The Great Job Shakeout

LOOKING FOR WORK IN ALL THE RIGHT PLACES THE GREAT JOB SHAKE-OUT

How to Find a New Career After the Crash
by Marvin Cetron and Owen Davies
Omni/Simon and Schuster. 302 pp. \$18.95

THE ELECTRONIC SWEATSHOP

How Computers Are Transforming The Office of the Future Into The Factory of the Past
by Barbara Garson
Simon and Schuster. 288 pp. \$17.95

by John Rothchild

Job hunting in an uncertain future is the subject of Marvin Cetron's book, and it got my attention right away. He suggests we all sit back and consider how we are going to make a living in the 1990s, because for millions of us it's not going to be the way we made a living in the 1980s. Since I haven't made much of a living in the 1980s, I found the idea of change especially hopeful, but that's just me. Anyway, Cetron is a professional forecaster, and people have been taking him seriously ever since he predicted the Islamic revolution in Iran. His co-author, Owen Davies, is a freelance writer who helped him with the prose.

"Collapse may be nearly at hand," Cetron warns this time. "A number of capable economists now believe that we can hope, at best, for only one more year of prosperity." He goes on to describe the general halt to international trade, banks folding as the Dow Jones industrials "heads toward zero," and a widespread flurry of pink slips.

On this note, I expected that Cetron would recommend selling sun visors made from palm fronds, playing trombone in the subways, shining shoes, wiping windshields, asking for spare change, Three Card Monte, flagpole sitting and looking for

quarters in pay phones as major new career opportunities in the 1990s, but none of these comes up. He makes a case for pet store, since for some reason people buy more pets during economic collapses, though he doubts there'll be much business in Shih Tzus and Burmese cats. Liquor stores, usedcar lots and correctional institutions also will offer steadier employment as everything else gets worse.

Then again, it's not entirely clear that Cetron really thinks there's going to be an economic collapse. ("We do not believe that more than a few of the events sketched above will actually come to pass," he says, in the middle of an otherwise dire opening.) He seems to use the collapse scenario to get our attention, because long-term he's rather positive there's going to be an economic revival, which brings up the next dilemma: how secure will your job be in the coming prosperity, when millions of workers who might merely have been laid off in the global-recession will be replaced by computers and robots.

If you're in a so-called managerial or thinking position, you'd like to believe that you're safe from losing your job to a machine, but this delusion will not survive a reading of Barbara Garson's provocative *The Electronic Sweatshop*. Garson describes how airline reservation clerks, stockbrokers and even social workers have been taught to respond by rote and already are forced to function like machines, so who will even notice when they're dismissed in favor of D-RAM voices? According to Garson, the same thing that happened to piecemeal and handicrafts in the 19th century is happening to the spontaneous oral response and the so-called "personal touch" in the late 20th.

On the other hand, Cetron expects that there'll be plenty of

openings for robot makers, computer specialists, medical technicians, small entrepreneurs, paralegal assistants, programmers, actuaries, electronic technicians, console operators, health service administrators, travel agents, attorneys, biotechnicians and Josephson junction superconductor specialists. A Josephson junction superconductor specialist is not a school crossing guard — as I imagined — but some sort of advanced computer scientist.

Cetron is also optimistic about career opportunities in public relations, hazardous waste removal, teaching English to the Japanese or the Russians, and especially metallic glass and diamond coatings, which may be the plastics of tomorrow.

Where to go to find a job during the 1990s is one of the most interesting discussions in the book. Large cities ought to be avoided, and if you have to live in one, at least it should be horizontal (Houston) instead of vertical (New York). You can move or less write off the Mountain Region, the Rust Belt, the Oil Patch, much of the South and New England, all of which will suffer further declines. Florida will thrive, as will Washington, D.C., where no matter what happens, there's always a desk for you in government. Farm states such as Iowa and Nebraska will prosper, as will Alaska and Hawaii. You can move abroad to Australia (where people "eat well" no matter what), to Italy (if you're rich) and to Israel (if you're Jewish).

Cetron advises steering clear of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and most of the Far East, specifically Korea — "a small country can use only so many English teachers." He is ambivalent about India: "The decaying remnants of the British Empire can still be comfortable places to live for those with a little money and a (ques-

tionable) taste for playing pukka sahib."

If there is a global recession, Cetron expects that the richest class in America will be retirees living on fixed incomes, who suddenly will be wealthy enough to play pukka sahib in Oklahoma, Colorado or Pennsylvania. The retirees will hire ex-stockbrokers, airline clerks and even Josephson junction superconductor specialists to be their gardeners, maids and footmen.

The author's continual hedging on the subject of collapse versus prosperity is a major frustration in this imaginative guidebook. At one point, we learn that the real estate market will be devastated and that congress will call for a three-year moratorium on foreclosures to protect debt-ridden homeowners who can't pay their mortgages. "One of the darkest areas will be in housing and construction," says Cetron. Later, we hear that real estate is a terrific investment and that there will be a great boom in pre-fab plastic pod dwellings, absent real bedrooms but complete with computers that disappear into the walls.

"The 1990s will usher in a time of growing freedom and prosperity — for those who plan and work for it today," is Cetron's ultimate message. It's a lot cheerier than the opening "collapse may be nearly at hand," but it's still hard to decide whether we ought to be practicing with shoeshine rags or taking courses in metallic glass. Overall, I'm reminded that regular contradiction is the best way a forecaster can manage to keep his job.



Poetry contest

A trip to Hawaii for two is the new Grand Prize in the American Poetry Association's latest poetry contest. There is also a \$1,000 First Prize. In all, 152 poets will win \$11,000-worth of prizes. Contest entry is free.

"Students have been winners in all our contests," said Robert Nelson, the publisher for the Association. "So I urge students to enter now. Later they may be too busy with exams."

Poets may send up to five poems, no more than 20 lines each, with name and address on each page to American Poetry Association, Dept. CN-74, 250 A Potrero Street, P.O. Box 1803, Santa Cruz, CA 95061.

Poems are judged on originality and sincerity. Every poem is also considered for publication.

In the last six years the American Poetry Association has sponsored 27 contests and awarded \$101,000 to 2,700 winning poets.

Poems postmarked by Dec. 31 are eligible to win. Prizes will be awarded by February 28, 1989.

continued from 2B

He was even harder on his wife (whom he married out of a combination of sexual illusion and social ambition) for never fulfilling his dream image of a radiantly loving combination of wife, sister and mother. After 22 years of marriage and 10 children, they separated at his suggestion, and when their daughter was married, Dickens invited neither his mother nor his estranged wife to the wedding. As Kaplan points out, the way in which he wanted women to be both mates and sexless companions is responsible for the ambivalent tone of his novels' romantic elements,

which many modern readers find distasteful.

As England's foremost novelist he might at last have been satisfied; instead, Dickens constantly longed for new roles as editor, actor, social reformer, dandy and country gentleman. But he seldom got it right, and even the costumes he wore for his roles were too theatrical. When he was a young dandy-about-town his brilliant waistcoats were touch too flamboyant, and he overdressed the part of squire of Gad's Hill which he affected as a member of the landed gentry.

Perhaps his most egregious miscasting in private life was when he undertook the part of Romeo to the Juliet of Ellen Ternan, nearly 30 years his junior; predictably, she was an actress (of little talent) on the literal stage. Professor Kaplan never quite commits himself on the matter, but he obviously believes that she was Dickens' mistress for the last dozen years of his life.

Dickens was at the heart of the Victorian literary and dramatic scene, and he knew everyone worth knowing except himself. Although he often missed on self-perception, his

observation of the rest of the world resulted in the hundreds of brilliantly sketched characters who populate his novels and range up and down Victorian society.

All the same, I think Kaplan too easily assumes a one-to-one identity between the world in which Dickens lived and that which he created, without considering the changes that the imagination makes in shaping actual experience. Probably neither Dickens nor any other great novelist ever copied real life without transforming it, and a sense of that seems to be missing here.

Response

Demonstrating against CIA recruiting part II

Editor's note: This is the second part of a two-part series.

Yesterday I outlined some facts on which even supporters of the CIA must agree. These are that the CIA has not respected universal human rights, national or international law, and that the CIA supports terrorists and has plotted murder. Today I shall explore how some respond to this and why.

Some have said that opposition to CIA recruiting is an attempt to restrict freedom of speech. Yet, such people do not believe that opposing recruiting by terrorist organizations in general is unjust censorship.

Moreover, as Marc Larrivee explained in an earlier column, "If employers were allowed to interview on campus exclusively on the criterion of free speech, any group looking for paid employees, including representatives of organized crime and child pornographers,

would be permitted to use office space."

The point is that people who wish to allow CIA recruiting on the grounds of free speech are not only inconsistent in applying their interpretation of free speech (they want the CIA to recruit freely, but not others), but free speech is not even the basic issue in deciding who is allowed to recruit paid employees on campus. Indeed, the "free speech" argument is so weak that the reason people turn to it is probably that they are unwilling to formulate their real grounds for supporting CIA recruiting.

In the simplest terms, these grounds are often that it is all right for the CIA to plot murder and support terror because the CIA works for the good guys, but wrong for others because they are the bad guys. This underlying attitude then fits into one of the two larger theories, both of which are morally bankrupt.

First, there is the theory that our advantage is the only thing that counts. It does not matter whom the CIA terrorizes, as long as it is to our ultimate advantage to do so.

Too often nations have practiced this theory, and officials of our own government have occasionally professed versions of it (e.g., George Kennan). Thankfully, at least, most people see immediately that this is a morally indefensible position.

Guest Column by Brent A. Singer

Second, there is the theory that the CIA does more good than harm in the world overall; although the CIA does do some horrible things, this is acceptable because the CIA makes the world in general a better place. This theory seems to consider others' interests as well, but it too is morally bankrupt.

First, the world in general is

not better off due to the CIA. Undeniably, the CIA does do some people some good. Those who benefit greatly, besides most employees, are wealthy business people in the third world and the U.S. (including many weapons manufacturers and merchants). Those who benefit slightly are many middle and upper class Americans whose standard of living is kept artificially high (given the extent of their labor) compared to the third world.

The point is not that millions of Americans do not work hard, but that millions in the third world work just as hard without receiving the same benefits of their labor, and this is largely due to the CIA's role in violently protecting U.S. interests in foreign farm, mineral, and labor resources.

In other words, the CIA does not benefit "all good people," but only sectional class interests, and these sectional advantages are had at the ex-

pense of — not in the defense of — liberty and justice for all.

Second, even if the CIA's complicity in drug profiteering, terrorism, and murder were somehow advantageous to all good people in the world, this complicity is still wrong: no one ought to be subjected to terror and murder just because it is advantageous to others, and, indeed, good people do not want advantages had by unethical means.

These, then, are some reasons why one ought to oppose CIA recruiting. Please join us by demonstrating your respect for national and international law, and universal human rights; join us also by demonstrating opposition to heroin and cocaine profiteering, kidnapping, terrorism, and murder. See you at Wingate Hall.

Brent Singer is an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Maine.

UMaine not open to handicapped

To the editor:

I am writing to voice my concern over a disturbing situation that I encountered yesterday. While walking back from the library I was asked to open a door for a handicapped student. The door was some distance from the path that people usually follow, so this student was forced to wait in the path until he was able to flag someone down to help him. However, what I found most disturbing was that when we got to the door that he needed help with, it was marked as *handicapped accessible!!* This student had limited use of his hands and was therefore not able to turn the knob needed to open this heavy door. What

does handicapped accessible really mean? Are the buildings of UMaine accessible to persons who are only a *little* handicapped? I am certain that this situation is common to many of our handicapped students, and I believe that UMaine should have a commitment to not only adhere to the letter of the laws governing handicapped accessibility, but also to the spirit of those laws. The next time you are walking around campus, please take notice of what is marked as handicapped accessible, and imagine trying to get through those doors as a handicapped person on your own.

Richard Londraville
Murray Hall

Quit beating on the machines!

To the editor:

We went to a great deal of expense to provide University personnel and students the convenience of a 24 hour, Drive up Automated Teller Machine (ATM). We apparently have a person or several disgusting incidents of people trying to deface the screen, plus one very expensive incident where the

screen was actually broken. Come on folks, raising hell is one thing but let's draw the line somewhere. We are a community here, let's take some pride in it instead of trying to ruin it for others.

Howard L. Dunn
President,
UMaine Credit Union



Tenants have basic rights

To the editor:

After reading the comments made by landlords and code enforcement officers in Rhonda Morin's series week before last, we feel that some response needs to be made.

Damage done to apartments because of partying and poor housekeeping is only one aspect of the very large problem faced here in the Orono area. While there certainly may be instances such as those described in the series, there are also many cases where tenants are living in unsafe, deplorable conditions not caused by them; poorly insulated walls, windows that do not open, or that do not shut, inadequate heating, open

sewers in basements, 60-year-old wiring that has never been updated, outdated plumbing, leaking roofs, and the list goes on.

The deterioration of many apartments is a result of the lack of maintenance on the part of landlords. If an apartment is damaged during a tenancy and the security deposit retained by the landlord is pocketed instead of used to repair the damages, the apartment will be in worse condition each time it is rented. The resulting lack of decent housing forces students to rent slums, which become slummier each year. This downward spiral can be corrected, but only if landlords are actively involved

in the maintenance of their units and responsive to tenants' needs. Tenants need to refuse to rent apartments which are unlivable and to take good care of apartments they do rent.

It's easy to blame tenants for the conditions they are living in because in a year or two, they will be gone and others will come to take their place. That doesn't make it right, nor does it solve the serious problems faced by tenants and landlords.

Robert S. Kuriloff
Attorney

Kathryn J. Dufour
Paralegal

Campus Comics

Fred



by Matt Lewis

Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



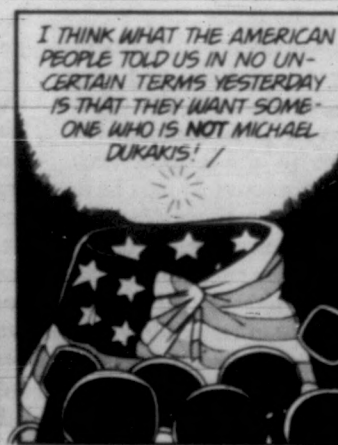
CLONING AROUND

by Dave MacLachlan



Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



•Art

(continued from page one)

something quickly and spontaneously," she said.

Theresa Swinbourne, a member of the three-dimensional design class, said she didn't know if the project would make a difference, but said it might affect some people.

"It gives definite feelings of guilt if you're not voting," she said.

The word "conscience" was used to urge people to vote not just for their party, but to vote their conscience, de Moulpied said.

De Moulpied said the project was non-political and was designed to present a "visual queue" for people to vote.

Funded by \$5 and \$10 contributions from members of the three classes, the project was also designed to show students how to install a project quickly, she said.

Roger Svedberg, head of the paint shop at UMaine, contributed paint, rollers and brushes to the project.

"It was a nice contribution and a tremendous help," de Moulpied said.

•Bush

(continued from page 1)

M. Nixon battled down to the finish Dukakis said before concluding a final round of interviews fed satellite to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Bentsen said on ABC that Republicans "did a job on Michael Dukakis with the negative ads ... And they distorted his record, to a remarkable degree." Bentsen was a cinch to win a new term in the Senate from Texas no matter which side claimed the White House.

Democrats renewed working majorities in both the House and Senate for the 101st Congress. The two parties vied for gains in 12 gubernatorial contests that held significance for a nationwide redistricting that takes place after the 1990 census.

There were 33 Senate seats on the ballot, 18 held by Democrats and 15 by Republicans, and a full complement of House races. Democrats held a 54-46 edge in the old Senate and an overwhelming 255-177 advantage in the old House, with three vacant seats.

Democrat senators winning reelection included Edward Kennedy in Massachusetts; Paul Sarbanes in Maryland; James Sasser of Tennessee; Daniel Patrick Moynihan in New York and Don Riegle in Michigan.

Outgoing Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia also won.

Republican senators re-elected were Richard Lugar in Indiana, John Danforth of Missouri, John Heinz of Pennsylvania and William Roth in Delaware.

In a tight race, Democratic Sen. Frank Lautenberg defeated Pete Dawkins in New Jersey.

Know the warning signs of a heart attack! 1. Uncomfortable pressure, fullness, squeezing or pain in the center of your chest lasting two minutes or longer. 2. Pain may spread to the shoulders, neck or arms. 3. Severe pain, dizziness, fainting, sweating, nausea or shortness of breath may also occur. If you show these symptoms, the American Heart Association says "Get help immediately!"

Sports

Canseco wins Player of the Year

A's outfielder gets 10 times more votes than Dodgers' Hershiser

NEW YORK (AP) — Jose Canseco, the first major leaguer to hit 40 homers and steal 40 bases in one season, was selected The Associated Press Player of the Year on Tuesday in a landslide.

The Oakland right fielder received 141½ votes from a panel of sports-writers and broadcasters. Los Angeles right-hander Orel Hershiser was runner-up with 13 votes followed by Minnesota's Kirby Puckett with five votes and Boston's Mike Greenwell with 4 1/2.

"It means a lot because it shows the improvement I've made between 1986 and 1988," said Canseco, who was married earlier this month.

Not that 1986 and '87 were all that bad.

Canseco hit .240 in 1986 with 33 homers and 117 runs batted in en route to the American League Rookie of the Year award. In 1987, he had 31 homers and 113 RBI.

This season, it all came together as Canseco led the majors with 42 homers and 124 RBI while hitting .307.

The American League charts 17 different offensive categories and Canseco ranked in the top 10 in 12 of them.

"I don't think I had a bad drought except for an 0-for-20. And even when I was 0-for-20, I was hitting the ball well, so the key was staying consistent," said Canseco, who led the Athletics to their first AL pennant since 1974.

Canseco had homered more times in his first three full seasons (106) than anyone but Eddie Matthews (112) and Joe DiMaggio (107).

His 111 career homers, including five after a late-season callup in 1985, are the 10th-highest total for a player at the end of the year in which he turned 24. The other nine players are in the Hall of Fame.

Mel Ott, who already played eight seasons, had 176 at Canseco's age. All-

time leader Henry Aaron had 140 en route to his record 755.

"He's got as much ability as any player I've ever seen except for Willie Mays," said Reggie Jackson, who played the last two seasons of his career with the Athletics. "He can potentially hit 500 homers — I'm sure he's going to hit 400."

Canseco, who was born in Havana, Cuba in 1964, was the Athletics' 15th round selection in the June, 1982 free agent draft.

In his first two minor league seasons, Canseco combined to hit only 25 homers but he started a rigorous weighttraining

program to build strength.

On Aug. 6, Canseco stole his 30th base to become the 11th player to reach the 30-30 club, joining such all-time greats as Mays and Aaron. On Sept. 23, Canseco took his place in baseball history when he stole his 40th base.

"In spring training I thought there were other members (40-40) but then when I realized it, I said 'Did I stick my foot in my mouth by saying this'" Canseco said. "Even though I did it this year, it doesn't mean I won't shoot for it again."

Of Canseco's 42 homers, 27 either tied the game or put the Athletics in the

lead, and he hit 16 homers with two strikes.

The homers kept coming for Canseco in the playoffs as he hit three against Boston while the Athletics swept the Red Sox in four games.

In Game 1 of the World Series, Canseco was hit by a pitch in the first inning and hit a grand slam in the second. But after that, went 0-for-19 as Los Angeles won in five games to spoil an otherwise dazzling season for Canseco.

"I wasn't angry, I'm not depressed," Canseco said. "I'm real happy with the things we've done this year."

Widmeyer awaits NCAA decision

by Kim Thibeau
Staff Writer

Every afternoon Steve Widmeyer goes to practice at Alford Arena. He skates with his teammates and sometimes, he puts in extra time on the ice. Yet, when game time comes, Widmeyer can only watch from the stands and wait.

Widmeyer, a member of the University of Maine hockey team, is waiting for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to vote on the third ruling of his eligibility for the 1988-89 season.

The first ruling left Widmeyer ineligible to play college hockey. In the second ruling, Widmeyer's present status, the NCAA allowed him to practice with the team, but he cannot represent his team in any way for one year.

Widmeyer's problems started in May, 1987 when he was the first-round draft choice of the Kingston Canadians of the Ontario Hockey League. He signed a letter of intent saying that if he entered camp he would go in with a good attitude and in good health.

"At the time, I wasn't serious about school. I felt it (signing the letter of intent) was the best thing to do," Widmeyer said.

During the summer, the right winger reconsidered his decision about his education and his future.

"I went to Kingston to ask them questions about schooling. They told me it would take me one or two years to graduate and they seemed unorganized about it. I decided I really wanted to graduate from high school," Widmeyer said.

Widmeyer went on to play for the Notre Dame Hounds in Wilcox, Saskat-



Steve Widmeyer

chewan and attended school there. He kept open his United States college option by playing with the Hounds, an amateur Canadian team.

Widmeyer went on to look at American colleges. He visited the University of Wisconsin, the University of North Dakota, the University of Illinois-Chicago and UMaine.

"I didn't pick Wisconsin because it was too big and focused primarily on the football program. Illinois-Chicago's program is just starting out and the city life would be a lot to handle," Widmeyer said.

With North Dakota and UMaine left, he chose to become part of the Black Bears just after last Christmas.

"The coaches at Maine showed a lot of interest and it (Maine) is closer to home (Bedford, Nova Scotia). That was a big thing because I was about 3000 miles away my senior year," Widmeyer said.

At the beginning of the semester, the

Kingston Canadians became the Kingston Raiders and Lou Kazowski became the new owner. Kazowski and Anton Thun, a lawyer for a Toronto firm and representative of some Kingston players, presented the NCAA with an affidavit saying that Widmeyer signed a contract binding him to Kingston thus, making him ineligible for collegiate hockey.

"It's obvious that (Thun) is working for Kingston and that they want me back. They don't care if I am happy they just want me there. And because they're pushing this, the NCAA is making an example," Widmeyer said.

There have been players in the past who have played in the semi-professional leagues in Canada and have been made eligible for college hockey, he said.

"I'm not sure if anyone has gone on record, but two years ago, there was this kid (Norm Krumpschmid) who played five games for the Sudbury Wolves and was paid," UMaine hockey Sports Information Director Ian McCaw said. "He went to Ferris State and was ruled ineligible and suspended for five games and came back. That's the type of precedent they (the NCAA) might be looking at."

On Tuesday, the NCAA received the information it needs to render its decision. For now, Widmeyer continues to skate and hope.

"I try not to think about it, but sometimes it's hard, especially when the team went on the road last weekend. I hope that I am able to play by Christmas because the team needs me now that both David (Capuano) and Mario (Thyer) are hurt," Widmeyer said.

UMaine, BU remain tied for crown

The North Atlantic Conference has decided that the tie between the University of Maine men's soccer team and Boston University will not be broken.

Stu Haskell, commissioner of the NAC, said Tuesday that the tie will go on the books for this year but will not be the conference's policy.

"Ties are broken if you are sending a team to a tournament, which is not the case here," Haskell said. "Next year, when the conference has a tournament of its own, ties will have to be broken in order for the teams to be seeded."

This was the first year for soccer in the NAC, in which UMaine and BU finished with 4-1 records in conference play.

The Black Bears beat the University of Vermont, 1-0, on Sunday to tie BU and capture a share of the conference championship.

Sugar Ray not going to quit

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Sugar Ray Leonard, clearly satisfied with his latest performance, talked Tuesday about being around for a while longer.

"One thing I can assure you guys is that I'm not retiring," he said.

"A guy who doesn't have it any more couldn't have beaten Donny Lalonde."

Of course, that assurance from the fighter who has retired three times is not a guarantee he will fight again.

"Right now I just want to go home and relax and watch the tape of the fight and evaluate myself," Leonard, 32, said, at a news conference the morning after he knocked down Lalonde twice and stopped him in the ninth round.

The victory for Leonard, who was knocked down in the fourth, made him the World Boxing Council super middleweight and light heavyweight champion and the first man to win at least pieces of titles in five weight classes.

"If there's anything that gets me started, it's going against the odds," Leonard said.

There are fights for Leonard, but there don't seem to be any challenges.

One fight that is often mentioned is a rematch with Tommy Hearns, who Leonard stopped in the 14th round for the undisputed welterweight title in 1981. Hearns is the only other man to hold at least four world titles.

Lalonde ponders future after loss

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — So what now Donny?

Hours after taking a savage beating from Sugar Ray Leonard — including a punch to the throat that made talking difficult — former light heavyweight champion Donny Lalonde said he's going to take a short break from boxing, but won't quit.

"I've got some business to take care of for the next couple weeks, then I'm doing a movie," croaked Lalonde, 28, who relinquished his World Boxing Council title and lost the chance to win the new super middleweight crown.

Leonard, 32, used speed and a surprising burst of power to knock Lalonde down twice in the ninth round before more than 13,000 screaming fans in the outdoor arena at Caesars Palace. The 1976 Olympic gold medalist now has won world titles in five weight divisions.

Lalonde, left unconscious with blood pouring from his mouth after being decked the second time, said the whole ninth round is a void to him.

"I remember leaving the corner for the ninth round. I remember him landing that last right hand. I wanted to get up and Dave (manager Dave Wolf) was there. He said, 'It's over.'"

Lalonde, who will earn a minimum \$5.2 million US from the estimated \$20-million purse, was happy with the way the fight went despite the loss. He became only the second man to knock Leonard down after connecting with a right hand in the fourth round.

SECOND KNOCKDOWN

"I'm proud of the way I fought," he said, bruises showing above both blue eyes.

But there was still bitter disappointment about losing the title he earned a year ago.

"I feel I let myself down. He dug deeper than me in the ninth round. I gave 100 percent. What can I say?"

The Golden Boy's next project is a movie being filmed in Toronto. It's called Abraxas and is about an interplanetary agent who comes to earth.

As for his boxing career, Lalonde expects to challenge again for the 175-pound light heavyweight title, but not fight in the 168-pound supermiddleweight class.

Will Featherstone of Toronto is fighting Virgil Hill for the World Boxing Association light heavyweight title Friday. Featherstone has long wanted a fight with Lalonde, but the Winnipeg resident isn't interested in an all-Canadian battle.

"It would be of no interest to me," Lalonde said. "Willie Featherstone doesn't inspire me. I'd rather fight (Thomas) Hearns or (Marvin) Hagler."

CHILD ABUSE

Lalonde, who was beaten by his stepfather, had used his fight against Leonard as a platform to speak out

against child abuse. A foundation has been established in his name in Winnipeg to raise money to help abused children.

"It would have helped a lot more if I had won," said Lalonde, who immediately after the fight apologized "to the kids" for losing.

"I'm going to have to work harder. This fight was a tremendous success for (the campaign against) child abuse."

Leonard also was unsure of his plans, although there has been talk about a bout with Hearns.

"Let me evaluate myself first," said Leonard, who was cut in the face and refused to remove his large, wrap-around sunglasses during the news conference.

"I'm my worst credit. One thing I can assure you guys. I won't retire."

Garagiola quits NBC

Delayed negotiations are cause

NEW YORK (AP) — Joe Garagiola, one of the first former athletes to become a star sportscaster, is leaving NBC after 27 years because the network delayed negotiations on a new contract and left the impression he was no longer wanted.

"It was an unfortunate case where dandruff turned into cancer," his business manager, Felix Shagin, said Tuesday.

Garagiola, 62, sent a resignation letter to NBC Sports president Arthur Watson last week. Watson received the letter Monday.

"NBC and Joe Garagiola have enjoyed a terrific relationship during his 27 years with the network," Watson said in a prepared statement.

"Joe made wonderful contributions to NBC as host of the *Today Show* and

as an analyst and play-by-play broadcaster on our major league baseball coverage. NBC wishes Joe all the best."

Their relationship, however, had recently turned sour.

On the eve of last month's World Series, Garagiola was upset by published reports that his \$800,000-a-year contract, which expired Nov. 1, might not be renewed.

At the time, Garagiola said he felt like he had been left "twisting all summer" by NBC. He also said rumors that his job hinged on his World Series performance placed unfair pressure on him.

On Tuesday, Garagiola denied he was leaving NBC with bitter feelings.

"The way things were going, I just thought it was the right time to (see NBC on page 11)

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ATTENTION GRADUATES



Are you planning to attend Commencement Exercises on December 17?

If you are graduating this December make sure that your application for degree card is in the Registrar's Office by November 15.

This will insure that your diploma is ordered and that your name appears in the Commencement program

Commencement Exercises are scheduled for Saturday, December 17, at 10:30 a.m. in the Maine Center for the Arts

Thank you. See you at the ceremony.

Office of the Registrar
Wingate Hall



Dr. Ruth Westheimer

Ask Dr. Ruth

Wife nixes six a.m. sex

Q. From reading you and watching your shows, I realize that I don't have the old wifely duty of being ready for sex anytime my husband wants it, but still I have a problem getting him to understand without hurting his feelings. He gets hurt and rude when I say no. I tell him it is a matter of timing, and it seems to me his timing, sometimes, is way off. Let me explain and see if you agree.

Several mornings a week, he wakes up at six and has sex with me while I'm half asleep. At ten past six, he leaps out of bed, showers, and gets to his job by seven.

I began to say no a few weeks ago — just to these morning quickies, not evenings or afternoons when we have a little time to do it right. He was hurt and began to tell me I was frigid. How I have put my foot down — no more morning sex. He is not taking this reasonably at all. Am I wrong to take this stand, and what can I say to him?

A. You are not wrong at all — and you are right to try to find the right way to explain this to him. You have to tell him that you love to make love with him but not before you can be ready for it, not when you haven't got the sleep out of your brain and not when he can't take time to make it enjoyable for you.

It is simply a fact that a woman needs more preparation and more leisure to enjoy lovemaking than he is allowing in his morning rush-to-punch-in-on-time. Sex on waking up is nice if there is time for it. With older men, it is often the best time — but both partners have to make time for it, get plenty of sleep and allow time to make it enjoyable. Many women want to get up and freshen up, maybe have a cup of coffee first.

And quickies are all right as a once-in-a-while thing, especially when the wife wants it and initiates it because for some reason she is really ready to do just that — have a quickie. But no time is the right time when one partner is not in the

mood. Of course it isn't a matter of being frigid — an outmoded word, anyway. He knows you really do enjoy sex at a good time for you. Remind him of this.

It is wonderful that he is so sexy and wants to make love to you and also that he is a punctual worker, but if this morning sex is to be any good, some time has to be made for it. He can't fit it in to his lightning getaway schedule. You just can't be an instant product, like freeze-dried coffee. If going to sleep a little earlier and setting the alarm for 5:15 is at all agreeable to you, you might suggest that.

Tell him that the time may come when love in the morning may be very advisable, and you don't want the whole idea spoiled for you by a running battle over the way he wants to do it.

Q. I am a virgin and looking forward to a full life, including a man and sex and companionship and kids and all the trimmings I can get. I don't feel sad or frustrated, so why do I have these powerful erotic dreams about movie stars and so forth? What do these dreams mean?

A. Dreams are there for your enjoyment. You have this marvelous ability to dream deliciously. Enjoy that ability to make arousing images and consider it preparation for a future sex life full of pleasure, with the man of your dreams.

Also, dreams are useful for sexual release. A woman can have an orgasm during an erotic dream — you are likely not only to have these dreams but to remember them the next day. Often men and women have orgasmic experiences while asleep and have no memory of the dream or of the people in it. Take these dreams as lucky events, and the next day recall them happily and walk with a bounce in your step and a smile on your face over your imaginary night life.

Q. To my surprise, my roommate leaped into the shower with me this morning. I have no idea of his sexual

preference, but this wasn't to my liking. How do I speak to him about this?

A. In our general rules of behavior, most people take their showers alone. This is the main thing at stake here, I think. Sometimes people go away to camp or college or boarding school, with childhood or home rules instead of general adult rules in their heads. Maybe back home this roommate took showers with a brother, cousin, or visiting friend, with no thought of sex.

If you see no hint of any homosexual inclination in this roommate and if he has never approached you sexually, all you have to say is "Hey, I'm used to taking showers by myself." Maybe you find this embarrassing — so see if he does it again, if he failed to pick up your negative reaction to his doing that. If he does it again you have to let him know.

Q. To my surprise, my roommate leaped into the shower with me this morning. I have no idea of his sexual preference, but this wasn't to my liking. How do I speak to him about this?

A. In our general rules of behavior, most people take their showers alone. This is the main thing at stake here, I think. Sometimes people go away to camp or college or boarding school, with childhood or home rules instead of general adult rules in their heads. Maybe back home this roommate took showers with a brother, cousin, or visiting friend, with no thought of sex.

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•NBC

(continued from page 10)

leave," he said in a telephone interview from his home in Paradise Valley, Ariz.

Garagiola declined to elaborate on his decision, which he said was made before the World Series.

"I'm not a kiss-and-tell kind of guy," he said.

However, Shagin said there was a breakdown in communications between Garagiola and NBC.

"He was reading about his contract in the papers, but he wasn't hearing anything from NBC," Shagin said. "He didn't think it was a classy act."

Shagin said Garagiola also was unhappy that NBC officials didn't defend him when he was attacked by television critics.

NBC spokesman Kevin Monaghan said he didn't know who would replace Garagiola as Vin Scully's partner on Saturday baseball broadcasts.

Garagiola broke into broadcasting in 1955 as a radio and television analyst for the St. Louis Cardinals, one of four teams he played for in a nine-year major league career.

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are interested in your input on the new residence facility being designed for the University of Maine.

Members of the Campus Community are encouraged to attend building committee meetings with the architectural firm of Moore/Weinrich regarding the construction of the new 200-bed facility scheduled to be opened in fall 1990.

This will be a unique opportunity for members of the community to share with the committee your thoughts and suggestions on this important community project.

Time: 12:00 noon to 3:30 p.m.

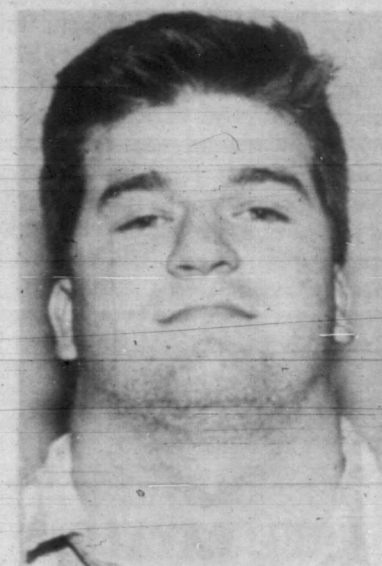
Date: Thursday, November 10th

Place: York Private Dining Room,
York Commons

Points of View

by Doug Vanderweide
Photo Editor

*Who did you vote for:
Michael Dukakis or George
Bush?*



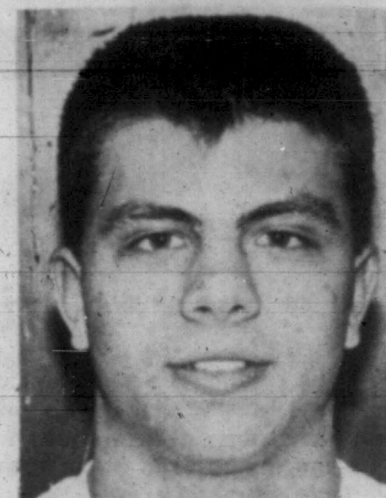
"Dukakis, because I don't
trust Bush...not one bit."

—Dave DuBois
Junior
English



"I voted for Jerry Garcia (of the
Grateful Dead).
He has a real grip on reality,
and would make a great presi-
dent."

—Erin Kelly
Freshman
Sociology



"Bush. We can't have so-
meone inexperienced dealing
with the Russians."

—Kevin Lawrence
Sophomore
Civil Engineering



"I didn't vote. I don't like
either of them."

—Amy Forbes
Freshman
Undeclared

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