

Fall 11-30-1988

Maine Campus November 30 1988

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The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Wednesday, November 30, 1988

vol. 103 no. 49

President controls \$500,000 in funds

This is the second article in a four-part series about President Lick's discretionary funds.

by Cynthia Beckwith
Staff Writer

This year, President Dale Lick controls discretionary funds containing more than a half million dollars, with few restrictions attached.

Lick has discretion over eight individual funds — including his general President's Discretionary Account — which in the past have helped fund building renovations, athletic scholarships and student programs.

Two of these funds have educational restrictions, while the remaining six have no restrictions.

The Palmer Account, which has recently been a source of controversy within the university community, is one of the eight discretionary funds.

The Palmer Account includes money received from the sale of pre-Columbian artifacts

bequeathed to the university by the late William Palmer in 1982. Palmer's will stated that the artifacts donated to the university should be sold at the president's discretion.

A little more than one million dollars worth of the artifacts was sold before Lick became president, \$900,000 of which went toward construction of the Maine Center for the Arts, said Robert Holmes, vice president for University Development. About \$163,000 was spent on athletic scholarships Palmer's will had specified, Holmes said.

There is currently \$41 in the account, Holmes said. He said Lick has spent \$44,000 while he has been president, all of which has gone to academic departments.

"There is slightly less than \$250,000 (worth of remaining artifacts being sold) that is in the hands of the dealers," he said. Holmes said it is impossible to tell when these artifacts will be sold.

Lick has indicated that



\$50,000 of the money from these artifacts will help fund a lounge in a baseball clubhouse under construction.

The President's Discretionary Account, Lick's main fund, usually receives donations of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year, which can be spent as the president wishes.

The Bird and Bird General Account generates approximately \$20,000 a year and currently has \$40,000 available. The money, Lick said, can be used only for educational purposes.

The president has given money from the account to various organizations and activities on campus. Women's (see FUNDS page 8)

Fogler Library addition shelved

by Debbie Dutton
Staff Writer

The crowded conditions that now exist at Fogler Library won't be changing in the near future.

A possible library addition, which may have alleviated crowding problems, has taken a back seat to other University of Maine projects.

The original bond issue request presented to the Maine Legislature and Gov. John R. McKernan was for \$60 million, which included funding for Fogler Library.

Kent Price, assistant to Chancellor Robert Woodbury, said the governor and the Legislature decided the request was too large and needed to be trimmed down.

The library funding was one of the areas UMaine administrators decided to cut, Price said.

The bond issue request was trimmed to \$36.8 million, which voters approved Nov. 8. UMaine President Dale Lick

said although library funding was cut, it would be the top priority in the next bond issue request.

Elaine Albright, director of libraries, said a 50,000-square-foot addition would have been built onto the back of Fogler Library if the funding had not been cut from the bond issue.

Lick said the proposed addition would cost between \$4 million and \$6 million.

The library now seats 1,000 students, Albright said. The addition would have been used to house more materials and seat up to 1,000 more students.

"Because there are so many people crammed in to such a small space, the noise levels can get loud even without people talking loudly," Albright said.

Lick said he expected the next bond issue request to be presented to voters in two years, but added the UMaine System board of trustees would have to make that decision.

Calling the library a major (see LIBRARY page 8)

O' Christmas Tree



photo by Scott LeClair

Students Dina Duval and Julie Poulin
decorate the tree in their room in Oxford Hall

Berrien, nurses dispute reasons behind lack of night care at Cutler

by Jonathan Bach
Staff Writer

The director of Cutler Health Center said Tuesday a shortage of qualified applicants for nursing positions is preventing the health center from operating 24 hours a day.

Dr. Roberta Berrien, addressing the General Student Senate, said other hospitals in the area are having problems filling vacancies as well.

"Eastern Maine Medical and St. Joseph's are having trouble filling positions," she said. "There really is a practical problem."

But former Cutler nurses who attended the meeting offered a different view of the situation.

Diane James, a former nurse at Cutler, said two of the reasons why the nurses resigned last summer were miscommunication between the nurses and Berrien, and the nurses' disapproval of working only in the infirmary.

"We're aware of the short-

tage," James said. "I think I speak for all the nurses here when I say that we wanted to work in a supportive nursing environment. We didn't feel that support (at Cutler)."

Berrien, though, told a different story.

"I am not going to open the 24-hour walk-in with an RN without a nurse practitioner or a PA (physician's assistant)," she said.

Berrien said she has made an "enormous effort" to find qualified people, but that they don't exist.

The nurses were in agreement that they were qualified and could give the type of "quality care" that has been at the University of Maine in the past.

James said 24-hour walk-in service could be restored at Cutler by hiring two registered nurses per shift.

"Then we'll be able to give the quality care that has been here for years," she said.

Anne Holman, a former



Dr. Roberta Berrien discussed the nursing shortage at Cutler Health Center during last night's GSS meeting.

Cutler nurse, said the nurses wouldn't be willing to come back under the direction of Berrien.

"She wouldn't allow us to ask questions and she wasn't willing to accept input from nurses. That's her style," Holman said.

(see CUTLER page 4)

UNITY IN VARIETY ANNUAL FACULTY EXHIBITION

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Leadership Development Series presents:

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[Quiz]

- | | YES | NO |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Are you a member or leader of a student club or organization? | <input type="checkbox"/> [X] | <input type="checkbox"/> [] |
| 2. Does conflict arise among members, member commitment, group priorities, etc? | <input type="checkbox"/> [X] | <input type="checkbox"/> [] |
| 3. Do you know how to resolve this? | <input type="checkbox"/> [] | <input type="checkbox"/> [X] |

[Answer]

Come to the Memorial Union, North Lown Room, December 1st at 3:15 - 4:30 pm for a workshop on "Group Conflict and Resolution". Presented by Dr. Diana Hulse-Killackey.

Everyone Welcome!
Refreshments will be served!

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News Briefs

Joint custody given to N.H. couple

EXETER, N.H. (AP) — A judge on Tuesday ruled that two children who have been missing with their mother since their father was acquitted of sexual abuse charges should be placed in a foster home, if they're found.

Rockingham County Superior Court Judge Kenneth McHugh also said Mark Russell Murabito will have joint custody of the children with his ex-wife, Jesse Murabito.

Previously, Jesse Murabito had custody, and her ex-husband had visitation rights.

The case and the Murabitos' bitter custody fight attracted national attention when Jesse Murabito, 40, of Belmont, went to jail for a week in February 1987 rather than tell a judge where she hid the children from their father.

Mark Murabito, 34, of Derry, was acquitted earlier this month of a charge of sexual assault of his daughter, now 5½ years old.

After the verdict, he said he would seek custody of the girl and her 4-year-old brother.

He also obtained a court order barring Jesse Murabito from taking the children out of the state or letting them live with anyone else.

However, she apparently never served the papers, and she and the children have been missing since the verdict.

Through several media interviews, she has said she is living with a family out of the state in a network that protects alleged victims of sexual abuse.

Man had too many brides, feds say

DETROIT (AP) — A 49-year-old man is suspected of deserting at least four brides after cleaning out their bank accounts, federal authorities say.

Victor Barr, who has no known address, was arraigned Monday and jailed without bail on charges of bank fraud and causing Carol Kelly of Pontiac to travel with him to Las Vegas in April for marriage under false pretenses.

Authorities contend Barr lured Kelly and three others to the altar by promising money from an inheritance, then lived off their credit

cards and cash, repaying them with checks written on a closed account.

Kelly, a 46-year-old administrative assistant, said Barr told her he was going to inherit \$5 million and promised her \$200,000.

Barr took \$14,000 from her, Kelly said.

"Maybe I'm very stupid, I don't know," she said. "But he has a very upbeat aggressive manner and that's how he convinces people."

If convicted, Barr could be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison and fined up to \$500,000.

Base closing would cut 6,000 jobs

LIMESTONE, Maine (AP) — Closing Loring Air Force Base, which could be targeted for shutdown in a report to be submitted by the end of the year, could eliminate as many as 9,000 non-military jobs in Maine, Gov. John R. McKernan said Tuesday.

A shutdown would also eliminate \$237 million in personal income and more than \$518 million in annual retail and service sales, according to a State Planning Office report the governor was to present during a meeting with officials in Limestone, where the base is located.

"This report confirms what many of us already knew; that a Loring closure would have an extremely harmful impact on both the

Aroostook County economy and the state economy as a whole," McKernan said in a prepared statement.

Federal law requires a 12-member committee to submit to the U.S. defense secretary by Dec. 31 a list of recommended base realignments and closings.

The secretary must accept or reject the entire list by Jan. 16, 1989.

Congress may pass a joint resolution disapproving the recommended action.

No specific installations have yet been identified, but Loring, home of the 42nd Bombardment Wing of the Strategic Air Command, has been targeted in the past for closing.

Defector receives OK to enter U.S.

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — Elena Akhmilovskaya, a leading Soviet chess player who secretly married the U.S. team captain and defected during the Chess Olympiad, received permission Tuesday to enter the United States, a U.S. consular official said.

Akhmilovskaya, the second-ranked player on the Soviet team, married John Donaldson, the U.S. team's non-playing captain, in

Greece on Friday during the chess tournament.

The couple arrived in Frankfurt on Saturday to wait for an immigrant visa for the Soviet chess expert.

"She received entry documents today and is cleared to enter the United States," said U.S. Consulate spokesperson Craig Springer.

Donaldson, a 31-year-old international master from Seattle, met Akhmilovskaya during a chess tournament in Cuba in 1985.



7-Up

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And stick because beer- standards and you have sex you make m sober.

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Dr. Ruth Westheimer

Ask Dr. Ruth

7-Up can prevent sex

Q. I was at a party and this girl wanted to have sex — but I am a decent guy with high standards and morals. Nevertheless, after a few beers, I rode the wave in, we did have sex. Now she wants to have a relationship. I told her I am an existentialist, and it didn't really happen. What should I do?

A. It seems to me that you have done it. I would not have thought of that existentialist line, myself. In fact, I am not sure that I understand it, except that it does say definitely that you had sex once, no commitment, and you have made up your mind to leave it at that.

Keep your fingers crossed that she does not turn up pregnant in the near future, and that you have not caught something from her that is worse than a bad cold.

And stick to 7-Up in the future, because beer shoots down your high standards and also your caution. When you have sex because you got drunk, you make mistakes that you pay for sober.

Q. Why do women like men who beat them up and treat them like trash when there are a lot of nice guys who will treat them like ladies?

A. Are you thinking of some woman in particular? Who wastes her time on a no-good instead of you? If so, then this woman is involved with a man who takes his problems out on her.

Being involved doesn't just mean going to bed — it can mean being tied to someone undesirably, unable to untie the knots by oneself.

Very often people ask your question about certain men: "With all the nice women in the world, why does he always pick one who dumps on him?" It happens that people get into extremely involved involvements and need help sorting their problems, perhaps cutting those ties to a wrong partner. That help might be a friend or relative, but today, it is likely to be a professional helper — a social worker, a counselor, perhaps a psychotherapist.

If you are drawn to a woman who is in a bad relationship with someone else, that woman needs help in getting out of the mess she is in. That is what she needs now, not you as a lover or suitor. She is too confused at present to be a candidate for your devotion. This may be hard for you to accept — unless you are not really asking about a woman you are interested in now, but one you have already given up on, but still thinking about. Or have I got you wrong: are you really a detached-observer of human nature.

Often people get into a pattern of bad relationships of the same kind. It might begin with having one boyfriend and being too dependent on him. Rather than face being alone on Saturday night, she stays with a guy who acts mean. Or she

has children to care for as well as herself, and prefers to share that responsibility, even with a bad partner, than try to cope with it on her own or with welfare.

When she does break up with that bad partner, she starts with another who misuses her. Maybe she looks for a certain kind of guy out of low self-esteem. Or she misses the one she lost and looks for the same characteristics before taking up with a new partner. (I could be saying "he" and talking about a man as well).

Now, this is a psychological problem, and few people get out of it without professional counseling. Friends are not up to helping people who actually enjoy feeling sorry for themselves, for instance. All a friend can do to be truly helpful is say "I'm bored listening to your story again and again," and force such a person to seek effective help.

Q. How does one keep fantasy from becoming reality when making love? Like, really having people watching or taking part as third parties?

A. You seem to be expressing a fear some people have that, if you enjoy and make effective use of a sexual fantasy, you will begin to want the fantasy acted out in reality. This does not have to be the case; most people keep fantasy in the

mind and make it a rule to do so. It happens that some of the boldest daydreamers are the most cautious people in their actual behavior.

But, whether you keep fantasy in daydreamland by force of character or out of prudence, there is no better way to keep that fantasy enjoyable. When you have an chief fantasy, want it come true, think about it much of the time and find in interfering with sexual functioning instead of helping it, you are beginning to live with an obsession. And that is no fun.

Before going to a counselor about it you might try using other fantasies, dreaming up other scenarios or images. See if you can't replace this single fantasy with others that are less insistent and more under your control. When you should definitely seek help? When you know that you can't become aroused without this particular disturbing fantasy.

Q. Do condoms make sex less exciting?

A. I have been asked this question many times in many different ways. After all these years of answering that question let me state bluntly that people who start using condoms without any experience with them are often discouraged at first. There definitely is a slight loss of sensation.

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The Daily Maine Campus

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Mitchell elected majority leader

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — Mainers applauded native son George J. Mitchell's election as Senate majority leader Tuesday, expressing pride in his new prominence and looking forward to more clout on Capitol Hill.

Political leaders from both parties predicted that Mitchell will be an intelligent, articulate and persuasive spokesperson for the Democrats as the Republican administration of George Bush, a part-time Maine resident himself, takes office in January.

And, while playing down speculation that a Mitchell-led Senate would shower Maine with federal largesse, they indicated that the state's position on such issues as acid rain legislation, subsidized Canadian exports and the status of Loring Air Force Base was likely to get closer attention.

"When there are issues that are critical to the state of Maine, we know that our voices are going to be heard," said Gov. John R. McKernan, a Republican who campaigned for Bush and against Mitchell.

"We're not going to be in a position where we're going to wonder where we stand," he said.

Attorney General James E. Tierney agreed:

"The real reason that it's good for Maine is that the Maine view, the Maine approach, will always be on the table."

Tierney and other Maine Democrats were buoyant that Mitchell, who had approached the caucus with "cautious optimism," won by unanimous voice vote following the first ballot as the 55 Senate Democrats met behind closed doors to choose a successor to Robert Byrd.

"It's just wonderful news — for the nation, for the Democratic Party, for the state of Maine and for George Mitchell," said Rick Barton of Portland, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. "It's just a great, great day."

The central Maine city of Waterville, where Mitchell grew up, set to work planning a celebration in his honor, said Mayor Judy Kany. "Everybody in Waterville is all excited. We're just so proud of him," she said.

In Augusta, the Democratic leader of the Maine Senate responded to news of Mitchell's election with a joyous whoop as he was sitting in his State House Office.

Senate President Charles P. Pray said Mitchell now becomes, in effect, the leader of the Democratic Party. Pray said he didn't mean to denigrate House speaker Jim Wright, but with Mitchell, "there is no cloud."

Another Democrat, Maine House Speaker John L. Martin, said Mitchell will be recognized as a "moderate" whose election will help "set a new tone in the Democratic Party."

Sen. William S. Cohen, Mitchell's Republican colleague and co-author of a recent book about the Iran-Contra hearings, agreed that the new majority leader will be an effective voice for Senate Democrats.

"He's intelligent, he's substantive, he's someone who pays attention to detail," said Cohen, adding that Mitchell is also "open-minded enough to take into account the regional disparities that exist in this country and try to forge a solid consensus."

Barton said it was unlikely that Mitchell's new power base would make

Maine a heavy feeder at the federal trough.

"Maine may derive benefits on certain types of legislation such as acid rain," he said, "but that's a distant second to the fact that the whole country is going to be better served."

Acid rain pollution, linked to industries and utilities in the Midwest, has been a major concern in Maine in recent years. Maine's congressional delegation has also sought relief from subsidized Canadian exports of potatoes, fish and lumber and assurances that Loring, a strategic bomber base at the northern end of the state, will remain open.

•Cutler

(continued from page 1)

James said there needs to be a strong nursing leader at Cutler for the nurses to return. She said former director Anne Sassong was strong and "allowed RNs to work to their fullest capacity."

"We've tried to discuss these types of issues with Dr. Berrien, but she just doesn't recognize the nursing potential to its fullest," James said.

But Douglass McGregor, a staff physician at Cutler, said the main issue was restoring Cutler to 24-hour walk-in service.

"That's the plan," he said. "There needs to be progress."

Despite the nursing shortage, Berrien said she is looking for ways to improve the current service and restore 24-hour

care to the health center.

"There's been a lot of looking backward and it hasn't helped us move ahead," she said. "We have to mourn what was, and look ahead at what's better."

She hopes students will give her their recommendations and ideas for providing adequate care.

"Student involvement is helpful and important," she said. "We've asked for student involvement and we've got it from a variety of areas. The more input the better."

Berrien, however, refused to answer the questions of five former Cutler nurses who were in the audience.

You

by Tammy H.
Staff Writer

A 17-year-old premed student is breaking into bookstores.

UMaine police issued an alarm at 10:21 p.m., saying Laughlin of the Safety.

The building, checked, Laughlin found inside. Because he released the na Police belie

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Youth apprehended for bookstore break-in

by Tammy Hartford
Staff Writer

A 17-year-old Orono boy was apprehended Monday night after allegedly breaking into the University of Maine bookstore.

UMaine police officers responded to an alarm at the new bookstore at about 10:21 p.m., said Investigator William Laughlin of the Department of Public Safety.

The building was sealed off and searched, Laughlin said, and the youth was found inside the building.

Because he is under 18, police cannot release the name of the youth.

Police believe the youth was acting

alone at the time of the break-in, Laughlin said.

"Due to the response time, we can be reasonably sure that he was alone," he said. "We were there within four minutes. There was no place for anyone to go."

Laughlin said police found several items in the juvenile's pockets. They are checking the items to see if they were taken from the bookstore, he said, adding that he does not believe the youth had time to take anything.

According to Laughlin, the boy allegedly climbed into a ceiling in another part of the union, crawled through the ceiling and dropped down into the bookstore, which celebrated its

grand reopening just hours earlier.

The store is equipped with infrared detectors, which sense body heat and movement, and the youth allegedly set off the silent intrusion alarm, which could be activated even though the youth didn't enter through a doorway or window, Laughlin said.

"We were surprised that it happened," said bookstore manager Sharon Cole. "The crawl space was very small. You'd have to be the right-sized person and obviously he was."

Another break-in like the one on Monday is unlikely, Cole said.

"We've found our weak spot, and the problem is going to be fixed so it can't happen again," she said.

The bookstore is not an easy target for thieves, Laughlin said, whether they attempt to strike when the store is closed or open.

"It's a very difficult target," he said. "The employees are very security-minded. Closed circuit video monitors

are used when the store is open to watch for possible shoplifters."

A UMaine police officer is also on duty at the bookstore this week for the grand reopening, and an officer can be assigned to the store at other times when the management feels the need for assistance, such as when there is a large number of students buying textbooks, Laughlin said.

According to Laughlin, in the past 12 years there has been only one other break-in at the bookstore. He said this occurred about 10 years ago and both suspects involved were apprehended.

The juvenile allegedly involved in Monday's break-in has been involved in other incidents, both on and off campus, Laughlin said.

He said the youth was apprehended in Bangor on Nov. 16 for allegedly breaking into vehicles. Police also have linked him to the theft of a radar detector from a vehicle parked near Alford Arena on Oct. 8, Laughlin said.

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Editorial

Fund's use is up to President Lick

Last week Guy Gannett newspapers reported that Rep. John A. Cashman, D-Old Town, said the settlement between the University of Maine and former Coach Peter Gavett and scholarship payments to Victoria Watras were a gross misuse of UMaine President Dale Lick's discretionary funds.

For these reasons and others, Cashman said, he was drafting a bill calling for an administrative audit of the UMaine System's seven campuses.

Though there is reason to be concerned with these payments, Mr. Cashman is more than a little off base.

Forget the fact that the university system already has what may be one of the best internal auditing procedures in all of state government.

What good, Mr. Cashman, would an audit do if President Lick has already told what he's done with the money?

It sounds as though Rep. Cashman wants to spend some of the state's money to find out something that Lick has already disclosed. (But, hey, politicians are good at stuff like that — how about a special commission, too?)

Another question. What, exactly, does Cashman think "discretion" means?

This may come as a surprise to Cashman, but the president's discretionary account, by definition, is to be used for things that the president deems necessary and proper for the university.

Obviously, if Dr. Lick admitted to spending the money on the two items that Cashman objected to, then Lick must have used his discretion when he originally made the expenditure. How can Cashman say Lick's discretion was wrong?

President Lick has been under fire for several decisions he has made this year. Is it possible Mr. Cashman may be jumping on the "Trash Lick" bandwagon and looking for a little free publicity?

Use your discretion.

Michael Bourque

The Daily Maine Campus

Wednesday, November 30, 1988

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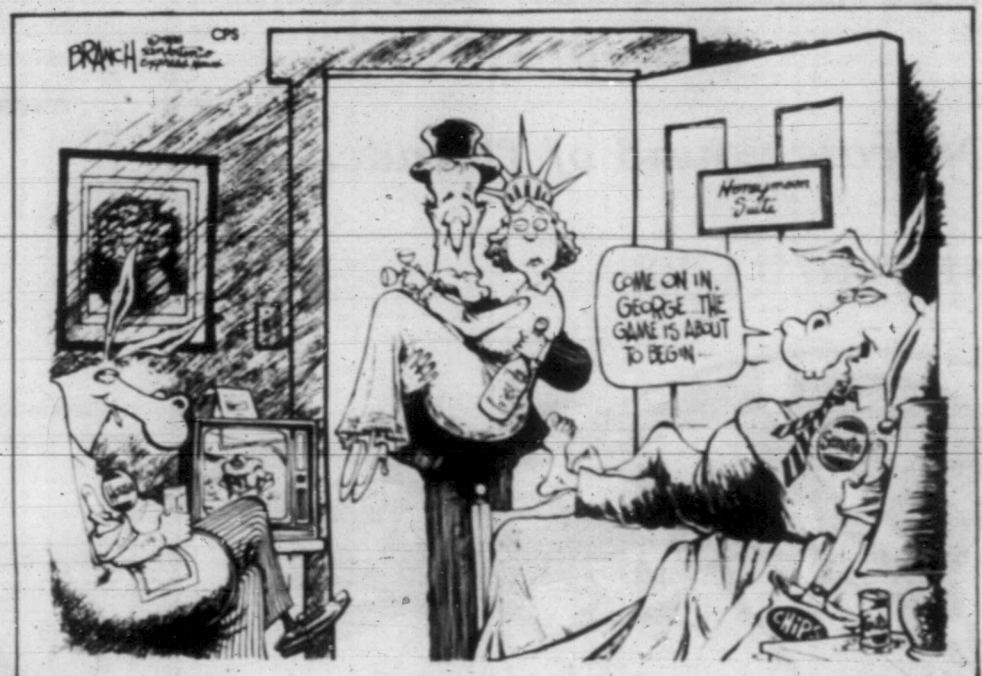
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Untrustworthy traits

The world is a strange place. It is filled with "real" people, "ordinary" people, and "weird" people.

But the people that drive me the craziest are the "people you can't trust".

You know who they are. Everyone has their own types that they don't trust and I'm going to share mine today since someone is too busy to write his column.

I cannot trust people who wear velcro clothes. There is just something about velcro that bothers me. It is just too convenient. Anyone who wears clothing that rips on and off and requires absolutely no hand dexterity cannot be taken seriously.

People who agree with everything you say even when you know that they are lying through their teeth because you just heard them agree with your worst enemy are also untrustworthy.

These people are always smiling and nodding. They get this really strange look in their eyes when you start talking to them. They also seem to sniff a lot. This drives me nuts.

Another group are those people that don't stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk.

Cynthia Beckwith

They speed up instead of hitting the brakes just because they enjoy seeing the look of sheer terror on the faces of the pedestrians. For obvious reasons, these people are very untrustworthy (I'm especially leary of those that drool at the wheel).

Never trust people with fuzzy dice hanging from their rear-view mirrors. I've often wondered what these dice symbolize. Do they mean that the people driving the cars are Yahtzee gurus?

Or, do they mean the drivers are big-time gamblers?

I don't trust people who chew gum all the time. This either means that they are trying to quit smoking or that they have really bad breath. I'm always afraid it's the second.

I don't trust people who wear fur coats. These people actually enjoy wearing dead animals on their backs when they could be wearing good ole home-grown polyester. Definitely dangerous.

People who ski all the way to

the door of the ski lodge in November when there is not enough snow at the bottom of the hill really bug me. These people use their ski poles to push themselves across the gravel just so they can say they skied to the door. Something is definitely wrong here.

As long as we're talking about skiing, I cannot trust people who don't wear hats when it's below freezing. They wind up having icicles on their eyebrows, but boy do they look good.

Women who don't shave their legs should not be trusted. They are either trying to prove that they are no different from men or they are just too lazy to do it. Either way, not trustworthy.

People who wear one-piece ski suits are untrustworthy. As someone with a small bladder, I cannot figure out how these people pee after lunch.

I could go on forever but this would only show that I basically don't trust anybody. But I especially don't trust people whose last names are verbs.

Cynthia Beckwith is a senior majoring in journalism and public management who does not trust people who wear Zinka or hot pink headbands.

Book Bag

Identity

EUROPEANS

by Jane Kramer
Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 561
pp. \$22.95

By Jim Hoagland

Jane Kramer rows with determination away from the swelling tide of books, studies and politicians' speeches which attempt to impose a common European identity on the several dozen nation states between the Atlantic and the Urals. She fills her boat with individuals whose heritage, habits and concerns are as different from each other's as they are from the Americans who are her audience. Only Kramer's fine eye for detail, her wicked turn of phrase and a steady tone of surgical detachment unite her subjects, who range from the famous and infamous to the deservedly obscure.

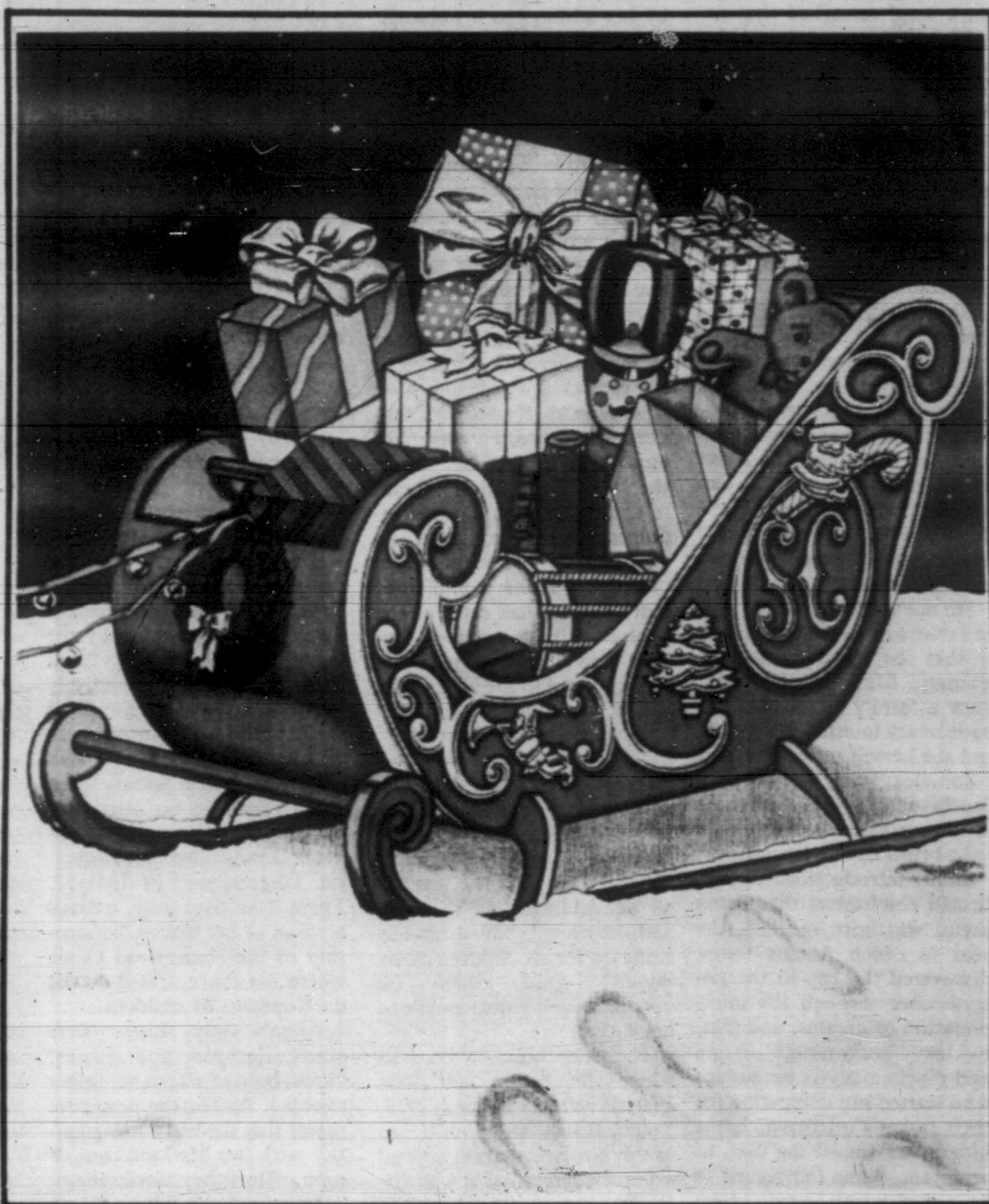
Kramer's insightful and eloquent profiles of people and places in Europe have enlivened the pages of *The New Yorker* magazine for more than a decade. Bringing them together between covers illuminates the considerable strengths (and the occasional weaknesses) of her own approach to Europe and of the distinctive form of literary journalism practiced by her magazine.

William Shawn, *The New Yorker's* former editor, makes a virtue of the lack of connective tissue in a brief foreword. Kramer attacks Europe "obliquely and idiosyncratically, choosing subjects ... for no reason other than some profound personal interest," Shawn writes, adding accurately, "Her sense of national character is as dependable as her sense of individual character."

Thus her perceptive profile of Portugal's failed revolutionary hero, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, turns gradually into a far larger portrait of Portuguese political life since the 1974 revolution. Kramer artfully uses Otelo's fall and eventual imprisonment to capture the frivolity of Portuguese politics that masks a practiced and deadly game of betrayal.

Her sharply etched national portraits of West Germany and Austria are the most memorable parts of the book and worth the price of admission alone. You will not forget Kramer's comparison of Kurt Waldheim with the Chinese male spy who carried on an affair with a French diplomat for 20 years by successfully pretending to be a woman. The diplomat "went to prison refusing, really, to change his mind"

cont. on 2B



Alternate Destinies

WRITING A WOMAN'S LIFE

by Caroline G. Heilbrun
Norton. 144 pp. \$14.95

By Abigail McCarthy

Columbia University professor Carolyn Heilbrun is also Amanda Cross, author of eight mysteries. They chronicle the life of brave, highspirited, intelligent and, yes — talky — Kate Fansler, Manhattan academic and amateur sleuth. By creating Kate, Heilbrun tells us, she sought "to create another identity, another role...an individual whose destiny offered more possibi-

ty than I could comfortably imagine for myself." Thus she chose for herself the second of the four ways there are to write a woman's life.

"The woman herself may tell it, in what she chooses to call an autobiography; or she may tell it in what she chooses to call fiction; a biographer, woman or man, may write the woman's life in what is called a biography; or the woman may write her own life in advance of living it, unconsciously, and without recognizing or naming the process."

Heilbrun elected to publish under a pseudonym for the same reason she believes women have done so since the

early 19th Century — to create for herself "another possibility of female destiny." Women before the current women's movement were so filled with anxiety when imagining alternate destinies that they wished to hide their identity as authors. She reminds us of Charlotte Bronte publishing *Villette* under an incognito, of George Sand, George Eliot, Colette and others. Not only were the possibilities of a woman's life restricted in their time, but certain scenes and certain emotions were considered unfit for her to depict.

In autobiography women have been hampered in the same way. "Well into the twen-

tieth century, it continued to be impossible for women to admit into their autobiography ical narratives the claim of achievement, the admission of ambition, the recognition that accomplishment was neither luck nor the result of the efforts or generosity of others." From Jane Addams to Dorothy Day they are reticent and diffident in telling their stories.

Biographers of women, whether they are male or female, have struggled with the conflict between their subject being "unambiguously a woman" — a person whose life is centered on someone or something other than herself — and the obvious desire of the

woman subject to be something else, something more.

Heilbrun identifies 1970 as the beginning of a new period in women's biography because it was the year in which Nancy Milford's *Zelda* was published, and because only in 1970 with the women's movement beginnings, were readers ready to accept not that Zelda had destroyed her. He had appropriated her life as an artistic property and left her storyless. In the same way she sets 1973 as a watershed year for women's autobiography because of the publication of May Sarton's *Journal of a*

cont. on 3B

Father Freud

ANNA FREUD: A Biography
by Elisabeth Young-Bruehl
Summit. 527 pp. \$24.95

MY THREE MOTHERS AND OTHER PASSIONS
by Sophie Freud
New York University Press, 351 pp. \$27.95

By Phyllis Grosskurth

The late biographer Ronald Clark once remarked that an "official" biography is "the kiss of death." By this he meant that the official biographer is selected because the executors feel secure that he or she will write the kind of book of which they approve. No cats are let out of the bag, anything embarrassing is ignored, and the result is a predictable orbuary.

Clark, of course, was intimating that the biographer loses the freedom to explore and to speculate. Elisabeth Young-Bruehl lists an extraordinary number of people who read her biography of Anna Freud in manuscript. One can imagine one of them saying, "I think you ought to omit that"; and another, "Surely you can tone that down?"

No one could claim that Anna Freud was an exciting person or that she led a particularly dramatic life, but she came from a family with some extraordinary internal dynamics and she herself must have had a complex inner life. Young-Bruehl touches on both of these to some extent but only with a light brush of the fingertips.

In her introduction, Young-Bruehl emphasizes that Anna Freud was born in 1895, the year in which Anna's father discovered the key to the unconscious through the interpretation of dreams, and that, by her "reckoning," Anna and psychoanalysis were twins who started out competing for their father's attention. Is the biographer suggesting that, as an infant, Anna felt herself to be in rivalry with Freud's scientific work? Young-Bruehl's startling conclusion is that only in 1936, when Anna

presented him with her book, *The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defense*, did she pass from a state of rivalry to one of cooperation as "the mother of psychoanalysis." Perhaps at this point some editorial direction would have been helpful.

Once we are launched into the body of the book, it is apparent that Anna had rivals far more tangible than a scientific theory. The youngest of six children, she was always treated by her siblings as a nuisance. Anna considered her sister Sophie her mother's favorite and discounted the general view that Sophie was Freud's darling as well. Nevertheless, she had terrible rows with Sophie, so bad that her father insisted that she stay away from her older sister's wedding.

Anna seemed always to know that she was an unwanted child. There is absolutely no discussion about her relationship with her mother or her aunt Minna. The one caretaking figure in her life whom she always recalled with great affection was her nursemaid, Josephine. While she was a toddler, Freud regarded her with amused indulgence. He recounted an anecdote to Wilhelm Fliess: "Recently Anna complained that Mathilda had eaten all the apples and demanded that (Mathilda's) belly be split open (as happened to the wolf in the tale of the little goat). She is turning into a charming child."

Nevertheless, Anna became a fastidious, over-good child. She developed a fixation on her father and pleaded in vain to be taken to America with him in 1909. By the time she was 18, all her siblings had married, and she wailed, "How am I to make do for six children all by myself?" Quite plainly, by making herself indispensable to her father.

The deep bonding occurred when she began her first analysis with her father in 1918. Young-Bruehl has no criticism of this bizarre situation beyond acknowledging that it was difficult to establish a transference. Out of the analysis, Anna Freud wrote an autobiographical paper, "A

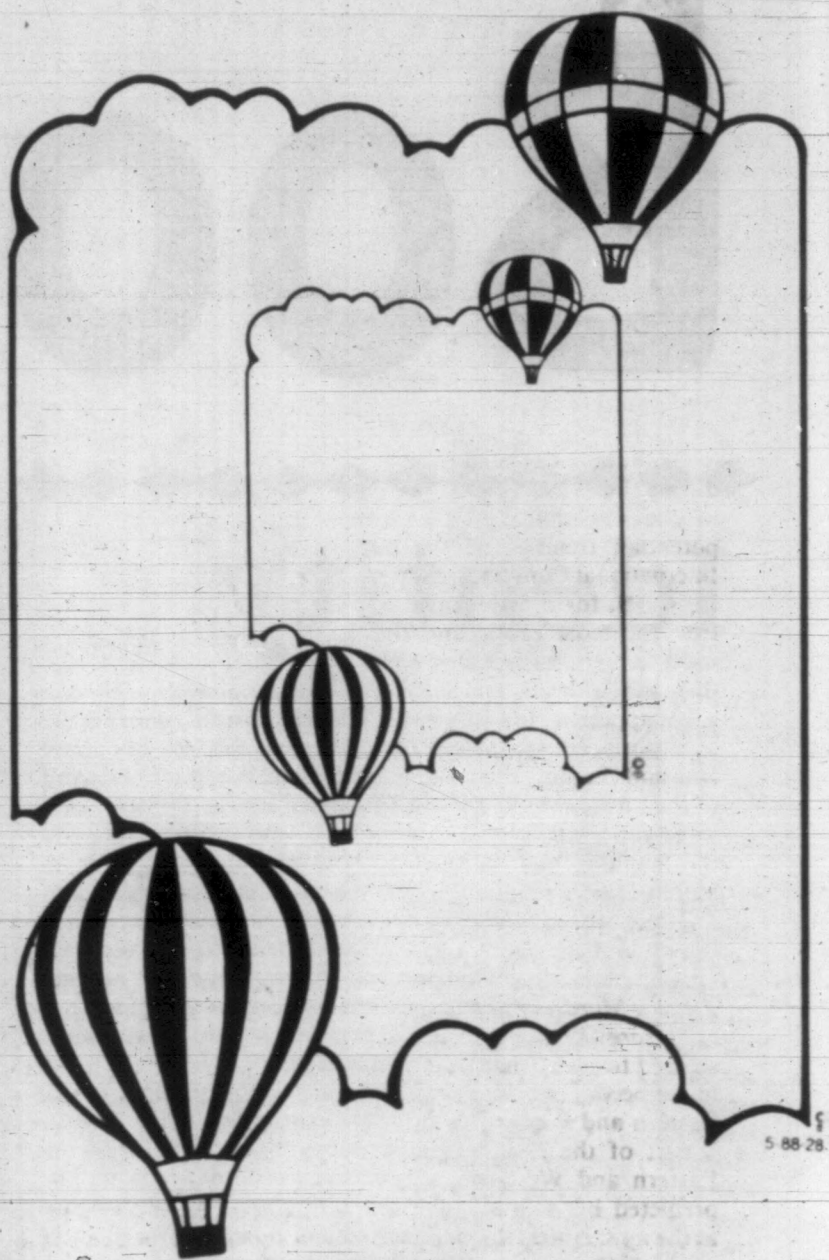
Child is Being Beaten," in which beating fantasies accompanying masturbation serve as a substitute for an incestuous father-daughter relationship.

When Freud developed cancer in 1923, Anna finally became totally indispensable to her father. On a professional level, she became his scientific spokesperson. On a personal level, no one else was allowed to minister to him, and only she attended to the care of his prosthesis.

How Anna managed to banish her mother and aunt Minna from Freud's life is never discussed. On only one occasion is she described as envious of a holiday her parents took together and only once are we told of the anger she felt when Freud went off with Minna. She is described as being jealous of many of her father's female analysts, but what about his close relationships with males such as Fercenzi and Rank? It would be interesting to know if Anna in any way undermined Rank's position with Freud, particularly as she replaced him on the Secret Committee of Freud's most trusted colleagues.

The author treats even the dramatic occurrences in Anna Freud's life with cool detachment. Her questioning by the Gestapo and the family's flight from Vienna receive relatively little space. There is no sense of the turbulent atmosphere within the British Psychoanalytical Society when Anna Freud, in her attempt to have Melanie Klein ejected, initiated the so-called "Controversial Discussions" of 1941-43. There is an over-long, tedious account of her benign dictatorship of the Hampstead Clinic where she concentrated on the development of children.

Anna's only suitors were Hans Lampla and Ernest Jones, both of whom her father rejected. As for the persistent rumor that she had a lesbian affair with her life-long companion, Dorothy Burlingham, early in her book Young-Bruehl remarks, "She did not, in the 1920s or afterward, have a sexual relationship, with Dorothy



Burlingham or with anyone else." How can one be so categorically certain that Anna remained, as her biographer describes her, a "vestal"? Perhaps because it is the party line.

An altogether different book is Sophie Freud's *My Three Mothers and Other Passions*. The author, a psychiatric social worker in Boston, is the daughter of Freud's oldest son, Martin. She never mentions Martin by name nor makes any reference to her father's book, *Glory Reflected: Sigmund Freud-Man and Father*, in which Martin Freud makes only a single reference to his own family. (In a discussion of civil strife in Austria in 1927, he describes his adventures in joining "my wife and her [sic] two

children," who were on holiday.)

Martin Freud, who became director of the psychoanalytic publishing house, was notorious for his many liaisons. His wife felt that he had abandoned the family during the *Anschluss* when he fled to England, leaving her and the children to fend for themselves in France, although they eventually settled in America.

Sophie Freud's book is an act of atonement and a struggle towards love and forgiveness. Her own mother seems to have been impossibly petulant and demanding. Her odyssey in quest of the ideal mother was finally fulfilled when she made contact with her aunt, Anna

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about his lover's gender. Similarly, Kramer says, Waldheim "for forty years dressed up in patriot's clothes, invented a past for decoration and seduced Austria," which elected Waldheim president and defends him now that the truth is out.

Kramer's sensibility is creatively startled by these societies in which "being abnormal is normal." She uses this phrase in connection with the diplomatic and political fictions made necessary by the division of the German nation after World War II, but it serves to describe her reactions as well to what she sees as the

corruption and amorality that pervade the interlocking political and business establishments of West Germany.

"The Germans loved (Konrad) Adenauer," she writes of the first postwar chancellor and the national ethos he created from the ashes of Hitler's defeat. "He turned their evasions into something positive, and persuaded them, with his stern calm, that rituals of guilt and expiation could be undermining and indulgent." Today, she maintains, "the real argument in Germany cuts through class and politics, and is less about 'left' and 'right'

than it is about authoritarian and libertarian strains in the society."

Such bold and encompassing themes benefit from the accumulation of detail that mark the style of *The New Yorker*. By the time Kramer finishes the remarkable account entitled "The Iron Mountain," in which the German village of Schlitz successfully blocks plans to turn a nearby mountain into an American nuclear rocket base, even the expert reader understands much more clearly the dynamics of the anti-nuclear movement that took root in West Germany in the early 1980s.

But where the themes are less compelling — as in two separate series of vignettes about how Portuguese immigrants fare in France, or in a meandering reconstruction of how the French right wing played on local fears of immigrant workers to take control of the city council of Dreux in 1983 — piling details on detail makes the accounts seem interminable. Several possible story lines seem to compete unsuccessfully for the author's attention; all wind up being reported but not developed.

In all of the stories you sense Kramer's sympathy with the maverick and the misfit, with

people who challenge the established order or exist on its margins. This sympathy imparts a remarkable vigor to her writing. Kramer does not rely on the artificial devices used so often in American reporting from abroad to make distant and ephemeral developments allegedly interesting and important so as to hook readers. In its honesty and skill, this book is foreign correspondence of the highest quality.

The Washington Post Book World

Flower Power

MONKEY ON A STICK

Murder, Madness, and the Hare Krishnas

by John Hubner and Lindsey Gruson

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich
414 pp. \$19.95

By Carol Flake

Of all the cults that took root during the "flower power" era of the 60s and the "human potential" trend of the 70s, the International Consciousness (or ISKCON, for short) seemed at first the most exotic and the most benign, its initiates with their shaved heads and saffron robes appearing in a silly dither at airports, conspicuously dancing and chanting their way out of their lost, awkward selves into ecstatic talk with Krishna, the laughing blue boy of the sacred Hindu vedas.

There was a time, observe John Hubner and Lindsey Gruson, authors of *Monkey on a Stick: Murder, Madness, and the Hare Krishnas*, when it seemed to many that ISKCON might become a bridge between Eastern and Western cultures, a part of the fusion between Eastern and Western religion predicted by Arnold Toynbee as the most critical development of the 20th Century. When he died in 1977, 12 years after he had arrived in New York City carrying only \$7 in rupees and a few battered cooking utensils, A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the founder of ISKCON, left a legacy of more than 200 temples and farms in 60 countries, tens of thousands of followers, and tens of millions of dollars. In America, ISKCON controlled more than 5,000 devotees who lived in 57 temples and farms around the country.

In West Virginia, temple leader Kirtananda, known in his more mundane days as Keith Ham, transformed a seedy Appalachian farm into the Krishna utopia of New

Vrindaban, complete with a bejeweled and glittering temple, a sort of American Taj Mahal, that was to become the main attraction in a spiritual Disneyland that would propagate Krishna Consciousness. Ham himself had been transformed, via Prabhupada's teachings, from a gay lower-East-Side bohemian into a powerful guru who saw himself less as a servant or follower of Prabhupada than as his successor.

As Hubner and Gruson point out, perhaps the most significant of Prabhupada's legacies, were the seeds of jealousy and rivalry he had sown by dividing his "kingdom" up among 11 gurus whose egos had not been subsumed but inflamed by their religious vocation. Following Prabhupada's death, the authors write, "the Hare Krishna movement degenerated into a number of competing cults that have known murder, the abuse of women and children, drug dealing, and swindles that would impress a Mafia don."

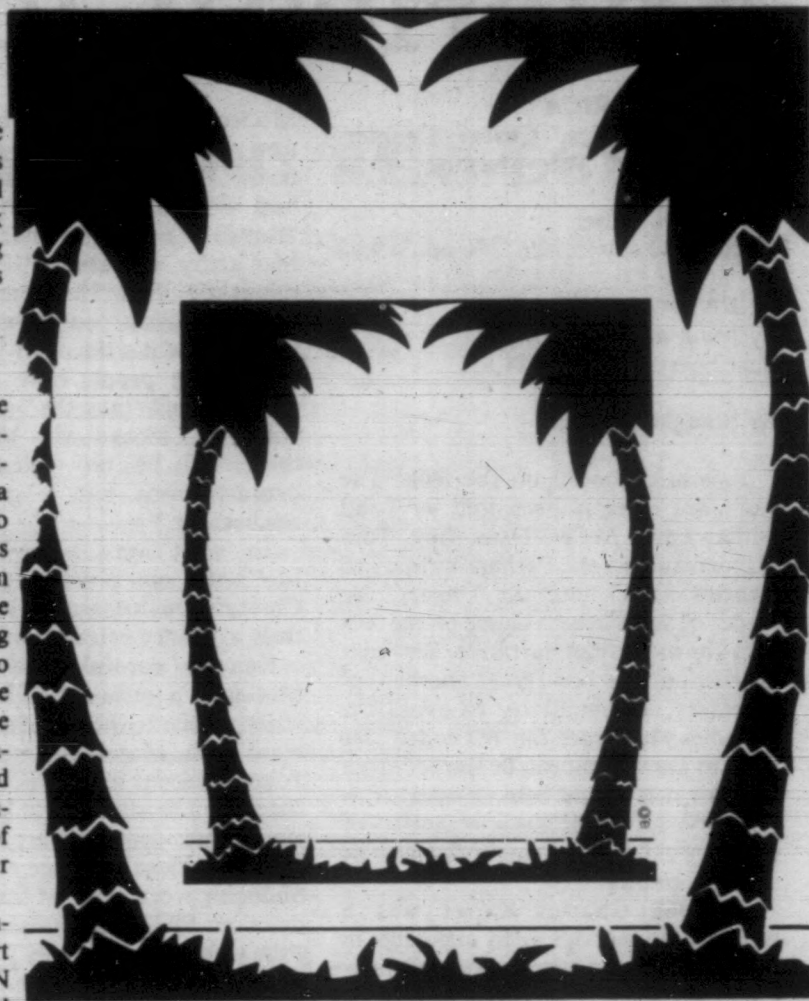
Monkey on a Stick begins with the most gruesome of the acts of violence perpetrated in the name of Krishna by ISKCON followers: the slaying of fellow devotee Chuck St. Denis, a tall, strong former drug user who had exercised his talents for drug smuggling and dealing on behalf of the coffers of New Vrindaban, and who did not die quietly; he was shot 12 times, stabbed, beaten and finally buried alive. As the authors indicate, St. Denis, with his history of drug trafficking, was not unique among ISKCON followers: "Devotees with Ph.D.s in religious studies joined the Krishnas, as did lawyers, artisans, Harvard M.B.A.s, Henry Ford's grandson, and Walter Reuther's daughter. But by far the ma-

jority of the devotees were members of the lost sixties generation, flower children and street people — kids like Chuck St. Denis, who started dealing drugs when he was eleven years old."

The central image of the book becomes that of the impaled sinner, a symbolic warning used by Prabhupada himself when a devotee was to be cast from the fold. It refers to the practice of Indian banana planters, who impale the carcass of a banana-stealing monkey on a stick and use it to warn other transgressors. The image comes to stand for the violence, terror and exploitation that Hubner and Gruson find beneath the seemingly placid Hindu trappings of New Vrindaban and other ISKCON centers.

Using material from hundreds of interviews, from court transcripts, and from ISKCON publications, Hubner and Gruson have traced the story of the rise and fall of the Hare Krishnas from coast to coast and continent to continent. There are bizarre intersections between the Krishnas and pop culture, including several episodes involving the Beatles. The authors have chosen to relate the tale essentially as a crime story, recreating scenes, dialogues, even thoughts, and it makes for a riveting read. Central to the story is a West Virginia cop, Sgt. Tom Westfall, whose conventional country-sheriff appearance, as Hubner and Gruson note, belies "a first-rate analytical mind and a ferocious desire to uncover the truth."

It is Westfall who asks crucial questions at the beginning and the conclusion of the book. "He was genuinely puzzled: How come a religion that was supposed to save somebody like Chuck St. Denis



had ultimately destroyed him...More to the point, how had people who started out searching for spiritual truth wound up behaving like hoodlums and common criminals?"

Hubner and Gruson have chosen to focus, however, less on the why than the who and the how of this whodunit, leaving us without much sociopsychological analysis of the Hare Krishnas phenomenon or of the context of the 60s counterculture in which the movement flourished. They do touch briefly on Prabhupada's fundamentalism and his distinct difference from Gandhi's emphasis on nonviolence. Ironically, however, the Hare Krishna movement in America, which became increasingly violent, came to resemble other American cults of the time more than it resembled and traditional Hindu movement.

Perhaps the best analysis is provided in a footnote from George Harrison, who commented on the gurus: "The more they know, then the more they actually know that they are the servant. And the less they know, the more they think they are actually God's gift to mankind."

Washington Post Book World.

**Book Bag is
published
weekly.**

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Solitude. Sartre, perhaps affected by the changing times, set out in this book to recount the pain and anger she had unintentionally concealed in an earlier account. *Journal of a Solitude*, Heilbrun feels, marked the beginnings of a new honesty in women writing about themselves. Since 1970 the biography of women has also begun to change by dealing with new facts uncovered about outstanding women, giving new interpretations and by writing accounts of "lesser lives, great lives, thwarted lives, lives cut short, lives miraculous in their unapplauded achievement."

Carolyn Heilbrun's declared purpose in writing this book was to apply the fruits of

feminist scholarship to the needs of women whose lives must "be rewritten" as they live them — rewritten, the reader understands, in the sense of imagining them in advance and interpreting them in ways beyond the old confining concepts of women's roles, of what is feminine and womanly. She sees scholars in danger of being so lost in research and theory that the fail to reach out to the women who need their discoveries in order to live life. Her own aim is to help by examining women's lives anew and suggesting new ways they might be written.

She is, however, herself a scholar and, one feels, writing with one eye on the scholarly community. It is doubtful that

those unaware of the tenets of the new feminism — and there are many still unaware — will be reached directly by her work.

Perhaps the most interesting of her examples and prescriptions for women "writing" their lives in terms of living and understanding them, are those for women in the last third of their lives — a stage requiring new attitudes and new courage. The freedom to become themselves after 50, to re-create their lives seems uniquely a female opportunity. Heilbrun quotes an Isak Dinesen character, "Women when they are old enough to have done with the business of being women, and can loose their strength, must be the most

powerful creatures in the world." At least, they can be, Heilbrun believes.

Women with security of some sort — tenure, an assured place, financial means — are in danger at this stage of choosing to stay where they are and "to stop writing their lives."

"I do not believe that death should be allowed to find us seated comfortably in our tenured positions," says Heilbrun. "Instead, we should make use of our security, our seniority, to take risks, to make noise, to be courageous, to become unpopular." It is a nice conclusion to a provocative study that should be in every writer's library.

Washington Post Book World.

Lisa Harper

Editor

American Identities

1968 IN AMERICA

Music, Politics, Chaos, Counter-culture, and the Shaping of a Generation

by Charles Kaiser

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 306 pp. \$19.95

TURNING POINT: 1968

by Irwin and Debi Unger

Scribners, 568 pp. \$24.95

By Staughton Layd

Two more books on the '60s? The story has recently been told by Todd Gitlin, James Miller, Hans King, Tom Hayden and others. Perhaps unfairly to Charles Kaiser and the Ungers, the reader of yet another volume on the '60s asks for more than narrative. We want instruction as to how, given another opportunity, we might try to avoid the tragedies with which the '60s ended. We want to know what can be learned from the past that would help us—whether as civil servants, intellectuals, organizers or ordinary citizens—to make the most of another chance.

In 1968 Charles Kaiser was a volunteer in the McCarthy campaign in Connecticut and a freshman at Columbia University. Later he became a reporter for *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* and an editor at *Newsweek*. Wisely, he has chosen to view the '60s through the lens of his personal experience. To Gitlin's participant's account of SDS, and Kings's of SNCC, Kaiser adds a participant's history of the rise and fall of Eugene McCarthy's campaign for peace in Vietnam.

The McCarthy campaign was like the decade as a whole, in that it started hopefully and ended (in Kaiser's words) with "the end of hope." McCarthy declared his candidacy on Nov. 30, 1967. On March 12, 1968, McCarthy came within 230 votes of beating President Lyndon Johnson in the New Hampshire Democratic primary. The weeks before the primary were the last time in 1968 "when the peace movement remained united behind a single candidate...when the movement was not yet wasting any energy by going to war against itself." McCarthy's showing in New Hampshire demonstrated the erosion of support for the Vietnam war, and contributed to President Johnson's decision not to run again. It did more. The groups of young people who knocked on the doors of virtually the entire New Hampshire electorate, who stood at intersections with the American flag and their literature, began what Mary

McGrory called a "kind of reconciliation process between the generations." Meetings with students who had worked for him after the New Hampshire results became clear, McCarthy declared: "People have remarked that this campaign has brought young people back into the system. But it's the other way around: The young people have brought the country back into the system...If we come to Chicago with this strength, there will be no violence and no demonstrations but a great victory celebration."

So what went wrong? Why was McCarthy not nominated? Why was Chicago a nightmare of violence rather than a victory celebration?

Kaiser's careful account stresses McCarthy's personal failings, his inability to rise to the challenge of the moment. On March 31 when Lyndon Johnson closed his television address to the nation by stating that he would not run for president, McCarthy was speaking to a college audience in Wisconsin. Suddenly word came of the president's decision. McCarthy, Kaiser writes, had "the greatest opportunity for impromptu oratory of his career, one of the greatest in the history of American politics." Instead he muttered, "It's a surprise to me. Things have gotten rather complicated," and left the stage. Again, after the assassination of Robert Kennedy, McCarthy's comments failed to make contact with the universal mourning, nor did his conduct seem to recognize that the McCarthy candidacy was now all the more important. Finally, on the eve of the Democratic convention in August, when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia, McCarthy issued a statement which said in part: "I do not see this as a major world crisis."

Kaiser summarizes: "Largely because of McCarthy's personal idiosyncracies, the people who had worked so long and so hard to get him elected were left with nothing at the end of August but a feeling of bitter, empty failure."

I would venture a further word. In a movement for social change, just as in a democratic government, personal idiosyncracies can be partly controlled by mechanisms of accountability. McCarthy's personality may have bulked so large and made so much difference because there were no procedures that obliged him to report back to those working on his behalf, and to take direction from them. The same can be said of Rev. Jesse Jackson's primary campaign this year. It should take nothing

away from the enormous contribution McCarthy made in 1968, or that Jackson makes now, to observe that if we once again fail to insist that our leaders be democratically accountable, we will once again make possible heart-break like that experienced by Charles Kaiser and his fellow organizers.

Irwin and Debi Unger agree with Kaiser that 1968 was the year when "the liberal consensus of the early sixties fell apart and was replaced by rancorous resistance to further social change." They seek to probe this reversal by mini-histories of the war on poverty, the anti-war movement, the civil rights movement, the New Left, the counter culture and the 1968 election.

I find the Ungers' analysis simplistic. They ascribe the war on poverty to "middle-class guilt." They say that, in the end, American disengagement from Vietnam was the result of "the foreign policy elite's loss of faith after Tet." They write that the Left's use of the word "imperialist" to describe American foreign policy "accept[ed] an orthodox Lennist view of capitalism as in its last desperate years."

Each of these statements seems to me an hypothesis with which one might begin an analysis, but hardly a persuasive conclusion. Why did the middle class feel guilt in 1963-1964 but not before or since? When Washington's "Wise Men" recommended disengagement, were they thinking primarily of the economic consequences of further escalation, of the level of domestic resistance escalation would predictably cause, of military stalemate? Can't an economy be imperialist without being in its last desperate years?

One of the Ungers' apparent conclusions concerns me particularly. They recount how the League for Industrial Democracy, parent-organization of SDS, warned SDS against permitting Communists to join the organization. Then when they came to the faction-filled meetings that preceded the death of SDS, the Ungers say: "Any LID elder present at Ann Arbor could have been

excused a quiet 'I told you so?' " Is this the last word? An open, democratic organization faced with a Communist minority interested only in victory for its own point of view, should respond by simply excluding people? What about Marxists of other kinds? And how does one tell the difference?

Washington Post Book World



cont. from 2B

Freud, in the last days of the old woman's life. Since Tante Anna had taken Martin's side in the family quarrel, she was rather cool when Sophie (on sabbatical in England) first made overtures to her.

Gradually as she grew weaker, Anna began to accept the accumulated love that Sophie laid deliberate siege to Anna's affections. They sat together companionably knitting. She combed Boston for the kind of silk yarn Anna Freud had always craved. On her return to England, Tante Anna had grown very frail. When Sophie asked her if she thought about her accomplishments during the hours

when she was silent and alone, Anna Freud replied, "No, I think about all the things I still want to do. And sometimes German poems I learned in childhood go through my head."

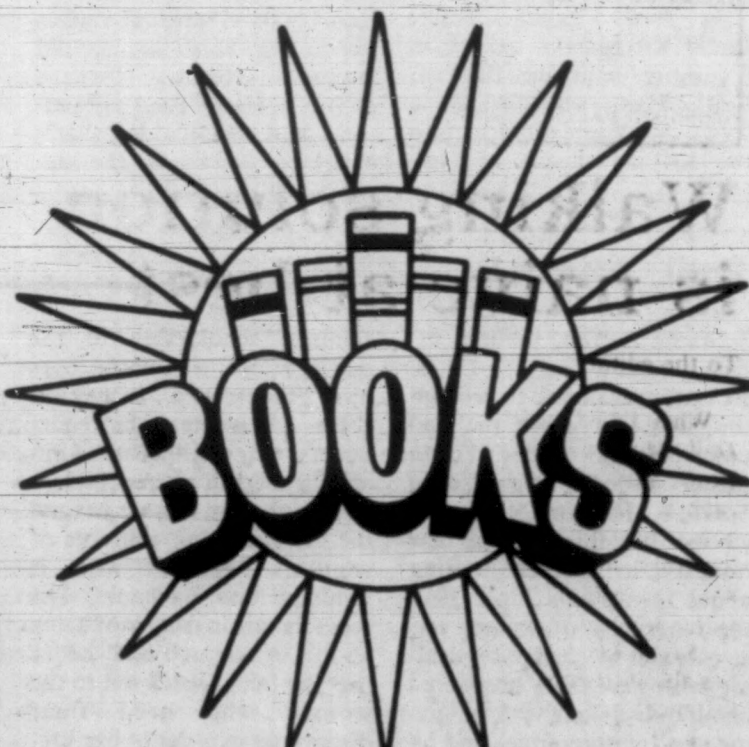
Never one who could give or receive love freely, Anna Freud learned to laugh and to accept Sophie's tender caresses. They had found the idealized mother-daughter relationship. Sophie Freud manages to bring out the human side of Anna Freud, as neither Elisabeth Young-Breuhl nor many others have succeeded in doing.

Sophie is amazed that Anna could ignore the evidence gained from infant observation,

particularly as she was living in England, where so much original research was being conducted. Sophie's only conclusion is that Anna Freud's devotion was blind.

Sophie Freud has written a beautiful book about love, passion, women, failure, and many, many other things. She is not afraid to open her heart to us, and it would be a hard heart that could not love her in return.

Washington Post Book World



A Bright Idea
For Gifts

© N88C1950

Response

Not all cafeterias have lousy food and service

To the editor:

I'd like to let all of the students on campus who have the intestinal fortitude to eat in the cafeterias know that there is a caf to get decent food. Not only is the food going to be decent on a continual basis, but they can get the personalized attention they deserve for the outrageous amount of money they pay.

Before I tell you which caf it is, let me ask you all if you

would like to get a meal served to you as if you were home? The person serving the food would be courteous, considerate, and after a while might even call you by name? A couple qualities rarely seen in many, albeit not all, of the cafs you have to admit.

Let me ask you also if you'd like to sit down in a quiet room to eat and even watch some TV? The caf I'm talking about just has to be the best caf you can go to with or without your

validine card.

You may have guessed by now which caf this is, but for those of you who haven't had the pleasure, it's the Common Place on the Bangor campus. The Common Place is the closest thing to real food that you'll find in any dining commons. From the TV, to the daily soft serves, to the fresh cooked french fries, to the daily chicken burgers, hamburger/cheeseburgers, all the way down to the best salad bar around, and even still to the quality cooked meal you won't find any better.

I've only got one reason for the Common Place being the best place to eat and that's the fact that you get the personal attention every day and that is

almost impossible in any other caf.

This may sound like an ad for the cafeteria on the Bangor campus but trust me people, just ask anyone that's eaten there. Do yourself a favor and just try it out. For the money you all pay it's the best deal. There is a bus that picks up all around campus here in Orono that will take you there and back every day, all day. Personally, I can't stand eating in any of the Orono cafs. I go there just about every day. You really just have to give it one chance and with the health center closed (every other day now) you'll be that much closer to EMMC if the food is anything like Orono campus food.

I'd also like to take this time to thank all of the good people at the Common Place for all of the fine service they have given. Thank you: Darryl, Jutta, Frances, Dan, Jodi, Norman, Joyce, Elizabeth, Sue, Penny, Rick, Kathy, Tom, Steve, Julie, Kelley, Lynne, Gerry, Jan, Carl, Catherine, Eric, Andrea, Christine, and Susan. And we all miss you Deb and Vickie!

I hope you'll find the time to inconvenience these good people because it may prove worth going to eat, drink, watch TV, and have some home-made desert too.

Frank Kolbmann
Hancock Hall

Parking problem is out of hand

To the editor:

On Nov. 2 I received my second parking ticket from the University of Maine. I'm sick and tired of there being no place to park.

Now I know that there's parking down by the steam plant most of the time, but I happen to be one of those students who has to work to afford to go to school. I usually work evenings from 6:00 p.m. to midnight; on occasion I get out later. How can the university seriously expect me to park in the plant's lot and walk all the way up to Oxford (where I live) at 12:30 in the morning? Especially, when there's a big empty "C" lot behind Jenness Hall that I can't park in because I live here. What kind of mentality is this?

Often I will park my car illegally (with the other 8-10 cars

also forced to park illegally) very late at night with the intention to move my car as soon as possible the next day. However with Jenness field closed off, commuters are forced to park in other places which includes Oxford's Resident lot. Therefore, I usually cannot move my car until most of the commuters have left, usually around 1:00 p.m.

My ticket was written in the morning. If our campus cops could leave their pencils in their holsters until the afternoon around 1:00 p.m. it would give us residents a break. There is a big parking problem on the campus right now and campus security is certainly not helping by ticketing and towing every car in sight.

John J. Labonte
Oxford Hall

Letters to the editor should be 300 words or less, and guest columns about 450 words. For verification purposes, a name, address, and phone number must accompany letters.

Walking solution is naive at best

To the editor:

When I read the letter in *The Daily Maine Campus* last week by the woman who thinks that rather than destroy our beautiful campus with parking lots that all commuters from within three miles should or ride a bike — I had to laugh!

Maybe Ms. Conservationist has absolutely no conception of distance, but, three miles is a heck of a long way to walk. I only live at Stillwater Apartments and about 95 percent of the time I do ride my bike to class. But what about pouring rainy days? What about winter? Give me a break, OK?

It takes about 20 minutes to walk from Stillwater Apart-

ments, in good weather, and that's probably just under a mile away. Commuters shouldn't have to give up their cars even if they do "need the exercise." In bad weather riding a bike is unrealistic and walking 20-30 minutes for all of your classes can take a big bite out of your schedule! If our students are so concerned about protecting this beautiful campus, then let's build a parking garage on top of an already existing lot. Let's not come up with ridiculously limiting solutions for the students who have to get to this "beautiful campus" in order to learn.

Alicia E. Peppler
Orono

Homeless people need help

To the editor:

I need your help! Years ago when I ended what I hope is my last bout with my own homeless crisis, I vowed to take those with less than myself into my apartment. After a few years and finding there were more people than apartments, I gathered some community members together. Some of us knew the difficulty of homelessness either first hand or from working with others.

So it was decided we would approach the matter, here in rural Maine, in a fashion to end homelessness and hunger for the people we came into contact with. Only intending to assist the people who found themselves without a roof, we set out to find funds, we found our first set of enemies, instead.

It seems trying to help others leaves established agencies and state agencies acting as if they feel their territory has been invaded.

We also made some good friends, the old, the young, the poor, the emotionally disturbed, the infirm. In other words, our first line of backers were the people one step away from needing the services of the "center" themselves, or were not in the mainstream of society at present.

We also found some wonderful Colby students who helped scrape paint to ready the shelter, collected donated furniture, gave funds, and worked at the shelter.

Each year a new crew of welcomed Colby students would come to us. They had helped us to open our doors. Yet there were others in the community who only had time and energy to criticize and complain. They were heard more loudly than the people doing good work, such as the Colby students.

This is the part where each of you come in. We have provided shelter and other services to homeless families and individuals for two years and 400 persons. We are without a place to use as a shelter, and it's getting cold. I need a few of you to renew my faith in human kind, with action and help insure the continuation and growth of the "center" at the same time. I trust once we successfully get over this hump it will be a little easier going. If we can reopen, some of the community will be behind us.

I am told I am a half way decent speaker (Some say's a little more than half, but have never heard myself from an audience, so have no way of gaging first hand), if some of

you can get a group to sponsor me I could come out and talk on homelessness. You would be getting more than an awareness, you would be knowing that any fee would be assisting to reopen a much needed center for the homeless. We both would benefit, as well as many others, and you would never know when you or your children you will have one day will be passing through here and need us. We have served people from eight states — California to Florida, and a couple from Canada.

I need your help now! If any of you want to learn what it's like to be homeless, or how a rural shelter differs from a city one, get a group together, and I will come and run my mouth. You will get more than hot air. You will know you are helping others. I can be reached at: Hospitality House Inc., P.O. Box 62 Hinckley Me. 04944.

I need the help and compassion of your generation; of you in order to help others. Wish to hear from you soon. I've tried the usual, and unusual places to raise funds — if we are meant to reopen, you will do it.

Jan Lightfoot
Program Coordinator

People do make a difference

To the editor:

On behalf on the United Way of Penobscot Valley I would like to thank the students who have worked so hard on the United Way fund raisers. There are over 100,000 people in our service area who thank you, too.

I know your efforts do not

stop when the campaign ends and that your time and money continue to be expended throughout the school year to benefit a number of United Way agencies.

May you never lose the conviction that through the efforts of men and women of good will the world can be changed. Indeed, the greatest changes for

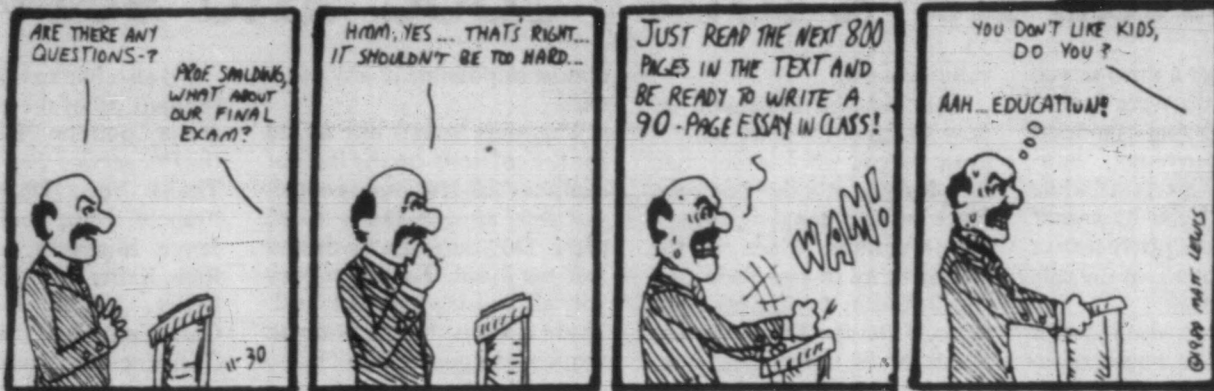
the better in the human condition have always been effected through the hard work and sacrifice of men and women of high ideals and a vision of a more just society.

Barbara Bowler
Loaned Executive, UWPV

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



Library

(continued from page 1)

facility that was in need of funding, Lick said, "There was harm done in holding back the library but not as much as would have been done holding back other areas."

He said that there were other needs that were critical and gave the example of the new classroom building that will be built for the College of Business Administration.

"By constructing this building, it will free up much needed space in every department on campus," he said. "It will also allow the business program to grow and develop."

Fogler Library, also in need of space, recently installed space-saving electronic shelves on the second floor.

Sam Garwood, assistant university librarian, said two times as much material could be stored there compared to conventional shelves.

Despite the new shelves, there is still a problem with space. As the library acquires new materials, either student seating will be sacrificed for new shelving or materials will have to be put into storage and retrieved as needed.

"Storing the books in boxes would really be an unsatisfactory situation," Garwood said.

If it weren't for the electric shelves, Albright said, there would be no student seating on the second floor.

Both Garwood and Albright said the library lacks enough faculty and graduate student carrels, along with group study areas.

"This is one of the best used libraries I've ever seen," Albright said. "It's used more than average, which pleases us, but it also creates more pressure on the limited space."

Funds

(continued from page 1)

History Week, the Sociology Students' National Convention, and a model United Nations program were some of the recipients of funds from the Bird and Bird account, said Carole Gardner, assistant to the president.

Music scholarships, an "aspirations" video promoting higher education in the state and the Peer Tutoring program also were partly funded by the Bird and Bird account, she said.

Also restricted to academic purposes is the Elizabeth Noyce Fund. Lick said the Noyce Fund is quite small and is rarely used because of its size.

The Isabel and Wade Brackett Fund generates approximately \$18,000 each year and has no restrictions on its use. Last year, \$43,000 from this fund was spent on renovations to the back part of Alumni Hall. New offices were built, making the building usable, Lick said. He said that part of the building was unusable prior to the renovations.

The three smaller funds generate considerably less money and consequently are used less frequently, Lick and Gardner said.

The Joseph A. Libbey Fund earns the university between \$300 and \$500 each year. It currently has \$2,000 of spendable money in its budget.

The Louis Calder Fund earns about \$1,000 a year and now has \$5,000 of spendable money. The William and Beatrice Nutter Fund, which earns an average of \$1,800 per year, has about \$4,000 available.

Sports

Maine beats BU for 10th win, 8-4

by Joe Grant
Staff Writer

The Boston University Terriers had a chance to move into second place in Hockey East on Tuesday night but faced one problem: They needed to defeat the nationally-ranked University of Maine Black Bears.

Shawn Walsh's squad squandered any BU hopes with an 8-4 thrashing of the Terriers to move to 10-2 and 6-2 in Hockey East.

UMaine junior Guy Perron extended his personal scoring streak to nine games with one goal and three assists, while Bob Corkum and Scott Pellerin added two goals and two assists.

Matt DeGuidice made his first start in goal since Nov. 18 and earned his fourth win against one loss, making 33 saves. When he left St. Anselm College two years ago, his final two choices for

a place to transfer were BU and UMaine.

After the Terriers won 13 games in a row against the Black Bears, they lost seven consecutive times and, despite starting slowly, UMaine upped the winning streak to eight.

Mike Sullivan staked the Terriers to an early lead in the first period, which lasted until they received their first of 14 penalties.

Bob Corkum scored on the power play on a pass from Perron before he gave the Black Bears a lead they would never relinquish.

Only 29 seconds later Corkum, in the mid-slot, fired a strong wrist shot between two defenders and past freshman goaltender Bryan Lafort.

A few breaks for UMaine lead to the Bears' next two goals after going into intermission with a 2-1 advantage.

David Capuano was playing the point
(see HOCKEY page 11)

Hockey Bears Player, Rookie of the Week

by Kim Thibeau
Staff Writer

Hockey East named University of Maine hockey players David Capuano and Scott Pellerin as Player and Rookie of the Week, respectively.

Capuano, a junior from Cranston, RI, earned his honors by scoring six points in Maine's two-game series against Northeastern University.

In the series opener on Thanksgiving night, Capuano had two assists. The right wing's assists included an assist on Bob Beers' game-winning goal in Maine's 5-4 victory over the Huskies.

In Saturday's game, Capuano scored the game's first goal and added three assists in the Black Bears' 7-4 win over Northeastern.

Capuano also had a rating of plus four (meaning that Maine scored four more goals while Capuano been on the

ice than goals have been allowed in the same time span) in the plus-minus system.

Capuano has four goals and seven assists for 11 total points in seven games. He missed four games this season when he sprained the same ankle he had broken in a summer hockey league game this August.

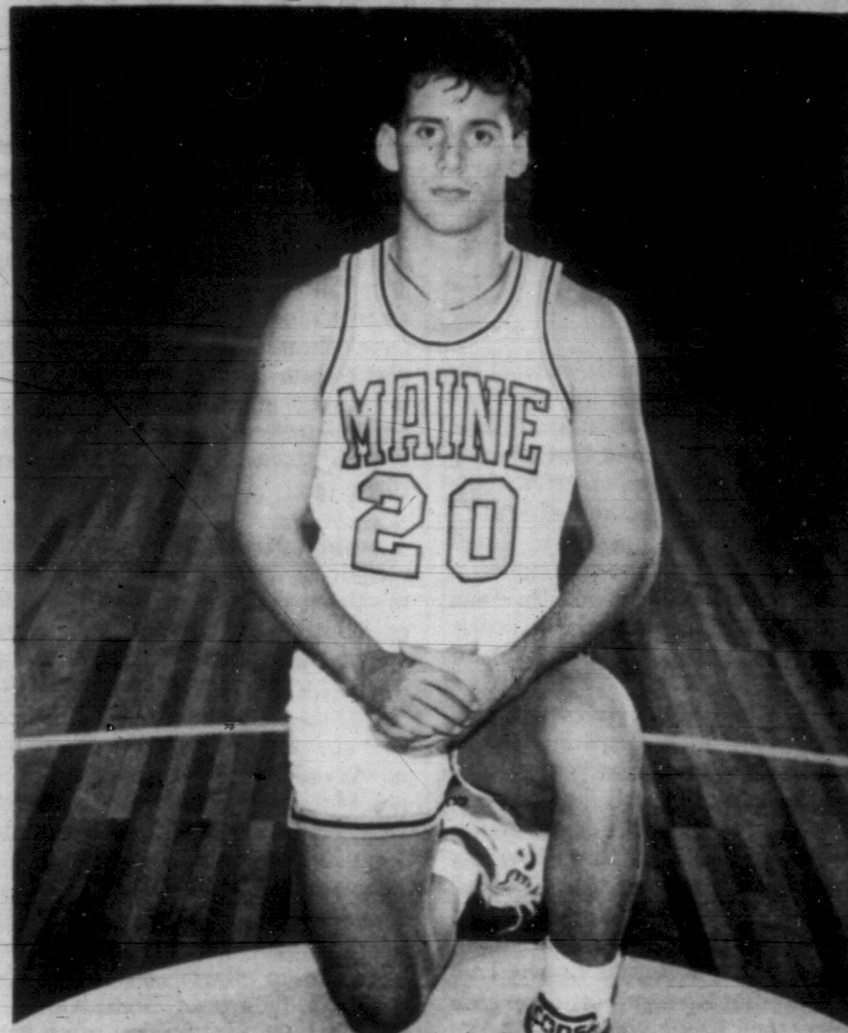
Pellerin earned Rookie of the Week honors with five points, two goals and three assists, against the Huskies.

The freshman from Shediac, N.B. assisted on both Vince Guidotti's game-tying and Beers' game-winning goals on Thanksgiving night.

The left wing assisted on Capuano's game-opening goal and scored two goals during UMaine's win on Saturday.

Pellerin finishes the series with a plus-minus rating of plus five.

Maine Campus Athlete of the Week



Starting today and continuing each Wednesday until the end of the school year the Campus sports staff will select a University of Maine Athlete of the Week. The athlete can be a member of any varsity team at UMaine, and suggestions and nominations from the public are invited and can be made by calling 581-1268.

The first UMaine Athlete of the Week is freshman guard Marty Higgins, who played a key role in the Black Bear men's basketball team's 56-48 win over Chicago State Sunday. The 6-footer from Nutley, N.J., scored seven points while shooting 3-for-3 from the floor, passed for six assists, and made only three turnovers while handling the brunt of the ball-handling for 33 minutes. He also had three steals. More important than his statistical line, the solid play of Higgins allowed senior Matt Rossignol to switch from his normal role of point guard into the shooting guard spot. He responded with a game-high 19 points.

Thanksgiving games were turkeys

With the possible exception of New Year's, the long Thanksgiving weekend (Thursday-Sunday for many people, me for instance) is the height of the armchair quarterback's season.

Like the smorgasboard of food that appears on many tables across America during this time, the sports world serves up a little bit of everything.

This year was no exception. Key NFL match ups, season-making college games, as well as basketball and (for those lucky enough to get cable) hockey provided a steady fix for sports addicts.

It all began early Thursday afternoon as the Minnesota Vikings made mincemeat out of the Detroit Lions,

Keith Brann

followed by Houston's humiliation of the Cowboys, in a game hyped as the "Battle for Texas."

Neither game was a thriller, as it was obvious who was going to win. Credit Houston with having the sportsmanship to give Dallas a head start and make the game a little interesting. The only people to get a thrill out of the first game were diehard Minnesota fans and the players watching the highlight film Saturday morning.

About all both games did was give the viewing audience the feeling that the tradition of having Dallas and

Detroit playing on Thanksgiving needs serious evaluation.

Who wants to watch two games, shown on a special day to ensure maximum viewership, featuring two teams that are terrible.

Let's face it, the Dallas Cowboys are no longer a showcase act. They have been a bad team for three years now and will continue to be a bad team until a replacement is found for Roger Staubach (they've been merely coasting with Danny White and company).

The Detroit Lions, on the other hand, have always been bad.

If these Thanksgiving Day games are going to continue to be the "events" they're made out to be, changes must be made.

There are several routes that can be taken to improve the situation, one of which is to broadcast divisional rivalries, such as Minnesota-Chicago, Denver-Seattle, Cleveland-Cincinnati, and Washington-N.Y. Giants.

These games are usually good because, whether or not a team is playing well, they always seem to play harder against a division rival.

There are other rivalries to be sure, but these teams are quite often playing after Christmas, and a victory is very important to both teams. Neither Dallas nor Detroit are likely to be serious playoff contenders after week three for several years.

These matchups also share another
(see TURKEYS page 11)

Some Green and White Nostalgia

by Ed Rice

The following is the first of a two-part guest column which takes a nostalgic look at the most successful sports franchise in New England history. All photographs used were taken by the author.

There aren't many things that can stir us to the same frenzy at the age of 40 as they did at the age of 10. But I have one. It's the longest and best running show that Boston has to offer... the Celtics professional basketball team.

The Celtics...champions 16 times since 1957. A team whose very name has become synonymous with excellence and whose tradition has carried it to nearly mythic proportions in the span of 30-plus years.

Such a tradition deserves a special kind of recognition, a special kind of fan. Indeed, I don't think just anyone should be allowed to BE a Celtics fan. There oughta be a test! For, no matter how old you are, if you don't have any idea who Walter Brown was, or which future Celtic was sitting on the Dodgers bench when Bobby Thomson hit his famous playoff home run, or why Tom Heinsohn shot a no-arc, line-drive style jumper, then to me you're little more than a bandwagon climber.

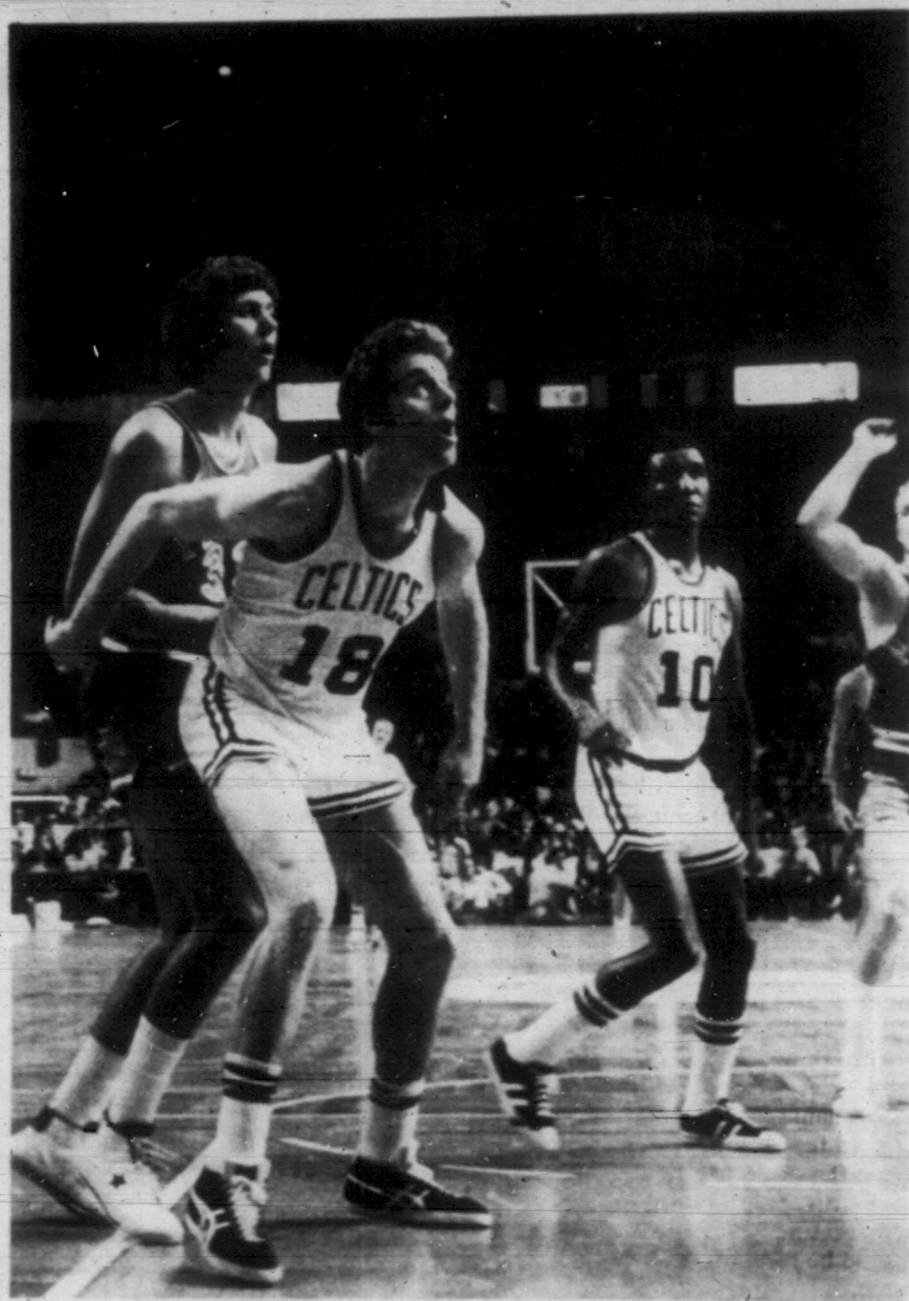
If you think of Bob Cousy only in terms of being that motor-mouthed analyst with the lisp and don't know the name of the hated rival against whom "Mr. Basketball" scored 50 points in a four-overtime game, you are much better off following the fortunes of teams with no worthy tradition — like all of New England's other professional sporting franchises. If you don't know what Bill Russell used to do in the locker room just before he ventured out to play the final series game for another championship, form which he emerged victorious 11 times in a 13-year career, please don't bother any R-E-A-L Celtic fan with your insulting suggestion that the Celtics' greatest team ever is the present ensemble. And, for the ultimate blasphemy, if you have no idea what Coach Red Auerbach used to do on the bench whenever a Celtic victory was assured, please defect to the Hollywood Lakers' cause. They deserve your super-

ficial carpe diem perspective on the importance of today's victory. (The answers to all of the above will appear in tomorrow's portion of the column.)

A true Celtic fan, I would have you understand, is one who revels in their annual campaigns as a rite of passage. This fan enjoys the team in much the same manner, I suspect, as the Ancient Greek theater-goer: You know the epic play by heart, you know how everything turns out... but that doesn't diminish by one iota the enjoyment you get from it!

What follows is the anatomy of a real Celtic fan.

Earliest Memory: My earliest Celtic memory is sitting in an automobile with my Dad, parked out on the soft shoulder of Route 2, on a rural and deserted stretch facing south. It is 1957. We are listening to venerable Johnny Most (who else?!) do the play-by-play of Boston's first championship season. There were no television broadcasts, nor were there any Maine radio feeds. We had driven from our home in Bangor south down Route 2 (there was no I-95 either) until we were able to pick up the Boston station. My Dad then pulled off to the side of the road. Of course, the radio transmission played havoc with us, fading in, fading out. Static was a constant irritant too. So you often heard something like "Cousy dribbles up along the right, with Slater Martin in his shirt...passes over to Heinsohn...who shoots...It's..." followed by a burst of radio interference or a sudden, withering away and dying of Most's leathery voice precluding the result of Heinsohn's shot. At age 10 I idolized the Celtic players and could picture each of them vividly as I heard their exploits described. Carrying these images through Most's broadcasts allowed me to so thoroughly enjoy the concept of radio drama that, similar to Woody Allen's narrator in his film *Radio Days*, I learned what a splendid, creative mix results from a youth's fervid imagination when coupled with the descriptive spoken word. Even today, thinking of the beautiful images and wonderful characters which so vividly emerge in a piece like Dylan Thomas's radio drama *Under Milk Wood*, I can't help but smile recalling how my palms would sweat, and how I'd bite my lip, sitting



Dave Cowens blocks out Alvan Adams and Jo Jo White follows the flight of the ball in Boston's triple-overtime victory against Phoenix in 1976.

in anxious anticipation of a Celtic or an opponent's final shot taken in the last seconds of a championship game being announced on the radio.

Favorite Celtic Team: I won't for one moment argue against the idea that Larry Bird is individually the greatest skilled player the Celtics have ever had or, for that matter, the most outstanding player ever. Nor would I dispute that the present starting five players for Boston of center Robert Parish, forwards Bird and Kevin McHale, and guards Dennis Johnson and Danny Ainge constitute the finest five players with which the Celtics have ever opened a game. I do, however, most vociferously disagree that any club from the Bird era or the Dave Cowens-Jo Jo White Era of the 1970s, should be considered THE greatest team ever. Is this the 10-year-old talking? Maybe.

It just seems to me that the Celtics of the late Fifties and early Sixties did more to blend their egos, skills, and personalities than more recent ensembles... and had deeper bench strength too.

There was Bob Cousy, part maestro and part magician, the quintessential playmaker the likes of which still has never been seen. A fiery competitor, Cousy whipped blind passes, zipped behind-the-back passes and dribbled incomparably. Bill Russell was as thoughtful and perceptive a man as ever has played the game; he leaped with the grace of a Baryshnikov and revolutionized the whole approach to the game, demonstrating how an unrelenting defensive presence is the most consistent, successful key to winning. Tom Heinsohn machine-gunned shots to the

basket in an arrogant, battling manner that typified all aspects of his game. Frank Ramsey, the designated off-the-bench catalyst (the first Celtic "sixth man" — an ingenious device invented by Auerbach to bring in a ready reserve who was equal in skill or better than one of the starters), was a wonderful character, a pale and frail-appearing player who offered instant offense and was frequently bandaged up enough to resemble an Egyptian mummy. Ramsey was the consummate "actor" with a persuasive series of routines guaranteed to insure that referees awarded him the verdict when he was slammed to the floor or knocked flying in collisions he often masterminded. Bill Sharman, with his fluid, poetical motion in shooting a basketball, made an artistry of that rhythm. Integrating the talent and cohesively melding it, like a symphony orchestra conductor, was Auerbach, without peer then or now. Two mercurial-quick guards named Jones, Sam (who banked his shots with a pool hustler's uncanny eye) and K.C. (who tormented opponents as a gluestick defender), often spelled legends Cousy and Sharman... and Celtic leads weren't just insured, but often grew larger. In 1963, Cousy's last season, the man of perpetual motion, John Havlicek, joined the team and became the marvelous link, from Russell and Cousy, to Cowens and White, to Bird, in a brilliant career.

Ed Rice of Brewer is an instructor in the journalism department at the University of Maine and creator of Bangor's annual Terry Fox Race.



John Havlicek talks with the press after his final game.

Indoor track team set to begin

by Dan Bustard
Staff Writer

As they travel to Rhode Island this weekend, the University of Maine indoor men's and women's track teams will be looking for established performers for leadership in the Brown Invitational.

And the rest of the season, for that matter.

While Head Coach Jim Ballinger has experience on his men's team, the women will have to rely on a more youthful group.

"The men have a good team," Ballinger said, "because the seniors are so strong and we do have some depth. The sprints and middle distances should be our strength."

Senior co-captain Mike Norman, the school record holder in the 400 meters,

will look to better his third place finish in the New England Indoor Track Championships last winter.

Norman, co-captain K.C. Latham, Paul Richardson and Carl Smith form the nucleus of the sprints and middle distances for UMaine this year.

Co-captains Edette Williams and Karen Pfander will be key competitors in the sprints and middle distance for the Black Bears, as well as Melissa Brancey, owner of the school record in the high jump.

"If we could, we would run Melissa in five or six events," Ballinger said. "The women aren't as deep as the men, but we do have several people who can compete and perform well against the teams on our schedule."

Other seniors who will contribute for the men's team include Dave Nealy, who

at times last year was ranked as high as second in New England in the pole vault before hamstring problems.

Mike Marsanskis is a versatile athlete, competing in the decathlon outdoors and the pentathlon indoors as well as the high jump and pole vault.

Dave Johnson, who competes in the high, long and triple jumps, will be another important factor in UMaine's success. "Dave is very consistent for us," Ballinger said.

Randy Merchant, school record holder in the high jump, is looking to top his best of 6-10.

Joe Trefethen and sophomore Ken Levasseur should lead the way in the weight events, while Pat O'Malley looks to be the leading distance runner for the Black Bears.

Although seniors will have a large im-

pact on the performance of the women's team, underclassmen will have to score in order to have a successful season.

Pfander, Williams, Mary Meehan and Tina Meserve are all going into their final year and, according to Ballinger, "should do very well for us. We need the seniors to lead us by example for our younger people."

Brancelly and Brenda Sheehan, both juniors, will handle the jumping events and relays as well as some of the shorter running events.

Sophomore Tracey Smith and freshman Kim Pierce are looking strong in the middle distances and the sprints, respectively.

Allison Camire and Debbie Jackson will handle the throwing events with the help of newcomer Lisa Johannsen, while Meehan and Meserve along with Karen Salisbury will lead the distance runners.

•Turkeys

(continued from page 9)

important factor — each can be played on grass in cold weather (hence the exclusion of teams in the NFC West and the AFC East).

A Thanksgiving Day football game should feature two teams eyeing the playoffs, and should be played outside on real grass, with the temperature below 30 degrees. Snow would be the icing on the cake, as it were.

A one-sided contest, played on a carpet, in a room that is kept at 65 degrees just doesn't cut the turkey.

Keith Brann is a senior journalism major who, as a die hard Vikings fan, still thinks of Tommy Kramer as Fran Tarkenton's back up, and has never completely forgiven the team for moving indoors.

•Hockey

(continued from page 9)

on the power play and fired a wrist shot that deflected off the stick of Sullivan and past Lafort for his first of two goals.

A deflection gave Pellerin his first tally on a clear-in pass. Defenseman Phil von Stefenelli turned to play the puck, which bounced off his skate in the mid slot and Lafort, who was moving the other way, failed to make the save.

Perron gave the Black Bears a 5-1 advantage after two periods before each team scored three times in the third.

Pellerin and Keith Carney scored even strength goals while Capuano notched the third short-handed goal of his career.

The Terriers got third period goals from Chris Lappin, Mike Kelfer and Joe Sacco. They now slip to 4-6-1 overall and 4-4-1 in Hockey East after breaking a five game losing streak last Saturday with a 6-4 victory Michigan Tech.

Lafort, a freshman, dropped to 0-3 on the season. He came into the game with 4.31 goals against average.

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Wed 7th	CARTOON

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Sebec Lake camp a 94-year family tradition

by Bill Breen
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SEBEC LAKE, Maine — Maine's Route 150, a secondary state road, cuts northeasterly out of Skowhegan and winds through villages, truck farms, and wood lots. When it turns north out of Guilford, the farms fade and the woods close in.

The road ends at a clearing of hayfields, three white clapboard houses, and 20 log cabins. Beyond lies diamond-shaped Sebec Lake, abutted by spear-shaped pine and waves of gnarled, knobby mountains.

Ninety-four years ago, Burton Marlboro Packard rode down the dirt trail that later became Route 150 and never rode out. He stayed to build a string of cabins to accommodate sportsmen who took to the Maine woods and waters in pursuit of grouse and deer, salmon and lake trout.

The hunting and fishing camp has remained in the Packard family for four generations. Burton's great-grandson Jerry and his wife, Amanda, now own Packards Camps, one of the oldest sporting camps in Maine.

Clothed in the Woodsman's uniform of rubber-bottomed boots, jeans, plaid shirt, and weathered felt hat, Jerry Packard oversees the camps from an office that doubles as a kind of family museum.

Hanging from the walls and rafters is an ancient collection of deep-trolling reels, a 1913 Lockwood Ash outboard motor, a store sign advertising "Grubstakes for Bear Trappers and Gum Pickers," and an array of antlers and mounted fish.

According to Packard, family ownership partly accounts for the longevity of Packards Camps.

"The continuity of the family carries over to the business," he says. "Most people, particularly city people, see change all the time. We're a place that they can return to that's basically remained the same."

Maine's sporting camps trace their origin to the 19th century "great houses" of Moosehead Lake, Poland Spring, and Rockport, which were popular among monied sportsmen from Boston and New York. Smaller log cabin camps, such as Packards, flourished in the shadow of these grand resorts, catering to people of more moderate income who journeyed to the Maine woods to fish in the spring and hunt in the fall.

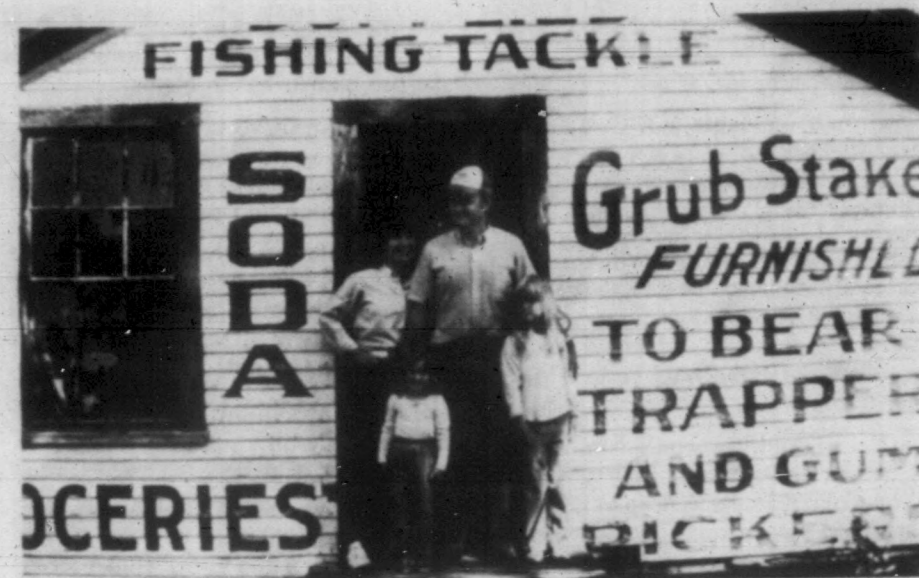
In 1894, using savings from his job as a fireman at a nearby spool mill, Burton Marlboro Packard bought a parcel of land at the head of Sebec Lake on which stood a lodge, barn, outhouse, and bowling alley.

Initially, the lodge's clientele was a rough-hewn crowd of loggers, river-drivers, and spruce-gum pickers. To lure sportsmen from the south, Packard cut a stagecoach line from the lake to the village of Abbot, where passengers would arrive from Bangor by way of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad.

The "sports" paid 50 cents to ride, or follow on foot, as the buckboard bounced over the boulder-choked road to the newly named Packards Camps.

Packard's daughter-in-law Christine, who for 30 years operated the business with her husband, Burton Nessmuc Packard, explains that the camps stayed full because there were only two ways of getting to them — steamship from the south of the lake and buckboard from the north.

"Once the sports were in," she says



Amanda and Jerry Packard and daughters at the family camp in Sebec Lake.

with a laugh, "it was pretty hard for them to get out."

Guests slept two to a bed, even if they weren't from the same party. At night the rooms were filled with cedar smoke to fight the ubiquitous black flies. Every month a guide would shoot a deer and roast it over an open fire. Every week the guests would combine their catches for a giant fish fry.

To supplement his income, Packard cut ice out of the lake, packed it in sawdust, and sold it to town.

Later generations logged birch and trapped beaver, fish, and marten to keep Packards Camps going.

Jerry Packard's older brother, Burt, a bearish, genial man, has pieced together, log by log, two camps built by his great-grandfather to fashion his own cabin on a remote island in Sebec Lake. He says that Packards Camps has survived because of "family and basic things that were learned in the woods and passed on to each generation."

"My father showed us that all you really need to get through the woods is a compass and a sense of the land,"

says Burt. "He would tell us boys to get on the side of a ridge, keep the sun on our shoulder, and follow the land's contour down to the stream. And there we'd find him, waiting."

The wilderness is the main thread that unites the Packard family.

"It takes no great talent for two peo-

ple to walk into the woods and walk out again," says Burt. "But it takes considerable talent for two to walk in, separate, and walk out again. That's where this communion is based. You can't see him, or hear him, but you know where he is."

Outdoor skills have instilled in the family a sense of resourcefulness and self-sufficiency, complementing the hyphenated profession of the Maine woodsman. Jerry Packard describes his job as a combination "carpenter-plumber-electrician-politician-outdoorsman-salesman."

"Our survival here has always depended on everyone contributing, including the kids," Packard says. "If everyone doesn't pitch in, we as a family don't make it."

The fifth generation at Sebec Lake consists of Jerry and Amanda's daughters, 11-year-old Laura and eight-year-old Jessica. As the girls clean cabins, deliver messages, and meet guests, they gain a sense of their family's history at the lake. "Packards Camps has made us a closer family," says Amanda. "We eat, play, and work together. The kids don't always like it, but we're here for them."

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