

Fall 11-3-1983

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Maine Campus Staff

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Forum on Maine hazing laws

(see page 3)

the daily **Maine Campus**

vol. XCIII no. XXXV

The University of Maine at Orono student newspaper since 1875

Thursday, November 3, 1983

Grenada invasion spurs Bangor protest

Residents rally in West Market Square

by Patti Fink
Staff writer

A group of about 15 citizens rallied in Bangor's West Market Square Wednesday to protest the Oct. 25 U.S. invasion of Grenada and the Nov. 1 invasion of Carriacou.

Members of the group carried signs with messages such as "If you condemn Afghanistan, can you live with Grenada?" and "Grenada can lead to nuclear holocaust right now."

The group stood in a semi-circle, facing the street, and sang songs of peace such as "We Shall Overcome."

UMO Associate Professor of Social Welfare Bill Whitaker, who carried an inverted American flag at a UMO protest rally Oct. 27, stood with the crowd and sang. Whitaker said Wednesday's rally was small and quiet compared to UMO's which he said was large and emotionally heated because it came soon after the deaths of Marines in Lebanon.

Elizabeth Kelly Ebitz, an attorney and an organizer of Wednesday's demonstration, said, "I thought it was extremely important to put this protest together after the demonstration at UMO."

"I felt also that (UMO's demonstration) was basically a student protest. Grenada is not just a student thing, it is a general public thing," she said.

Another rally organizer, Larry Dansinger, said, "I would have been happier with more people there, but it

was a spur of the moment demonstration. There is a need to indicate when there are disagreements with government policy. The rally was in support of people against the government's intervention."

A press statement written by demonstration organizers said, "The military action taken by the United States directly violated two provisions of the Organization of American States Charter. Both the United States and Grenada are members of the OAS."

The two provisions say, "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state," and "The territory of state is inviolate; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another state...on any grounds whatsoever..."

The demonstration lasted about 45 minutes and broke up with some participants going over to congressional offices in Bangor to voice their opinions.



A Small protest in Bangor. (Aronld photo)

Mascot is Bananas over UMO sports

by Michelle Gray
Staff Writer

In 1913 UMO had its first live bear mascot who was named Bananas the following year. In 1963, it became

illegal to use live bears as mascots, but Bananas came back in 1969 in the form of a male student with a Maine sweater and papier-mache bear's head.

The person you've seen at various Maine games for the past three years as Bananas the Bear is senior, Pat Dunn.

When Dunn was a sophomore, he learned that the previous Bananas, Jeff Mills, had graduated and a new one was needed. Dunn said although he had never done anything like this before, he thought it was something that he would like to try. For the past three years Dunn, in the familiar black bear suit, has been leading Maine crowds at sports events.

Dunn attended a week long cheerleading camp at Virginia Tech in 1981 and 1983, with the UMO cheerleaders. Cheering squads from the East Coast, including Boston College, Northeastern, Syracuse University and schools from the central United States, such as Ohio State and the University of Michigan. In 1981, Dunn received two blue ribbons from the Universal Cheerlead-

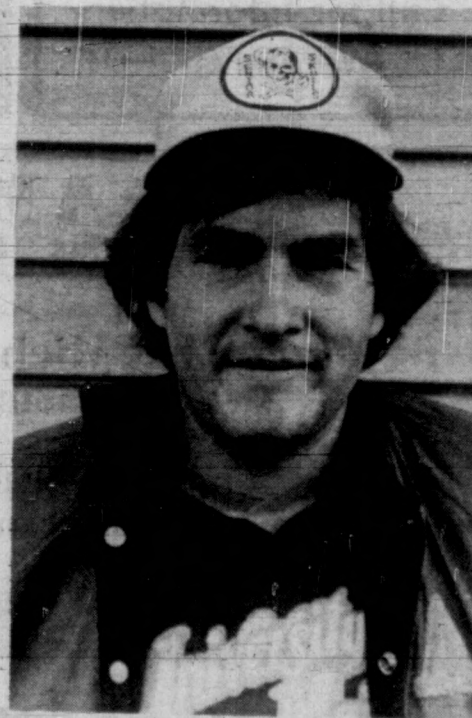
ers Association for skits he performed. In 1983, he won two blue ribbons and a red ribbon at the camp. He was also awarded the "Key to Spirit." This award goes to the mascot with the most spirit and is considered one of the best honors at the camp. Approximately fifteen of 52 participants received the "Key to Spirit" award.

Dunn and the UMO cheerleaders are practicing four and one-half hours daily this week in preparation for the Ford National Cheerleading Championships this Saturday. They are preparing a five minute tape of their halftime routine to submit in the competition. The winners within this region will be going to Hawaii.

"We have a fairly good chance of beating BC and winning the region. We've gained six guys (stuntmen), we started the season with no guys at all. It's worked out well," Dunn said.

Last year, Dunn injured his ankle when he jumped from the bleachers and tore some ligaments. His foot was in a cast for a week, but Bananas still attended the basketball and hockey games, on the same day.

Dunn said that he's "really into"



Pat Dunn

being the University's mascot.

"I love the kids. They follow me around. It puts a smile on their faces. It's a good spirit raiser. It's the best way to show school spirit," he said.

Communiqué

Thursday, Nov. 3
Royal Shakespeare Co. Workshop. "Stage Directing." Pavilion Theatre. 9:30 a.m.
Pre-Professional Program. Job search workshop. North Lown Room, Union. 11:30 a.m.
Survival Skills for Adults. Polly Karris: "Dual Career Couples and Dual Worker Families." South Bangor Lounge, Union. Noon.
CAPS Brown Bag Discussion. "REDUCE: Symbolic Math on the Computer." 1912 Room, Union. Noon.

(continued on page 8)

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Visitors information centered on UMO land

by Rob Doscher
Staff Writer

The UMaine Board of Trustees, after reviewing a request by the City of Old Town and the Maine Publicity Bureau, authorized a 20-year lease of some university land as a site for a tourist information center.

During its Oct. 24 meeting in Farmington, the BOT approved leasing half an acre of pasture on the Smith Farm off Stillwater Avenue in Old Town.

In 1978, through the joint efforts of Old Town and MPB officials, a tourist information center was built near the Stillwater Avenue exit of Interstate 95. The structure was donated by Northern Products Log Homes, Inc. Access to the center was difficult, as it passed through the parking lot of a shopping center. The location also reduced the center's visibility to travelers.

In July, the Old Town City Council agreed to prepare a site for relocation of the center, and the Publicity Bureau agreed to pay for moving the building to a new site, once one was found.

A proposal by the City of Old Town to relocate the center on Smith Farm was reviewed by UMO administrators who supported the request. The farm is adjacent to the shopping center. The new site is in the southwest corner of the pasture area and the building will have to be moved only about 100 feet from its present location.

Old Town City Manager Stan McGowen said construction of the site will begin in a few weeks and the center is expected to open next spring. He declined to give an estimate on the cost of preparing the site but said

employees, equipment and material from the Old Town Department of Public Works will be used to construct and landscape the site.

Peter Buchanan, spokesman for the MPB, said the center will be staffed by Publicity Bureau employees. He said he expects the new location will help attract more tourists to the center. In 1980, 3,400 people visited the Old Town information center. During the same year 450,000 people visited an information center at Kittery, 17,400 people used Portland's center and 20,200 people visited Fryeburg's.

Thomas Cole, acting director of the physical plant, said the price of the lease, is "negligible." He said the loss of the small portion of pasture land does not concern university administrators.

Don Stimpson, chairman of the department of animal and veterinary sciences, which operates Smith Farm, said the loss of less than half an acre of pasture will not affect the sheep flock. However, he said he first heard about the information center being built on Smith Farm "through the grapevine."

Stimpson said he wished university administrators had "at least made an effort to contact me before they made their decision. Even after the decision was made I still didn't receive any information about the visitor center."

Smith Farm houses the university's 175 sheep and some of its other livestock.

Cole said, "The location of the new center is strategic. Many visitors to the university get lost in that neck of the woods." Signs along I-95 direct UMO visitors to Stillwater Avenue and, Cole said, many miss the turn onto College Avenue from Stillwater Avenue.



The Information Center will be moved to UMO property in a more visible site on Stillwater Ave. (Aronld photo)

Buchanan said the information center will contain brochures on Maine towns and cities, hotel, lodge and campground accommodations, museums, real estate, and outdoor recreation. Employees and literature will also help answer questions about the Old Town-Orono area and the university.

McGowen said that although tourism in Old Town isn't as significant as in other Maine communities, many tourists view Old Town as a jumping

off point for visits to UMO, the local canoe factories, the Penobscot Indian Reservation or the shoe factories. It is also used as a base for hunting and fishing trips.

McGowen said he hopes the information center will help foster interest and growth in Old Town and added, "We accomplished a great deal in Old Town during the past few years. But we have to ask if we want the city to continue to grow. I don't think many people are going to answer that in the negative."

There is a MPB tourist information center in Bangor and UMO operates an information booth in the Memorial Union. The information center in Old Town will be open from mid-spring to mid-fall.

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UMO to comply

Forum on UMO hazing to deal with new laws

by Patti Fink
Staff Writer

An open forum concerning Maine's hazing laws is scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 3, at 4:00 p.m. in the North Lown Room of the Memorial Union.

In a letter to student organization presidents, Dwight Rideout, dean of student affairs, said, "At the September meeting of the Board of Trustees, rules were adopted designed to place the university in compliance with the new state law regarding hazing on college campuses in Maine.

"According to the Trustees' action, each student organization affiliated with the university must adopt and include these rules as part of its bylaws or other governing documents."

Rideout sent a letter to each organization (dated Oct. 25, 1983) enclosing a copy of the state law and the rules adopted by the BOT applying to that law.

According to the list of rules, "No person or organization shall create, or permit to exist, any situation that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health of a student enrolled at any campus of the University of Maine.

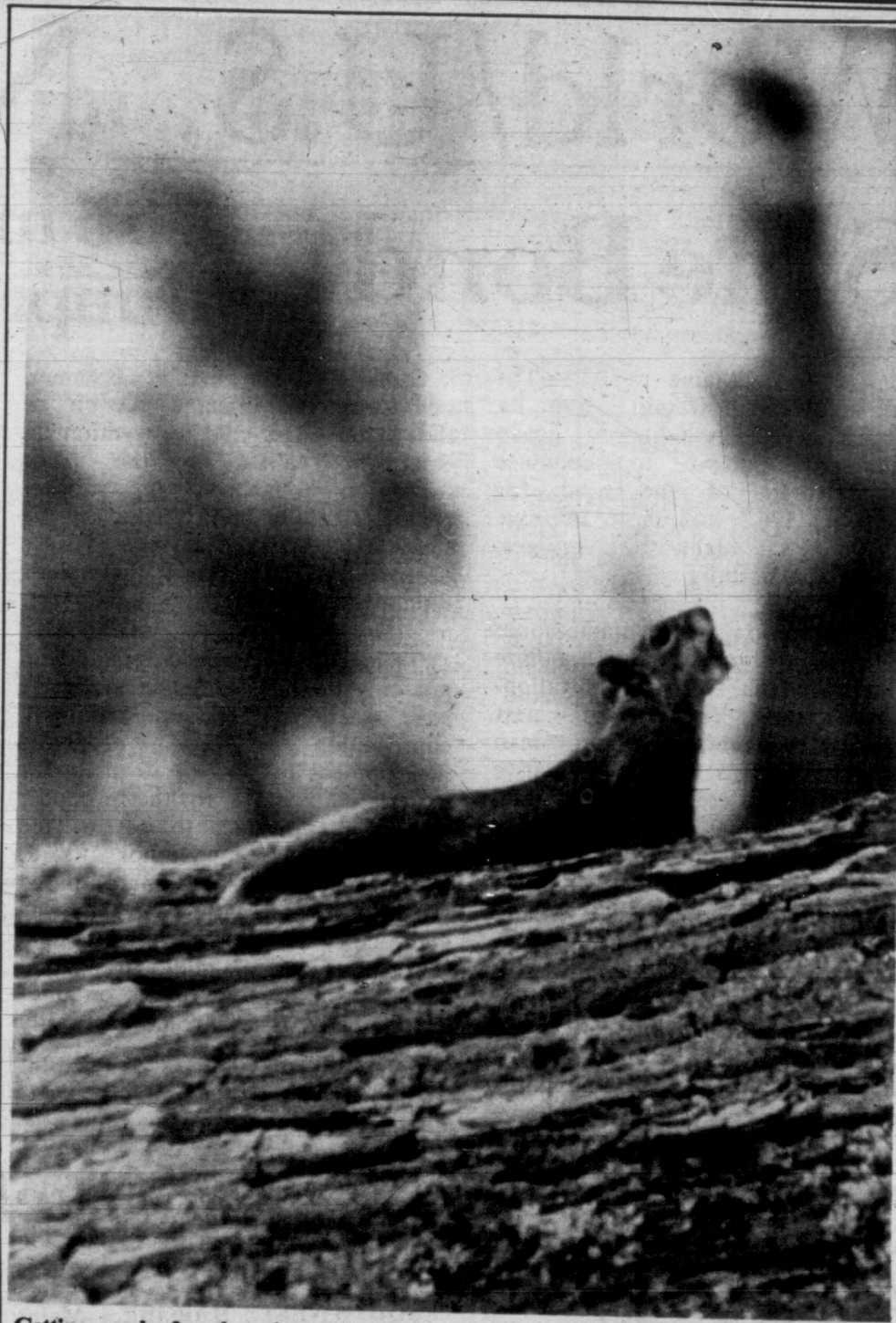
"Each organization shall advise the office of the President, in writing, within sixty days after the adoption of this policy, of such adoption and inclusion; and shall thereafter notify the office of the President, in writing, forthwith, of any change or amendment relating to these rules or to such adoption and inclusion."

The rules also said, "Any organization affiliated with the university that violates these rules shall lose all right to conduct activities on campus and all right to receive any other benefit of affiliation with the university.

"Any person associated with any campus of the University of Maine as a student, administrator, faculty member or in any other capacity, whose conduct violates these rules, shall be subject to suspension, expulsion, or other appropriate disciplinary action."

Copies of the complete list of rules may be obtained at the Student Activities office on the first floor of the Memorial Union.

Rideout and William Lucy, associate dean of student activities and organizations, will be at the forum Thursday to answer questions, said Lucy.



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- Tuesday, Nov. 8-
ALL Junior Journalism/Broadcasting advisees
- Wednesday, Nov. 9-
ALL Sophomore Journalism/Broadcasting advisees
- Thursday, Nov. 10-
ALL Freshman Journalism/Broadcasting advisees
- Friday, Nov. 11-
REGISTRATION ENDS

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World/U.S. News

State Bond: \$36.5 million sought by Brennan to improve transportation system

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—The Brennan administration and a national highway-industry group Wednesday sought to convince Maine voters of the need for borrowing \$36.5 million to improve the state's highways, bridges, airports and harbors.

Transportation Commissioner George N. Campbell Jr. said failure to approve the two transportation-related bond issues in next Tuesday's referendum would mean passing up "a very attractive opportunity" to collect an additional \$157 million in federal fuel-tax revenues.

"If Maine voters were not to accept that opportunity, the federal money wouldn't come back to Maine as we are entitled, but most of it would very likely be snapped up by other states whose voters did recognize the opportunity," Campbell said in a prepared statement.

Gov. Joseph E. Brennan, addressing the opening session of the Maine AFL-CIO convention in Rockport, called on the labor federation to throw its support behind all four bond issues on the statewide ballot, saying "every penny" will help boost the state's economy.

"When you repair a road, you not only provide work and make the road safer, you also are making a contribution to economic development by making it easier for materials to move to the producer and for a product to get to the market," the governor said. Meanwhile, a Washington-based group representing highway contractors and similar interests said the expanded, \$189-million road and bridge program that hinges on one of the bond issues would be partly offset by increased tax revenues and reduced vehicle costs.

The study by The Road Information Program, or TRIP, estimates that the program would create 2,400 jobs, generating \$13.5 million a year in additional revenues from income taxes and fees, and reduce driving costs for Maine's 757,000 drivers by \$27.4 million a year.

TRIP, which used a combination of state and federal figures to arrive at its conclusions, also estimated that the program would have a "multiplier effect" which would lead to the creation of more than 3,000 additional jobs in retail stores and other businesses.

"With this increased funding, Maine will enjoy extensive benefits to its economy and its road and bridge networks," said Jeff Nevins, executive director of the Maine Better Transportation Association, which requested the TRIP study.

Nevins' group is one of several special-interest organizations in the

state that are promoting the two bond issues through the Maine Committee for Better Transportation. The umbrella group, which raised nearly \$28,000 through late October to finance its television and newspaper campaign, has said the final cost may approach \$50,000.

The program cited by TRIP includes the state's share of a proposed \$24.6-million bond issue for highway and bridge improvements; \$132 million in federal funds it would attract; and nearly \$32 million in money budgeted for highway and bridge maintenance, Department of Transportation spokesman James P. McLean said.

The program, which TRIP said targets nearly 1,800 miles of highway and 56 bridges for repairs during the two years starting next July 1, would be significantly larger than the current two-year program, which cost about \$118 million.



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Trawler's fuel tank explodes, four rescued

SOUTHWEST HARBOUR, Maine (AP)—Four Coast Guard vessels were dispatched to the scene and one man was injured when a stubborn fire aboard a trawler burned most of Wednesday off the Maine coast.

The 83-foot trawler Royal Adventure caught fire Tuesday night about 20 miles south of Mount Desert Island, said Warrant Officer Richard Spinney of the Coast Guard's Southwest Harbor Group.

Four people were taken off before one of the vessel's fuel tanks exploded Wednesday morning. A Coast Guard member received head injuries later in the day and was taken to Eastern Maine Medical in Bangor by helicopter.

Spinney declined to release the injured man's name and details of the accident.

Spinney said the vessel was carrying about 4,500 gallons of diesel fuel in its four tanks when one of the tanks exploded at 8:45 a.m. Wednesday.

Two 41-foot Coast Guard utility boats, assisted by a 65-foot cutter, spent most of the day trying to smother the stubborn blaze with foam. The 95-foot Coast Guard cutter Cape Higgon also was dispatched to the scene.

A helicopter from the Coast Guard base in Cape Cod delivered more foam to the cutters around noon after the fire re-ignited below deck.

Fire fighting efforts were hampered again at 2:30 p.m. when increasingly

rough seas made it hazardous for the Coast Guard vessels to pull alongside the burning trawler.

The smoldering blaze was brought under control by 4 p.m. Wednesday, enabling the Coast Guard to turn the trawler over to the Atlantic Harvester, a civilian vessel which had rescued the trawler's four crew members.

With the Cape Higgon sailing nearby, the Harvester was to tow the trawler to Rockland Wednesday night, Spinney said.

Aircraft carrier with 1800 Marines sails to join Lebanon forces

WASHINGTON (AP)—A battle group headed by the aircraft carrier Independence and an amphibious force of about 1,800 Marines were ordered to sail Wednesday for the Mediterranean and Lebanon after taking part in the U.S. invasion of Grenada in the Caribbean.

Meanwhile, the aircraft carrier America and eight other warships sailed from the U.S. east coast for the Caribbean in what the Navy called a test of their readiness to respond rapidly on short notice.

While the Pentagon said the America's deployment into the Caribbean was unrelated to the

occupation of Grenada and any possible Cuban military reaction, the movement of the powerful nine-ship force into those waters assured the United States of a continuing fleet presence there.

The six-ship battle group headed by the 79,000-ton Independence and the 22nd Marine Amphibious Unit were headed for the Mediterranean in late October when they were diverted to the Caribbean following the bloody coup in Grenada. That coup by radical leftists was cited by the Reagan administration as the trigger for its invasion of the small Caribbean island to prevent harm to some 1,000 American citizens.

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House votes to sustain funds for Beirut troops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House rejected, 274-153, an attempt Wednesday to cut off money for American peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, a move that would have ordered the battered Marine force home in four months and defied President Reagan's Middle East policy.

After an emotional, 90-minute debate, members sided with a call by Democratic Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., to support the Republican administration and defeat the measure, a proposed amendment to a \$247.3 billion defense spending bill.

But some of the speaker's Democratic colleagues scoffed at the appeal for bipartisanship.

"A bipartisan policy, if it is wrong, should be rejected; it should not be acquiesced in," said Rep. William Ratchford, D-Conn.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-N.Y.,

one of the House's most fervent hawks, added his voice to those calling for a pullout, saying: "The American people want the Marines out of that Lebanese trap."

Voting against the amendment were 126 Democrats and 148 Republicans. Voting for it were 136 Democrats and only 17 Republicans. The vote marked the most direct congressional challenge of Reagan's decision to keep the Marines in Lebanon even after a terrorist bombing of their headquarters in Beirut killed 238 servicemen.

"We must not flag, our will must not cave, we must follow through," Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the Foreign Arms Committee, said in opposing the effort led by Rep. Clarence D. Long, D-Md., to cut off money for ground operations in Lebanon after March 1.

"If the victims were alive today,

they would never want the Marines out of Lebanon until their mission was accomplished," said House Republican Leader Robert Michel of Illinois.

"We in this country have to decide whether we are a leader of whether we are in the world of Peter Pan," said Rep. Stewart McKinney, another pullout opponent.

Still pending was an amendment that would force a pullout of American invasion forces from the Caribbean island of Grenada 15 days after the bill was enacted. The House had set a 60-day limit under the War Powers Act by a 403-23 vote on Tuesday.

The House had voted 253-156 in September to let the Marines stay at their posts in Beirut for up to 18 more months. The 1,600 troops were

deployed to the war-torn city in September 1982 as part of a four-nation peacekeeping force.

But members shaken by the Oct. 23 truck-bombing of Marine headquarters say they fear the troops are occupying indefensible positions that invite further attacks and bloodshed.

The defense bill, about \$14 billion below Reagan's request but \$14 billion more than its fiscal 1983 counterpart, contains funds for virtually every major military program the Pentagon requested, including MX missiles and B-1 bombers.

One exception was Reagan's request for \$124 million to build a new generation of nerve-gas weapons, which both the House and Senate Appropriations committee denied in their drafting sessions.

Cuban prisoners sent home, U.S. forces surround embassy

PORT SALINES, Grenada (AP)—A U.S. military cargo plane flew 57 wounded Cuban prisoners and 10 Cuban medics from Grenada to Barbados Wednesday. They transferred to a Red Cross jet and immediately left for Havana.

In the Cuban capital, the government claimed the U.S. invaders on Grenada had arrested two Cuban diplomats and were holding the Cuban diplomatic corps inside the embassy in St. George's.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in Washington that U.S. forces surrounded the Cuban Embassy in Grenada in cooperation with Governor General Paul Scoon's orders.

Scoon, the British-appointed governor general who is attempting to establish a temporary government in Grenada, on Tuesday gave the Cuban diplomatic corps in Grenada 24 hours to get out.

Speakes refused to say whether U.S. forces might be used to enforce Scoon's eviction order.

The Cuban government has said it would not withdraw its mission in St. George's until all Cuban prisoners were evacuated. An estimated 600 prisoners remained on the island by Wednesday afternoon.

Scoon's 24-hour expulsion order also applied to Soviet and Libyan diplomats, but there was no response from

those countries about whether they would leave.

Guy Farmer, a spokesman at a makeshift U.S. embassy set up in a restaurant on the edge of the Grenadian capital said, "We are taking our instructions from Sir Paul Scoon. We don't want to tell him what to do. The Grenadians must put their own island together, and they need all the friends they can get."

Farmer also announced a change in the military command on Grenada and

said the number of U.S. troops on the island would be cut to 3,000-half the peak number in the invasion-by the end of this week.

Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf III, commander of American invasion force, would be relieved because his job was over, Farmer said. Army Brigadier Gen. Jack Farris, commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, would supervise the remaining troops on Grenada, Farmer said.

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Prerequisites: Sy 3 or permission

Assistant Professor Sandra Gardner

SW 198 (5) - HUNGER IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

No Prerequisites

Associate Professor William Whitaker

Maine Campus

vol. XCIII no. XXXV

Thursday, November 3, 1983

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Room of My Own

LIZ CASH

Making it official

I guess I should be congratulated. No, no, Emily Post says its incorrect to congratulate the woman. You're supposed to congratulate the man and wish the woman the best of luck. It seems pretty silly to me, but I'm not really up on these things. I've never decided to get married before.

We won't be getting married for a while, a few years down the road, anyway. So I guess the correct term would be engaged. Do you need a ring to make it official? The ring won't be ready for a few months.

The decision to say yes, I really do want to stay with you, wasn't that difficult. In fact, it was easy. It just seemed instinctively right. But the protocol that follows is something else.

First, you tell your friends and associates. "Hey, we decided to make it official. We're going to get engaged." Some were instantly pleased. "That's great," they say. Others reacted kind of funny. "You?" my friend, Joe, said. "Have you given this careful consideration? I never thought you'd do something like this."

Next, you call your best, best friends, who are scattered all over the place. Kelly said, "Fantastic!" Caroline sighed, "Elizabeth, you're not serious." Makes you wonder who know you better, them or you.

Maybe they do know better. But it doesn't seem to matter. I've made a decision I thought was right, and one I want to stick with.

Then it's the big time. Time to call moms and dads. His parents were overjoyed, especially when they were assured I'm not pregnant. In fact, when I spoke with his father on the phone yesterday, he virtually blessed God. I guess his parents thought their little boy would never settle down, or even grow up, and now someone else is there to watch out for him. I feel like Saint Elizabeth of Francis.

My mother reacted exactly as I had predicted she would. It took me two days to get up the nerve to tell her.

"Hello, Mom?"

"Oh hi, how are you? I've been so busy. The puppy has worms still and I just got the paint and wallpaper for the bathroom. It's a really nice blue. One of the Hunt girls ran off with her boyfriend. She's only 16, can you believe it? What's up with you?"

"Well, Mom, we've decided to get engaged."

Silence.

"You're kidding."

"No, no. We're really going to do it."

"And when do you plan to get married?"

"Oh, God, not for a few years anyway..."

"Then why bother to get engaged now? What brought this on? I thought you were the one that wanted her freedom and all that? I thought you didn't like commitments..."

Like I said, she reacted exactly the way I thought she would. And I guess I wouldn't want it any other way. She wouldn't be my mom then. I hope she breaks it gently to my father. He'll probably go bald when he hears the news. And there was no other way to tell her to which she'd react any differently. How do you explain that love dropped by and decided to move in permanently?

Rob Doscher

No guarantee

Four reasons to dislike the war in Grenada are:

1. Battles are peculiar. They always happen at places we've never heard of before. Imagine the tension and frustration felt by Americans during World War II when casualty figures arrived from obscure places in the Pacific and Europe. As American GIs fought the Germans and Japanese, parents, girlfriends and relatives of soldiers stationed overseas waited intently by radios and newsstands to hear the latest news from Leyte Gulf, Guadalcanal, Palermo and Caen. What was running through the minds of the parents of bombardiers and infantrymen when dispatches from Normandy and the Solomon Islands indicated heavy Allied casualties? Today, all Americans should pray that they never share the same anxieties felt by those unfortunate parents.

Military history is determined to repeat itself. More than 6,000 U.S. troops are battling for a tiny island in the Caribbean Sea. Grenada? Who ever heard of it? Sixteen Americans have been killed and 77 wounded trying to conquer a fly speck on the world map. It isn't, however, the first time a military campaign was launched against the island. In July, 1779 French admiral d'Estaing led troops ashore to take Grenada. They assaulted fortified Hospital Hill above St. George's Town and took the island from the British. This southernmost of the Windward Islands was then restored to the British by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

2) When all Americans are evacuated from the island and America's other "goals" are reached, will the United States continue to fight an endless guerrilla war against Cuban and Grenadian rebels? When all is said and done and American servicemen are buried and forgotten will this small island country return to its old ways? Wars ask many questions. They are much like a hurricane whose path cannot be accurately predicted. The U.S. task force that attacked Grenada was originally headed for Lebanon. The marines and army rangers who landed on the island expected little resistance, but encountered stubborn opposition instead.

And the United States, the most revered democratic country in the world, has imposed censorship on the Grenadian campaign. Major news organizations across the country say the Reagan administration's restrictions on press coverage of the events in Grenada are preventing the public from obtaining crucial information on military activity in that country. News services are only provided with film taken by army photographers. Reporters are not being allowed to remain on the island and must be accompanied by military escorts. But what is really happening in Grenada? Bernard Weinraub of the *New York Times* asked these questions: What do the Grenadian people think about the American invasion? Is there any confusion among the American forces about their role or about who are enemy forces and who are friendly forces? Censorship is suppressing disclosure of the facts and is preventing the American public from painting an accurate picture of the events in Grenada.

3) War also brings out the worst in people.

The Associated Press reported on Wednesday that some families of marines are receiving fraudulent phone calls. Reports of these calls have been received from different areas of the country. The callers pretend to be marine representatives and tell the already distraught parents that their sons have been killed or wounded. One mother went hysterical after receiving one of these calls, but, after phoning marine headquarters in Boston, was told her son was OK.

The craziness of war hit UMO last Thursday when 350 people rallied outside the Memorial Union to debate the U.S. invasion of Grenada. What followed was ridiculous. Anti-invasion leaders turned American flags upside down saying that was part of their constitutional rights. Pro-invasion groups, the most vocal of which were ROTC cadets wearing combat fatigues, defended their opinions by labelling everyone opposed to them as communists. A shouting and shoving match, threatening to become violent, temporarily severed reasonable communication between the two groups. Fortunately, organized debate prevailed and both sides were able to present their views.

4) Finally, global military conflicts also highlight a far worse poison than that seen at the beginning of Thursday's rally. Apathy among some students toward the events in Grenada is unbelievable. In a crowded room last week when a newsbrief came on the television, the commentator said additional Soviet weapons and Cuban troops were reported to be on several islands near Grenada. They would be attacked by American soldiers if they did not surrender. No one in the room heard the news. No one cared. Halloween was nearing and they didn't know what they were going to wear. Would these people blindly support the most influential group at Thursday's debate?

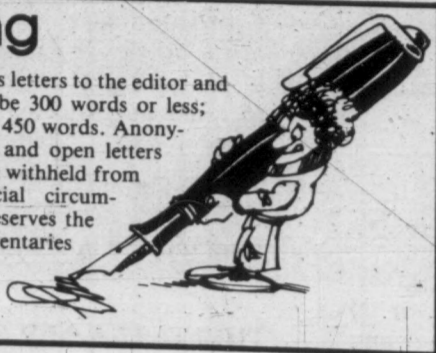
Internation opinion about the events in Grenada and Lebanon is varied and American power against these two areas should be handled like electricity. Electricity can be very useful, but if handled incorrectly it can burn you. Perhaps the invasion of Grenada by the United States was justified. Certainly our government should do its best to protect its citizens both in America and overseas. It must also prevent the Soviet military from venturing onto the doorstep of America.

To wage an endless guerrilla war against Cuban and Grenadian insurgents, costing billions of taxpayers' dollars and hundreds of American lives doesn't guarantee success. Besides, the military should be used as a last resort. President John Kennedy removed Soviet missiles from Cuba without firing a shot. Congress must enforce the War Powers Act because if American interests aren't satisfied after 90 days they will never be. America must not fight a bloody war only to, like the French in 1783, lose everything it won at such a high price. Hopefully the chaos of war will loosen its grip on America.

Response

when writing

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



Double standards for moose

To the editor:

If the SMOOSA referendum passes this fall, we will at last see an end to the cruel moose hunt that takes place every year. It is about time we did away with this outrageous practice.

It is about time that people recognized animals as something other than food for humans. A moose can't really tell people how he feels about being hunted, but I'm sure he would much rather be left to live his natural life in the wild than to be shot and eaten by someone who considers himself to be a superior creature.

Too many times people use the excuse that there are too many moose and that they need to thin the herd. How do you know there are too many moose? There are probably too many people in the world, too. People say if the moose overpopulate they will run out of food and starve to death. The very same thing could happen to people if they overpopulate (which they do). Yet most people would agree that it would be wrong to shoot people to keep down the overpopulation. Why, then, have a different rule for moose? People are using a double standard.

If the moose were left alone, they would eventually take care of their own overpopulation problem. Why do people feel it is their duty to control the animals' problems when the animals themselves can control their own overpopulation problem? Maybe people should spend their time trying to solve their own overpopulation problem.

People say there is not enough food for the moose. If this is true, it is the fault of human beings. The reason there is not enough food for the moose is because people have destroyed the moose's natural habitat. People should stop destroying the moose's habitat and work to restore the habitat they have destroyed. Then the moose would have enough food.

People seem to feel they have the right to exploit animals for their own use because they feel superior to the animals. Maybe people should think about how they feel if this planet was invaded by superhuman beings who considered humans to be inferior to themselves and exploited people the way people exploit animals.

Nancy Hey
427 Androscoggin

The market system: Who's hanging who?

To the editor:

This is in reply to Shane Martin's letter (*Campus* 11//83) concerning the fate of the United States.

Shane, you seem to be confused. You suggest that the United States "cease all economic, cultural and political relations with the U.S.S.R." This, you think, will, in George Kennan's words, "contain" the Soviets and cause a "mellowing" of the regime because of inherent weaknesses in its system. They will, as you put it, "hang themselves."

But Shane, you forget the reason why, in the first place, "we" are the "source of technology" for the U.S.S.R. Is it because of bad governmental policy? No, the natural gas pipeline issue shows us

that both European and U.S. firms insisted on selling the equipment to the Soviets.

Could it be that we are just plain, old-fashioned "nice guys"? But how can that be? It seems that to be really nice, we would, as you suggest, stop the transfer of goods so that those Ruskies stop trying to take over the world.

Maybe, we're just making a mistake, you know, whoops! Oh, but with all that money, how can this be?

Maybe it's just plain profitable to sell the stuff to those guys. You know how capitalism works: If there's a profit to be made, go for it! I mean, "we" need markets, don't "we"? Surely those bankers and industrialists must compute the "opportunity costs" involved in dealing

with the commies! That money *could* be better invested elsewhere. Why hasn't this happened?

Well, if you're right, what we need to do is to get our friendly neighborhood corporations to stop doing business with Russia. How? How about asking politely? And if that doesn't work, how about governmental interference? But this smells of socialism!

With all this in mind, who's hanging who?

Maybe your second or third option would be more effective! See you 'round the Yankee!

Mark Puglisi
Orono

P.S. Korean airliner? American wheat deal?

Emotional battle against common sense

To the editor:

Maine sportsmen, through license fees, have been footing the bill for moose protection, census and research for the entire 45-year period that moose hunting was banned. Sportsmen approved of the use of their money for moose management and are now pleased to see a large moose herd that is still on the increase despite a 5 percent annual harvest. What I fail to understand is why SMOOSA (Save Maine's Only Official State Animal) supporters are desperate to "save" the moose now when moose are

abundant and on the increase? And, where was SMOOSA when the moose populations were low? I also wonder if those who support SMOOSA and vote against the hunt on Nov. 8 are willing to dig into their own pockets and contribute to the annual cost for moose management whether they be hunted or not—Maine sportsmen do just that every year.

One begins to wonder what groups like SMOOSA really stand for when they suddenly appear on the scene with unsound and unfounded arguments and accusations. Do they really care about moose,

or is this issue just a stepping stone to promote their more unspoken objective? I do not think that I'd be incorrect to say that a general anti-hunting foundation provides the motivation for their efforts.

No matter what the outcome when the referendum is over, SMOOSA people will be long gone, fighting some other battle against common sense resource management. But Maine sportsmen will still be at the moose's side.

Mary Ellen Dietz
Old Town

Commentary

Cronyism over tradition

Jonathan Tankel

The recent actions of the University of Maine Board of Trustees in regard to the resignation of Chancellor Patrick McCarthy are a slap in the face of every faculty member of the university. When the resignation becomes effective one and one-half years from now, Chancellor McCarthy will be granted 1) a full-year sabbatical at full pay for "research," 2) a new position in the university as full professor with tenure, and 3) an annual salary of \$52,000 in his new position, so announced BOT Chairman Thomas Monaghan. If these actions are approved, the University of Maine will have embarked on a policy that will spell disaster, endorsing the special treatment of one person at the expense of the entire faculty.

What is at stake is the integrity of the university faculty and the tenure process. The BOT does have the legal right to grant tenure to anyone it feels is deserving. But, until this incident, the process of granting tenure has been an interactive process, with input from students, peers and administrators. The granting of tenure has been based traditionally on three aspects of service: teaching, research and publication, and public service. All incoming faculty (to the College of Arts and Sciences at UMO, at least) are informed of this policy. Implicit in this policy is a warning

that excellence in only one of these areas is not sufficient for tenure.

Patrick McCarthy has no record of teaching at the university. Patrick McCarthy has not been subject to the scrutiny of his peers, or of students, in the form of written evaluations. Patrick McCarthy does not have the terminal degree in his academic discipline, a minimal requirement necessary for tenure consideration. Patrick McCarthy has no perceptible record of scholarship. By the standards used to judge the rest of us, Patrick McCarthy does not qualify for tenure. Using the BOT's own criteria, McCarthy's service to the university as Chancellor is not sufficient for the granting of tenure, regardless of one's opinion of his leadership.

To compound further the insensitivity of the proposed BOT actions, Patrick McCarthy's suggested salary is far out of line, even considering the recent "marketplace" philosophy permitted to certain departments in the university system. This practice is intended to attract qualified professionals. Two associate professors of public policy were hired recently to teach at the University of Southern Maine (the same department where the Chancellor will be teaching). The two new professors have Ph.D.s and, I assume, teaching experience. Their starting salaries are \$20,000 less than

that offered to Patrick McCarthy. The inequity speaks for itself, without repeating the usual horror stories of Ph.D.s making less than \$20,000 annually at many of the university campuses.

The proposed actions of the BOT are an insult to those who labor at the university, giving of themselves as teaching conditions deteriorate, scholarly resources are cut back, and buying power is reduced. How will the BOT justify denying tenure in the future to any faculty member who fulfills successfully only one of the three traditional criteria for tenure? How can the deans of colleges of the university continue to offer low starting salaries to qualified faculty, or claim there are no funds available to remedy existing salary inequities? How can the university uphold the standards of integrity and professionalism required by the tenure process? How can the people of Maine have faith in their university system when cronyism takes precedent over tradition? If the BOT of the University of Maine wants to reward Patrick McCarthy for his years of service, let them name a building after him—on the Lewiston campus.

Jonathan Tankel is an assistant professor of broadcasting.

Circuit

Criminal mischief, disorderly conduct and theft: Know the law

College pranks, Saturday night parties and just general hell-raising can result in a student receiving a criminal summons and conviction. The three most common criminal offenses,

SLS Notes P.J. Smith

excluding traffic crimes, committed by college students are criminal mischief, disorderly conduct and theft. This article will discuss each of these crimes and their penalties.

Please note that this article is for public information purposes and not a definitive text on the law. Each case is different. If you have been arrested or summonsed for any of these offenses, please come to Student Legal Services. We can offer advice on criminal matters and can refer you to a local attorney who will represent you. Our office is located on the second floor of the Memorial Union or call 581-1788 or 581-1789.

CRIMINAL MISCHIEF: 17-A M.R.S.A. 806
A person is guilty of criminal mischief if he

or she 1) destroys property that belongs to another, without the authority to do so or 2) damages, destroys or tampers with any property owned or controlled by the police department, the fire department, or any public utility. This law is relatively broad and encompasses many of the acts generally known as vandalism.

Violation of this law can occur when a person, for example, breaks a dormitory window or lets the air out of a police officer's cruiser tires.

Criminal mischief is a Class D crime and carries a possible fine of up to \$1,000 and a sentence of not more than a year, or both.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT: 17-A M.R.S.A. 501

Disorderly conduct is also a very broad law. The law states a person is guilty of disorderly conduct if, he or she, in a public place: makes loud and unreasonable noises or 2) activates a device which releases noxious and offensive odors or 3) engages in fighting, after having been ordered by a police officer to cease fighting. Disorderly conduct is also interpreted as any conduct, verbal or physical, which would as a general tendency cause a violent response by an ordinary person in a public or

a private place or, any loud or unreasonable noise made by a person in a private place after having been ordered by a police officer to cease such noise.

A typical violation would be a loud and raucous party. Disorderly conduct is a Class E crime and carries a possible penalty of a \$500 fine and not more than 6 months in jail.

THEFT: 17-A M.R.S.A. 351 et. seq.

Theft is another very common crime. Again, a prank in this instance can turn into a crime. Students have often taken street signs and cinder blocks to decorate their dorm rooms.

If the value of the property stolen is less than \$500, then the theft is a Class E crime. Thus stealing a candy bar at a local store could lead to a person receiving a criminal record.

The penalty for class E theft carries a fine of up to \$500 and not more than 6 months in jail.

Conviction for these offenses will give an individual a criminal record. These records are kept in the courts and are open for public inspection. Furthermore, most job applications ask you if you've had a criminal conviction. So next time you play what appears to you to be an innocent prank, remember what the consequences of that act could mean to you and your future.

P.J. Smith is a full-time paralegal with Student Legal Services.

Communiqué

Thursday, Nov. 3 (continued from page 1)

French Table. Yellow Dining Room, Hilltop Commons. Noon.

MCA Noon Prayer. Drummond Chapel, Union. 12:20 p.m.

Sandwich Cinema. "Polynesian Adventure." FFA Room, Union. 12:25 p.m.

Oceanography Faculty Seminar. Dr. Detmar Schnitker: "Paleoceanography of the Gulf of Maine." 15 Coburn. 3 p.m.

Stretching Your Dollars Series. Extension Agent Louise Ouellet: "Consumerism: Be a Satisfied Customer by Knowing Your Rights." Bangor Lounge, Union. 3:15 p.m.

Poetry Hour. Readings from "In a Dark Time." Sutton Lounge, Union. 3:30 p.m.

Speech Colloquium. Professor James McCroskey, West Virginia University: "Power and Communication in Organizations." 100 E/M. 3:30 p.m.

Mathematics Colloquium. Professor V.K. Balakrishnan: "Matroid Intersection Algorithm (A Primal-Dual Approach)." 110 E/M. 4 p.m.

Botany and Plant Pathology Seminar. Professor Emeritus Fay Hyland: "A Look Inside the Plant as an Aid to Solving Problems." 113 Deering. 4:10 p.m.

Course Selection Workshop. For undergraduate business students. Sponsored by the Undergraduate Business Association. 100 E/M. 6 p.m.

UMO Judo Club. Gymnastics Room, Memorial Gym. 7-9 p.m.

IDB Movie. "Tron." 130 Little. 7 & 9 p.m.

Royal Shakespeare Co. Performance. "Under Milkwood." Hauck Auditorium. Admission. 8:15 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 4

Royal Shakespeare Co. Workshop. "Introduction to Theater." Hauck Auditorium. 9 a.m.

Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting. Old Town Room, Union. Noon.

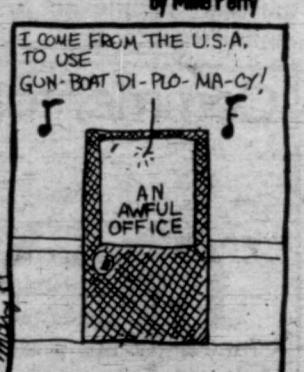
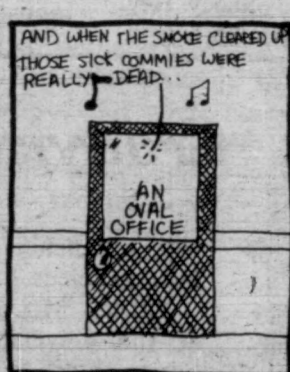
Film and Discussion. Professor Doug Allen: "Vietnam: A Television Documentary—With America's Enemy." North Lown Room, Union. Noon.

Plain Campus



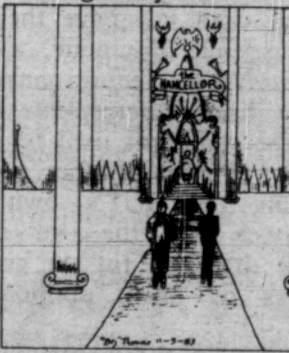
by Scott Blaufuss

Network



by Mike Perry

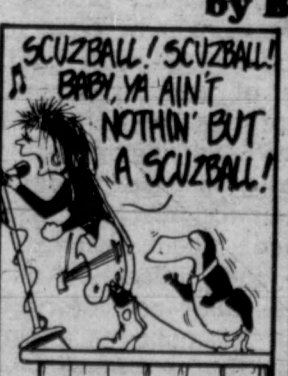
Montgomery Hall



by Barnaby G. Thomas

BLOOM COUNTY

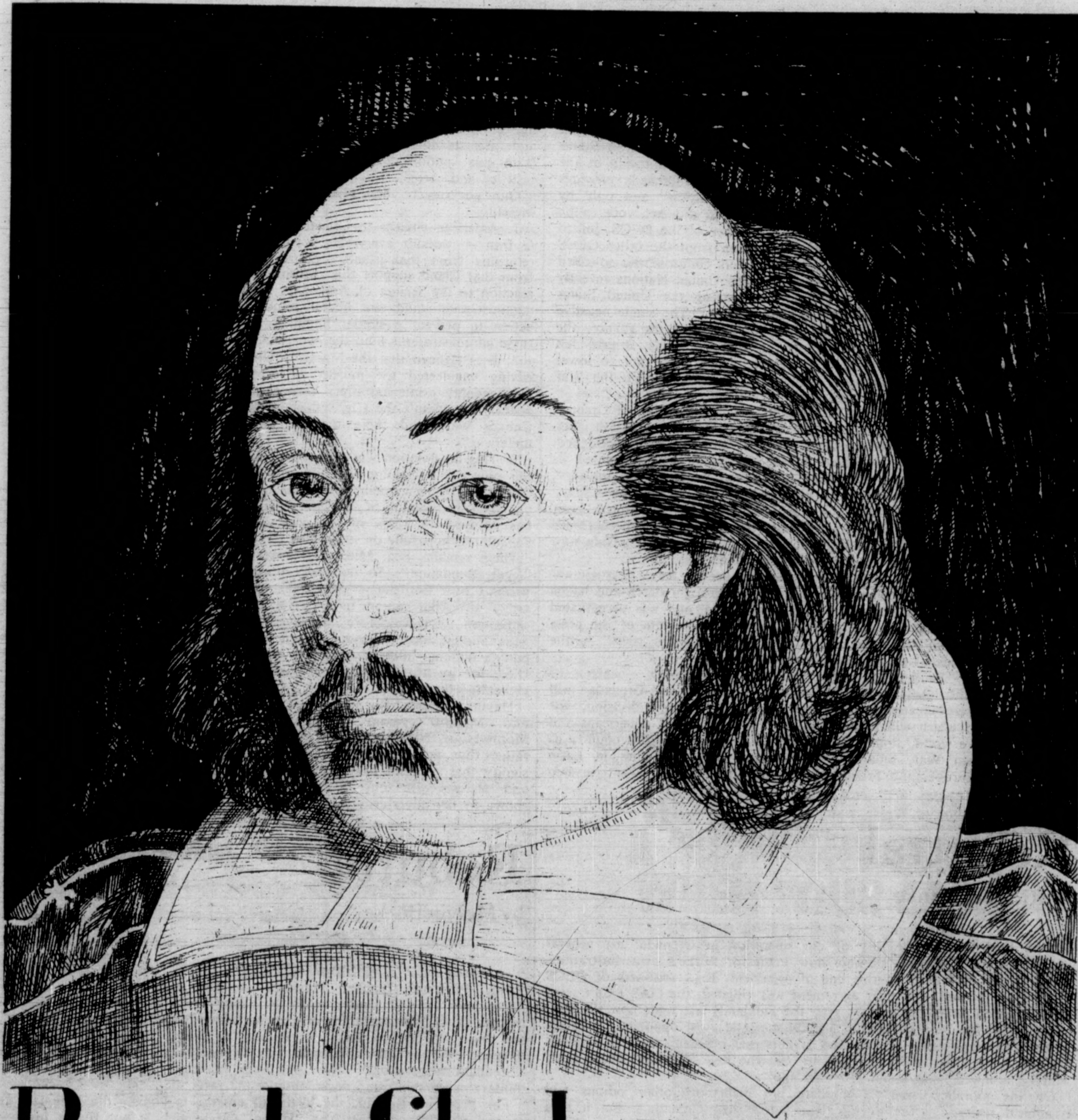
by Berke Breathed



The Maine Campus

Thursday, November 3, 1983

Magazine



Royal Shakespeare CO.

(See interview on page 13)

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by Mike Perry

THE U.S.A.

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by G. Thomas

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The Maine Campus Magazine Forum

The Grenada invasion

Is the invasion justifiable?

Not justified:

by Melvin Burke

In this week's issue of the *Forum*, Professor of Economics Melvin Burke argues that President Reagan was not justified in ordering the invasion of Grenada. Supporting Mr. Reagan's action is Richard Blanke, associate professor of history.

Justified:

by Richard Blanke

To begin with, we should use the proper semantics when we refer to the invasion of Grenada by the armed forces of the United States. "Our government, right or wrong," is a political philosophy more appropriate to Facism than to democracy. (You will notice that I didn't say country). President Reagan's undeclared war against the tiny Caribbean nation of Grenada on October 25 was blatantly illegal, immoral, and strategically inept.

The invasion of Grenada violates the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) treaty, the charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), that of the United Nations (UN), and even the Constitution of the United States of America. The OECS treaty signed by Grenada provides only for security cooperation "against external aggression" and only by unanimous vote of the members. Obviously Grenada did not vote to be invaded. Barbados, a country which is not a member of the OECS, joined the invasion of Grenada. Three hundred policemen from the other OECS countries along with 1900, now 6,000, U.S. soldiers comprise the so-called "multinational force." The Security Council of the United Nations recently voted 11 to one approving a resolution condemning the United States invasion as a "flagrant violation of international law." The single negative vote was a veto cast by the U.S. delegation. Allies such as France, the Netherlands and Pakistan, voted for the resolution, while Britain felt compelled to abstain. Finally, the U.S. Senate, which chose not to lower itself to formally declare war upon such a tiny nation, invoked the War Powers Act by a vote of 64 to 20.

President Reagan claimed that the rationale for the invasion of Grenada was to protect American lives and avoid another Iranian situation. Yet, prior to the invasion, no citizens of this nation were threatened, imprisoned, taken hostage, or killed by the Grenadian government or its soldiers. Can the same be said about the governments of El Salvador, Chile, and elsewhere where "shoot to kill" curfews are imposed by military dictatorships, where American nuns and military officers have been murdered, and where U.S. ambassadors and other citizens have been forced to flee with their lives? I submit that Grenada is much more unsafe now for our citizens than it ever was before the invasion.

The invasion of Grenada was immoral because a major superpower attacked a tiny island nation without provocation, brought death and havoc upon Americans (including civilians) of many nations, and was perpetuated with the aid of blatant lies and military censorship. Freedom of the press has become freedom from the press. And "might makes right" is the apparent moral code of the Reagan administration.

Whether the cause be anticommunism, democracy, peace, or Americanism, the Reagan administration's invasion of Grenada will inevitably be self-defeating. It was an unwise and inept decision, the repercussions of which will rebound to the detriment of all Americans and indeed the entire world. It has again divided the citizens of this country as did the Vietnam War, separated this country from its allies in Latin America and Europe, and brought the danger of a nuclear war one step closer to reality.

Rebuttal

by Richard Blanke

With regard to the legality of our operation in Grenada: my general position is stated above, but note how Professor Burke's own illustrations point up the difficulties of this line of argument. E.g., members of OECS don't seem to think that their agreement was violated; the OAS didn't seem to mind when Argentina tried to grab the Falklands last year; how the U.S. Constitution has been violated is lost on me (and most opponents as well); however the sensibilities of the petty tyrants that make up the UN majority are violated is fine with me. (Why not cite the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, which "outlawed" war about 350 years ago?)

On the morality issue: true, there are plenty of other odious and tyrannical regimes in the world, some worse than Grenada's, but it is a logical fallacy to argue that because one cannot do all conceivable good one should do no good at all. (And if we did away with all such regimes, where would that leave the UN?) I think we should be grateful even for small victories over totalitarianism, as the people of Grenada clearly are today.

As for strategy, this much is clear: the forces of freedom and democracy, represented in this world above all by the U.S., have won a small victory; prominent enemies of these ideals, Cuba and her Russian puppeteers, have suffered an equivalent defeat. Surely this is cause for all democrats, Professor Burke as well as myself, to rejoice and give thanks to the U.S. government and armed forces.

Most historians realize that "tomorrow is necessary to understand today" (Herder). Because so much of our job is an effort to rectify the misperceptions of yesterday's journalist, we hesitate to join the rush to judgement about the most recent events before all the facts, their context and implications, can be known. This is the case with the occupation/liberation of Grenada by the U.S. and six Caribbean neighbors; the immediate condemnation of this action by those who regularly oppose our government when it does what is right in behalf of American values and interests does not alone suffice to line up the rest of us behind it. With this caution, I am, nonetheless persuaded that this operation was justified and correct.

Our government has given three principal reasons for the surprise invasion:

1. American citizens in Grenada were in danger of becoming hostages *a la* Iran — doesn't everything we have heard this past week from those returning from that island support this perception? Just as President Carter's hapless reaction to the seizure of Americans in Iran four years ago symbolized his administration (and the liberal mind-set), so President Reagan's timely action to prevent a similar humiliation symbolizes the difference between these administrations (and the two mind-sets).

2. It is claimed that the Marxist-totalitarian tandem of Russia and Cuba, having engineered the murder of Grenada's leftist (but apparently too independent) prime minister, was about to seize control of that small country — doesn't the size of the arms caches and the number of armed Cubans we found there indicate that this takeover was already well underway?

3. This intervention was undertaken to restore "order and democracy" — this objective strikes me as a little too ambitious and high-minded, but it is certainly credible enough, given our more recent record in the area. Since our 1965 intervention in the Dominican Republic, for example, that country has enjoyed 18 years of democracy, peace, and political pluralism; El Salvador is hopefully on its way in the same direction.

There remains Sen. Mitchell's observation that our intervention lacks a "legal foundation": So does any projection of military power beyond a nation's own frontiers — arms take up precisely where laws leave off. We are a sovereign nation in a world of sovereign nations; sovereignty, by definition, comes before whatever is meant by "international law;" international agreements are always contingent upon the demands of each party's national interests. And this must remain the case, especially for the U.S., for we are the only free country in the world militarily capable of preventing the enemies of freedom from having their way world-wide.

Having witnessed the recent slide, often by default, of so many countries into Marxist tyranny (South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua), with even President Reagan often content to talk rather than act (Poland, KAL 007, Lebanon), the Grenada action may signify that America has recognized at last the need to defend her values and interests with some of the same single-mindedness and determination shown by her adversaries.

Rebuttal

by Melvin Burke

No, Professor Blanke, President Reagan does not speak for all Americans, as you imply, when he violates the U.S. Constitution, the treaties of the Organization of the American States, the United Nations, and even the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Nor was the Grenada invasion and conquest "silly," merely "an intervention," or an "occupation/liberation." No repetition of these official semantics or military censorship can forever obscure the facts.

For President Reagan, the might of arms is obviously the only law he recognizes. This return to the "law of the jungle" is not fitting for our times or our great country. President Reagan, by this act of aggression against Grenada, has demonstrated to the entire world that the present U.S. administration is an enemy of freedom. The freedom of sovereign nations to self-determination. This action violated not only international law, but basic human and American values such as freedom, justice, fair play, and dignity. When the military censorship is lifted, the facts become known; and the reality of this blatant and criminal act of aggression against this small Caribbean neighbor sinks into our consciousness, most Americans will realize that another dark page in our history was recorded—again in blood. And for what?

French fort reveals secrets of Acadian Maine

by Rob Doscher

Castine's Fort Pentagoet was the master of its own destruction. Perched next to a coastal bluff, the fort was level with ship's cannon and vulnerable to artillery placed on hills in back of it.

In 1674 the Dutch attacked Fort Pentagoet, bombarding it from land and sea batteries, burning the buildings and later using Pentagoet's cannon to topple the fort's walls. When the walls collapsed, Fort Pentagoet was preserved beneath its own rubble.

Today, remains of the hapless French fort lie buried in the backyard of a little Catholic church built long after black-robed Jesuits occupied the site. Fort Pentagoet holds a historical puzzle which is being pieced together by a UMO archaeologist.

Alaric Faulkner, associate professor of anthropology, said he and his assistants were surprised to find any significant remains of the fort when test digs began in 1980. "We thought most artifacts had been carried off by erosion, vandals and scavengers," he said.

Chain shot and mortar shells, from when the Dutch and English wrestled with the French for control of lower Acadia 125 years before the U.S. Declaration of Independence, still lie embedded in the church's backyard.

Pentagoet's importance is that it represents a rare glimpse at Acadian architecture and lifestyle from a period embraced by legend and myth. Faulkner said he hopes excavation will demonstrate how life, change French living in Acadia (an area encompassing Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine as far as the Penobscot River) and will offer a comparison with the English lifestyle at Pemaquid.

About 20 workers have excavated parts of the fort the last three summers. At the end of each season, Faulkner's assistants carefully fill in their work to prevent erosion and souvenir hunters from destroying undiscovered artifacts.

Cathy Brann, a senior anthropology/art major, worked on the excavation last summer and said she was surprised at how much work goes

into uncovering the fort. "I thought archaeology was surrounded by romanticism. Most people think we're finding fabulous treasures. But we aren't. For the most part we're uncovering hundreds of nails and pieces of stoneware and clay pottery which is garbage to some people but extremely valuable to us."

Fort Pentagoet marked the most southerly point of French settlement along the east coast of North America until 1759. Pemaquid marked England's most easterly advance.

The fort was built in 1635 from masonry and slate imported as ship's ballast from Brittany. Pentagoet's foundations were laid 57 years before the English built Fort William Henry at Pemaquid. In 1670 the fort contained 12 cannon, a well, a chapel with a bell, a powder magazine, barracks and officer's quarters. A garden containing fruit trees was positioned around a small cobblestone parade ground in the fort's center. Faulkner found these structures and the fort's inner walls using radar scans and old diagrams.

Gretchen Faulkner, who assists her husband at Pentagoet, said below topsoil and ancient rubble are signs of the ravages of war which marked Fort Pentagoet's final hours. Charred floor timbers, chain shot embedded in stone foundations and bomb craters on the floor of the officers quarters indicate the Dutch were thorough in destroying the fort.

Glazed earthen ware and a rare double-handled cooking pot made in France distinguish Pentagoet from an English settlement. The fort's design is also different from those Britain built.

Gretchen Faulkner said a thick copper Persian coin was possibly dropped by a soldier who brought the coin to America as a souvenir from his exploits in India or northern Africa.

Alaric Faulkner said there are numerous ways to differentiate 17th century from 18th and 19th century artifacts if they had been scrambled together in the same layer of soil. "We uncovered a wig curler and knew it's 18th century because wigs weren't in style during the 17th century."



Showing the test trench and remaining slate walls.

Gretchen Faulkner said, "We also uncovered many clay pipes and can determine their origin by tracing the maker's initials back to Europe." Clay pipe manufacturers of the 17th and 18th centuries were required to register with a guild. After thumbing through the records the initials 'WE' stamped on a pipe would reveal the manufacturer was an Englishman named William Evans. The diameter of the pipe's stem would reveal the date it was made. The smaller the bore, the more recent its manufacture.

In 1654 the English took Pentagoet under orders from Oliver Cromwell. They retained undisturbed possession of the fort for 14 years. Pentagoet changed hands again when the English returned the fort to French captain Bredion in 1670. After a Dutch attack on the fort in 1674, about 200 French traders and fishermen inhabited the area despite continual raids by the English on French homes in the area.

Fort Pentagoet, its inner walls measuring 80 feet by 80 feet, housed 18 soldiers in 1654 and 30 soldiers and civilians in 1674 at the time of English and Dutch conquests of the fort.

Artifacts uncovered from the soldiers' living quarters refute popular

opinion that the French immersed themselves in Indian lifestyle. Fort occupants drank from Venetian goblets, ate from finely painted enamelled French tin plates and smoked pipes embossed with images of a crusader and huntress. Musket balls, locks and flints, axes and a variety of copper goods, including a pin engraved with what may have been the insignia of a regiment garrisoned at the fort, were found in an adjoining workplace.

In 1981 Alaric Faulkner got a \$2,900 grant from the Maine Historical Commission to investigate the site. In 1982 the National Endowment for the Humanities gave him an \$85,000 three-year grant.

Next year Alaric Faulkner said he hopes to excavate some outer walls and pits where the French may have thrown their garbage, a possible treasure chest for an archaeologist. For now though, he will digest information he and his assistants worked so hard to gather last summer. Brann said "After spending the summer removing topsoil and rubble from the barrack's floor and then scratching the surface looking for artifacts you are tired but feel so good. We had a great crew and I learned a lot."

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Fiction: Judah

by Becky Haines

He told me that at birth his mother wanted to call him Judas, but his father didn't like the religious connection—being a betrayer and all—so they called him Judah instead.

And after he grew up and went to school, and then away to college, he came back after only a year because he was rooted to the place he'd grown up in, and of course there was me.

I didn't love him, at least I don't think I did, but there wasn't much to choose from in our town and he was the strongest, the smartest, the most frightening man I knew. It was sort of exhilarating the way I could handle him. With me he was tame as a kitten, and even though sometimes I pushed him too far and I saw the ice in his eyes, he let me rule him. It was a powerful feeling when he sat at my feet and laid his bearded face in my lap, and asked me to stroke his head. No one had ever gotten Judah to his knees before me. Not even his father who tried hard enough with hickory canes and rawhide belts. Judah always stood when his father whipped him, and never cried and never moaned. Least that's how he told it, and I'd no reason to doubt him. He showed me the scars anyway, and those were real enough.

Judah. Tall, dark. Dark as nights when the moon's hidden and you can't see the stars. Dark as the root cellar my grandfather dug before the war. Dark and damp and restless as the cool brown dirt packed hard in the forest, wanting to drift off with the wind, but confined, unable to leave.

Judah. Chopping wood outside his parent's house. Barebacked, ax glinting in the sun which seeps through the thickness of pine to let you know it's there. Knuckles white and hard against the smooth-grained handle. Muscles moving and shivering into place, body lean and hard and leather brown.

Eyes as forest green as the trees. Eyes that held ice and fire and anger. Eyes that never emptied, never seemed to sleep. I was always the first to look away, though who wasn't when Judah stared?

But he'd play along, because he loved me, and I'd look directly at him and smile, and he'd hug me rather than stare me down.

They blame me, they say around town that he killed a man because of me. But I don't know the true story, and can't say for sure. I only know that confining Judah to a cell is like shooting a buck, you can't be completely proud of it because something so magnificent shouldn't have to die. And when I saw him there, all hollow and empty-eyes, I knew they broke something in him but I couldn't exactly say what it was.

I reached through the bars, and tried to hold his hand, but he pulled away and backed himself into the farthest corner from my reach, and wouldn't talk. I asked him countless times what he'd done and why, but the sheriff kept shouting from the front room that he'd murdered a man with his fists, and Judah

wouldn't talk. He just stared straight ahead, and for the first time I wanted to catch his eyes with mine for real, and I couldn't.

Judah's brother told me that the man he killed, Mr. Johnny Simms, said he'd taken me out the year when Judah was away at college. I never heard of a Johnny Simms before, so I don't think I met him, but I do have this recollection of a blond man with a husky voice who took me out once or twice a while ago. I suppose it could have been him. But I never did find out because his family came down and took away the body before I could get a look at it.

Judah hit him once, they told me, and the man fell backwards and smashed his head on the edge of the bar, and never woke up. Judah's so strong, I know the part about the one punch is true. But who can say if it's true that I was the cause? Talk in bars isn't worth much, and I wish that Judah, being so smart, had figured that out before he hit Mr. Johnny Simms.

Well, like I said, his folks spread it around that it was all my fault, and only his brother, was there that night, will take my side. And that's just 'cause he's hoping I'll marry him, now that Judah's gone.

It's strange how the whole town and even the sheriff, locked him up so fast, and took the stranger's part. It's not like our people to turn their backs... but then again, Judah's someone that you admire and want to watch, but from a clear and safe distance.

Though I never loved him, I did want to be his wife, and it isn't my fault that Judah's so strong and the town so cold. I'll bet that if he tried he could bend those bars with his bare hands and step right out and never be seen again. I still won't be surprised if he does it even yet.

I came back just to see Judah brought down. Jeremiah and I got married before he went to trial, and all I can say is I'm glad I wasn't asked to testify 'cause by then Judah had heard we were married, I'm sure, thanks to someone's quick tongue, and maybe even thanks to his own mother who always did hate him, and hates me even more now that I've taken away her other son.

But Judah did ask for me by name, real loud and sharp, over and over... or so I've been told. And they sent for me because they were desperate to have him cured, him being the oldest son and all.

Well, I can tell you that I never would have gone if I hadn't heard how weak and sick he'd gotten in jail, and how all his life seemed to be slipping out of him like air, and



how he coughed a lot and had nightmares. He finally got so ill and wasted that they moved him to some security hospital near our town.

When I heard of it, Jeremiah and I'd been married five months.

There was a knock at the door and Alexander Hardy was standing right there with his sour face and matted mustache, and his hard, square eyes. He said he had a message for us, and we didn't invite him in because everyone knew he only brought bad news, which belongs on the doorstep. Anyhow, he told us that Judah was ailing and Jeremiah jumped up and asked if Judah wanted to see him, but Alexander said "No." He wanted to see me.

That was a shock 'cause the last time I saw Judah he was behind bars and wouldn't talk, or look at me, and I felt so helpless for once, 'cause I was used to being noticed by Judah. I never loved him... but I did hope that he'd escape, which was a brave hope comin' from me, because if he had, there's no telling what he might have done to me.

But Judah didn't escape, and I started feeling that maybe he was just an ordinary man with an ordinary strength, but not the strength to break steel. And I lost my respect and fear for him at the same time.

And then there was Jeremiah who I despised, but who nevertheless, took me outside that forsaken town and I don't mind that he loves me and I can't love him back, 'cause it's not so bad that way - though I imagine it would be a powerful bad feeling in reverse.

Judah. He wanted to see me. When Alexander told us plain and out how bad he was, I had a sudden flash of dark forest eyes looking into mine - eyes that had a depth I couldn't control because they were too dark for me to understand. And I remembered how he'd brought it on himself, and how we could've been married instead. And at least then I'd have had the first man I wanted, and not his brother. I tried to glance at Jeremiah in disgust, but his eyes looked all murky and narrow, which means he's hurt. And I saw that he was hopin' Judah would forgive him instead of me. So I felt bad and guilty all over for not really loving him, but sayin' I did.

And it's then that I wanted to see Judah almost as much as he wanted to see me. I wanted to tell him that I never loved him in the past, and that his brother was a better man. I wanted to see him thin, and ugly with a gauntly appearing back, struggling for the breath to say that he forgave me. I had this desire to punish him because I agreed to be his wife, and then he went and killed a man. I

wanted to punish him for all the times his hard brown arms turned soft at my touch and he held me tight. And especially for the feelings he left inside me that kept things from ever being right.

When we got there the next day, Judah was dead. I went into the room and walked by a nurse, and his father who stood away in a corner, and his mother who tried to slap me as I went by. The slap was weak, I pushed it away. I stood over him, looking down. They had pulled up the sheet, and I didn't dare pull it down... but funny thing was, it had already molded to his face and I could see the hollows of his closed eyes, and the outline of his nose and strong jaw beneath the white. I was afraid to pull it back because he wasn't brought down at all and I was the one who knelt at his side and pressed my face into the sheet.

We stayed at his parent's house that night 'cause Judah's mother thought I'd repented or something when she saw me on my knees. But she wouldn't let Jeremiah stay in the same room, which was fine with me. And when he tried to sneak in past midnight, I had already latched the door, and pretended to be asleep until I heard him walk away.

Then I got up and looked out of the window, and somewhere there waking ended and a dream began, but they got all blended, and I couldn't tell where one started and if I dreamed at all. Maybe it was just a voice inside my head giving me pictures, or maybe it really was Judah.

I saw him through cold glass standing beneath my window about ten feet down or so, and his face lifted up towards me, and his eyes were so dark, and the moonlight poured icy white light all over him. He stood like a clear, hard outline against the snow. I tried to lift up my hand to touch the glass, but it was too heavy to move, and I wanted to say his name, but he kept standing there as if he was waiting for me to say it, and so I couldn't. And I kept hoping he'd answer the question I'd asked him so many months ago about what had really happened, but he made no move to speak. We watched each other like that for a long while, and then I saw him look away from me, and when he did, my hand finally felt light enough to lift, and I tapped on the glass to call him back, but he had already turned away and was walking quickly towards the forest. "Judah," I said, but I guess he couldn't hear me.

I know it's not possible. I'm not a superstitious person, even growin' up in a small town and all, but I saw Judah. Maybe it was a dream, and maybe it was real - but I saw that he must have broken through something a lot stronger than steel to come to me like that.

Interview: Edwin Richfield on Shakespeare

by Richard Rose

On Tuesday morning Nov. 1, I had the privilege of speaking with Mr. Edwin Richfield, one of the five distinguished actors in residence here at UMO. Several goals and bits of information were discussed in a casual manner by Richfield in the Green Room under the stage at Hauck Auditorium. A member of the Royal Shakespeare Company, under the auspices of ACTOR, a group out of University of California, Santa Barbara, Richfield along with four other actors will attempt to aid students in the theatre and English Departments here at UMO to develop a better understanding of Shakespeare, and theatre in general.

on the diversity between English and American actors. Americans are exposed to Shakespeare as a famous writer of literature who should be academically understood. Whereas, in England, young people also must come to grips with Shakespeare, but theatre groups all over the country perform Shakespeare at least once a year no matter how small the community or company.

"One thing we do not do," Richfield said, "is interfere with an actor's interpretation. Interpretation is a personal thing." Sometimes the words or phrases in a particular speech might lend themselves to a different interpretation, but if the student understands the alternates, but would like to try this other view, that is his or her right, and that person should be allowed the privilege to do it that way.



Mr. Richfield wanted emphasis to be placed on the fact they are not here to teach, but rather to assist students by sharing their experiences and methods to help create new ideals in drama and literature. "We want to take Shakespeare off the page and away from the scholars and show it for what it really is...plays written for actors, by an actor, who never published, or even sought to publish, any of his works." So many scholars, Richfield said, have taken Shakespeare and made it dry and academic, thereby ruining it for so many people. Shakespeare is meant to be on stage, not in a textbook. Examples were cited as to the veritable tomes written by scholars as to why Shakespeare wrote particular characters into the scripts of plays, including all the philosophical, psychological and sociological ramifications, but neglecting to think perhaps Shakespeare had a friend who needed a part, or the "guild needed to keep obligation to certain actors and therefore this fellow had to be written in. "It is our purpose to aid students in realizing Shakespeare lives and breathes, and not that he is buried under hundreds of words in hundreds of books."

For the drama students at UMO, again Richfield insists their function is only as a guide, or an assistant; fellow actors sharing experiences of interpretation, helping students come to terms with the verse. Richfield commented

Edwin Richfield ended the interview by giving reasons why Shakespeare is for everyone, and should not be viewed parochially or with an elitist attitude. "All of this plays are relevant to everyone today. Take for example the play we will be doing this week ('Merchant of Venice'). It deals with money, racism, young people running away," issues just as important in our society as it was in Shakespeare's. "... (Shakespeare) explores so many depths of human nature and incorporates them in plays of such magnificent drama. He is constantly dealing with eternal themes." Richfield cited examples of plays that can be lifted right out of the 16th century and placed into today's light. "Look at how Romeo and Juliet is just as successful as West Side Story." Or Henry V during WWII was performed by Sir Lawrence Olivier in the film version as a patriotic play reinforcing England's role in the war. Several years later it was treated as an anti-war statement with the King as an ordinary person thrown into a circumstance far beyond his control. In World War II, the Nazis asked an Austrian acting group to perform "Merchant of Venice" with Shilock (a Jewish Merchant), as a cruel, mean, "thief." The Austrians, however, decided to make him very sympathetic and likeable. Several of those Austrians went to concentration camps.

Students pull it off in 'Marigolds'

by Richard Rose

On Friday night, Oct. 28, the theatre department at UMO charted a different course and discovered a rich new world. The Maine Masque Theatre production presented "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds" by Paul Zinder, before a sold-out audience and maintained its appeal throughout the weekend. This was the first time Maine Masque has opened a slot in its schedule for a production directed and produced entirely by students. The success of last weekend's performances hopefully indicates the beginning of a lasting tradition.

Elizabeth Heid, a senior in the Theatre program, directed her actors and technical crew to a performance of excellent quality, producing an enjoyable evening for all in attendance. Performed in the Pavilion Theatre, the three-quarter stage thrust gave a sense of intimacy between actors and audience.

The play centers around a woman and her two daughters. Beatrice, the mother, excellently portrayed by Julie Arnold, is haunted by unsavory memories of the past and by hopes and dreams turned into self-imposed ruin. With these thoughts enforcing neurosis, she is confronted by the

play. A child as abused emotionally as Tillie was, would certainly have low self-esteem, and Beane was right on target.

Supporting roles by Karla Knight as Nanny, and Jordana Sardo as Janice Vickers were treated as importantly as the leads. The crippled Nanny, whose daughter pays Beatrice \$50 a week for providing room and board was pulled off remarkably well. Each step, movement and facial expression was precise and amazingly realistic.

**...Whitmore maintains
total control, her
characterizations
well-timed.**

Janice Vickers, as Tillie's flighty competition in the science fair was very funny and amusingly well done.

The unkempt, simple set and the straight forward lighting was well planned by Jordana Sardo and Ellen Dyer as was the makeup and costumes by Becky Ireland.

Finally, a statement should be made concerning the dated ideas presented in the play. What makes a good play? Is it the props, the story outline, or the interaction of believable characters whose experiences can relate to today's societies and people? What is it that makes classical drama over two thousand-years-old still appeal to many today? Why is Shakespeare still the undisputed leader of playwrights? When Tillie spoke of atomic energy and the effects of radiation, Paul Zinder, the author, was not trying to make a scientific or philosophical statement, but rather create a vehicle for Tillie's dreams to be carried in. The relationship between Beatrice, Ruth and Tillie; their hates and loves; their pains and anquishes; their desires and dreams, this is the "stuff" of good drama. If the play had centered around computers and Tillie had thought "data-bank" a beautiful word, the plot and its relationship to the characters would have remained exactly the same. Those who found the references to atomic energy distracting ought to learn what the components of good drama are and let that guide them next time they see a play.

**Ruth, played by Joanna
Whitmore, is a convulsive,
mentally disturbed girl
representing her mother's
failure.**

"Mirrors" of herself through her children. Ruth, played by Joanna Whitmore, is a convulsive, mentally disturbed girl representing her mother's failure. Emotionally hopping from love to hate, Whitmore maintained total control, her characterizations well-timed. Tillie, the daughter who was realizing goals and dreams in spite of her mothers efforts to squash them was interpreted simplistically by Susan Beane. Physically plain and unattractive through the use of make-up, Beane gave the sense of a misfit child with a yearning for knowledge. Her awkward tendencies on stage, the way she understated her lines, even the sensation that she "was doing something wrong" while she was just standing, contributed to the mother's hate and vengeful actions later in the



Sports

Field hockey squad ends season with tourney loss

by Bob McPhee
Staff Writer

The UMO women's field hockey team was edged out by Bowdoin College 1-0, in the opening round of the state tournament in a game played at Lengyel Field Wednesday afternoon.

The lone goal of the day was scored by Bowdoin halfback Kathi Harkins at 7:25 of the first half.

The Bowdoin players stifled UMO's offense the entire game by triple-teaming the ball. Whenever UMO got possession of the ball, two or three Polar Bear defenders would intimidate the Black Bears into hitting poor passing shots.

"It's not that we played that bad, but Bowdoin just played better than us," UMO head coach Deb Davis said. "We just held the ball too long, but not in the sense of holding the ball for good shots. But Bowdoin triple-manned the ball and by the time we did pass off, the opportunity just wasn't there."

Bowdoin goalie Ann McWalter had four saves while UMO goalie Tine Ouellette had six.

UMO's only real scoring threat came at 32:19 of the second half when Bowdoin's McWalter received a penalty for coming out of the goal crease too far. She blocked UMO's Gina Ferazzi



UMO's Nancy Nigro (13) avoids the stick of a Bowdoin player in field hockey action Wednesday. Maine lost to the Polar Bears 1-0. (Arnold photo)

from reaching the ball after a long pass from a teammate. Nancy Nigro attempted a free shot, but McWalter was able to get her right leg pad on the ball to knock it away.

The Black Bears finished the season at 5-8-1, but it marked the first time since 1979 that a UMO team had not reached the finals of the state tournament.

Bowdoin raised its record to 9-4 and will meet the winner of the Bates-University of Maine at Presque Isle game November 5 at Colby College in Waterville. Game time is 1 p.m.

"Bowdoin is a force to be reckoned with," Davis said.

Off the field--prior to the start of the game, the press box on the side of the field almost fell over.

Sports Information Specialist Drew Finnie said, "Four or five of us were leaning over the side and it just started to go over."

Luckily some grounds crew workers were able to straighten the building and place some cement blocks and hydraulic jacks underneath to support it.

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A S.F.T. instructor would be glad to arrange a study to fit into your class schedule between class, on or off campus.

Search For Truth Student Fellowship meets the following Thursdays this semester at 7:30 in the Drummond Chapel, Memorial Union: Sept. 15, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1. A spiritual uplifting awaits you when you when you attend these all-campus group meetings.

Senior History Major
Alston W. Oliver
394-4311

BU and UConn battle for Yankee Conference Super Bowl

STORRS, Conn. (AP) — Saturday's football game between Boston University and the University of Connecticut will be the Super Bowl of the Yankee Conference: the winner leaves with the league title and the loser must be content with second place.

A victory, or a tie, would give Connecticut its first solo conference title in 10 years — the goal of a first-year coach who scrapped the team's entire offense in hope of eliminating costly mistakes.

Last year, BU and UConn were among four teams sharing the conference title, but based on its performance against conference foes BU won the right to represent the league in the NCAA Division I-AA playoff. YC winner gains an automatic berth in those playoffs.

This season, four of the six league teams are eliminated from the race, leaving the first-place Connecticut Huskies, 3-0, and the second-place Terriers, 3-1, to meet in a title showdown at BU's Nickerson Field.

"That's the way it should be decided," BU Coach Rick Taylor said. There should be no committee that makes the decision with outside things going into the selection.

"The winner between the best two conference teams goes to the playoffs. This is no season in a nutshell. Nothing but Saturday's game matters and that's the way college football should be."

BU, 5-3, overall, lost its only conference game, 24-21, to Massachusetts two weeks ago. Connecticut, 4-4 overall, soundly defeated UMass last week, allowing no touchdowns in a 16-6 decision.

After BU, UConn's only remaining conference game is against Rhode Island, which was eliminated by last week's loss to New Hampshire.

Nickerson field is not a friendly place to visitors. Its artificial turf and wild fans have produced a five-year record of 23-4 in BU's favor. But aside from the outside factors, BU and UConn could produce one of the most evenly matched Yankee Conference games all year.

BU features the league's most potent offense, anchored by tailback Paul Lewis, who has gained 1,046 yards in eight games. Only in one game — last week's 41-0 trouncing of Cornell — has he been held to less than 100 yards. He's averaging 154 yards a game against Yankee Conference teams, and is a national Division I-AA scoring leader with an average 11.4 points per game.

But if any defense can stop Lewis, it should be Connecticut's. Led by linebackers John Dorsey and Vernon Hargreaves, UConn has allowed an average of just 105.8 yards rushing per game. And only one person — Holy Cross' Gil Fenerty — has run for more than 100 yards against the Huskies this year. He gained 104 in a 20-16 victory on Oct. 15.

The longest run from scrimmage against Connecticut in the last six games has been 17 yards.

"This game will be as evenly matched for a title game as it can be," UConn Tom Jackson said. "They have the edge offensively and we have the edge on defense. Any maybe we also have a little bit of an edge in the kicking game, but that's only because of experience."

Although BU's Steve Shapiro set a

new school record last week with 11 field goals in a season, at the same time UConn's Domingos Carlos was setting the New England 11-time field goal record with three successful kicks against UMass. Carlos now has kicked nine field goals this season and is 34 for 49 in his career.

The previous New England record had been held by Boston College's Fred Steinfort.

BU and UConn enter the game each with a Yankee Conference player of the week.

Dorsey, who had 17 tackles against UMass, was honored as the top defensive player in the league as well as in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference. BU quarterback Jim English, 12-for-23 passing for 170 yards and two touchdowns Saturday, was named top offensive player.

"Our main objective will be to contain Lewis," said Dorsey. "I think that if the linebackers can do that then the secondary and the front line can take care of everyone else."

Cheerleaders compete for title

by Paul Cook
Staff Writer

If you leave your seats at halftime during this weekend's UMO-UNH football, you may miss out on the most exciting show of the day.

During halftime Saturday, the UMO cheerleading squad will attempt to win a national competition entitled the Ford College Cheerleading National Championship. The Bear cheerleaders are calling the day "do it perfect day," as the routine they put on must be as error-free as possible for the Bears to have hopes of winning.

The Bears routine will be videotaped and then submitted to the judging committee for approval. The entry submitted must be one, single, unedited performance. Any mistakes would probably disqualify the Bears from any chances of winning because nearly 100 college cheerleading squads will be entered and the one most "letter-perfect" will probably win.

UMO cheerleading coach Laura

Potaro Holmes said, "We decided to enter our team to build up the reputation of the university cheerleaders. I don't know if it's (our routine) going to be ready, but we're going to try it."

Holmes said the Bears will be mainly competing with other New England schools and she hopes to at least get ranked in the northeast. She said the team has been practicing four hours a day, but still need a lot of work.

One of the problems Holmes cited was that some of the stuntmen didn't join the squad until halfway through the season and therefore, haven't had much time to get ready for this.

Four finalists will be selected from each region and four "wild-card" squads will be chosen. Winners will compete in a final competition to be held in Hawaii and the event will be seen on ESPN television.

The event is co-sponsored by Ford and the Universal Cheerleaders Association.

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8:00 p.m. UMO Fieldhouse

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No smoking or drinking allowed

Ticket price rises by \$1.00 day of concert

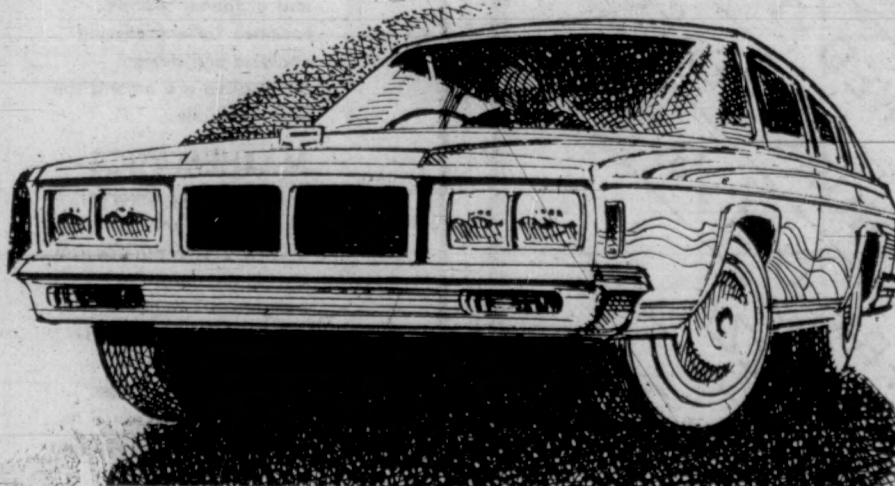
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UMO Student Government



NBA and referees union contract talks remain stalled

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Basketball Association and its referees union negotiated Tuesday for the first time since the regular season opened, but said they moved no closer to agreement on a new contract.

The league's regular referees, locked out since the start of the exhibition season, have been replaced by non-union officials.

The two sides met for four hours at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and emerged to report no progress in the dispute over salaries and fringe benefits.

Russ Granik, general counsel for the NBA, said the league had offered what he called a substantial increase in the fees for officiating playoffs. But he said, "It was greeted by the union with an outrageous demand for playoff

fees, and really there was no other movement on any other no other substantive issue."

Responded union counsel Richie Phillips, "They do not care to negotiate. They said that loud and clear today."

The referees' union has been without a contract since Sept. 1. The last negotiating session broke off last

Thursday, on the eve of the regular season.

The NBA added a new element Tuesday when it filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board against the referees' union for allegedly "engaging in a pattern of attempted coercion and intimidation" of substitute refs.

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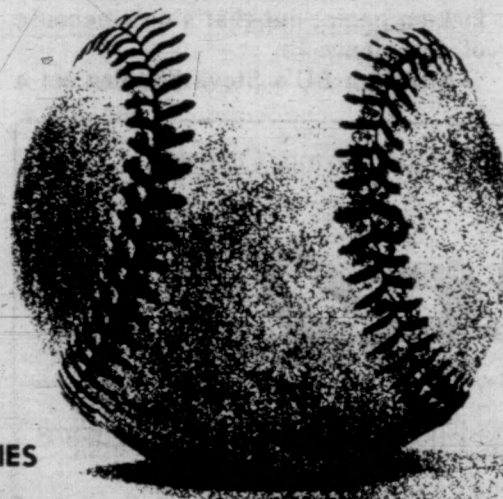
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