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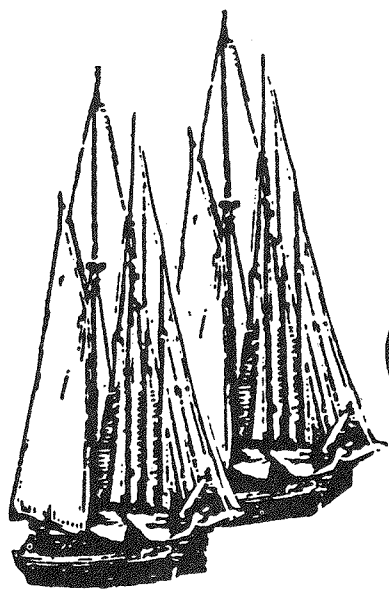
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University of Southern Maine CURRENTS

Volume 6, Number 12

March 21, 1988

What's Inside

USM in Print,
A Clipping Digest.....p.2,3
Artist in Actionp.4



Thinking About Thinking



Libby Cohen, associate professor of education and Russell Chair lecturer. Slipkowsky photo

For the last two years, Libby Cohen, associate professor of education, has been thinking about thinking. As Russell Chair scholar, she has researched the literature on critical thinking and arranged two symposia on the subject.

This year in a lecture and six break-away sessions on Thursday, March 24, Cohen will continue to explore "What Socrates Began: An Examination of the Intellect." While last year's symposium focused on the theoretical, this year participants will look more closely at the practical application of learning/thinking theories. The discussions will focus on methods of increasing creative thinking, critical analysis and problem solving in science students, students at elementary and secondary school levels and students with learning disabilities.

Again, Cohen has invited assistance in this exploration from the university community. USM people will supply theoretical underpinnings in the discussion ses-

sions and will be paired as facilitators with teachers from local public schools who will add the perspective of day-to-day experience with how young people learn to think. "My professional orientation is to the educational community," Cohen explains, "so it was natural to want to include practitioners from outside the university."

Among the high school and elementary teachers invited as facilitators are Richard Weirich, the physics teacher from South Portland High School who was named Maine Science Teacher of the Year, and Camillo Profenno, who teaches foreign languages at Deering High School and who will be presented with one of the three Russell Chair awards for outstanding teachers.

USM facilitators are Mark Hinehline, a philosophy student; JoAnna Spruill, assistant professor of education; Cherie Foster, assistant professor of education; Louis Gainey, associate professor of biology; Slawomir Grzelkowski, associate professor of sociology; and Edna Smith, who teaches in the graduate reading program.

Cohen's lecture, "AHAH! About Hypotheses and Hypothesizing," will explore the use of hypotheses in organizing intellectual inquiry. The lecture begins at 4 p.m. in Hastings Lounge, Gorham. Discussion sessions are scheduled for 5 p.m. The \$5 fee has been waived for members of the campus community. To register contact University Relations at 780-4440.

Cohen is grateful for the opportunity to have increased her knowledge of learning theory. "It's been very enriching for me to read and reflect on cognition," she says. "I've been able to incorporate material I've read and thought about into my research and into my teaching." Her area of research is assessment of student achievement.

President Patricia R. Plante has called for nominations for Cohen's successor.

"Good" Production from England Exchange program brings student troupe

A drama group from King Alfred's College in Winchester, England will be bringing a production of a comedy, "Good," by the late Scottish playwright C. P. Taylor to the University of Southern Maine on March 24 and 25.

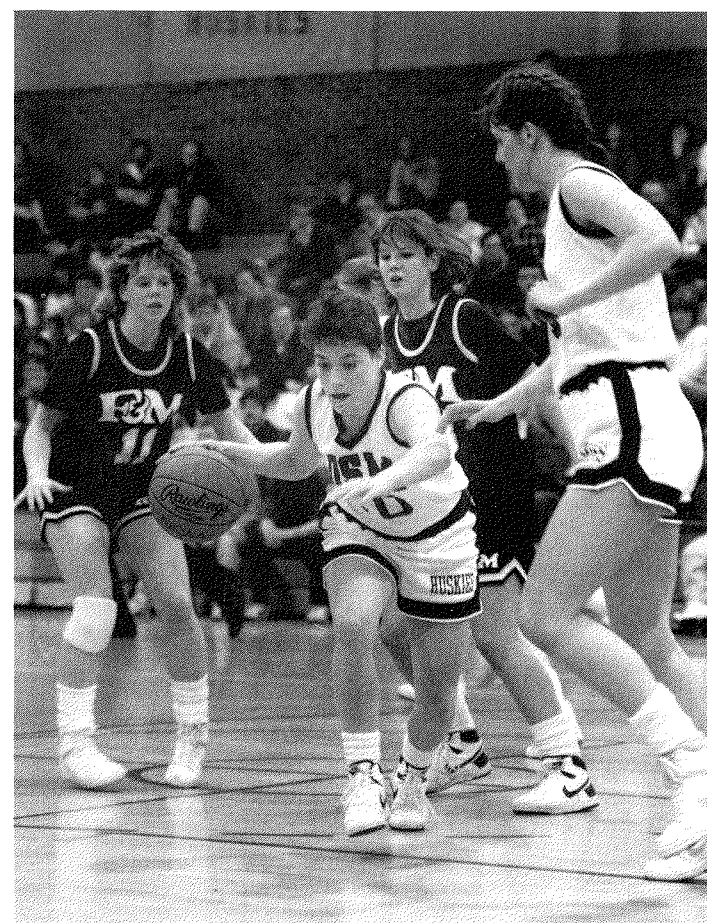
As part of a formal agreement USM has with King Alfred's for faculty and student exchanges, the drama departments of the two institutions have alternated in sending student productions across the Atlantic each year. Tim Prentki, head of drama at King Alfred's, will direct 10 of his students in three performances of "Good"—at 3:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Thursday, March 24 in Russell Hall and in the Campus Center Amphitheater in Portland at 7 p.m. on Friday, March 25. The University of New England and Bates College will also sponsor performances. Last year, Minor Rootes, professor of theatre at USM, took a student production of "Two Fives and a Drum" to

England. "Good," set in prewar Germany, concerns a "good man," a professor who because he has written about euthanasia, gets drawn into the nightmare of the Third Reich and its "final solution" to the "Jewish problem." C. P. Taylor, who wrote 60 plays over a 20-year period as well as television and radio scripts, was strongly interested in political ideas. "Good," his most highly praised play, was first performed in 1981, the year of his death, by the Royal Shakespeare Company. As in much of Taylor's work, "Good," dramatizes the necessity of absolute honesty.

The King Alfred troupe arrives Monday, March 21 and will attend classes and tour the area during their two-week stay here as the guests of the Theatre Department. For more information, call the department at 780-5480.

Our women's basketball team beat Franklin & Marshall College of Lancaster, Penn. 73-52 Saturday, March 13 in Gorham to advance to the NCAA Division III Final Four. The 1987-1988 squad is the first basketball team in USM history to qualify for a Final Four, national championship tournament. As Currents went to press, the Huskies (27-1) were flying to Moorhead, Minn. to play top-ranked St. John Fisher of Rochester, N.Y. (30-0) in the tourney's opening round.

Margerson photo



EDITOR'S NOTE: In this issue of Currents, we are reprinting a cross section of USM news clippings. We will run a selection of clippings from time to time to display the variety of publications that write about this institution, its faculty and staff. We also hope that it serves as a means of bringing you news of USM people and programs. Some articles have been edited or excerpted to fit the limited space available. All are reprinted with the permission of the publication. If you wish to comment on this feature, please call Bob Caswell or Susan Swain at Media Relations, 780-4200.

Law students try themselves in moot court

By ED PERATTA
Staff Writer

If you were serving on a jury and a defendant was led into court by four state troopers, shackled and dressed in prison garb, you might just conclude that this man is dangerous and therefore guilty of the crime for which he is being tried.

You would, of course, be considered prejudiced, and the man could appeal the case on the basis that he didn't receive a fair trial under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Simple enough.

But would you or any juror be prejudiced by a screen being placed in the courtroom so that two minor children who have been molested sexually don't have to face the defendant?

That essentially was the question being argued at a moot court held Thursday at the University of Maine Law School. It is a question that has been argued before the U.S. Supreme Court and in slightly different form in Maine courts.

In Maine, the state Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of videotaping the testimony of child sex abuse victims, and victims therefore do not have to appear in court.

Thursday night's moot court battle pitted two teams of second-year law students against each other in an amiable argument before 100 students and professors and a "U.S. Supreme Court" composed of Vincent L. McCusick, chief justice of the Maine Supreme Court, Justice Caroline D. Glassman and U.S. District Judge Gene Carter.

The competition, punctuated by good-natured retorts by student counselors and the justices, was based on an actual case that was argued in January before the U.S. Supreme Court, which to date has not reached a decision.

In that case, John A. Coy of Iowa was convicted of sexually molesting two young girls. Abiding by the state's law, the judge used his discretion and permitted the girls to testify behind a screen in a darkened courtroom with a spotlight on the screen. The rationale was that the children would suffer psychological damage by having to face the defendant.

But such an abnormal arrangement of the courtroom was as prejudicial to the defendant as the appearance of state troopers and the use of shackles, argued David Very, the moot court's defense attorney.

"No instruction by the judge to disregard the screen will cure this. It strengthens the witnesses' testimony and hurts the defendant because the jury concludes that the witnesses must be protected from the defendant," Very said. It was clearly a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, he said. ●●●

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PORTLAND PRESS HERALD
March 4, 1988

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Surprised postal patrons object to smut in the mailbox

By Alan Bunce

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A woman in the Boston suburb of Scituate - call her Cynthia -

Furthermore, the rapid exchange of direct mailing and computerized lists among many businesses accounts for some of the jump in offensive direct mail. It's a proportional increase.

Sometimes lists are bought by video distributors who wish to sell directly to individuals, rather than to stores, the main market for adult video. "The best way is to just send out to people and see who sends back," explains John Houlihan, a professor of business law who teaches courses on social responsibility at the University of Southern Maine. "From the economic standpoint, if they're willing to offend 99 people to find the one who's interested in their product, it's still worth it to them," he says.

The practice is confirmed by Gene Ross, editor of Adult Video Magazine. "There are a lot of fly-by-night companies which buy these products cheap and try to market them," he says. "But the [more established X-rated] companies I know of do it upon request for the material."

A spokesman for the company named on Cynthia's advertisement could not be reached by phone, but someone at another adult video distributing company on the West Coast - one of the largest in the business - spoke on condition that he and his firm not be identified. Without being told, he knew the source city of the ad. "Those are run by some company out of New York," he said.

And though he recognized one of the video companies named in the ad as affiliated with his own, he asserted, "Those are scams. The mailing has nothing to do with us. We don't even sell directly to the public, but to video stores. That outfit is sending to everybody in the United States they can get a letter to. They buy lists from just about anybody - might be people who go the grocery store and fill out a form for a free trip to Hawaii."

Houlihan, whose own wife has received an unwanted adult ad, says, "You can actually make money on the deal; that's what bothers me. If they send out 100,000 pieces and get a 1 percent response, that gives them 1,000 people they didn't know of before who might very well be willing to spend \$100, \$200, \$300 over the course of a year - each. Pretty decent change. Problem is: It might even make sense to them later to actually have a computer call up and say 'Would you like to buy any sexual videos?'"

According to some analysts, video companies no longer restrict themselves to lists of VCR owners. Over 50 percent of

usually oriented material" in bold

US households now own VCRs, explains Paul Eisele, president of the Fairfield Group, a home entertainment market research firm in Darien, Conn.

"If you're a mail-order vendor, you're much more interested in a mailing list that has known 'mail responses' than you are whether or not the people on it are VCR owners," he says, because many are bound to be VCR owners.

The Video Software Dealers' Association (VSDA), a large industry group, is not in the direct-mail business at all, according to Rick Karpel, who - among other things - advises store owners in trouble for selling adult material.

"No one in VSDA does that kind of thing. That's not our business," he says. He did not recognize the name of the company that mailed Cynthia's ad, but did know one of the video producers - when the names were read off to him - as a member of VSDA.

"Once they sell their videos to someone, they don't know what people do with them," Mr. Karpel explained.

"Our members are video stores and companies that sell things to video stores.... They don't market products through direct mail."

Then how do ads for members' products end up in Cynthia's mailbox?

"There are a lot of fly-by-night companies - what we call 'Gypsy' distributors - who go out, buy up the product cheap, and then sell cheap. But a major adult product distributor does not ordinarily work through those kind of channels. As far as I know, that's a real small part of the business. Most of the X-rated business is done through stores."

But what is VSDA doing to counter the problem?

"The position we take on X-rated material," Mr. Karpel states, "is that store owners have to be very sensitive to their community standards and take them into account when making the business decision of whether to have X-rated videos in their stores."

Ironically, the jump in complaints is happening despite a shrinking percentage of adult productions in the overall home video market, according to Mr. Eisele's figures.

As the mainstream video medium grows, adult fare has only to maintain its share to increase in volume.

"But we think the actual percentage is going down steadily," Eisele says. "And we expect that trend to continue as good, legitimate product gets on the market."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
February 29, 1988

Professor says Dukakis can't take credit for the 'miracle'

By Nancy Remsen
Of the NEWS Staff

PORTLAND — The Massachusetts Miracle, which refers to the economic rebound made by that state in the 1980s, can't be credited to Gov. Michael Dukakis, who is now running for president, according to a professor at the University of Southern Maine.

"I don't think the campaign or the governor would say that he is the whole reason for the Massachusetts comeback," countered Mark Gearan, press secretary in the Boston headquarters of the Dukakis campaign. It was teamwork, Gearan said, with Dukakis as "quarterback."

Michael Hillard, who teaches economics at USM, sees Dukakis as having a more peripheral role in Massachusetts' current prosperity.

The state's low unemployment rate and high level of personal income has more to do with the state's stable population and defense spending than with leadership in the state house, said Hillard, who was a member of a research group that several years ago studied the technology boom in Massachusetts and its relationship to the state's new prosperity.

Hillard stressed that he wasn't suggesting that Dukakis didn't contribute to the economic activity in Massachusetts. The governor developed a number of programs that have complemented economic growth in the state, said the economist, pointing to Dukakis' financial and technical assistance program for small businesses, his technical assistance program to help businesses cope with the day-care needs of their employees and his training program for people on welfare.

"You can see a pattern of public policy" under Dukakis in which "small problems are addressed," Hillard said. As president, he predicted that "you could expect from Dukakis some well-thought-out programs."

But people can't expect a duplication of the Massachusetts Miracle, Hillard said. "When you look at why Massachusetts has really done well, Dukakis doesn't fit in.... He can take credit only for managing around the edges."

The population of Massachusetts, particularly the workforce, has changed little in the last decade. So, lowering the unemployment rate from a high of 11 percent in the 1970s only involved the creation of jobs to replace those lost with the closing or modernization of such industries as textiles and shoes, Hillard said.

Figures indicate that many states, including neighboring New Hampshire, have experienced more job growth than Massachusetts.

The state also has benefited for years from the infusion of federal dollars in defense research, creating a scientific environment that continues to attract defense contracts.

Gearan said, however, that defense contracts account for only 5 percent of the jobs in the state.

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BANGOR DAILY NEWS
February 25, 1988

Political scientists downplay importance of Maine presidential caucuses

By Nancy Remsen
Of the NEWS Staff

With few of the presidential candidates visiting Maine, and with the evaporation of their televised messages in the southern part of the state now that the New Hampshire primary is over, will very many Maine voters be motivated to participate in party caucuses?

Probably not, say three political scientists.

Candidates and voters alike seem to realize that the impact of the Maine caucuses pales when compared to Super Tuesday, when voters in the South as well as Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Washington will indicate their preferences among the Democrats and



Republicans seeking presidential nomination by their parties.

"This year, Maine just happens to fall in the category of not very important," said Richard J. Maiman, political science professor at the University of Southern Maine, who once was in the thick of presidential politics as director of the George McGovern campaign in Maine in 1972.

Maiman went on to say that "clearly (Michael) Dukakis and (George) Bush have more to lose here than anybody else." It wouldn't look good for Dukakis, as governor of a neighboring state, to lose in Maine. Nor would it reflect well for Bush, who is a summer resident, to fail to get support here.

"I don't think a loss by either would be fatal," Maiman said, "but it would disrupt momentum."

"Dukakis has worked this state hard," said Kenneth Hayes, a political science professor at the University of Maine. In contrast, Albert Gore and Richard Gephardt, also seeking the Democratic nomination, "haven't really taken Maine very seriously," Hayes said. "Dukakis can't afford not to do well in Maine,

so he had to do something here."

Hayes said that all the candidates "burned up a lot of money in New Hampshire and most are hurting financially." They are concentrating the money they have left and what they have been able to raise on the Super Tuesday states in the South, he said. Most need \$2 million to \$3 million just for their television spots prior to that regional primary.

Unless candidates can get momentum out of a good showing in the Maine caucuses, it doesn't pay to put much money or effort into campaigning here, Hayes said.

Voters lose out, however, when candidates don't come to the state, said the Orono professor who recently announced his candidacy for Congress. "I think there is something

nice about being able to see major candidates," Hayes said. "It is good for our political leaders to have that contact.... At some point, it might help get a program or policy that might be beneficial to the state."

Without candidates and their legions crisscrossing the state, it also is hard for voters to get motivated about participating in the caucuses, said Marvin Druker, a colleague of Maiman's in the political science department at USM.

Not only does it appear that Maine caucus results don't count as a momentum factor, but also that the tiny number of Maine delegates who will go to the Democratic and Republican national conventions, whose selection begins at the caucuses, don't have much clout in the selection of

presidential candidates, Druker said.

Maine Republicans select 1 percent of the delegates who will pick a Republican presidential candidate next summer. Maine Democrats select 0.6 percent of the delegates who will have a say in who the Democratic nominee will be, Druker said.

Hayes predicted that Maine voters may see even less of presidential candidates in future elections, because with technology - like cassette tapes and satellite relays of television pictures - candidates can come into people's homes without setting foot in the state. Technology offers candidates ways to save money on transportation, save time and conserve their health while running for office, he said.

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City Campuses Balk at Secondary Roles in State Systems

Many challenge the hegemony of 'flagship' universities

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Urban public universities, which have long played secondary roles to their states' "flagship" institutions, are no longer quietly accepting their status.

Located in fast-growing metropolitan areas, such institutions from Fort Lauderdale to Seattle are under pressure from business leaders and local residents to do more to serve local needs—to upgrade the skills of workers, conduct research for area businesses, and make higher education more accessible to members of minority groups.

Leaders of the institutions, along with many state legislators, say the local public colleges are best suited to serve such needs. As a result, they say, their campuses should no longer defer to the states' premier research universities in requests for general state support and for new programs.

End to Seafaring Metaphors

"There's a different pattern developing in this country," says George A. Russell, chancellor of the University of Missouri at Kansas City. "People want their education where they are, and, politically, that will eventually be answered."

Adds Mr. Russell: "We've got to get the states to break away from the view that you go off at age 18 and get educated in four years somewhere. We have to give up some of the nostalgia and tradition of the past."

Says Patricia R. Plante, president of the University of Southern Maine, "One of the first things we need to do is get rid of these seafaring metaphors like 'flagships.'" She says they create artificial distinctions between institutions and prevent state officials from "looking at the needs of 1990 instead of 1890."

Continued from Page A1

In some large states, squabbles between flagship institutions and other universities are nothing new. Since the creation of the University of California at Los Angeles, some Berkeley officials have worried about a drain on resources.

But now many states across the country are grappling with tough decisions about which institutions will meet the new demands from local citizens.

■ In Florida, where the two flagship institutions are located in the northern part of the state, Florida Atlantic University of Boca Raton has started a major expansion program—through the development of three branch campuses—in the Fort Lauderdale area, where business leaders and legislators say economic-development efforts have been hurt by the absence of a public university.

■ In Maine, Ms. Plante's institution has won several political battles in its efforts to expand services in the Portland area. It received a special state appropriation this year to increase the size of its full-time faculty by nearly one quarter. But a messy fight with the University of Maine's flagship campus at Orono over some engineering programs may have angered state lawmakers and cost Southern Maine some legislative support.

■ In Maryland, legislators from Baltimore are pushing to merge three public universities in their locale in an effort to create a major public research institution. Legislators and faculty members from College Park, the University of Maryland's flagship, vow to block the plan.

■ In Minnesota, Rochester-area legislators, at the urging of I.B.M. and the Mayo Clinic, have been pushing the state to create a "higher education center," which would coordinate college course offerings in the area. Gov. Rudy Perpich, a Democrat, last week announced that he would propose spending \$1.4-million next year to help start the center.

New day-care plan is Rx for parents

Center takes mildly sick youngsters

By PATRICIA MCCARTHY
USM Staff Writer

They both have demanding jobs—he's the governor's press secretary, she's a Portland attorney—so Willis and Wendy Lyford often must leave their infant son in day care when he's got a case of the sniffles and no babysitter is available.

When 8-month-old Hugh is really sick, one of them stays home, of course, Lyford said. And because their son is prone to ear infections and frequently gets sick, that's become a problem.

"My wife and I have both missed work with some regularity," said Lyford, who lives in Cumberland.

"And there's pressure to bring him to day care when he's marginal. Because if we can't get a sitter, we're stuck."

Were stuck, that is.

Hugh recently was the first customer in a new, four-month pilot program designed to provide day care for mildly ill and recuperating children and those getting back on their feet after an accident.

Sick children ordinarily are not permitted by law to attend day-care facilities—except when they have just a headache, a minor cold without fever, or the like.

As the care provider in the new program, however, Marie Ascanio has received a state license to care for up to six sick children a day in her West Falmouth home.

This is the first such arrangement in the state, said Stephen F. Lehane, director of child-care services for the University of Southern Maine, who helped set up the program. USM has the most comprehensive and progressive set of child-care services in the state.

Ascanio's "center," open 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., costs \$20 a day per child. That includes snacks and lunch and activities. She will administer medicines and keep a chart on each child throughout the day.

"Everything is documented,"



Staff photo by David MacDonald

Day-care center director Marie Ascanio gives 8-month-old Hugh Lyford his cold medicine.

she said. "When they go to the bathroom, when they eat, how much they eat, when they go to sleep, when they get up, any comments. Parents get a slip at the end of the day so they can tell what kind of day their child had."

USM and Healthsource Maine of Yarmouth, which provided start-up money, worked with the state to develop the program, dubbed "Chills and Spills."

Healthsource is a Health Maintenance Organization—an alternative health insurance company that covers all medical expenses and provides preventive care as long as subscribers select their doctors from a pool of HMO physicians.

The joint program is open to Healthsource subscribers and offspring of the USM community, and will be opened to the public if space permits.

Its creators have established admission guidelines. For example, children are excluded if they are too sick. Children with certain illnesses are accepted if they have been on antibiotics for a day. In some cases, a doctor's approval is required.

Each morning, a USM nurse will drive to Ascanio's home to make sure it's appropriate for all patients to be there, Lehane said. Also before a child can be cared

for, an application must be completed that provides detailed information about a child's medical history, likes and dislikes and idiosyncracies, so Ascanio knows what to expect and what behavior is normal.

"It's helped a lot," Lyford said. "We wish they had started it a long time ago. It's just what the doctor

See Parents
Back Page This Section 4

Parents

ordered when Hugh's under the weather.

"I think the home setting is a little less sterile, and it's good for a child. Right now, he's recovering, but he's not quite there. Rather than risk bringing him into day care, this is the perfect setting. He gets a little more attention and a little more rest."

Many people who use USM's Child Care Services and those on waiting lists complain that they must miss work when their children are mildly sick, Lehane said.

Ideally, USM can help get several home centers like Ascanio's set up to meet that need, Lehane said. Child Care Services has some modest start-up funds available for such projects, he

said, and he is confident the service eventually would pay for itself because customer fees would cover operating expenses.

"The need is there," he said. "It might take time to catch on, but once it does, it will go."

Ascanio calls her home "a halfway place between really sick kids and home."

She got involved in the project while applying for a state license to open a day-care center on Washington Avenue in Portland. Ascanio sought help from USM Child Care Services experts, and USM was so impressed with her that they asked her to lead the pilot program, Lehane said.

To prepare, Ascanio completed a pediatric emergency course, an American Red Cross cardiopulmonary resuscitation course and has been working in the USM child-care centers. She also has raised five children.

Healthsource, in hopes of attracting subscribers interested in child-care service benefits, got involved by asking USM if it needed help promoting day care. USM, with its 200-person waiting list, needs no help in that area, Lehane said, but it did need help promoting this new program.

The HMO provided \$5,000 for Ascanio's training costs and four-month salary, equipment, licensing and food. In return, Healthsource gets priority use of the

Continued From Page One

program, attracts potential subscribers and differentiates itself from other HMOs, said marketing director Nancy R. Connelie.

In the next four months, the program's creators will be assessing its success and will be working with the state to develop new regulations to allow for other sick-care facilities, Lehane said. He hopes to get at least six similar homes set up.

"Ideally, the best place for a sick child is home with mom and dad," he said. "But the world isn't a perfect place, and parents have jobs to go to. There are a lot of holes in families these days, and we're trying to fill some of those holes with this program."

Reprinted with permission by EVENING EXPRESS February 25, 1988

■ In Virginia, George Mason University, located in the fast-growing Washington suburbs, is slated to grow from an enrollment of 18,000 this year to 30,000 by the year 2003. The General Assembly is currently debating proposals to finance 62 new faculty positions at the university.

Flagship institutions, and their legislative supporters, are worried about those developments. Some say the growing urban institutions are greedy upstarts, concerned as much about justifying their own expansion as meeting local needs.

Limiting Expensive Programs

They say the push to create new programs at those institutions undercuts one of the most important tenets of state efforts to coordinate higher education: that states can offer better services if expensive graduate programs are offered only at a limited number of institutions.

Andrew D. Wolvin, chairman of the Campus Senate at the University of Maryland at College Park, has

been meeting with legislators, lobbying against the proposed merger of Baltimore-area universities. "When the funding level is dismal, to try to create a second university when you are not fully supporting the first one makes no sense whatsoever," Mr. Wolvin says.

Legislators who represent districts in which flagship campuses are located generally agree. Maine State Rep. Stephen M. Bost, who represents Orono and is co-chairman of the Joint Education Committee, says the push by Southern Maine, "fragments the university's programs . . . and ultimately benefits no one."

Close Eye on George Mason U.

In other states, flagships and their legislative supporters are less anxious about the rapid development of other institutions. But they too watch the growth very carefully.

Dennis W. Barnes, associate vice-president for government relations at the University of Virginia, says that university officials are keeping a

close eye on the growth of George Mason and other public universities in the state, "but we don't see George Mason as eating our lunch."

Mr. Barnes adds, however, "we are uneasy about whether everyone's aspirations can be met with the money we have."

The uneasiness at flagship institutions is significant: Those campuses generally have considerable political clout.

Says Ms. Plante of Southern Maine: "What we do is very complicated because of the loyalties of legislators to the land-grant college."

Alumni of flagship universities are always well represented, and many times constitute a majority of the members, in state legislatures. ●●●



University of Southern Maine
CURRENTS

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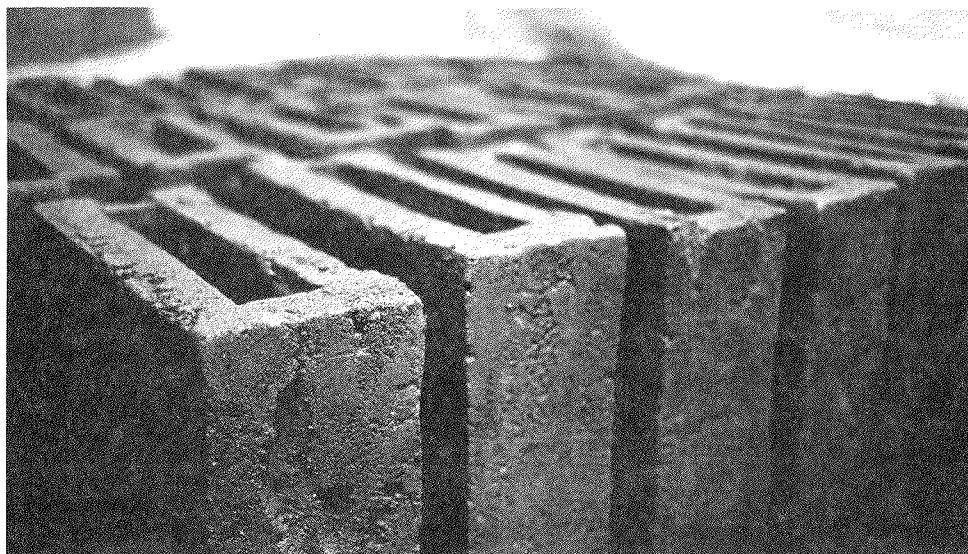
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Roy Steele, visiting artist in the Art Department, in the process of creating the 15x9 ceramic wall sculpture which will be in the Bailey Hall lobby area, Gorham.

(Caswell photo)



(Kramer photos)



MEDIA LOG

EDITOR'S NOTE: One indication of the respect and credibility that faculty and staff command is the degree to which their expertise is called upon by the news media. With that in mind, the Office of Media Relations wants to recognize faculty and staff who have taken the time to share their expertise with the public. If you have ideas on how you or other members of your department might comment on current news events, please call Media Relations at 780-4200.

Valarie Lamont, director of the Center for Housing and Land Use, was interviewed for a Portland Press Herald "Business Tuesday" story on the demand for office properties in Portland.

Harold T. Neuberger, professor of science education, was interviewed by the Journal Tribune for a story on trends in elementary science education.

Peter N. Gabrovsky, associate professor of computer science, was interviewed by the Soviet magazine Soviet Culture while in Russia delivering a paper.

Roy A. Gallant, director of the Southworth Planetarium, was interviewed by WMTW-TV, Channel 8 and WLAM Radio on the origins of the leap year calendar.

Raymond P. Neveu, professor of finance, was interviewed by Fortune magazine for a piece on buy outs in the financial services market.

Roger Schroff, associate professor of computer science, was interviewed by the Portland Business Journal about trends in the computer industry.

Janice Thompson, associate professor of nursing, was interviewed by the Maine Sunday Telegram for a story on refugees in business.

Oliver H. Woshinsky, professor of political science, was interviewed by the Maine Sunday Telegram for a story on a proposal to create a "full-time" Legislature.

Parker E. Albee Jr., associate professor of history, wrote an opinion piece on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's annexation of Austria for the Bangor Daily News.

Andrew L. Anderson, associate professor of technology, was interviewed by Maine Enterprise magazine for a story on computer-aided-design manufacturing systems.

What We're Doing

MICHAEL E. BRADY, associate professor, Department of Human Resource Development, will have his article, "Participation Motives and Learning Outcomes Among Older Learners," appear in the Spring 1988 edition of Educational Gerontology. Brady recently spoke to USM's New Dimensions for Lifelong Learning Program on "Life Review and the Use of Memoir."

DONNA M. CASSIDY, assistant professor of art, had her paper "Arthur G. Dove's Music Paintings of the Jazz Age," accepted for publication in the Winter 1988 issue of the American Art Journal.

JOSEPH GRANGE, professor of philosophy, has published an essay on "Spinoza's Intuitive Science" in Philosophy and Theology, the Marquette University quarterly.

MERLE D. GUAY, professor of mathematics, recently had a research paper, "Convergence of Sequences of Iterates for a Pair of Mappings," accepted for publication by the Journal of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

MAHMUD A. FAKSH, assistant professor of political science, had his article, "U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East: Incongruity in Political Strategy and Action," published in the winter 1987-88 issue of the journal of American-Arab Affairs. In March he gave a talk on "The Palestinian Question and the Prospects for Peace in the Middle East" at a symposium on the Middle East at the Portland's Reform Jewish Congregation.

MYKOL C. HAMILTON, assistant professor of psychology and women's studies, testified on John Diamond's legislative bill to take male-biased language out of Maine's Constitution at the Maine legislative hearing in Augusta. This month Hamilton presented a paper entitled "Jury Instructions Worded in the Masculine Generic: Can a Woman Claim Self-Defense When 'He' is Threatened?" at the Association for Women in Psychology conference in Md. At Radcliffe College Hamilton will give a talk entitled "Sex Biased Language and the Misperception of AIDS Risk," which is based on her article soon to appear in the Journal of Applied Social Psychology.

LEONARD SHEDLETSKY, associate professor and chair, Department of Communication, chaired the Language Behavior Interest Group of the Western Speech Communication Association (WSPA), 1987-88, planning and organizing three competitively selected panels and two co-sponsored panels for the 1988 conference in San Diego. He participated in two workshops at WSPA: "Designing an Undergraduate Research Methods Course" and "Literature as the Text in Communication Courses: The Myth of Technique." In addition, he presented his research paper, "Cognitive Style, Sex, and Direction of Gaze: In Search of Extraneous Variables."

WALTER R. STUMP, professor of theatre, as chair of the New England region of the American College Theatre Festival, hosted the Festival in Keene, N.H. last January. Stump was also asked to judge the Irene Ryan finals for Region 8 of the American College Theatre Festival in San Diego.