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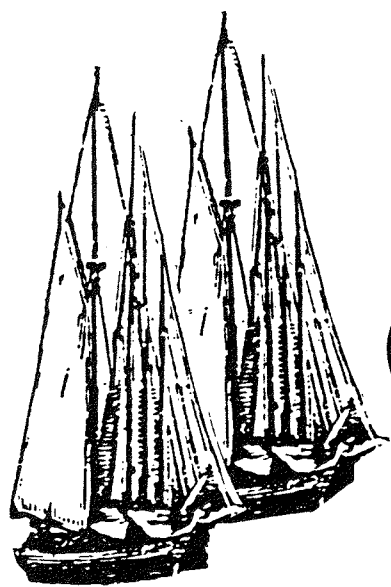
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University of Southern Maine CURRENTS

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What's Inside

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A Unit of the University of Maine

Students Honored at Recognition Day Ceremonies

Students who have balanced family responsibilities, jobs, a host of extracurricular activities and near perfect academic records were among the more than 80 undergraduate scholars honored at the 1985 Recognition Day ceremonies.

Anna P. Knowles, a nursing major who lives in Cumberland Center with her husband and son, was named Outstanding Senior Woman. She has maintained a 3.85 academic average over four years while remaining active in numerous campus and community projects related to her field. She also has served as co-editor of the student nurses' newsletter.

Perry J. McCourtney of Hallowell is this year's Outstanding Senior Man. McCourtney has been on two exchange visits — one to South Florida and the other to King Alfred's in England — and established a USM exchange students association. A communication major, he has served as a resident assistant and as a member of the Student Judicial Board. He has also been a volunteer in the Admissions Office.

A student who has helped to bring women's issues to the attention of the campus community is the 1985 recipient of The George Van Amburg Outstanding Service Alumni Award. Katherine Henderson of Cape Porpoise was recognized for efforts "which have served to help make the University of Southern Maine a better institution."

She is co-editor and founder of Horizons, a newsletter for those concerned about women's issues. Henderson is active in the Women's Studies Program and a member of the Maine Women's Lobby. A single parent, she has an accumulative grade point average of 3.7.

President Woodbury and special guests presented the awards and scholarships to the students Wednesday, April 24, in Hastings Lounge, Gorham. Gordon S. Bigelow, dean of educational services, received a special award for his contributions to the university. Bigelow recently announced his resignation after 14 years of service. The award was presented on behalf of all USM students since 1971.

The most honored student-athlete in the history of USM's intercollegiate athletic program — basketball player Maureen Burchill of Portland — is the 1985 recipient of the Roland Wirths



President Woodbury pictured with, from the left, Anna P. Knowles, Outstanding Senior Woman, Katherine Henderson, recipient of The George Van Amburg Outstanding Service Alumni Award, and Perry J. McCourtney, Outstanding Senior Man. (Caswell photo)

Memorial Award. The Athletic Department presents the award to someone who best exemplifies "those traits of Roland and his writing." Wirths was a sports editor and reporter for the Guy Gannett newspapers.

The Alumni Association presented The Walter E. Russell Scholarship to Carrie Jean Walls of Gorham. It is awarded on the basis of promise in the teaching profession in memory of the teacher and second principal of Gorham Normal School.

The Gertrude M. Prinn Scholarship, established in honor of the Gorham alumna of 1923, went to Laurie A. Towle of Gorham. The scholarship is awarded to a woman who shows "unusual promise of becoming an outstanding elementary school

teacher."

The highest award an ROTC cadet can receive — The George C. Marshall ROTC Award — was presented to Michael E. Profenno of Portland. It is given by the George C. Marshall Foundation to the outstanding fourth-year cadet in each ROTC detachment.

Stephen C. Chute of Casco was named the first recipient of The Mary Purkis Gilman Scholarship Award. Friends and family established the award in recognition of her commitment to American business and to young people entering business.

Two international studies awards established in 1983 were presented to Laura L. Cianchette of Portland and Susan E. Fortune of Gorham. Cian-

(Cont. on p.6)

Free Press is Front Page News

For the past several years there has been a movement toward non-competitive or so-called "new games." But Free Press editors Katherine Kreuter and Eric Lake have found that competition has rewards of its own.

The USM weekly was one of four college and university newspapers to respond to an invitation from the Maine Press Association to enter its first Maine College and University Newspaper Contest. Consequently the publication garnered one first place award and three second place awards. Judges for the competition included J. Russell Wiggins, publisher of the Ellsworth American and a recognized dean of American journalists, along with Michael D. Harmon, assistant managing editor of the Portland Press Herald, and John K. Murphy, executive editor of Guy Gannett newspapers.

The Free Press front page, dated November 26, 1984, won first place for best front page. In making the award, Harmon noted, "This is an easy page to get into and an inviting one for the reader." He also cited the strong, balanced art and placement of stories according to the interest of the readers.

That was no accident. Reader interest has led the Free Press to improve coverage of the arts and sports, and to expand to a minimum of 16 pages per issue. According to Kreuter, a part-

(Cont. on p.5)

Convocation 1985-86 Announced

President Woodbury recently announced that Convocation 1985-86 will focus on "The Aging of America." He cited the large number of faculty and staff from many disciplines that have been concerned with issues of aging in their own work. In addition, he said, "The implications of an aging population have attracted increasing attention in the United States."

The President also noted that a Convocation Committee would be formed in the near future and asked that any suggestions or ideas for Convocation programs should be forwarded to his office.

105th USM Commencement Calendar

- MAY 10: ROTC COMMISSIONING** 1:00 p.m., Hastings Lounge, Gorham. Maj. General Paul Day, State Adjutant General, speaker. Reception immediately following.
- MAY 10: SCHOOL OF NURSING CONVOCATION** 7:00 p.m., Portland gym. Phyllis Healy, assistant professor, and Gale Johnson, president of the Student Nursing Organization, speakers. Reception immediately following.
- MAY 11: COMMENCEMENT** 10:00 a.m., Cumberland County Civic Center. (Robing beginning at 9:00 a.m.) Senator George J. Mitchell and Jana Abner, School of Nursing graduate, speakers.

An Open Letter to the President

from David C. Fullam

EDITOR'S NOTE: It all began one spring day 109 years ago when that original communications consultant, Alexander Graham Bell, was fiddling with a prototype of a telecommunications device. An accidental spill of battery acid prompted Bell to summon his assistant, Mr. Watson, from a nearby room. "I distinctly heard every word you said," reported an exultant Watson, having heard the summons over the device. Our lives have never been the same. How have our lives changed? Recent campus visits by a communications consultant prompted David C. Fullam, associate professor of sociology, to consider that question. He wrote down his thoughts in the following letter to President Woodbury, a letter which both parties have agreed to share with *Currents* readers. "The decline of the West," opines Fullam, "really began with the telephone."

Dear President Woodbury:

Last afternoon, as I sat unobtrusively in my office, I was visited by a relentlessly affable chap who expressed a lively interest in my telephone. Since he was clear of eye and cold of nose, I bade him welcome and pointed him through the nicotine mists toward the object of his concerns. Clearly well schooled in the diplomatic arts, our man dutifully waded through the accumulated mounds of academic detritus blocking his access, and winced only slightly at the sight of his dust-shrouded quarry crouched precariously atop my ancient Smith-Corona. After making notes on a clipboard, he smiled (whether in relief over his impending escape from the Augean Stable or out of compassion for its occupant I knew not) and departed. His vital signs seemed stable, and his demeanor suggested no immediate threat to himself or to the community. And so, having long since grown accustomed to persons wandering without demonstrable purpose through my digs, I thought no more about it.

This morning, I learned that what I had assumed to be a brief and harmless intrusion on a rather unrewarding reverie was in fact a visit by a Communications Consultant, whose presence in our midst augurs a change of major proportions in our telephone

you had to write. That took time and talent, and it kept people out of mischief. By the time you had chased down a goose, found a knife to sharpen the newly extracted quill, picked and squeezed enough berries to make ink, run down to the corner for a piece of foolscap, and located your sand and sealing wax, you were likely to be either too fatigued to bother anymore or else well enough motivated to do it right. Communications were thus less frequent but more productive.

The telephone has changed all that. It has greatly demeaned the epistolary arts and in so doing has undermined a major vehicle of reason and clear

directly selfish. I like my present telephone. It is black (under the dust), and weighs ten-and-one-half pounds. Which means that, even though perched atop the typewriter, it sits still when I

given the state of affairs beyond our boundaries, there isn't much incentive for trying to contact those on the outside anyhow. (A slightly less Draconian solution might be to install a com-

"A little Comteam cerebral hygiene might do us all a lot of good."

dial. Furthermore, it does marvelous things for my health. Lifting the three pound receiver, while perhaps not as effective as a workout on a Nautilus, does at least some good to my biceps. (I alternate arms). And, since the dialing mechanism is a bit stiff, my outgo-

paratively few widely spaced pay phones, issuing at regular intervals a predetermined number of tokens to all personnel. Top administrators might get, say, ten tokens per day while junior faculty would be issued a bent slug fortnightly. Or, of course, vice versa.)

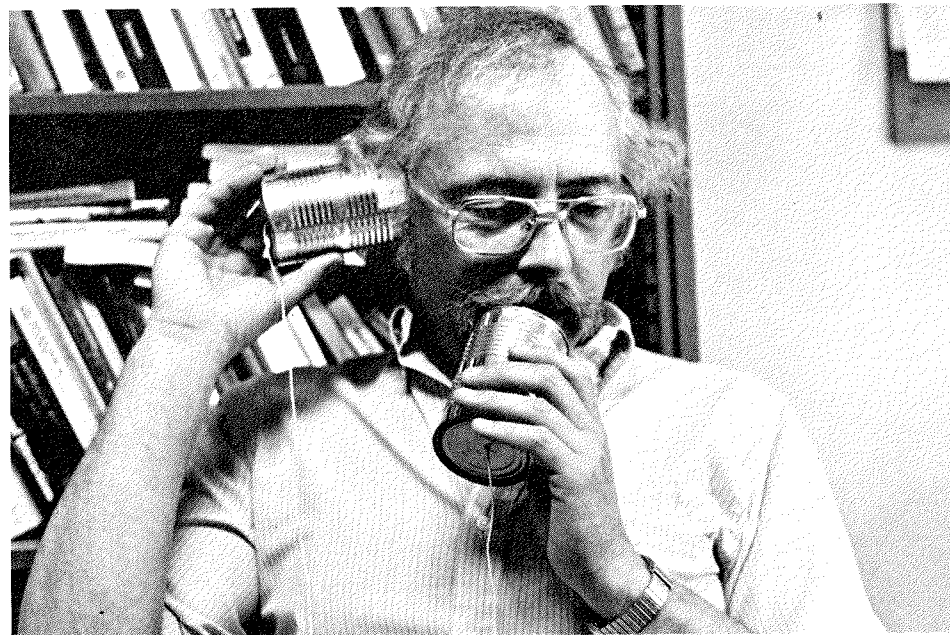
There will be those who find my arguments and suggestions unconvincing. Bewitched by the sirens of technology, they will dismiss my concerns as misbegotten mugwumpery. This is unfair. As the holder of several patents in the communications field—most notably on the diesel typewriter and the tofu activated word processor, I am fully aware of the possibilities in the field. And, since I suspect that some sort of change is probably inevitable, I offer a final suggestion.

If change there must be, why not do it right? Let's build and launch our own satellite. Think of the fun! Think of the marvelous publicity! And think of the many possible uses. We could offer courses and entire programs anywhere in the world. (The Public Policy and Management program ought to be especially saleable in nations such as Libya or Argentina, for example). We could, with little added expense, keep Orono and/or the Chancellor's Office under constant surveillance. We could be the first university to offer a fully accredited Junior Year in Space program. The horizons are limitless.

The unimaginative and politically unaware may demur at the cost of such an enterprise. However, I am confident that by agreeing to tuck a small warhead or two into the baggage compartment, the entire cost of the project could easily be underwritten by Washington. In fact, given that cost overruns are now an institutionalized expectation, we could almost certainly reap substantial financial benefits in the process.

I find this all rather exciting. Should you wish to act on my suggestion, I will of course be happy to assist in any way that I can. I do have one small request, however. In return for my help, I want to be able to keep my present phone or else have none at all.

Sincerely,
David C. Fullam
Associate Professor of Sociology



In response to Fullam's letter, President Woodbury sent him a set of tin cans tied with a string. The professor found that his ear fit perfectly inside and the resulting sound was as soothing as the sound of the sea in a seashell. "I quickly covered the other ear and promptly elevated to a level of consciousness heretofore unknown to me... The quest for ultimacy takes many forms," he continued in yet another letter to the President, "—religion, HBO, drugs, meditation, sex, tofu. None can equal your device for simplicity of technique and immediacy of outcome." (Kuntz photo)

thinking. Immediately interactive communication enables us to act on impulse. As Tom Lehrer once put it, "If people have nothing to communicate, the least they can do is shut up." Access to a telephone greatly diminishes the likelihood of that most desirable

ing calls are at least mildly aerobic—especially now that we have Infoswitch.

To be sure, there are certain difficulties associated with my present instrument. Since the typewriter does not afford an especially stable base, my phone occasionally falls on the floor. This is sometimes disconcerting to callers. And, given its weight, if my telephone were to fall on my toes, it might break all or some of them. However, since I wear steel toed boots in the winter and refuse to make or receive calls at any other time, this risk seems modest, especially when measured against the cardiovascular improvement attendant to bending over and putting the thing back periodically.

It should be evident that my present telephone serves me in ways that its inventor could never have envisioned. Any change requiring new equipment would severely—and adversely—impact upon my existence.

My basic point is simple. I am honestly uncertain as to whether we presently require more communications—or fewer. A little Comteam cerebral hygiene might do us all a lot of good. Why not suspend all telephone communications for a year and see if anyone notices? Alternatively, we might just sever links to the outside world. This would greatly ease the burden on the internal system, and,

"No wonder we yearn for an answering device on which we record, 'I am here. I am well. And you can stuff it in your left ear!'"

system. As one who remembers the early days of Infoswitch, I naturally found this intelligence alarming. I herewith share with you my thoughts—some addressed to our collective weal and some selfish—on the prospect of change.

First, you and I both know that what used to be known as Western civilization is just plain going to hell. It is often asserted that this condition reflects the dilution of good red capitalist blood, the residue of which now courses through the veins of mindlessly hedonistic dope smoking pervers committed solely to living out their sybaritic lives in risk-free indolence. This explanation, appealing though it may be, badly misreads the historical record. The decline of the West really began with the telephone.

Before the telephone, communicating was a serious business. To contact anyone beyond hailing distance

occurrence. A second major difficulty stems from the immediacy of telephone exchange. We have come to rely on a lackadaisical "whaddya mean?" to correct our turgid reasoning and slothful syntax. Secure in the awareness that we can always call back, we seek clarity neither in our own or others' conversations. We grow slovenly.

A further negative consequence of telephonic communications is reflected in our increasing—by now well-nigh generic—distractedness. It has become possible for anyone with the mother wit to remember a short sequence of digits to intrude on our reflections at will. And there are, it turns out, quite a few of those types around. No wonder we accomplish so little. No wonder we yearn for an answering device on which we record, "I am here. I am well. And you can stuff it in your left ear!"

My second set of concerns are more

This section of Currents is available for opinion pieces by faculty and staff. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Office of Media Relations or the University of Southern Maine. We encourage faculty and staff to submit articles focusing on education themes, current events, public policy issues, etc. Articles should not exceed five, double-spaced, typewritten pages. We reserve the right to edit for space and clarity.

The Past and Future of War and Peace: Historical Analogy Applied and Misapplied

Anne P. Young
Convocation Scholar

EDITOR'S NOTE: On behalf of the Convocation Committee, *Currents* is publishing the 1985 Convocation Lecture. Convocation Scholar Anne P. Young delivered the lecture Wednesday, April 17 in Hastings Lounge, Gorham. The well-received address was one of the final events of the 1984-1985 Convocation, "Peace and War in the Nuclear Age."

There are three reasons why I am glad that President Woodbury offered and I accepted the position of Convocation Scholar this year. First, working with the dedicated members of the Convocation Committee has restored my faith in the possibility of a committee working together, making rational decisions, and carrying through on them. Now as I think of the great New Yorker cartoon showing a man and a boy standing before a pedestal on which statues of a group of people are clustered, I can say "amen" to the man's statement, "There are no more great men, my son, only great committees."

Second, I feel satisfaction in having operated according to one of the self-imposed imperatives urged by Kant in his essay "What Is Enlightenment?" This is public use of one's reason to promote what seems right regardless of the official policies of government.

Third, this year has provided me with an incentive to reflect upon and organize what I have learned over the years from my discipline, history, and to apply these lessons to the central problem of our time—preserving peace in the nuclear age. I should like to share the fruits of these reflections with you today.

Can "lessons" be learned from history? Are those who ignore the mistakes of the past really condemned to repeat them? Historians are cagey about the "lessons of history" because they do not believe that "history repeats itself" but rather that all historical events are unique to their time and place. But most historians believe, and I believe, that you can learn from history and that ignorance of history or superficial knowledge of it can lead to disastrous mistakes. History's "lessons" are not simple ones.

I should like to comment on what history does not teach. One of the great dangers lies in an over-simplistic reading of the past, creating historical myths, thinking in clichés with imperfectly understood terms. We are surrounded by this today and unfortunately are being led by politicians and bureaucrats who operate within a pre-World War II analogy which they have created. In this analogy of the 1930's we are told that the Soviet Union is the villain equivalent to Nazi Germany, that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger sees himself as Winston Churchill warning an unready West to prepare (in Weinberger's case he says it is not enough that we can now destroy the Soviet Union five times over, we must go for ten).

In this official scenario any suggestion that military spending is excessive is termed appeasement (the equivalent of sin), preparation for war is virtuous, armed alliances complete with detailed war plans are seen as essential, and powerful ten-warhead missiles are called "Peacekeepers." I knew that it would not be long until the Star Wars plan, or Strategic Defense Initiative, was seen as the "Great Maginot Line in the Sky," and sure enough on March 15, 1985, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said of it: "There would be no advantage in creating a new Maginot Line of the 21st century, liable to be outflanked by relatively simpler and demonstrably cheaper counter-measures."¹ Our allies have seemingly become as devoted to the 1930's analogy as are American leaders.

The conclusion drawn by current leaders from their historical construct is that war came in 1939 (World War II) because the Western powers were not ready either physically or psychologically, and war can be prevented if we arm to the teeth, develop massive alliance systems, charge our "adversaries" (or enemies) with ruthless totalitarian ambitions, and hang tough.

Unfortunately, more and more historians are looking at another historical analogy—the situation among the great powers from 1890-1914 which ended with the outbreak of World War I. Alas—they were doing all of the things then that we are doing now! Europe was divided into two "defensive alliances." The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente had fewer members but many similarities to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. There was a great arms buildup going on, including an Anglo-German naval race as well as growth of land armies, and stockpiling of new guns and equipment. Nationalism and patriotism were powerful forces. Germany, growing in wealth and power, eager for a "place in the sun" and its rightful world position, was just as paranoid about "encirclement" by Triple Entente members France and Russia as we are about the "Soviet menace" today. A series of crises, several precipitated by rash and tough statements from Kaiser Wilhelm II, finally culminated in the crisis of June to August 1914 and the devastating war which followed.

The "lessons of history" then seem to indicate that preventing great wars is not easy, and perhaps history must be analyzed more carefully. How can history help us?

First, it is essential to beware of some of the temptations presented by history. A very common one today is for the amateur to become fascinated by "military history." Popular books, films, TV programs, war games clubs, "Soldier of Fortune" magazine, etc., dwell on strategy, tactics, the glory and excitement of past wars. The suffering and destruction are forgotten. The popularity of military history

may be related to what seems to have become a habit among Americans—thinking in military terms. Alfred Vagts has called it "civilian militarism." Russell Baker wrote one of his better recent columns on this. Let me quote parts of "The War Habit"²:

For the past 35 years many of the best brains in the United States have been devoted to preparing for war with the Soviet Union. So have many of the worst brains and a very high percentage of the most mediocre brains.

Not surprisingly, it has become a habit among American brains from the very gaudiest right down to the dimmest. Toss a paper airplane out of any window in Washington and chances are good it will alight on a brain devoted to preparing the U.S. for a whack at Communist Russia.

Do not misunderstand. These brains detest war. They devote themselves incessantly to preparing war for one reason only: to prevent war. It is misleading to say, as many do, that their policy is peace. A country living in a constant state of repressed fear of annihilation by high explosives can scarcely be said to be at peace. The policy of the war-minded brains is not peace; it is war prevention.

Thirty-five years is a long time for a country as young as ours to have had so much of its brainpower occupied with war preparation. Well over half the population cannot remember a time when the United States was not so worried, consciously or subconsciously, about its survival that it constantly squandered its national treasure on war prevention, cunningly mislabeled peace.

After 35 years of it, war preparation has become a habit—maybe even an addiction—that, besides distorting the economy, imprisons the American mind.²

It has been, of course, the development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons that has led to the eclipse of ordinary thinking and its replacement by military thinking, including endless analyses and discussions of strategy, deterrence as a doctrine, and so on. I was struck in reading Edward Zuckerman's recent book, "The Day After World War III," by the vast and detailed military and civil defense plans and preparations that have accumulated in the possession of our government, in contrast to what seems a total absence of planning, American diplomatic goals and techniques. In the April 1 and April 8 issues of the New Yorker there is a two-part article by Daniel Ford called "The Button"—on American military plans and command structure problems in the event of nuclear war. Besides clarifying the fact that American military planners are quite ready to initiate a first nuclear strike and feel fully justified in this line of thinking, Ford's articles further accentuate the contrast between the scale of military planning and any known activities by our State Department. To shed light on this subject I recommend a book just published, copyright 1985, by Alfred A. Knopf called "Counsels of War" by Gregg Herken. It is described well on the cover as "the revealing story of the experts and advisors—scientists, academics, think-tank strategists—who have influenced and helped determine American nuclear arms policy since Hiroshima." American policy has been basically arms policy.

Besides those who exploit the popularity of militarism in our society, there are many professional historians who specialize in military history, but they must be distinguished from historians of war. At a meeting of the Consortium on Revolutionary Europe two years ago, Professor Owen Connolly, a specialist in Napoleonic

(Cont. on next page)



William Sloane Coffin's address on "The Moral Imperatives of Peace" attracted a large and enthusiastic audience last February.
(Androlowicz photo)

military and administrative history, casually introduced Professor Peter Paret as a "military historian." Paret indignantly explained that he was, rather, a historian of war. By that he meant one of a relatively rare breed including Clausewitz, Tolstoy, the British historian Michael Howard (who with Paret has provided a fine English translation of Clausewitz) and a few others. Historians of war seek to analyze wars as related to the societies waging them. Simplistic explanations of such things as the origins of World War I are abandoned in favor of efforts to get at the deep-seated impulses and accepted goals and drive of the societies which provided the armies to fight and the weapons to demolish their enemies.

Perhaps it would be fruitful for American historians to attempt an analysis of 20th-century America from this point of view. Professor Fritz Fischer of Hamburg University and his students electrified historians by applying such an analysis to German society and coming up with an explanation of World War I titled "Germany's Aims in the First World War" in English translation but literally "Germany's Grab for World Power" in the original German. Could an analysis of American aims and drives now help prevent the final disaster of World War III?

More realistically, what can history do to help us in coping with today's problems? I believe that the answer lies in the general and universal truths it provides rather than in specific similarities of events or situations. Some of the recurring human problems and general truths that I can list as a result of my study of modern history include:

1) In contrast to the idealistic "study war no more" dictum of the spiritual, the study of war furnishes examples of universal mistakes, suffering, failed hopes, lack of success in achieving real "peace settlements" following wars. It is better to study war than to ignore the subject.

2) "Peace movements" have been uniformly idealistic, recurrent, and unsuccessful except when they help accelerate government policy changes, as occurred with the Vietnam War.

3) The assumption that the horrors of weapons will deter war has proven wrong. For two examples: a) Alfred Nobel, its inventor, believed that dynamite was so horrendous that no one would use it. b) Carl Sagan believes that the horrors of nuclear winter should be conclusive in turning thinking persons from the nuclear deterrent idea. The Pentagon response was aptly headlined by the Boston Globe (March 3, 1985) "Pentagon Says War Could Cut Sunlight." They admit that nuclear winter is possible but say that is no reason to change our arms policies. (Before this response appeared, incidentally, Edward Zuckerman, author of "The Day After World War III," had already raised the question of why nuclear winter should seem more of a deterrent than the prospect of some 40 million dead in a nuclear exchange.)

4) "Arms control" negotiations have historically always failed to deter arms buildups, and this has indeed been the case in the last 20 years. Historically, building strength has helped produced failure in negotiations. One of the best examples is the foundering of the Haldane Mission in 1912 when the Germans tried to add some naval buildup "bargaining chips" just prior to an Anglo-German naval agreement, and the British backed off. The idea of new weapons as "bargaining chips" is highly questionable.

5) Estimating the response of other countries to our actions must be based on sophisticated knowledge of other societies, not on slogans, guesses, or poorly understood generalities. It is easy for a country to be self-deceived by its own propaganda.

These generalizations may seem to add up to a bleak outlook, and indeed the perception of this bleakness may be a necessary first step to help us avoid a second (and last) "war of illusions" as the first World War has been termed. I have come to believe that there are lessons to be learned from the history of the relationships among the great powers in the century from 1815 to 1914, between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I. This period was full of revolutions and limited wars, but free of any great international conflagration. Why? I think the following are the main reasons:

1) Foreign policy throughout the period was based on Realpolitik, rational pursuit of each nation's interest by statesmen and diplomats. It did not rest on popularized slogans, crusades to change the political systems of other countries, or what English historian Paul Kennedy recently termed "Manichean utterances about the world being divided between the forces of good and those of evil."³

2) The five Great Powers of the time (England, France, Russia, Austria, Germany) recognized their responsibility for maintaining the peace and negotiating differences. The Congress system established at the Congress of Vienna continued to operate periodically throughout the 19th century. When a real threat to the balance of power or to the international system became apparent, the major powers met and negotiated settlements in a hard-headed way. Thus, the Congress of Paris in 1856 worked out issues in eastern Europe resulting from the Crimean War. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 again tackled the situation in eastern Europe and the eastern

Mediterranean. The Congo Conference of 1885 worked out differences over African colonial claims, and the Algeiras Conference (1906) (sponsored by Theodore Roosevelt) settled the issues stemming from the Moroccan crisis of 1905. It would seem ludicrous to 19th Century statesmen that the serious issues of the Middle East today should not be dealt with by all the great powers together—the U.S., the Soviet Union, the European Community, India, China, and Japan.

3) Nineteenth-century statesmen, skilled and experienced diplomats, saw nothing sinful in terms such as "balance of power" or "well understood self-interest." The relationship between Great Britain and Russia in the 19th century has been labelled the "first Cold War," but the battles (except for the Crimean War into which the powers blundered) were carried out at the conference table and through treaties and agreements such as the Straits Convention, not by brandishing weapons and slogans.



Students stop at tables staffed by activist groups at Peace Action Day last month. The day of workshops and presentations was sponsored by the Convocation Committee. (Androlowicz photo)

In the last four to six years the relationship between the two superpowers has narrowed down to three elements: renewed buildups of horrendous armaments, mutual recrimination and name-calling, and intermittent "arms-control talks." This combination is not enough to stave off the "unparalleled catastrophe" which Albert Einstein predicted not so long ago. How would this be handled if a group of nineteenth-century statesmen should miraculously drop back from a time warp? The following might occur:

1) Negotiations to determine spheres of interest of the two sides with agreement to respect these spheres, on a world basis.

2) Negotiations on trade based on the self-interest of the two sides (ex: U.S. farmers need to sell grain; the USSR needs computers for its schools). The European Common Market has demonstrated how economic interests can change old enemies into partners (France-Germany).

3) Joint action to work out policies in world flash points, such as the Middle East and the Vietnam-Cambodian area.

4) Ultimately, agreement to pull back forces which now face each other along the German-German border and to create a demilitarized neutral zone covering all of central Europe. There is much evidence that an opportunity to do this was offered to the West by Stalin in 1952 and was turned down for the usual reasons—suspicion and hostility.

5) After all of the above, realistic negotiations to reduce and then eliminate nuclear weapons.

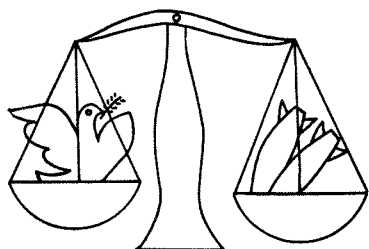
The tragedy of our time is that there have been statesmen—Henry Kissinger with detente, Willy Brandt of Germany with Ostpolitik, Pierre Eliot Trudeau of Canada with his peace initiatives, George Kennan with his real containment plans—who have had some vision of the possible way out, but none has been in a position to achieve it. Even Andrei Gromyko has recently indicated interest in genuine Realpolitik. Let us hope that it will not be too long before a new generation of leadership in the U.S. can come to realistic terms with the new generation now taking over in the U.S.S.R. Therein probably lies the world's best hope.

To prepare a new generation of leadership, let us keep in mind the words of Mahatma Gandhi which formed a theme of the fine College of Education symposium "Children, Parents and Teachers Exploring World Peace Through Understanding." Gandhi said: "If we are to teach real peace in this world and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children." History has been used to promote all kinds of special interests, ideologies, nationalistic aims, wars. Let us try to use history to attain wisdom. It can be done, by us and by our children.

¹New York Times, March 16, 1985

²New York Times, Feb. 13, 1985

³New York Review of Books, March 14, 1985



CONVOCATION 84-85

"Peace and War in the Nuclear Age"



To mark the 10th anniversary of the fall of Saigon, the Office of Media Relations gathered three members of the University community to speak to TV, radio and newspaper reporters. Seated at the table (from left to right) are Karen Erickson, associate professor of political science; Gregory Burchstead, a psychology major and Vietnam combat veteran who is now a peer counselor at the Vietnam Veteran's Outreach Project in Portland; and Tuoc Cao, a candidate for the associate degree in business administration. Cao, a native of Saigon, was a teenager when it fell. After an unsuccessful escape attempt which landed him in a Communist prison, he became one of the thousands of boat people who risked the high seas in overcrowded vessels for a life of freedom.

(Kievitt photo)

New Child Care Facility to be Recommended to Board of Trustees

Child care conjures images of building blocks and erector sets, Lincoln logs and legos, but child care is a whole lot more.

Built on the foundation of a 10-year-old program housed in the Hall School on Orono Rd., University Child Care Services has grown in the past year to include infant care and after school care for youngsters ages six through 14. (These are areas of child care termed "critical" by the State Legislature in a proposal to fund such innovative programs statewide.)

University Child Care is committed to serving the special needs of our diverse and older student population as well as our faculty, staff, alumni and the general public. The self-supporting program also aims to incorporate academic internships, laboratory and observation experience for USM students in the Colleges of Education and Arts and Sciences and the School of Nursing while meeting the developmental needs of the children entrusted to its care.

Recent plans called for a centrally convenient location on the Portland campus. The Bookstore was chosen as the new home for child care as that concern is scheduled to move to new quarters in the Campus Center. But the former Army barracks has not passed inspection. Our own Department of Facilities Management, engineering consultants, and the Chancellor's engineering staff have deemed the building unsuitable for major renovation.

Renovating the structure to meet licensing and professional standards and to correct structural deficiencies would be as costly as erecting a comparably sized facility, leading University administrators to recommend new construction to the Board of Trustees for their review.

The plan for a new building, which will be submitted to the Board this month, calls for a new facility large enough to accommodate approximately 90 children instead of the current capacity of 48. It would be financed

through borrowing, much the same as the Campus Center. Annual installments of some \$13,400 (the yearly cost of renting space in Hall School) would permit repayment of the loan on a timely basis leaving the educational and general fund unaffected.

The proposed Child Care Center would be located away from academic areas on the Portland campus, near the Gym and Campus Center. This location, permitting safe pickup and delivery of the children, allows access to the Gym and the outdoors for recreation. It also eases the delivery of food from the Campus Center to the child care facility.

Construction of the new building, if approved, is expected to be completed by late fall. Since the lease at Hall School expires July 1, temporary changes will be made to the Bookstore building enabling services to be provided there between mid-summer and the completion of the new facility.

Erector sets and Lincoln logs? These may not be the whole story of USM child care, but the image somehow fits a program which is building a reputation as a leader in its field in the State of Maine.

Off-Campus and EEO Get New Directors

Kathleen H. Bouchard, a familiar face around this institution for the past 16 years, has moved from her position as director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office to overseeing the administrative services for the some 1000 credit students at our off-campus centers. The EEO directorship has been filled by Freda D. Bernotavicz, primary author of Employee Relations' landmark study of university secretaries.

Bouchard has also served the University community as director of student affairs, and other related assignments. As part-time director of Off-Campus Centers and Instructional Delivery she has responsibility for the Intown (Portland), Saco, Sanford and Bath Centers.

Bernotavicz assumes the part-time position of EEO director in addition to her responsibilities as research associate in the Human Services Development Institute and employment services consultant for the Division of Employee Relations. She has been at USM for 11 years.

Bouchard's new phone number is 780-4470. Bernotavicz can be reached at 780-5385, or 780-4426.

New Library Circulation Policy: Faculty

A new USM Library Circulation policy for faculty has been agreed upon by the Library and the Faculty Senate. The new policy is another step taken by the Library to improve circulation control while maintaining fair and consistent regulations for all borrowers.

In synopsis, the new policy states library materials will be charged out to faculty for one semester. Such material will be subject to recall if needed by another patron or for reserve. Fines will be levied for no response to recalls. At the end of each semester bills will be mailed for books that have not been returned or renewed. An indebtedness of \$100 or more for unreturned materials may result in suspension of borrowing privileges until materials are returned or properly renewed, or outstanding charges are paid in full.

The new policy will be effective during the upcoming summer session, which will be treated as one semester. The Circulation Department will be notifying faculty of any materials they presently have overdue. Faculty are encouraged to return or renew such materials as the policy will be retroactive.

Measles Update

A suspected case of "atypical" measles has been reported to the USM Health Center staff. "Atypical" measles is a rash illness (high fever, rash and cough) which is a member of the measles family. Such an illness may be the result of a recent vaccination or appear in a person who was vaccinated many years ago.

Whenever measles is suspected, the Maine Department of Human Services must investigate the case. Anyone (faculty, staff, student) who has or has had recently a rash illness, is required to report to the Health Center on either campus. Vaccine is available. Call 780-5411 (Gorham) or 780-4211 (Portland).

Part-Time Policies

The Part-Time Faculty Association (PATFA) has developed a proposal for written policies governing part-time faculty. Copies of the proposal are on reserve at the Portland and Gorham Libraries, Saco and Sanford Centers and the Intown Center.

PATFA members hope that other part-time faculty will read the policy proposals, comment on them and join in their efforts. Comments and membership inquiries may be directed to Rod House, Intown Center, 68 High Street, 780-4115.

• Free Press (cont. from p.1)

time reporter for the Portland Press Herald and its coastal correspondent before coming to USM to complete degree work, "We've tried to do stories that better serve students and cover issues that affect them."

She and Lake credit devoted and "consistently excellent" staff such as Barbara Cariddi with the overall quality of the publication. Cariddi's story on alcohol abuse at USM won second place for best news story.

Lake, who interned last summer at the York County Coast Star covering sports including the Maine Guides, won a second place for sports writing with his article on the ineligibility of two-year students for varsity sports.

In addition, the Free Press won a second place award for its editorial page.

Competing with other newspapers revealed that the Free Press, compared to its counterparts on other Maine campuses has a smaller staff and fewer resources. (The newly instated student communications fee would alleviate some of the budget problems the paper faced earlier this year.) But lack of staff and lack of funds for such luxuries as a wire service have not diminished the quality of the USM publication. The statewide competition proved that. "It's nice to compete and see how good you really are," says Lake.

What We're Doing

DONALD F. ANSPACH, associate professor of sociology, presented a paper entitled, "Maine Abolishes Parole," to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences annual meeting in Las Vegas, Nev.

SONDRA BOGDANOFF, special topics instructor (textiles), Department of Art, has been selected from more than 1,000 applicants to participate in the prestigious 1985 Washington Crafts Show. The work of the 100 finalists was exhibited April 26-28 at the Departmental Auditorium of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

E. MICHAEL BRADY, associate professor of education, has written an article published in the April 1985 edition of *Credit In Financial Management*. The article is entitled "Toward Certification of the Credit Executive."

LOUISE CZUPRYNA, assistant professor, School of Nursing, was co-presenter of a lecture on "Communication Skills" as part of a series of programs on sexual assault awareness sponsored by the Greater Portland Rape Crisis Center.

GLORIA SHAW DUCLOS, professor of classics, recently attended the annual meeting of the Classical Association of New England at the University of Vermont, and will again be a senior lecturer at the CANE Institute at Dartmouth College in July. The theme of this year's Institute is "From Homer to Herodotus: The Forging of the Hellenic Conscience." Duclos will lecture on Homer, Hesiod and the lyric poets.

KAREN ERICKSON, associate professor of political science, participated in a news conference on the anniversary of the U.S. withdrawal from Saigon to discuss international implications of the Vietnam War.

DAN J. FREEHLING, law librarian and associate professor, School of Law, served on a site-evaluation team for the American Bar Association at the Oklahoma City University Law School in March. All ABA accredited law schools are evaluated every seven years.

MADELEINE GIGUERE, professor of sociology, recently presented a lecture entitled "Cultural Evolution in a Milltown" in Colonie, New York, in the Franco-American and Quebec Heritage Series sponsored by State University of New York at Albany. In March, at the annual meeting of the Northeast Modern Language Association in Hartford, Conn., she presented a paper entitled "Assimilation of Franco-Americans in Maine: A Preliminary Reconnaissance."

SANDRALEE M. HANISKO, assistant professor of communication, presented a paper entitled "Ferraro's Vice-Presidential Nomination at the Democratic Convention: A Sign of Progress or Co-optation in 1984?" at the Colby College Women's Studies Conference in April.

JOHN J. HOULIHAN, associate professor, School of Business, Economics and Management, was a panelist for a three-hour television presentation on "The Laws of Agency: Whom Do You Represent?" This show was broadcast statewide and designed to update real estate professionals on current trends in agency law and dual agency relationships.

H. DRAPER HUNT III, professor of history, read a paper entitled "President Lincoln's First Vice President: Hannibal Hamlin of Maine" before the Lincoln Group of Boston at Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.

KAREN A. KIEVITT, staff associate, Office of Media Relations, was elected secretary of Maine Media Women, the state affiliate of the National Federation of Press Women.

ROBERT B. LOUDEN, assistant professor of philosophy, presented a paper entitled "Can We Be Too Moral?" at the annual meeting of the Maine Philosophical Institute in April at the University of Maine at Orono. He was also elected Institute secretary for 1985-86.

ROSE MARASCO, assistant professor of photography, recently gave a slide presentation of her work at the Maine Photographic Workshop in Rockport. Also, "Photographs by Rose Marasco" was on display outside Governor Brennan's office through the first week in May. The exhibited work is a portfolio of 20 photographs commissioned by the Harrington School District. This project was supported through a Maine Percent for Arts grant.

LINDA R. MEYER, associate professor, therapeutic recreation programs, gave a presentation entitled "Life Review and Reminiscence Activities for Older Americans" at the Viking Intermediate Care Facility in April. The presentation was part of the State of Maine training course for prospective activities coordinators.

KIMBERLY MOODY, instructor in nursing, finished seventh in the women's division of the Boston Marathon with her best time ever, 2:46:51.

JULIE MURPHY, assistant professor of philosophy, spoke on "Is Comparable Work Equal Work?" at a meeting of the Society for Social Philosophy, American Philosophical Association, in San Francisco. She delivered an invited paper, "Abortion Rights and Fetal Termination," at San Jose State University, and gave a presentation "Abortion Arguments in the Eighties," at Colby College.

ALFRED L. PADULA, associate professor of history, and Lois Smith, a graduate of USM's political science department, gave a paper on "Women and Power in Cuba" at the 12th International Conference of the Latin American Studies Association in Albuquerque, N.M. Their essay, "Women in Socialist Cuba, 1959-1984," was recently published by Praeger in a collection entitled "Cuba: Twenty Five Years of Revolution." They are writing a book on women in Cuba.

DOROTHY SAUNDERS, part-time English instructor, Division of Basic Studies, read her short story "Allie" and three of her poems as part of the Women's Writing, Art, and Music seminar at the recent Women's Studies Conference at Colby College.

RICHARD STEINMAN, professor of social welfare, has been invited to summarize his research findings on "Homosexual Coming Out as Mental Health" at the American Orthopsychiatric Association meetings in New York City. The abstract of a bicultural comparative study of self-help organizations, of which Steinman is the senior author and which appeared in the December 1984 issue of *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, has been selected for 1985 publication in *Sociological Abstracts*.

JAMES V. SULLIVAN, coordinator and professor, therapeutic recreation programs, spoke on physical fitness to a group at ELAN-3, a therapeutic community for adolescents in Poland Spring.

NANCY ULRICH, advisor to fraternities and sororities, and resident director counselor, recently accepted the position of Association of Fraternity Advisors (AFA) State Coordinator for Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

CARLE VEAZIE, senior economist, Center for Research and Advanced Study, was the subject of a Focus interview by City Editor Jeff Beebe and Staff Writer Bob Datz of the *Kennebec Journal*. The full page interview appeared in the April 15 edition of the *Kennebec Journal*.

L. KINVIN WROTH, dean, School of Law, was a program participant in the Maine State Bar Association's Continuing Legal Education Program on Appellate Advocacy, held at the Augusta Civic Center in April. Dean Wroth was a member of a panel on "Bench and Bar: Counterperspectives," in which the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary discussed current problems in appellate practice with a group of bar members.



The rock pile on the Gorham campus between the President's home and the tennis courts causes occasional speculation on its origin. The editors of *Currents* invite readers to share any information they might have about this mysterious (?) formation. Call or write us at the Office of Media Relations, 601 CRAS, Portland, tel. 780-4200. (Caswell photo)

Job Openings

Electrical Engineering Faculty
Graduate Faculty, School of Nursing
Accounting Faculty, School of Business, Economics and Management.

For more information, call 780-5383.

Marquee

SUNDAY, MAY 19

FILM, "Improper Conduct," Cuban exiles in New York and Paris, followed by informal discussion led by Alfred L. Padula, USM associate professor of history, and USM students. Sponsored by the Human Rights Coalition, 5 p.m., The Movies, Exchange Street, Portland.

SATURDAY, MAY 11

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, 10 a.m., Cumberland County Civic Center, Portland. Senator George J. Mitchell will address the graduates.

SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
SOUTHWORTH PLANETARIUM, "The Dawn of Astronomy," public shows, 7:30 p.m., Science Building, Portland, \$2 adult/\$1 ages 6-17, call 780-4249 for reservations.

Currents, a newsletter for faculty and members of the professional and classified staffs, is published every other Monday by the Office of Media Relations, University of Southern Maine, 96 Falmouth Street, Portland, Me. 04103. Material should be submitted to 601 CRAS, Portland, no later than Thursday noon, 11 days prior to publication date. Robert S. Caswell and Karen A. Kievitt, editors. Albert D. Bean Jr., staff associate for sports information, and Marjorie E. Dittmer, administrative secretary, editorial assistance.

Campus Notes

- John Wood, equipment room manager for the Athletic Department, is retiring after 15 years. There will be a dinner in his honor at 7:00 p.m., Wednesday, May 15. For more information, call Richard A. Costello, director of intercollegiate athletics.

- Any faculty or staff member interested in coaching women's cross country next fall, please call Richard A. Costello, director of intercollegiate athletics, at 780-5430.

• Recognition Day (cont. from p.1)

chette is the recipient of the A. Nye Bemis Memorial Scholarship Fund. It is awarded to a USM exchange student for cultural enrichment when abroad. Bemis was an assistant professor of education as well as director of the Professional Development Center and International Exchange. Fortune received The Dena A. Brooks International Scholarship. It is awarded to a student for study abroad or to a foreign student for study at our campus. It's given in memory of the wife of Kenneth Brooks, former president of Gorham State College and the University of Maine at Gorham.

Bruce A. Pooler of Oakland was named the 1985 recipient of The Arthur H. Benoit Memorial Scholarship, an award given to an outstanding student and campus leader in memory of the University of Maine trustee.

The USM Student Senate Awards went to Nicholas S.J. Karvonides of Biddeford, Merriellen Standish of Peaks Island and James S. Parker of Hingham, Mass. The awards are presented for outstanding contributions to the Student Senate.

