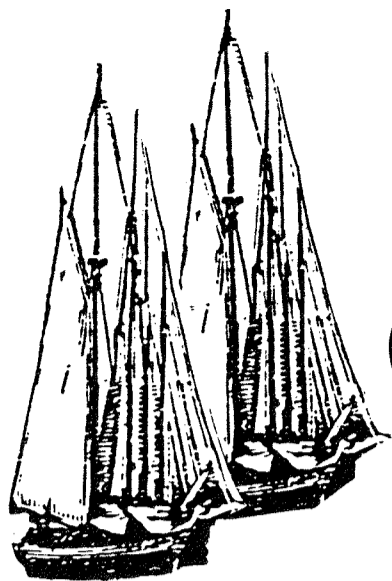


12-12-1983

Currents, Vol.2, No.7 (Dec.12, 1983)Robert S. Caswell
*University of Southern Maine*Karen A. Kievitt
*University of Southern Maine*Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usm.maine.edu/currents>Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#)

Recommended CitationCaswell, Robert S. and Kievitt, Karen A., "Currents, Vol.2, No.7 (Dec.12, 1983)" (1983). *Currents*. 219.
<https://digitalcommons.usm.maine.edu/currents/219>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the University Archives at USM Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Currents by an authorized administrator of USM Digital Commons. For more information, please contact jessica.c.hovey@maine.edu.



University of Southern Maine CURRENTS

Volume 2, Number 7

December 12, 1983

What's Inside

More on Grenadap.2
A Retrospective on Camelot .p.3
A Simulating Experiencep.4



A Unit of the University of Maine

Energy Savings Fuel Computer Increase

Campus energy savings during the last fiscal year have allowed USM to continue to move into the computer age.

An annual energy consumption report prepared by Joseph P. Papa, director of Facilities Management, shows that USM saved more than \$76,000 in fiscal year 1983 through implementation of energy conservation projects.

That savings - \$76,669 to be exact - helped pay for several projects, among them installation of the student computer terminal room in the Science Building, Portland, printers for the Apple computers in Bailey Hall, Gorham, and the VAX 750. The VAX

See related energy story on page 3.

is a sophisticated system that will allow upper-level computer science undergraduates and computer science graduate students to "build" large programs that other people can then use.

Energy Savings

Consumption of #6 and #2 fuel oils on both campuses dropped by some 95,000 gallons in the last fiscal year, reports Papa.

Consumption of #6 oil in Gorham took a sharp 75,901 gallon drop in fiscal year 1983 for a savings of \$52,447. Papa says the savings can be traced to the replacement of underground heat lines, installation of the computerized energy management system in Bailey Hall, and the addition of a plant operator who closely monitored and adjusted central heating plant boilers.

The installation of night setback thermostats in several Gorham campus buildings and the adjustment of oil burners using a new combustion analyzer saved 5,802 gallons of #2 oil in Gorham, at a savings of \$5,495.

A new soot blower system on

Portland's central heat boilers cut consumption of #6 oil on our urban campus by 1,469 gallons. That represented a dollar savings of just under \$1,000.

Another \$11,477 was saved in #2 oil costs through the installation of new boilers in Portland houses and a new thermostatic control system at 68 High Street. That \$11,477 dollar savings represents more than 12,000 gallons of #2 oil.

Our busy summer program took its toll on fiscal year 1983 electrical consumption in Gorham. Electrical consumption there increased by 1,000 kilowatt-hours at an increased cost of \$7,060. Papa explains that use of dormitory lighting, classroom lighting and Dining Center air conditioning during the summer contributed to the increase. He also reported that electrical consumption has increased every summer since we expanded summer offerings.

Electrical consumption in Portland remained about the same in fiscal year 1983, decreasing by 3,671 kwh for a savings of \$190.

The figures cited in the report, says Papa, compared fiscal year 1983 to fiscal year 1982 usages. All figures were degree day adjusted to take into account that 1983 was 10 percent warmer than 1982.

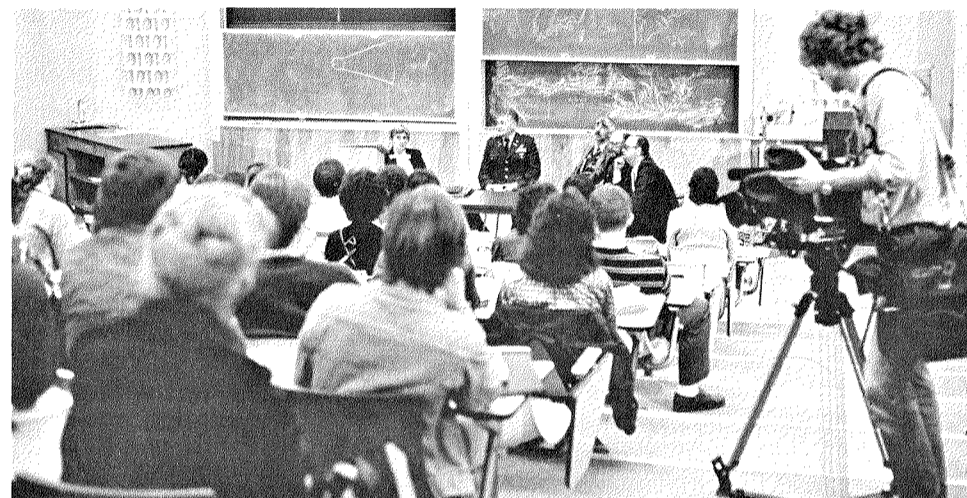
Future Projects

Papa already has a project in the planning stages to decrease electrical usage in Gorham. Lighting in the tower dormitories will be converted to fluorescent lighting for an estimated savings of \$10,000 per year. The \$19,500 project, like most major energy conservation projects on campus, will be funded through a government grant.

And the successful energy management system - the computerized system that automatically monitors and adjusts energy consumption in Bailey Hall and other buildings - will be installed in the towers dormitories as well as in the Industrial Education and

Cont. on page 3

Faculty Reviews "The Day After"



Members of our faculty team teach the core course, "War and Peace in the 20th Century." One aim of the course is to help students "living in the nuclear age make informed decisions about life-and-death issues." Pictured are the four faculty members identified in the story below and guest lecturer Major Jackson R. Kurtzman of USM's Army ROTC. Students and faculty discussed the film, "The Day After."

By now, we're all aware of the fact that the November 21 broadcast of ABC's "The Day After" was viewed by an estimated 100 million Americans - the largest TV audience ever.

Four faculty: A.A. Lacognata, professor of sociology; Phillip R. Rutherford, professor of English; Eugene Schleh, professor of history; and Anne P. Young, professor of history, attended an early morning interview with Channel 8 TV, arranged the following day by the Office of Media Relations.

The panel viewed the film, not as a piece of dramatic literature, but as a means to initiate serious discussions on the nuclear threat and perhaps as a means of generating more serious arms negotiations.

One major change leveled at the producers of the controversial drama about nuclear war was that it was a statement for the anti-nuclear movement. Rutherford agreed with this view, but termed it a legitimate piece of work.

"It was written by an anti-nuclear person," he said, "but I don't see where that makes any difference. Certainly, 'The Day After' is a political

statement, but (Jerry) Falwell's complaint against the film is the same one that you could have made in 1930 against 'All Is Quiet on the Western Front.' " That anti-war classic was a political statement, too, said Rutherford. "But both are legitimate without a doubt."

The ABC drama was the first popular work to portray vividly the collapse of societal mores in the aftermath of a nuclear holocaust. Sociologist Lacognata commented on the lack of community unity.

"The program left a sense of real hopelessness which I think is unique since we've faced adversity before but have always maintained a sense of hope. I would like to think that we would be more unified as a people than was portrayed last night."

All agreed that the film was a valuable means of generating dialogue on nuclear arms issues. However, historian Schleh voiced concern about how much influence people can have on arms negotiations, and how they can go about it.

"I worry about what all these thinking people are going to do to have an

Cont. on page 3

HAPPY HOLIDAYS



A Faculty Rejoinder on "Reagans Little War" by William H. Slavick

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the November 7 issue of *Currents*, we ran the transcript of a news conference in which four of our faculty fielded questions about events in Grenada. William H. Slavick, professor of English, submitted the following piece in response to the opinions expressed last month. A veteran ("fortunately between wars"), Slavick chaired a Wisconsin anti-Vietnam rally; spearheaded Portland's Stop the B-1 Bomber Campaign; and is a member of Portland Pax Christi, a Catholic peace organization. He drafted the Pax Christi response to the Grenada invasion and recently wrote in *Church World* about the Catholic Bishops' pastoral, the MX missile and the stances of the Maine Congressional Delegation.

I found the transcript of the faculty news conference on the Grenada war in the November 7, 1983, *Currents* profoundly disturbing. It immediately reminded me of Vietnam: you can't leave military policy to the military, politicians, and political scientists.

Professors Padula, Maiman, Peirce and Woshinsky were speaking very shortly after the Grenada invasion - "war" is the exact term - so those among them who supported that action may have lacked information available later, and I would not assume the righteous role of a Monday morning quarterback. Still, the susceptibility of supposedly detached academics to government misinformation or disinformation and a justification of the Grenada attack that will not stand any but a jingoist examination, are not matters of time.

My own response, incidentally, was at first influenced by hearing a lengthy Madison, Wisconsin, radio interview with a highly-informed Barbadian who had spent considerable time in Grenada and the U.S. For him the invasion was an outrageous violation of Grenada's sovereignty; the East Caribbean request a compounding of that outrage; the rescuing of U.S. medical students an absurd and groundless pretext; and the coup the week before merely a shift of power from one clique to another. I was not fully convinced by all he said and experienced, myself, the warm feeling that the Grenadians were very possibly being saved from tyranny (that was before any casualties were reported). It was almost a week later, the deed done and lot more known, before I felt obliged to form any judgement.

Early in the *Currents* interview, Professor Padula opined that the students felt "far more threatened by the instability than we had earlier imagined." But the medical students were in no more danger than a large number of other American nationals had been during hundreds of coups in dozens of countries in this century. Just recently I learned that not only had medical school officials argued with the White House against an invasion but that 500 parents of those students had telegraphed Reagan opposing the impending invasion!

My colleague also noted that the island government was "in a shambles." Other governments have been "in a shambles" without our citizens being endangered or our violation of their sovereignty being warranted.

Reports of the Cuban presence Professor Padula credits were greatly exaggerated, we later learned, and a Cuban presence in numbers is not, ipso facto,

"intervention." And what we learned on arrival of arms caches and treaties with Marxist countries by way of contradiction of our poor intelligence can hardly be called, after the fact, grounds for intervention!

What, then, gives us a so-called moral right and responsibility to take the steps we did take? Not the puppet squeaks from the East Caribbean Grenada, the nearest 75 miles from Grenada. Not inner turmoil in Grenada and danger to our nationals, else we would not have dallied three days in making contact with one large contingent of students despite our ability to move about almost at will only hours after the invasion. Not pure speculation about the runway, which is, in fact, shorter than many in the region and could be fully justified as essential to tourism.

Professor Woshinsky picks up the argument with a reflection on the human suffering Marxist regimes have caused and justifies the invasion as "ethical" in preventing another 200,000 falling under Marxist tyranny and establishment of another base for spreading that oppression in the Caribbean. So far, I find that argument attractive: there has to be some way to protect the weak from forcible Marxist subjugation. But that argument won't stand examination either because the end does not justify the means.

We were responsible for 60-odd deaths, innocent dead, far more than General Austin's people killed. Hundreds more were injured; thousands are grieving; thousands are homeless. These are real human beings we killed, too few of them soldiers by any definition, just as are the tens of thousands of innocents our bullets are killing in El Salvador - more every week than died on Korean Airlines 007.

In breaching international law and hemisphere treaties, we have now openly acknowledged our place among the outlaw nations of the world, a place our Vietnam, Chile, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, adventuring on the side of tyranny has already secured for us.

Ronald Reagan, who ever has the doomsday button in reach, deliberately ignored a major moral condition for going to war: the exhaustion of other non-violent means. Reagan refused talks with the Grenadians. He ignored the Organization of American States which could act with some legitimacy. Had he allowed Grenada that any evidence of foreign arms or intervention in its affairs would be considered a breach of the Monroe Doctrine and OAS Charter, and that any restrictions upon the freedoms of American students on the island would be seen as a hostile act, the Grenadian successors to Maurice Bishop would have become pussy cats. Had our Navy sent Bishop or Austin a postcard warning against any interference in other East Caribbean countries' affairs, we could have rested easy.

What a delusion to see Grenada a threat to U.S. hegemony in the Caribbean! Reagan had been looking for an excuse to go into Grenada for a year, as all Washington appreciated; he is phobic about the Soviet devil which he sees everywhere; and the Lebanon em-



barrassment, frustrations in El Salvador and Nicaragua, and Bishop's murder set him off - immorally, murderously, unconstitutionally.

After granting that the "intervention" is a violation of international law, Professor Padula refers to the "intervention" as a "regrettable one but one that I think was necessary." Padula also states that we are not using poison gas or practicing genocide as are the Russians in Afghanistan.

But we did use cancer-causing chemicals indiscriminately in Vietnam; our trained agents are practicing genocide of the poor who assert their dignity in any way in El Salvador; we did kill dozens of innocent people outright in Grenada.

Professor Woshinsky offers an argument that reminds me of the kind of cheap terror that TV drama employs: the madman sprays a few hostages with a machine gun and everyone else in sight knows who is boss. How many fellow human beings may we willfully slaughter to make a point? Are 60 okay in Grenada? A hundred not? Thirty thousand in El Salvador, okay? I'm reminded of a short story, "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas," set in a place where everyone has everything - at the expense of one child kept in a dungeon. Most ignore the price of their idyllic lives; some steal away into the unknown; they cannot stand the injustice on which their order is based. Some of my colleagues would appear to have no qualms.

All agree that in the short term, Reagan's military adventuring - swallowing a gnat - helped him politically. But so does a lot of irresponsible political grandstanding that appeals to many since Jefferson's ideal electorate is far from a reality. In this case, Reagan's war also spread fear throughout Nicaragua, where we have caused and are causing suffering enough without raising the prospect

there of another full-scale war.

In the long term, Reagan must be seen as a trigger-happy zealot. He has scared Europeans who must live with our new first-strike nuclear weapons in their midst. And Reagan further alienates the worldwide Christian community which, in rallying around the American Catholic Bishops' pastoral on peace, finds itself increasingly at odds with U.S. nuclear policy.

Professor Maiman discusses the War Powers Act as a restraint on White House adventuring. He could have gone further. The Constitution empowers the Congress to appropriate money and to declare war. For too long presidents have initiated weapons development without Congressional approval and for too long presidents have usurped or claimed the authority to usurp Congress's power to initiate war. Every president since Roosevelt has asserted his right to respond to a nuclear attack or to initiate nuclear war. That is not what the Constitution says, and we've had too many Dr. Strangeloves too close to the button for Congress to continue going along with these usurpations of power.

Perhaps my colleagues who defended Reagan's war several weeks ago now have second thoughts. I hope so. But my prayerful hope is that all of us will appreciate that we live under the cloud of nuclear doom; that peacemaking is our calling and that we cannot be careless in justifying self-serving but lawless military acts as "moral."

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

EDITOR'S NOTE: Richard J. Maiman, associate professor of political science, marked the 20th anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy with a public lecture that reflected on the political legacy of our 35th president. Maiman teaches courses in presidential politics and is currently serving as head of George McGovern's Maine campaign. The following opinion/editorial, also written by Maiman, is based on the lecture.

Almost everyone old enough to remember the assassination of John F. Kennedy will spend some time today reflecting on the event, surely one of the most traumatic that we collectively have ever experienced. Along with the emotions that we will feel, or at least recall, it might be useful to consider the impact of Kennedy's presidency on the political world we now inhabit.

In the shocked aftermath of Dallas, it was widely predicted that history would link John Kennedy's name inextricably with that of another martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. Two decades later, however, scholars are much more measured in their assessments of the Kennedy presidency. One recent poll of American historians ranked JFK thirteenth among all of the presidents in overall performance, in the "above average" category along with Lyndon Johnson (ranked tenth) and Dwight Eisenhower (eleventh). While Kennedy is given high marks for "intangibles" like inspirational leadership, the brevity of his term makes it difficult to credit him with many concrete achievements.

I would argue that Kennedy's ability to raise hopes and inspire idealism was in itself a major achievement, one that two decades later still affects our national political life. What JFK did was nothing less than to empower a generation of Americans to take part in public affairs. This generation included many whose appetites for political power had been whetted, but never satisfied, by the presidential campaigns of Adlai Stevenson. It also included some who had accepted unquestioningly the paternal leadership of the Eisenhower presidency, but who were now reminded by Kennedy's youth and vigor that the future lay in their hands. And finally, Kennedy sparked the political interests of many people who were too young to be active during his term, but went on to play important roles in the campaigns of 1964, '68, and '72. If none of this seems particularly important or impressive, consider the tens of millions of people who have come to political maturity in the 'seventies and 'eighties and have never even registered to vote. No leader since Kennedy has drawn people so magnetically to politics; no one has conveyed so effectively the message that politics is a worthwhile endeavor.

Ironically, however, Kennedy himself may be responsible for some of the apathy and cynicism that now pervades our political system. By igniting so much idealism, by inducing so many to ask what they could do for their country, JFK may have contributed to the political alienation now felt by some people who began the 1960's planning to enter the Peace Corps and ended the decade trying to avoid being sent to Vietnam.

There is another sense in which John F. Kennedy helped change our political landscape, and not necessarily for the better. He was, of course, the first television president. His nomination, his election, and his popularity in office were all due in part to his skill in using television to communicate directly with viewers in their living rooms. Every president since Kennedy has tried to follow his example, though until Ronald Reagan none has come close to matching his performing talent. Through its continued use, television gradually has replaced the political party as the primary vehicle through which candidates and office-holders communicate with their constituents. The problem with television, however, is that it is a one-way medium: you can't talk back to it, though you can turn it off. Candidates thus no longer receive the feedback from voters that the political party used to provide. And voters seem to feel even more distant from their leaders than they did in the days before television.

Certainly JFK can't be faulted for helping to set in motion forces which he could not live to control. Indeed, even if he had lived his influence would have been limited. No president can ever really control events, not in a system as dynamic as ours. But a president can be a catalyst, an initiator of change. Judged by this standard, John F. Kennedy must be seen as one of the most significant figures of his - and our - time.

Energy Director Outlines Conservation Strategies

Warning Mainers not to be lulled into a false sense of security by lower fuel prices and predicting that state energy expenditures could double by 1990, John Kerry called for "systematic strategies" to lessen Maine's dependence on imported oil in a recent speech here.

Although energy prices have stabilized somewhat, the length of the energy crisis is still uncertain. Kerry, director of the State's Office of Energy Resources, says that it is time to take charge of our energy destiny.

Maine is dependent on oil for 62 percent of its energy supply. There is little doubt that Maine citizens, said Kerry, contribute to the \$100 billion surplus enjoyed by OPEC nations and the \$800 billion deficit incurred by industrialized oil-consuming nations.

Maine already spends some \$2 billion annually on energy, 60 percent of it for petroleum products. This figure represents a four-fold increase since 1973 and Kerry predicts that by 1990 Maine's energy budget could double.

Kerry's official goal is to reduce Maine's oil dependence by 25 percent by the year 2000. He emphasized conservation and proposed that wherever possible state facilities use renewable resources such as biomass and implement cogeneration programs to convert wasted energy into electricity. Surplus energy generated in this way could then be sold to power companies.



John Kerry

Kerry also called for low interest loans to all Maine people for energy conservation measures. The program would be administered through existing state agencies and private banking. This would help small business and private citizens regardless of income, by increasing disposable income. "It is plausible that the state of Maine could reduce its energy budget by 50 percent and still maintain a healthy economy," Kerry said.

In addition, Kerry encouraged the development of indigenous fuels such as wood, peat and hydroelectric power along with increased use of American coal.

This broad-based plan of energy conservation, low interest loans and the development of alternative energy resources "will take us out of our energy past and into an energy future," he said.

Kerry's USM visit was sponsored by the Department of Industrial Education and Technology.

CSS Meets With President Woodbury

Members of the Classified Staff Senate recently met with President Woodbury to discuss the group's goals for the year.

Woodbury urged the CSS to become involved in university activities by serving the interests of classified employees and promoting recreational and informational programs and events.

Some tentative activities under consideration by the group include a blood

drive early next year and a spring breakfast for classified employees. CSS may also sponsor summer cruises on Casco Bay and is thinking about producing a newsletter.

One project that is complete and ready for consumption is "The Maine Course," the group's cookbook due out any day now. To get a copy in time for the holidays, contact a member of the Senate.



The USM Art Faculty Exhibition opened December 4 in the Gorham Art Gallery. On display are some 70 works in various media. "An exhibit such as this provides the finest type of example to our students," says Duncan Hewitt, chair of the department. Gallery hours are noon-4:00 p.m. Sunday-Thursday. The exhibit closes December 15.

• Energy (from page 1)

Technology Center, Gorham. This \$35,000 project with a pay-back period of three years will be paid for with a federal grant.

Richard A. Eustis, assistant vice chancellor for administration and director of physical facilities for the University of Maine, recently reported that total USM energy consumption from 1974 through fiscal year 1983 was reduced by 26 percent. He credited our Department of Facilities Management, faculty, staff and students and added, "The continuation of this conservation program will provide ongoing financial benefits to the entire campus."

• Day After (from page 1)

impact," he said. "I believe that people in this country are very aware of the non-winnability of nuclear war," he said.

Young expressed the hope that "real negotiations" might result from discussions generated by the film.

"It certainly illustrated the saying that the living would envy the dead," she said. Young also noted that various Reagan administration officials have been known to say that nuclear war can be fought and won.

"I don't think that statement will be made anymore."

Christmas "Cocktails"

'Tis the season when most of us are invited to several parties over the course of a few weeks. Some of the parties may be small and intimate with a few close friends, but others may be large, filled with people we hardly know. That's the boss's party and we have to go.

How to survive?

This situation will soon be faced by many of our seniors entering the business world. In order to help them over the holiday party hurdle, Cherie Major-Foster, faculty-in-residence and assistant professor of education, is having a cocktail party.

She has invited faculty and seniors who reside on campus to a simulated cocktail party. Major-Foster asks that faculty come prepared with a suggestion or two on such matters as: how to mingle; how to approach strangers and begin a conversation; how to listen and ask questions; and how to keep from drinking too much.

Drinks and snacks will be served from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 14, in the Faculty Dining Hall, Gorham.

Interested faculty should contact Cherie Major-Foster, 780-5301 or 780-5244. This event is co-sponsored by Residence Life.



This Currents marks the last issue of 1983. The first Currents of 1984 is scheduled for Monday, January 9, the day classes open for the second semester. We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that we're always open to your comments, suggestions, and welcome any What We're Doing and opinion/editorial pieces you wish to submit.

Bob Caswell, Karen Kievitt
Office of Media Relations



What We're Doing

LU BAUER, assistant professor of accounting, presented "The Balancing Act," a tax and accounting seminar for musicians, in Portland.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, associate professor of labor and industrial relations, was a participant in a conference and seminar on Labor-Management Grievance Dispute Settlement and Arbitration presented under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association, Miami, Fla. He has been appointed to the State of Florida's Public Employees Relations Commission Grievance Arbitrators Roster.

BARBARA CHAPIN, instructor of college writing, had an article published in the November 16 issue of "The Chronicle." The article, "Sifting Through History," tells of the USM summer archaeological dig on Upper Flag Island under the direction of Dr. David Yesner, associate professor of anthropology.

ANDREW F. COBURN, director of the health policy unit, Center for Research and Advanced Study, presented three papers at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Dallas, Tex. He also spoke recently on the prevention of childhood accidents at the Statewide Symposium on Childhood Deaths in Maine sponsored by the Maine Department of Human Services.

LOREN COLEMAN, research assistant, CRAS, gave a lecture entitled "Fortean Events," and presented his videotape on southwest Massachusetts folklore at the second annual Conference on Unexplained Phenomena, at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in November. Coleman's new book, "Mysterious America," published by Faber and Faber, is due for nationwide distribution soon.

JEREMIAH P. CONWAY, associate professor of philosophy, will have his article, "On the Possibility of Continuing the Conversation of Mankind," published in the forthcoming issue of "Cogito: The International Journal of Philosophy, Society and Politics." The article critiques Richard Rorty's conception of the future vocation of philosophical thinking in his two recent books, "Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature" and "Consequences of Pragmatism."

WILLIAM H. COOGAN, associate professor of political science, and OLIVER H. WOSHINSKY, associate professor of political science, had their book, "The Science of Politics: An Introduction of Hypothesis Formation and

Testing" (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1982) characterized as "an excellent job" in a review published in the Summer, 1983 issue of the "Journal of Policy Analysis and Management."

DANA R. DARLING, coordinator, Department of Continuing Education for Business and Industry, led a session on "The Five A's of Apprenticeship and Their Effect on Program Success," at the Maine Apprenticeship Conference held in South Portland.

CAROLYN N. FOSTER, associate professor of mathematics, attended the Fall Meeting of the Northeastern Section of The Mathematical Association of America held at Providence College, Providence, R.I.

ANDREA FRECHETTE, administrative assistant, Division of Public Service, recently appeared as the lead dancer in Portland Lyric Theatre's production of "Finian's Rainbow."

ROY A. GALLANT, director, Southworth Planetarium, and adjunct professor of English, delivered a keynote address "Science and Technology: In Search of Values" before high school and elementary school teachers attending the York County Inservice Day in November. He also conducted two workshops at that conference, one for high school teachers on stellar astronomy, and one for elementary school teachers on Solar System astronomy.

WILLIAM J. GAVIN, professor of philosophy, organized and chaired a session on "Marxism and Pragmatism" for the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies held in Kansas City.

JOHN G. HANNA, professor of English, is one of eight contributors to "Sports and the Humanities: A Symposium," published this fall by the University of Maine at Orono Press. A short version of the article appeared in Currents last year under the title "Some Comments on Sports Commentators." Hanna recently addressed the South Portland Lion's Club on "Straight and Crooked Thinking," an analysis of persuasion in advertising, politics and propaganda.

ROBERT J. HATALA, dean, College of Arts and Sciences, and GONZALO PLASENCIA, assistant professor of Spanish, were part of a team of educators that participated in the Northeast conference of a national project entitled "Strengthening the Humanities Through Foreign

Athletic Passes

Passes to all USM regular season, home athletic games are now available through our Department of Athletics. The passes will be honored for basketball games this winter as well as softball and baseball games next spring.

Costs are \$10 for a single pass and \$15 for a family. Checks should be

made payable to the USM Department of Athletics. Faculty, staff and other interested people can send their checks to USM Department of Athletics, Warren G. Hill Gymnasium, College Avenue, Gorham, Me. 04038. Please be sure to include your campus or home address so that the passes can be mailed to you.

Marquee

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

LECTURE, "Research on the Family and Amniocentesis," Carol Lynn Davis, assistant professor, Department of Human Resource Development, Research By or About Women Seminar Series, 262 Science, Portland, 1:00 p.m.

MUSIC, USM Percussion Ensemble and Woodwind Quintet, 205 Corthell, Gorham, free and open to the public. 8:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13

MUSIC, Evening Recital (variety of student performers), 205 Corthell, Gorham, 8:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14

FILM, "Year 1999 A.D.," a look into our computerized future, sponsored by Convocation Committee, Room 209, Luther Bonney, Portland, 3:00 p.m. Also shown at 7:00 p.m., Room 205, Payson Smith, Portland. Both showings free and open to the public.

MUSIC, Open Performance/Class of USM Chamber Music Ensembles, 205 Corthell, 5:00 p.m., free and open to public.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15 and FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

Campus Tours, sponsored by Division of Employee Relations' Staff Development Program. Thursday, Portland campus; Friday, Gorham campus; 8:30 - 10:30 a.m. Call Jane Dionne, 5486, to register.

OPEN HOUSE, Phi Mu Delta's invitation only open house for USM faculty. Open bar and buffet, 7:00 p.m. For invitations call 839-3793, ask for Peter.

LECTURE, "The Rise of the Interventionist State in Britain: The Cases of Housing and Shipping, 1890-1918," Martin W. Doughty, visiting professor of history, USM, Moot Court Room, School of Law, Portland. Free and open to public, 7:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

MUSIC, Portland String Quartet, USM Faculty Concert Series, 205 Corthell, Gorham, 8:00 p.m., \$5/\$2.50.

CONTINUING

SOUTHWORTH PLANETARIUM'S special Christmas show, "The Christmas Star," an attempt to identify the Christmas Star that is said to have guided the Three Wise Men. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7:30, through December 22. Call 780-4249 for reservations. Science Building, Portland. \$2/\$1 ages 6-17.

THROUGH DECEMBER 15

Faculty Exhibition, Art Gallery, Gorham. Gallery hours: Sunday through Thursday, 12-4.

Art Students Association Christmas Show and Sale, Center Gallery, Gorham.

Language and Literature Studies." The project is a ground-breaking effort to establish collaboratives for faculty in academic disciplines. The Portland Foreign Language Collaborative was one of 75 nationwide selected to receive conference funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Rockefeller Foundation and MacArthur Foundation.

PAULA D. HODGDON, coordinator of women's athletics and field hockey coach, was the site director for the recent appearance of the U.S. Olympic Field Hockey Team on this campus. USM was one of eight stops for the Olympic Squad's New England tour.

RUSSELL J. KIVATISKY, assistant professor of communication, conducted a workshop on "Interpersonal Communication and Conflict Resolution" in Portland, for Public Cable employees. The training was part of a Human Resource Development Program he designed for the company.

MICHAEL B. LANG, associate professor, School of Law, had an article "The Scope of Deductions Under Section 212" published in the Autumn 1983 issue of "The Review of Taxation of Individuals."

PETER M. LEHMAN, associate professor of sociology, is the co-author of a paper "Converting the Converted," which was presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in Dallas. The paper is an examination of employee health promotion programs and the problems of attracting different types of employees, particularly wage earners.

RICHARD J. MAIMAN, associate professor of political science, gave a lecture, "The Political Legacy of John F. Kennedy," to the Cumberland County Democratic Committee in observance of the 20th anniversary of Kennedy's death.

WALDECK E. MAINVILLE, JR., professor of mathematics, had an article entitled "Using the History of Mathematics in the Classroom" published in a recent issue of the New England Mathematics Journal.

JO-ANNA MOORE, assistant professor of art education, gave a slide presentation at the Portland Museum of Art to the fall meeting of the Cumberland County Elementary Principal's Association. Her talk was titled "The Arts are Vital to a Successful Elementary Program."

Currents 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 Friday noon, ten days prior to publication date. Robert S. Caswell and Karen A. Kievitt, editors.