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## Maine, Volume 68, Number 3, Fall 1987

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University of Maine Alumni Association, "Maine, Volume 68, Number 3, Fall 1987" (1987). *University of Maine Alumni Magazines*. 362.

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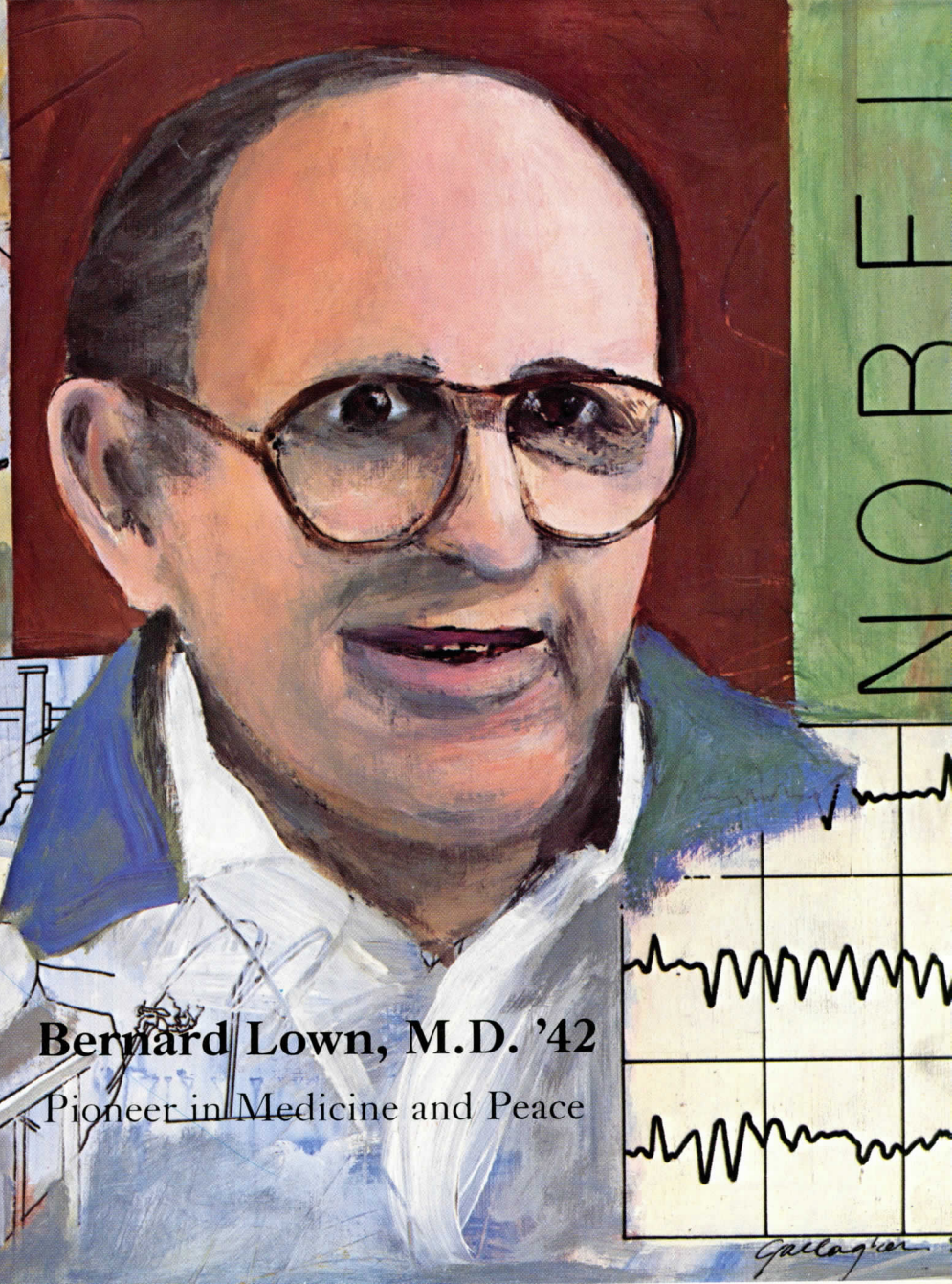
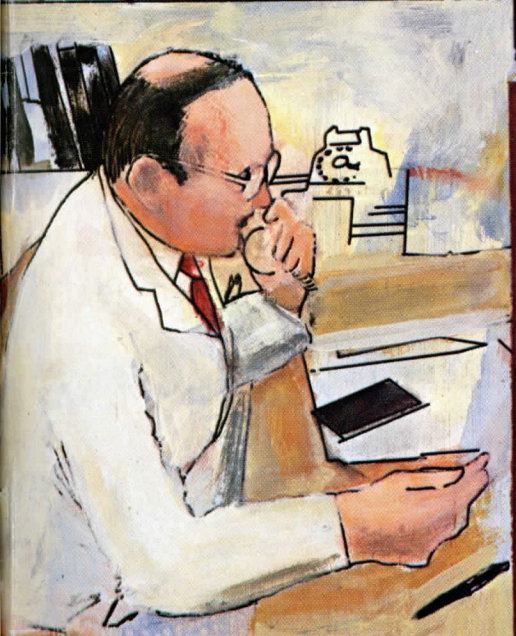
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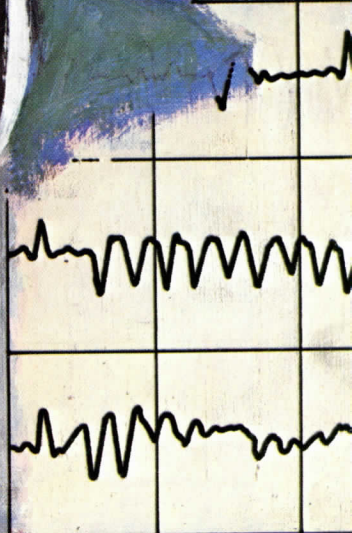
# MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

I P P N W



**Bernard Lown, M.D. '42**  
Pioneer in Medicine and Peace



Gallagher



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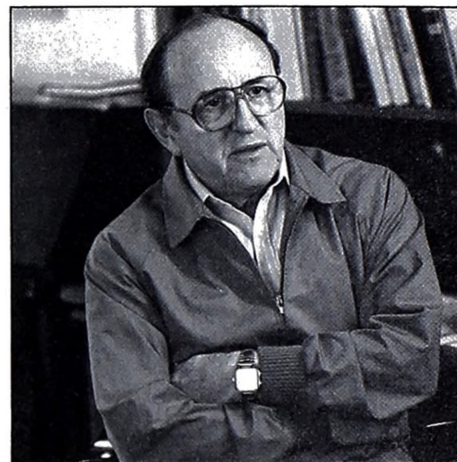
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*Maine* is published three times a year by the Alumni Association of the University of Maine. The magazine's editorial office is located at the Crossland Alumni Center, UM, Orono, ME 04469. Telephone (207) 581-1132. A voluntary gift of \$10 to the Annual Alumni Fund is a subscription. Third class postage is paid at Burlington, VT 05401. Circulation is 120,000 issues yearly.

**4 Bernard Lown '42**

A frank discussion with the internationally renowned physician and man of peace.

*By Jim Frick*



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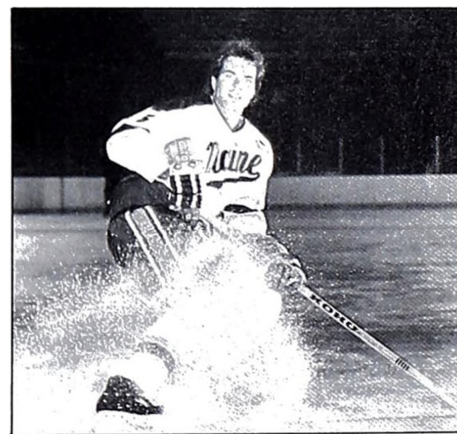
It's a loss for Maine hockey but come February everyone will be cheering for UM's first student Olympian

*By Ernie Stallworth*

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UMaine's Canadian-American Center celebrates its 20th anniversary.

*By Charles Horne*



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In 1937 Walter Staples joined an Arctic expedition aboard the famous *Gertrude L. Thebaud*. It came close to being the ship's last voyage.

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The old South Apartments hold fond memories for a lot of WWII veterans and their families.

*By Isabel Jacobs*



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Pete Norris '68 and his wife, Chris help people get away from it all and relax in the Maine woods.

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Cover illustration by John Gallagher, East Blue Hill, Maine



## Healing the Wounds of Vietnam

I read with interest the article by Charles Horne about David Cook's Vietnam experiences as well as the review of Cook's *Above the Gravel Bar* by Dan Kane in MAINE Spring 1987 issue.

The war in Southeast Asia affected all of us coming of age at that time. I was most deeply impressed by the genius of the memorial wall here in Washington. Whatever one's reference point, the wall has to be a remarkable, heavily emotional experience. The memorial and articles like those carried in MAINE magazine help to heal the rift between us all.

But enough philosophy. What I really want is a copy of David Cook's book.

Larry L. Emery '70  
Fairfax Station, VA

(To get a copy of David Cook's *Above the Gravel Bar*, send \$8.95 to University of Maine

Bookstore, care of Wendy Gavett, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.)

## Disturbed by "Neanderthal thinking"

Two letters appearing in your "Letters to the Editor" of the Spring 1987 issue compel me to respond. Apparently Billie and Roland Libby and Ebben Finnemore found something distasteful about the cover of the Winter 1987 issue. I find it hard to believe that such neanderthal thinking still exists and it is especially disturbing that these opinions come from fellow alumni.

The cover article, "Unravelling the Mysteries of the Gene" showed how UM graduates are in the forefront of genetic research. It was an excellent idea to have an intriguing cover using familiar symbols to direct attention to the feature. Please

keep up the good work of putting us in touch with our university and reminding us what a world-class institution it is.

Curt V. Carleen '77  
Saunderstown, RI

## "Gary Carter? Come on"

I must say I was appalled at your selection of cover models for the Spring 1987 issue of MAINE. Okay, Gary Thorne, fine. It's nice to see UM alumni succeeding in the media. But Gary Carter? Come on.

Remember the 1986 World Series? The Boston Red Sox, New England's team (and might I remind you that Maine is part of New England) lost—thanks in part to Mr. Carter's 8 series RBI's.

Next thing you know you'll be replacing the Black Bear in front of the gym with a bigger-than-life-size statue of Mookie Wilson.

Go Sox!  
Faith G. Matorin '84  
Allston, MA

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ED ROWE '83

## Block "M" Appreciated

That "Maine spirit"—that special something about the University of Maine that never leaves you—was most evident on April 25th when I was the honored recipient of the Block "M" Award at a gathering of New Jersey alumni. The presentation was especially meaningful because four classmates were there to share the tribute with me.

This note is being sent in acknowledgement of and appreciation for the recognition you have given my contributions to Maine and the Class of 1955. To date, the "M" and accompanying proclamation are the highlights of my career as an alumna. They will always be very special.

Hilda Sterling '55  
Belford, NJ

Letters to the Editor on articles in *Maine* or any UM-related topics are welcome at any time. Letters should include the writer's name, address, and daytime telephone number. Send to: Letters to the Editor, *Maine*, Crossland Alumni Center, Orono, Maine 04469. Letters may be edited for clarity and length.



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# Bernard Lo

'42

His Research has  
Sudden  
to Save

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Photos by Mames





# INTERVIEW

**W**hen the announcement came in 1985 that Dr. Bernard Lown '42 was to receive a Nobel Prize, people might have reasonably assumed it was for his extensive work in medical research. After all, Dr. Lown is a pioneer in sudden coronary death—a syndrome that claims as many as 450,000 lives per year. Among his long list of medical breakthroughs in this area are the introduction of DC electric shock for normalizing the deranged rhythm of the dying heart (the use of which is now standard throughout the world); the discovery of cardioversion for restoring a normal beat when runaway rapid heart action occurs; and introduction of the drug lidocaine to protect heart attack victims from fatal cardiac electrical failure (the use of this drug has reduced the rate of death among heart attack victims by 40%).

But despite these and other impressive accomplishments, it was for his work for peace, not medicine, that Lown was recognized in 1985. In that year he travelled to Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize along with his Soviet friend and fellow heart surgeon, Dr. Eugene Chazov, on behalf of the organization they co-founded and co-led, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Lown's commitment to peace dates back to the early 1960's, when he heard another Nobel Peace Prize winner, Phillip Noel-Baker, lecture on nuclear war. "I decided then, that sudden nuclear death was the greatest threat there is to humanity," he remembers.

Typically, Bernard Lown could not just sit back and let someone else worry about the nuclear problem. He called together a meeting of doctors who later organized into the Physicians for Social Responsibility. This group had a major influence on waking up the world to the medical realities of a nuclear exchange.

Lown had a strong awareness of world events from a very early age. As a teenager he immigrated to the United States from Lithuania with his parents in part because of the growing menace of Hitler. After graduating from Maine, *summa cum laude*, in 1942, he completed Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1945. He has held numerous positions as a researcher and lecturer, and currently serves both as senior physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, and as professor of cardiology at Harvard University School of Public Health. He has received honorary doctorate degrees from several

colleges, including Tufts, Colby, and the University of Maine in 1982. In addition to the Nobel Peace Prize, he has received the Gandhi Peace Award, and the George F. Kennan Award.

At 66, Lown is a paragon of energy, intellect, and enthusiasm who has the appearance of a man many years younger. Always an original thinker, impatient with conventional ideas, and injustices, Lown is outspoken in his views on both medicine and politics. And whether you agree with those views or not, his accomplishments and international reputation command that you listen to what he has to say.

Bernard Lown talked about peace, medicine, and his days at the University of Maine at his summer weekend retreat at Sebago Lake.

**I understand that you were born in Lithuania. How did you and your family end up in Maine?**

**Lown:** Well, my father's brother was in shoe manufacturing in Auburn. He owned a company called Lown Shoe. Our family was split up before World War I, when some members moved to the U.S. My father, however, remained in Lithuania until the rise of Hitler in the 1930's. Our family in the U.S. pressured us to immigrate. In 1935 we came over, and because the shoe business was in Auburn, that is where we ended up.

**Was UMaine the logical college choice for you?**

**Lown:** It was the logical choice for me. I still did not speak English all that well when I started at the university, having come to this country just two years earlier. In fact, in freshman English I remember doing a paper on Czechoslovakia and getting an F on it! I asked the teacher why I got an F. He said the paper had brilliant ideas in it, but added that I spelled Czechoslovakia 13 different ways. I told him that I thought I should have gotten at least a D- for originality.

But the University of Maine treated me very well. To be honest, I had done such extensive reading as a child, that many of the classes bored me. The university recognized this and allowed me to work on my own, following the "Great Books" model of St. John's College. So most of the time I read classics and then discussed them with bright people at the university.

Along with that I did a good deal of science. It was a wonderful education.

**Did you know from an early age that you wanted to go into medicine?**

**Lown:** Not really. I was interested in history and current events and while I was at Maine, I was actually debating about whether to be a foreign correspondent or go into medicine. The scale tipped toward medicine when I was invited to the house of a local physician who had been a very distinguished surgeon in Frankfurt. I was smitten by the enormous culture in his house. There were books from floor to ceiling. The house was filled with the sound of classical music. There were discussions of poetry and great ideas. He spoke five languages. I was enormously impressed. From this experience, I decided that the most enlightened, cultured people in the world must be in the medical profession. Later I learned otherwise.

**Were there other factors that tilted you to medicine?**

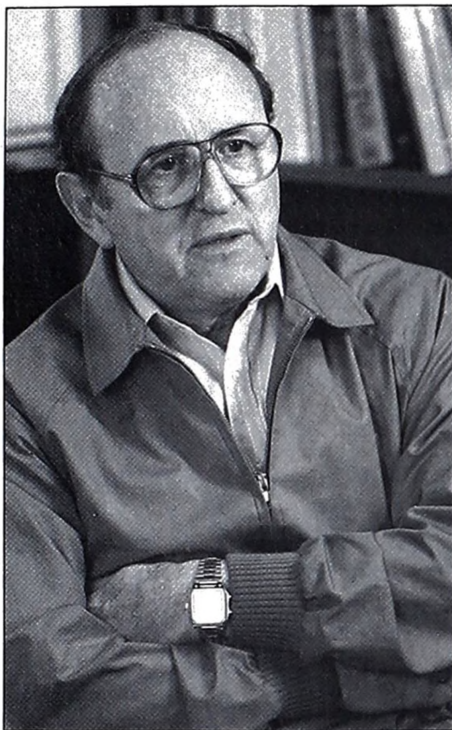
**Lown:** Well, science always came easily to me. And I was attracted to the concept of serving people. You have to make a choice in life. If you focus on living for acquisition, you are bound to live an empty life. If you focus on service, it becomes a full life.

**Is it true in your early days at Johns Hopkins Medical School you were mostly interested in psychiatry?**

**Lown:** Yes. This was an area that was close to my perception of what a human being is. The aching that people have is often tied to their mental state. But there was a great deal of contention and anger in the psychiatry department, and that wasn't for me. I craved the heady stuff of science and seeing the beginning of many of the great breakthroughs in science in the 1940's was very inspiring at the time. Antibiotics were coming along. Infectious diseases were beginning to be controlled, cardiology was really just emerging. It was an exciting time—you could see enormous progress in just about any area you touched in medicine. But not in psychiatry. And if you think about it, we are still waiting for the major breakthroughs in psychiatry.

Hopkins was also a place that further awakened my social conscience, mostly because of the black issue. At that time, Johns Hopkins was segregated. There were white and black wards—white and black bathrooms—white and black blood. And





that last practice was the reason I got kicked out of medical school for a while.

### **You mixed the white and black blood?**

**Lown:** I mixed white and black blood. At the blood bank there was always a shortage of white blood and a surplus of black blood. I thought this was crazy, so I relabeled the black blood and we had white blood galore. And every day when I was on the blood bank people would say, "We love having you on the blood bank; when you are here, we have all the white blood we need." This went on for about six months, until a young resident in urology came and said he wanted to give blood. Well, he looked awful, and I told him he should be getting blood, not giving it. He explained that he had this cracker colonel from Georgia who had to have prostate surgery and wanted the resident's blood because he was in "nigger country" and he wanted to guarantee that he wouldn't get black blood. Well, I told him I would give him a bottle of white blood. I looked and there was no white blood. He was upset because he was getting \$50 for the blood, which was a lot of money at that time. I said "no problem" and I did my relabeling exercise. He was appalled, but he wanted the money, so I convinced him to take it. Anyway the colonel flourished with the black blood. He said it was the best blood he had ever received. But the resident had a big mouth, and the word got around about what I was

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"The idea of making nuclear weapons obsolete through high technology is one of the greatest con games ever launched on the American people"

---

doing. The chief of surgery at the hospital, who was a southerner, called me into his office and in a Churchillian tone of voice said, "Never in the infamy of man has such a crime been committed. You don't deserve to be a doctor. Get the hell out."

### **How did you get back in?**

**Lown:** We had a very good house staff organization. They began to threaten to picket. Racial problems in Baltimore were severe and the administration at Hopkins did not want to get into a racial controversy. So they came and told me that I was kicked out of the blood bank, but that I could come back to medical school.

**You are most famous for your important discoveries in the area of sudden coronary death. The fact that your work has resulted in the saving of thousands of lives must bring you great satisfaction.**

**Lown:** Yes, certainly the work with sudden death has been the most rewarding. We really made a break with a lot of stodgy medical thinking, which basically concluded that there was no answer to the sudden death syndrome. Whenever someone tells me that there is no answer to a problem it inspires me to surge ahead and solve it. And in the early 1960's we revolutionized that part of cardiology by showing ways of resuscitating patients that have cardiac arrest by the use of the defibrillator,

and by the use of lidocaine and other drugs. We also came along with ways of identifying patients at risk for sudden death.

### **What kind of research are you involved with now?**

**Lown:** The most important thing we've done recently is to demonstrate, through work with animal models, that psychological factors can predispose an individual to potentially life-threatening heart rhythm disturbances. That was a very important breakthrough. We are now looking at the chemistry of the brain itself, and how it might be altered by stress and other factors.

### **Where is this research leading in terms of medical treatment?**

**Lown:** Well, we are paying much more attention to psychological factors—to how to relax tensions in people. We are also studying visceral learning. How does a heart learn to misbehave and how can we recondition it. With powerful, modern computers, it is now possible to take very complex bits of data, analyze it instantly, and feed it back to patients to provide insight on what is going on within them. By watching their own stress patterns on computer, patients can learn behaviors that reduce stress.

### **In a way, your current research gets back to your interest in the connection of heart and mind.**

**Lown:** As a doctor, you have to be perceptive of the human condition, and to be mindful that you are not merely a specialist working with a malfunctioning organ, but that you are also frequently dealing with an aching soul. We are living in an age where there has been an enormous atrophy of religion, social connections, of family. Increasingly humans are on their own. Many feel a loneliness and a solitariness, and as a result they are more prone to develop symptoms.

### **So our modern lifestyle creates health problems?**

**Lown:** Well, I think we have been pursuing the wrong values. Too many people want to live in their own tent and take care of themselves. That is not natural. The human animal is gregarious and connected. And the moment you disconnect, you are a self-conscious animal. I'm born, I die, and how long is the process. It's over in a whiff. Thereupon what happens is



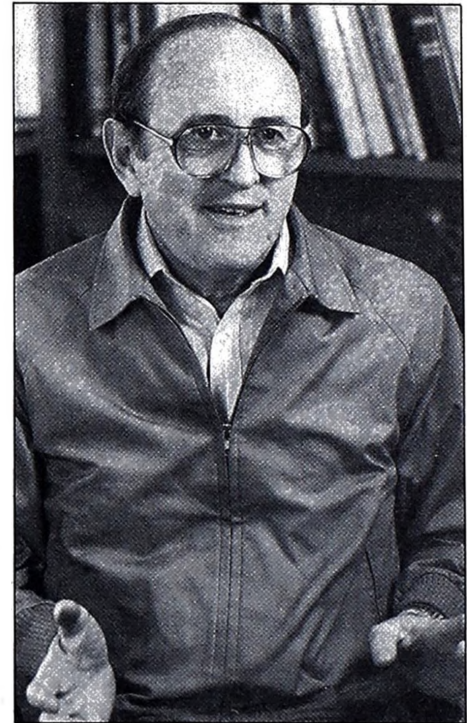
that you don't think, you avoid, you deny, you chase, and you accumulate goodies—you crave a permanence which is elusive. There is no way you will find it in material things. But with social connections, you see yourself as part of a continuous social process. It has no real beginning or no real end, and there is comfort in that.

Modern social life has taken people away from their natural biological tendencies of social connectedness, and that is very stressful. And the accumulation game is also very stressful. Keeping up is unending—three cars, three televisions—it's endless. It's gone beyond just keeping up with the Joneses, it has become an internalized drive to acquire. And acquiring is what keeps the "system" going. It is a crazy system, and what is most crazy about it is that we are living in a world of finite resources. Everybody cannot have. And what do you do then? It all leads to enormous contradictions—the arms race is one aspect of this system.

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“Every day 40,000 children die because of lack of food and medication. You know what it would take to save those 40,000 kids? Just three seconds of the arms race. Every second we talk the arms race consumes \$30,000.... It's an obscenity”

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**I want to move on to your positions on the arms race, but first would you tell us a bit about how you became so involved in the nuclear war issue?**

**Lown:** It all began in about 1960, when a friend of mine invited me to a lecture on nuclear war by Phillip Noel-Baker, who had just won the Nobel Peace Prize himself. I said, “I'm a cardiologist, what does that have to do with me?” Well, I went, and what Noel-Baker said grasped me by the throat. He pointed out that human beings were caught up in a bind from which there is no easy exit. He said that nuclear weapons were taking command of human relations. At first I wanted to forget about the problem. But I am a person who cannot live comfortably without certainty. I remembered Hitler's Germany and how people stood aloof from what was going on. I knew I had to do something, so I called together a group of doctors to discuss the nuclear issue. And they came, which surprises me in retrospect, because I thought I was the only nutty one.

**Was that the beginning of Physicians for Social Responsibility?**

**Lown:** Yes, although at the time we were just a study group that met at my house. After meeting for a year we had come up with a great deal of information on the effects of nuclear war, and we decided to publish it in the very prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine*. I went to the

editor and he laughed at me. “Lown, you are a sensible fellow. What would a medical journal do with this?” he said. But I was persistent, and he finally agreed to look at what we had done. After he looked it over he decided to publish it as a series of five articles in 1963. Those articles made headlines throughout the country—“Doctors say there will be no survivors after nuclear attack.”

**So in essence your articles destroyed the 1950's mentality that we could just march down to our fallout shelter during a nuclear attack, then come out in a few weeks and resume our life?**

**Lown:** Yes, that whole concept was abolished in one fell swoop. Those articles were riveting. We got letters from everyone, including military people, asking for reprints. That was really the beginning of the physicians' movement in America.

**What about the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War? I understand that organization began with a letter from you to a fellow cardiologist in the Soviet Union, Dr. Eugene Chazov. Had you known him before that time?**

**Lown:** I had met him before, he was aware of my work, and I of his. In retrospect my contacting him was a perfect choice because

he was not only a leading heart surgeon in Russia, but he was also Brezhnev's personal physician.

**Did he accept your idea right away?**

**Lown:** No, at first he refused. He said he just had no time. But then he changed his mind and said yes. My sick American mind immediately thought, “Aha, he must have talked to the KGB and they told him to go ahead and work with me.” But what actually happened is that he talked to his daughter and she convinced him that it was too important not to do. (*Dr. Chazov was recently named Minister of Health for the Soviet Union, a position which necessitated his resigning as co-president of the IPPNW.*)

**How did you go about deciding what your group was going to focus on?**

**Lown:** It was an evolutionary process. The first steps were really what might be called a bombing run, to bring to people a sense of perception of what nuclear war would mean to a community, a nation. What would it mean to have a bomb dropped on the streets of Boston? Do you know that if we had a one megaton bomb dropped on Boston alone, all the blood supplies of the United States, Canada, and Latin America would not suffice. A one megaton bomb dropped on Boston would create about 20,000 burn victims, and the U.S. has the capacity to care for about 2,000. And the



# INTERVIEW

real tragedy is that you don't die quickly. The suffering would be incomprehensible. Think of the earthquake in Mexico and multiply the suffering a thousand times. Then you might just begin to understand. People running around with their bellies slipped open, with their eyes gorged out, screaming for water because they are losing fluids so rapidly. People really have no idea of what the reality of even a relatively small nuclear explosion would be.

**So you try to bring that reality home with a graphic picture of what would happen?**

**Lown:** Yes, in a very realistic, graphic way we told people, "Look friends, there is no place to hide." We addressed the issue of civil defense, that it was a hoax. There is simply no way to evacuate. And what some leaders in the government are planning now is even more outrageous. They are developing shelters for big officials, while the rest of us all burn.

**What were some of the other arguments you used to persuade your fellow physicians to get involved in this issue?**

**Lown:** Another big point was the cost of the arms race. Every day in the world 40,000 children die because of the lack of food and medication. You know what it would take to save those 40,000 kids? Just three minutes of the arms race. Every second that we talk, the arms race consumes \$30,000. That means \$1,800,000 per minute. It is an obscenity.

**What about the arguments put forth about deterrence? That we need to build up our nuclear arsenal in order to deter the Russians from using theirs?**

**Lown:** Deterrence is not really the policy of our country. We say it is, but if the aim is deterrence, then we have to ask what it would take to deter the Russians. Would the destruction of Moscow deter them? That would take just one bomb. To be absolutely sure maybe two. O.K., you say the Russians are crazy enough not to be deterred by that. We need to destroy Leningrad too. Another two bombs. A total of four. If that is the case why do we need 30,000 nuclear bombs? Not for a policy of deterrence. No one ever explains that deception to the American people.

**Why is it that you and others concerned with the nuclear issue talk convincingly**



Mikhail Gorbachev with Bernard Lown after Lown's speech to an international peace forum.

**"Lown, I agree with every word in your speech!"**

**about these realities and yet our supposedly well-informed leaders think in a diametrically opposed fashion?**

**Lown:** Because we ascribe to others the same common sense and decency with which we think. And we cannot imagine for the life of us that Casper Weinberger or Ronald Reagan can be so perverse as to accumulate weapons for destruction unless there was a very cogent reason that we are not privy to. That way of thinking is the beginning of the abnegation of social responsibility. When we think like that we become accomplices. When we say, "They must know something that I don't know," that is the beginning of self-deception. There is nothing they know that you and I don't know. Americans are a fair-minded people. We don't like to impute motives to others. But it is not motives. One thing in the last 70 years has allowed this process of self-deception to develop is the promotion of the image of the "evil empire." The Russians are coming! That is insane, and it is a deception.

**What about all the arguments for a strong national defense?**

**Lown:** Why? Why do we need it? Are the Russians going to really come here? Not in a thousand years. It's all idiocy. So the motivation for a strong national defense is economic, not political. We haven't learned how to live without an arms race. It has become a crutch for our industrial machine.

**Are you saying that we can trust the Russians?**

**Lown:** Our distrust of the Russians is genuine. They have earned it by their past behavior that was full of secrecy. And Russian secrecy and the growth of the American military industrial complex went hand in hand. They were an unbeatable combination. Now what happens? Gorbachev comes along with *glasnost*, a new openness. He says let's have an open society, secrecy is destroying us from within. Suddenly there is panic here. We say Gorbachev is engaging in public relations. Gorbachev is going to fail. Why? You would think we would say, "Great, let's work with him—he is our type of guy." But that is not our approach at all. We are imputing all types of motives to him.

**You have spent more time with Gorbachev than perhaps any other American except Ronald Reagan. What do you think of him? Is he sincere?**

**Lown:** I have had three meetings with him now, and no matter who I talk to I am asked, "Is he sincere?" A thousand people have come up to me with the same question. We have stopped thinking. We are being conditioned. What does it even matter if he is sincere? When you come to me as a doctor, do you care if I am sincere? No, you just want me to cure you. We don't need to judge whether or not the Russians are sincere, but whether or not they are acting in their self-interest. After all, is the



United States sincere? Look at our policies in the Philippines, Nicaragua, Korea, Chile or Guatemala. They were all based on what is presumed to be our self-interest, not sincerity.

**So the changes we see in Russian attitudes are motivated by self-interest?**

**Lown:** The Russians have realized, and Gorbachev in particular has realized, that if we keep building nuclear weapons the whole world will be destroyed and what difference will communism or capitalism make? I think Gorbachev has reached a level of realism that the American leadership has failed to reach. Unfortunately, no American statesman right now speaks realistically about the nuclear issue. Gorbachev has now made 25 proposals, most of them similar to ones made by American presidents in the past, yet we say no to them. Why don't we test some of his proposals? As I have said many times, why don't we test Gorbachev rather than nuclear weapons?

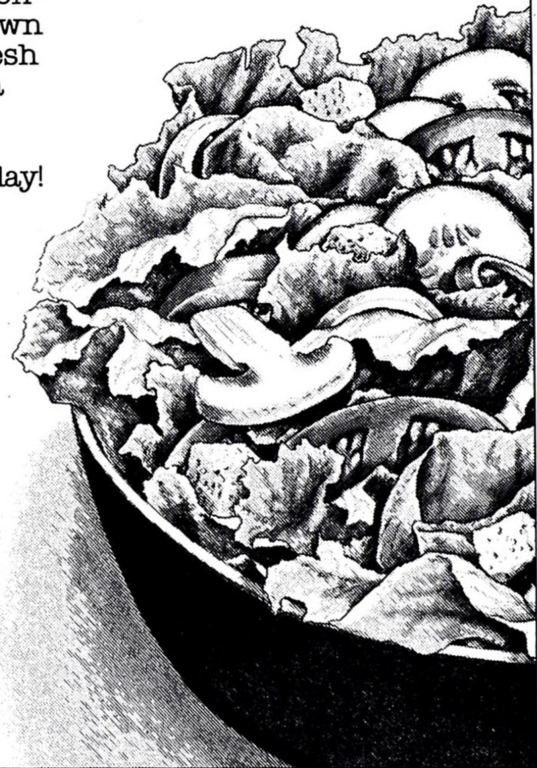
**What are some of your personal observations of Gorbachev?**

**Lown:** Gorbachev is a decent guy. He is a good listener who is genuinely interested in what you have to say. As I said in a recent article, he poses tough, sharply focused questions. And he responds to questions very directly and often with humor. He brings a wide-ranging perspective to his thinking. I have heard him say many times that we live in an interdependent world, and if something makes America insecure, it is bad for Russia. And if it is bad for Russia, it is bad for America. I think he is very concerned with world instability. Last winter he promoted a world peace forum in Moscow to raise public awareness of the nuclear issue. At that conference I was trying to get the Russians to extend their moratorium on nuclear testing arguing that deeds speak much louder than words. Andrei Dobrynin said to me, "You know, Gorbachev thinks very much like you, but he is opposed by many other people in the government." I thought he was pulling my leg. But after I gave my speech to the 4000 people assembled at the Kremlin, Gorbachev signaled through sign language that he wanted to see a copy. When I gave it to him he wrote over it: "Lown, I agree with every word in your speech!" And he signed it, Mikhail Gorbachev, with the date. I was later offered a thousand rubles for that paper by some Russians.

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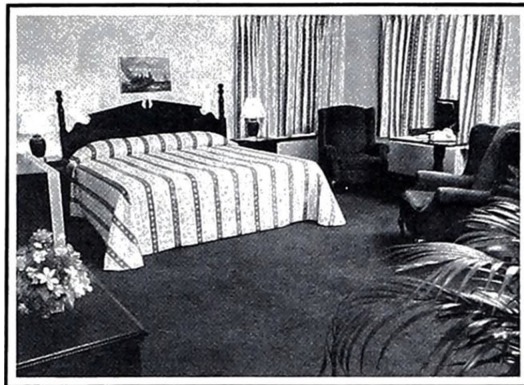
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# INTERVIEW

**Did the Chernobyl accident have a major effect on Gorbachev?**

**Lown:** It had a powerful effect on him. Just look at what happened at Chernobyl. A miniscule explosion compared to a megaton bomb, yet it has consequences throughout the world. Suddenly, we realize that radiation doesn't require passports. Gorbachev told me, "You know in the West they are trying to forget Chernobyl. But we won't let them. We have to remember because it is a mighty lesson in how fallible human beings are. We live on the edge of an enormous abyss and we must not forget that."

**Right after the IPPNW received the Nobel Peace Prize, you asked the superpowers to agree to a moratorium on nuclear testing. The Soviet Union did, but the United States ignored your plea. How did that make you feel?**

**Lown:** It made me sick. It was a terrible feeling. My perception when we proposed the moratorium was that the Americans would go for it and that the Russians would be intransigent. I thought we would have to spend all our time persuading the "evil" Russians. But from the very beginning the Russians were supportive and began to publish all of our material—uncensored. The Americans would not. And the Soviets stopped testing. Nobody has accused the Soviets of testing during this time. But we would not stop. One other thing. Right after the IPPNW won the Nobel Peace Prize, I cabled both Gorbachev and President Reagan for a meeting. Gorbachev responded immediately with an invitation to Moscow. I am still waiting to hear from Ronald Reagan.

**The IPPNW has also come out strongly against President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called Star Wars plan.**

**Lown:** Let me just take a recent example from the news to show why we are opposed to reliance on such a technology. A young German pilot flies a little tiny Cessna airplane through the greatest defense establishment in the world, and lands right at the Kremlin. So much for Star Wars. Star Wars technology doesn't work against anything that can fly beneath radar.

Let's take another recent real life example that shatters our confidence in high technology defenses. We have a ship, the Stark, that is highly equipped with the latest electronics. An Exorset Missile hits it and



sends it running to port. What happened to all the elaborate defenses?

The idea is that Star Wars would be effective against 99% of the Russian missiles. Do you know of anything in the world that works 99% of the time? Anything that is human or human controlled? Even if it were possible to be 99% effective, the 1% that will get through makes the United States absolutely unlivable, so what is the point?

**So how has the project gotten this far?**

**Lown:** The idea of making nuclear weapons obsolete through high technology defense is one of the greatest con games ever launched on the American people. A defense system that is based on 6000 computers in space with complex huge mirrors is so complex—I mean it is like aiming a machine gun from the Empire State Building and trying to hit a tennis ball at Wimbledon. If I told you I was going to try to do that you would have me put in a straightjacket. Star Wars would use the most complex software ever developed, and anyone using computers knows that even simple software is never guaranteed to work. In fact right now there are no computers that can even deal with such software. The whole thing is an insanity.

**What is the most fundamental thing that has to happen in order for you and your organization to reach its goal of preventing nuclear war?**

**Lown:** It's very simple. We must stop testing as the very first step. As a doctor, that would be my medical prescription. Why do we have to trust the Russians? Anytime they test we have the ability to know it. Less than a kiloton explosion can be detected by our modern technology. There is no way the Russians can cheat.

**Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future?**

**Lown:** I'm optimistic, because I have great faith in the good sense of the American people. Sooner or later the American people are going to wake up and say, "Enough of this madness." They are going to say, "We have had enough. We share this little world with the Russians, and together we have to secure a future for our children. If we don't we won't have any world at all."

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## Let's Test Gorbachev, not Nuclear Weapons

By Bernard Lown '42

A disquieting fact is that despite 30 years of negotiating with the Russians, the nuclear arms race has been propelled in but one direction, ever upward.

Yet the more we invest in military preparedness, now at a cost of \$3 trillion, the more threatened we grow. There is no lack of warnings. Chernobyl and Challenger have been loud clarion calls announcing our common vulnerability to modern technology. Nuclear weapons and human beings cannot permanently coexist. One or the other must disappear. To date we have survived not by the wisdom of our leaders, but by sheer luck.

Since militarization of our foreign policy has been a dismal failure, why abandon it? This is easier to articulate than to implement. We are trapped in our own carefully wrought illusions. Nearly all global problems have been framed as a Manichaeon struggle between our saintly democratic virtues and their imperialistic Communist vices. When governments are driven by worst case assumptions, paranoia will shape foreign policy.

A prevalent attitude has been that we can't negotiate fruitfully with those we can't trust. But we could always trust the Soviets to act in their self-interest. An overriding interest of their society, as in all others, is to survive. As yet, no one has ascribed to them the malevolent intent of destroying themselves for the pleasure of destroying us. In fact, as we go to sleep we are not plagued with uncertainty about waking the next day—an implicit expression of our trust in the sanity of the Soviet government.

A new factor of momentous significance has now entered the equation, and that is Mikhail Gorbachev. At long last the Politburo has a modern, youthful leader. He is said to be intelligent, to possess a broad historic view unencumbered by ideology and to be eager to effect change, domestically and abroad. He has often affirmed willingness to dismantle nuclear arsenals. Again this issue of trust looms large. Is this so much pious platitude or is there substance to his offers? How we Americans answer this question may well determine whether humankind has a future.

Let me begin with some personal observations. I may have spent more time with Gorbachev than any other American except for President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz. During nearly eight hours, in three separate meetings, the most recent earlier this summer, I had the chance of observing this world leader closely, with the trained eye of a clinician. Gorbachev is an attractive person; his eyes are alive with curiosity; he listens patiently and attentively, jots down things of interest; he exudes profound respect and courtesy for visitors. There is a patina of shyness and unpretentiousness. He poses sharply focused questions and responds with well-thought-out, unequivocal answers. He is ready to laugh, and his repartee is frequently laced with nonabrasive humor. His speech is crafted with significant imagery, with literacy and even with biblical allusions: "There would not be a second Noah's ark after a nuclear deluge" or "The stockpiling of nuclear weapons means that the human race has lost its immortality."

Many Kremlinologists say that Gorbachev's primary if not exclusive preoccupation is with a lagging, bureaucracy-ridden economy. I believe, however, that his major concern is the nuclear threat. He began our recent meeting with these words: "The task of survival transcends all differences between social systems." He has been hammering away at the urgency of a "new way of thinking," largely focused on the nuclear peril: "The question stands like this: either political mentality is geared to the requirements of the times, or civiliza-

tion and life itself on earth may perish." Mankind's immortality "can be regained only by destroying nuclear weapons."

In the brief two years of his rule, Gorbachev has offered 25 major arms control proposals, many of these American ideas presented by previous administrations. On Aug. 6, 1985, he initiated a complete moratorium on nuclear testing. He extended the moratorium three times during a period of 18 months. The din of underground explosions, unfortunately, continued as the United States tested 22 nuclear devices, thereby rousing an angry world outcry. With his words, deeds and charismatic personality, Gorbachev has turned around a hostile world public opinion. In a recent poll conducted in Europe by the U.S. Information Agency, Gorbachev received most of the credit for arms control progress by an "overwhelming margin." In West Germany, where public opinion is decisively anticommunist, 79 percent credited Gorbachev as a peace advocate as compared to only 9 percent for Reagan.

The argument that we cannot trust Gorbachev will no longer wash. The public knows that trust can be tested. So why not test Gorbachev rather than nuclear weapons? We now have a unique opportunity in our responses to Gorbachev's initiatives to begin a new chapter in Soviet-American relations, based on cooperation rather than confrontation. Which shall it be—an escalating nuclear arms race in the business or the dismantling of the instruments of genocide on earth? The whole world is watching.

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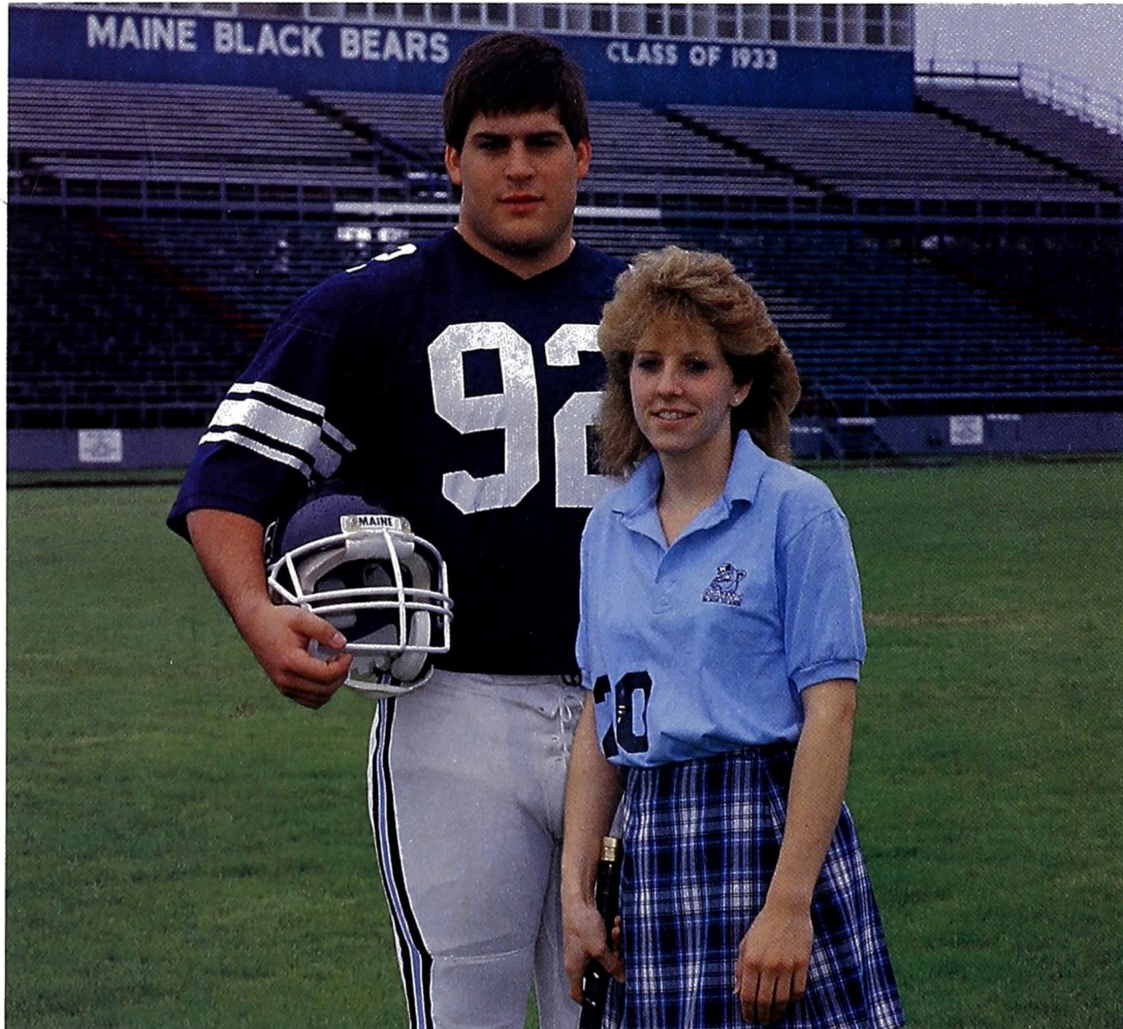
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Robert Holmes '70G

### Holmes One of Four New Vice-Presidents

After an extensive national search, the University of Maine found what it was looking for right in its own backyard. Robert J. Holmes Jr., Executive Director of the UM Alumni Association and Acting Director of Development, has been named Vice President for University Development. In his new position, Holmes will act as chief development officer at UM, reporting directly to President Lick. Holmes will be expected to provide leadership for all programs, relating to University development and advancement, including public and government relations, fund raising, and alumni affairs.

Among the many criteria listed in the job description for this position, the new Vice President for University Development is expected to be a "creative, dynamic individual with effective leadership and vision for the university development area." Holmes'

commitment to UM and his past successes here demonstrate that, for him, this criteria will not be hard to fulfill. He began his career at UM in 1974 as Assistant Executive Director of the Alumni Association and Director of the Annual Fund. For the next decade he coordinated fund drives, developing new programs and systems which substantially increased participation and donations. In 1984 Holmes became Director of the Alumni Association, and since January, 1987, has also served as Acting Director of Development.

Holmes' appointment was one of four made by President Lick and approved at the July 20 meeting of the UM System Board of Trustees. The other three appointments include:

—Gregory N. Brown, UM Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs, as Vice President for Research and Public Service. Brown joined UM in 1983 when he was named Dean of the College of Forest Resources. He is also Professor of Forest Resources and Associate Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

—John C. Hitt, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, as Vice President for Academic Affairs. Hitt's position at Bradley University placed him as the second-ranking administrative officer. He also held the academic rank of Professor of Psychology.

—John R. Halstead, Vice President for Student Life, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, as Vice President for Student Affairs. Halstead has been the chief policy maker for the Student Life Division at Gonzaga University since 1980.

### Wiggins Donates Papers to Fogler

Former editor of the *Washington Post*, and current editor and publisher of the *Ellsworth American*, J. Russell Wiggins recently donated his complete papers to the University of Maine's Raymond H. Fogler Library.

Fogler's special collections head, Eric Flower, described the unrestricted gift as "our major manuscript task for this academic year." The papers, which fill 66 storage boxes, contain information on all the major figures from the 50's and the 60's.

In addition to his worldwide reputation in journalism, Wiggins served as Ambassador to the United Nations during the Johnson administration. As the *Post's* managing editor, vice-president, executive editor, and executive vice-president, he helped transform the paper from a relatively obscure journal to one of the nation's leading dailies. Under his guidance, the *Post* started on the road to becoming a major national voice.

At the age of 83, the champion of freedom of the press and the public's right to know is still surging ahead. Since he purchased the *Ellsworth American* in 1969, he has increased the paper's circulation from 3,000 to over 13,000. Wiggins still writes a column and much of the *American's* editorial page.



Former *Washington Post* editor, J. Russell Wiggins recently donated his papers to UMaine.



Wiggins is a self-educated man who never attended college. But he has received several honorary degrees including an honorary Doctor of Laws from Maine in 1967. He also was chosen UM's Peter Edes Lecturer in Journalism in April 1976.

## UM Research Could Help Elms Return

University of Maine professor Christopher Murdoch is part of a multi-university research project that could lead to a breakthrough in prevention of the deadly Dutch elm fungus. Since 1919, the disease has destroyed hundreds of thousands of elms throughout the United States.

Murdoch's work has produced several bacteria serums, which when injected, prevent healthy elm trees from getting the disease. He has already made hundreds of injections with almost 100% success.

The next step is for the bacteria serums to be tested by a panel of national foresters over the next three years. If approved, the inoculations will be available soon after the test period for a cost of about \$10 each.

Meanwhile, a research partner of Murdoch, Gary Strobel, of Montana State University received national attention recently when he injected Dutch elms with a genetically altered bacteria without gaining Environmental Protection Agency approval. Strobel had applied for permission from EPA, but did not wait to hear from the agency. He called his unauthorized injections "an act of civil disobedience."

UM's Murdoch, who was unconnected with the incident, said he thought Strobel made a mistake, but that the publicity generated by the



## 11 Caribou Born to Maine Herd

To the joy of scientists and visitors alike, 11 calves were born to the University of Maine caribou herd this spring. Seven of the 11 calves are male and are already growing antlers. There is a special bond between the does and their calves, and they can now recognize each other by sound. The strong bond will remain for a full year until the next calving season. It is during this time that young caribou

learn the migratory traditions necessary for their survival. The following spring, the female will drive away its yearling in preparation for a bonding with a new calf. The Caribou Transplant Project of which these animals are a part, was started to reintroduce the species to Maine. The project will last 10 years when it is hoped that a herd of 100 animals will be established near Baxter State Park.

incident might help bring in more funds for the research.

## Alumni Annual Fund Breaks Record

The University of Maine Alumni Association's 1986-87

Annual Fund was the most successful ever with a total of \$1,927,553 contributed by 13,332 alumni, parents and friends of the university.

The total represents an increase of 20% over last year and a 201% increase over five years. Total gifts from alumni to the university since the Annual Fund was started in 1962 now exceed \$10.8 million.

"The most influential factor to this success is the volunteer commitment of alumni working with our Association staff,"

said Alumni Association president Fred Tarr '53. This year nearly 950 volunteers gave their time and energy to raising gifts for the university.

Under the direction of a new national campaign chair, James Goff '63, the 1987-88 Annual Fund has set a goal of \$2.26 million. "It's an ambitious goal, Goff said. "But increasing private support is critical if the university is going to restore its eminence and reach its full educational potential."





Bernard Yvon with former UMaine exchange students Judy Clifford '81 (left) and Kim Smith '82 (right)

## Exchange with England Gives Future Teachers an Edge

By Jean Leach

What is it that makes one university more attractive than its competition? Special programs can attract the best applicants, and for prospective teachers the University of Maine's exchange program with the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England, might just be that added edge.

The idea for the program began when UM education professor Bernard Yvon went on sabbatical in 1976-77 to study how the British prepared their teachers in mathematics. He found himself in Norfolk County, an area similar to Maine with a rugged coastline and an economy heavily involved with agriculture.

"The best stuff on teaching math for the past 30 or 40 years had been coming from Great Britain," Yvon said. For the first course that I was to teach over there, I surveyed my students to find what they felt were their greatest needs as they prepared to become math teachers. Their responses caused a revolution in my thinking, as I had been teaching this course for many years at Maine and had never

surveyed my students there. My teaching in Britain and at Maine was changed for good. I feel the chance to reflect on your values in a new situation is the most important aspect of our exchanges with Norwich."

The UM/UEA link started in mathematics education and has developed to include science education, rural education, counseling, special needs, and language education. The exchange program is based on research, teacher training, teaching and educational management. It has allowed student teachers and teachers to work in a different educational system and to develop both depth of study and breadth of experience. It is seen by both Norfolk and Maine schools as an enrichment resource which has considerable value both to children and teachers

Since 1978, almost 80 students from the university have gone to England through this program. The four students going this fall from the College of Education are representative of those who

have participated before them: they are all seniors; Rachel Berg is interested in teaching physical education and will have the opportunity to split her teaching weeks between a high school and a middle school; Jim McCracken and Jessie Peacock are interested in early childhood education and Pam MacRoy is interested in middle schools. All have been hand-placed to give them the experience they seek.

The in-service teacher exchange provides credit for a 3-hour course. Teachers from both sides use the differences in the cultures as teaching material. Principals and superintendents have also been involved, either enrolled in the program as an in-service course, or as consultants.

The school-based research is still a part of the program, taking off as it did with the first classroom survey conducted by Yvon. He continues to survey in England and also in Maine. His contemporary in the exchange program, Dr. Andrew Salisbury, an education professor at the University of East Anglia has conducted his own surveys, and the two have published numerous articles on their findings.

"This exchange is the most stimulating thing you can do," says Professor Yvon, "it starts the questions. Reflecting on basic assumptions for a young, growing professional mind is a very positive action. Educate the teacher, and you educate the teacher's students. We've gone a long way toward making teachers and their students aware of the geography, and cultural and social history in both countries."

Communities surrounding the University of Maine have long benefitted from the practice teaching required by the College of Education. A further benefit has been discovered since the start of this program: "The 60 to 70 students we have seen from East Anglia have mostly taught in the towns around, and including Orono," says Yvon. "Old Town, Bradford, Veazie, Bar Harbor, Milford, and Southwest Harbor are some of the schools that have participated in the exchange. Bradford had two openings one year, and hired two teachers from Great Britain that they had gotten to know during their assignments."

With this kind of program in place on the University of Maine campus, the chances are very good that the best of our future teachers will be coming through the university's doors.



# The Fourth State of Matter

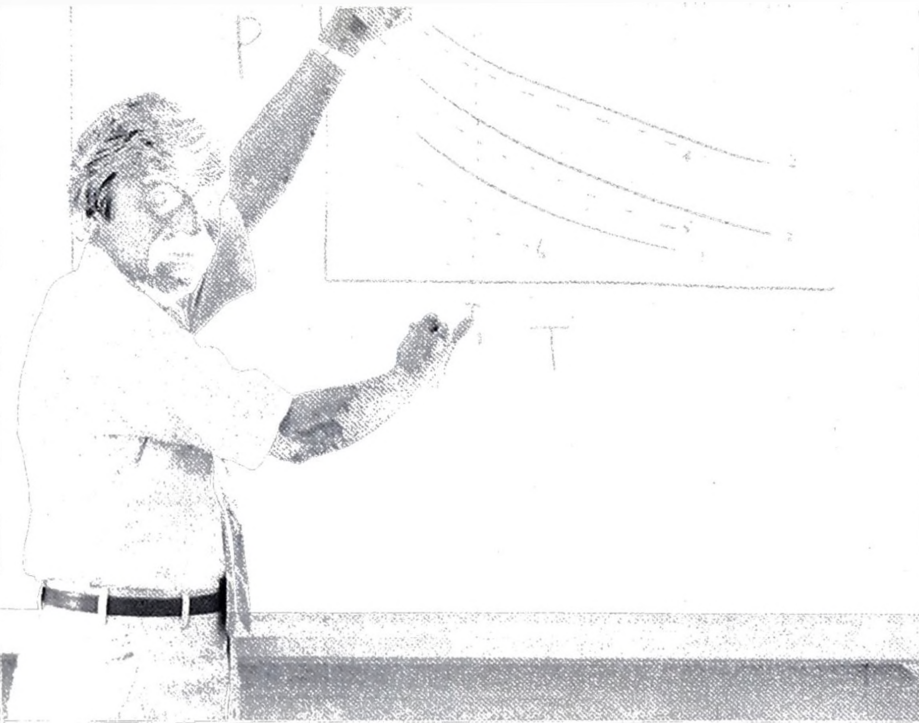
*Supercritical fluids are proving useful*

We all know there are just three forms of matter, right?—solid, liquid, and gas? We learned that fact back in our 8th grade general science course. Well, our textbooks were not quite accurate. There is actually a fourth state of matter, a very strange form called supercritical fluids. And current research at the University of Maine is revealing that this recently rediscovered form of matter may have tremendous practical application for the food and paper industries.

Temperature determines in what form a substance exists: solids at low temperatures, liquids at high temperatures, gases at still higher temperatures. But as the temperature and pressure increase, a substance reaches what is known as its critical point. Above that point there is no distinction between a liquid and a gas. In this intermediate gas/liquid state a substance is known as a supercritical fluid.

The university's supercritical fluid research is headed by Erdogan Kiran, who holds the Gottesman Research Professor Chair in Chemical Engineering. Kiran, who earned his Ph.D. in chemical engineering at Princeton University, came to Maine five years ago after being on the faculties of the Technical University of Istanbul and Bogazici University. During most of his career his research has focussed on pulp and paper polymer science.

According to Kiran, supercritical fluids have properties which differ significantly from those liquids and gases. Specifically they present no surface tension or wet-



Erdogan Kiran heads up research on supercritical fluids at the University of Maine.

ting problems. These features give them enhanced penetration and dissolving capabilities.

And it is just those capabilities that have people excited about the practical uses of supercritical fluids.

A supercritical fluid expands to fill the limits of a space just like a gas, but has the ability to dissolve like a liquid. Thus, by manipulating temperature and pressure, a supercritical fluid can dissolve a specific part of a substance with which it is contained.

"Such features make these fluids very attractive as process solvents for a wide range of applications in natural products, biochemicals, food, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, fuel, polymer, and specialty chemical industries," Kiran notes. "Some specific examples are decaffeination of coffee, deodorization of oils and fats, extraction of hops and spices, removal of alcohol from beer and other beverages, coal or biomass liquefaction, and solid waste removal."

In order to work with the supercritical fluids, Kiran designed a special high-pressure chamber made of thick steel with windows of half-inch blocks of synthetic sapphire. The chamber is able to withstand pressures up to 1000 times those of the atmosphere.

In a recent interview with the *New York Times*, Kiran talked about an experiment in which he dissolved polystyrene in supercritical fluids.

"It's a wonderful thing to watch," he told the *Times*. "You can see a chunk of styrene inside the cell when you begin, but as you increase the temperature and

pressure of the invisible supercritical fluid in the cell, the appearance of the plastic changes. The visible outline of the chunk disappears, and the supercritical fluid in which the plastic is dissolving turns brilliant colors—reds and yellows for the most part.

"When the temperature and pressure are lowered to allow the supercritical fluid to revert to an ordinary gas, the plastic dissolved in it reappears in the form of particles so fine that the gas turns dense, opaque in color. The particles eventually precipitate out."

The focus of Kiran's research at Maine is on applications of supercritical fluids in the pulp and paper industry. He is searching for a practical way of separating the main components of wood.

"Chemically, wood consists of cellulose, lignin, and hemicelluloses, and low molecular weight extractives, and some inorganic matter," Kiran wrote in an *Explorations* article. "By changing the solvent properties of supercritical fluids in a controlled manner, sequential extractions of all wood constituents can, in principal, be achieved. . . . We are searching for those fluids and operational conditions that will give high selectivity towards lignin without excessive degradation of cellulose and hemicellulose fraction—which would be most desirable for pulping or bleaching operations."

And the results of Kiran's research could be profound. "Our success in this effort has the potential of revolutionizing the whole pulp and paper industry and opening up new directions in polymer science and chemical processing," he said.

# Weinrich Makes Olympic Team

By Ernie Stallworth

Eric Weinrich, hockey player, is finally leaving Maine, but his heart will stay near the faceoff circle at Alfond Arena.

He'll be taking his skates to places like Lake Placid, N.Y., and Calgary, Alberta, and eventually the Meadowlands in East Rutherford, N.J. His game, which began as a 4-year-old frolic on a lake in Poland, will move to a new level: he will represent America in the '88 Winter Olympics.

Later next year, the New Jersey Devils will offer incentives to play in the National Hockey League. The rink at North Yarmouth Academy (capacity 1,000 fans) and the Alfond Arena (3,500) at the University of Maine will seem small.

But Eric Weinrich will carry with him one particular memory forever. He was waiting for a faceoff at Alfond with 20 seconds left to play. Maine led Providence College, 4-2. Victory would earn the Black Bears a semifinal Hockey East game in Boston Garden.

"The whole arena came to its feet and the noise was deafening," Weinrich said. "I couldn't believe the feeling that swept over me. We had clinched a playoff berth in Boston Garden. That was our goal, our team goal. What an incredible feeling."

Eric Weinrich grabbed a blue-and-white pom pom and led a victory skate after it was over. The pom pom might as well have been a gold cup. Weinrich would later be voted the team's most valuable player by his teammates.

"When I got to the dressing room that night it hit me that this might have been my final game in Alfond," Weinrich said. "All of a sudden my emotions were so mixed. It was hard to swallow. Alfond



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"Weinrich had somehow crossed over the thin line between promising and accomplished, between potential and achievement."

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has meant so much to me. I couldn't wait for game day. It filled me up with energy. Now that I'm reaching the pinnacle of the profession—playing in the Olympics is every kid's dream—it's just as exciting. But no arena, even in the NHL, will ever replace Alfond. Every game there is emotional. It is the best place to play college hockey. Period.

"But there comes a time when you have to move on. I have to move on to the next level. That's what the Olympic team is."

The Olympic team will play the University of Maine at Alfond Arena on Friday, Oct. 16. Standing room only.

Eric Weinrich has always wanted to move up to the next level. Each move has involved a decision and a commitment. He had the long-term dreams of the young, but he set short-term goals. And achieved them.

"I always set goals for myself," Weinrich said. "Things like put on five pounds or take a couple of seconds off. And next year, I wanted to play at the next level. Next year, the junior national team. Then,

in college, we set team goals and I set personal goals. I wanted to score more, be the best at my position."

Two years ago, Eric Weinrich reached a plateau of achievement. His junior national team won a bronze medal, his high school team won its first and only state championship and he was drafted in the second round by the New Jersey Devils. His freshman year at the University of Maine would be the next level.

"It was awful," he said. "Well, maybe not awful. But we were losing and it was frustrating. The coaches never got down on us, though. They kept telling us it would get better."

Weinrich, who did not score a goal, determined that he would get better. Last summer, he took private skating lessons from Julie Tortorella (wife of Brunswick hockey coach Jim Tortorella) at Kennebec, twice a week for an hour.

"When I see the Russian players I think, 'Why can't I skate like them?' It's frustrating. That's another goal. I'll probably never be able to skate like that, but I'd like to," Weinrich said. "Julie



worked with me on little things. Balance. Edge work. She made my stride smoother. That made a big difference. It took less effort and I saved energy. I felt many times last year that I could have played a game and a half."

Weinrich is casual about his summer work—as though every college athlete would hire a private tutor to improve his game. Maine assistant coach Jay Leach says that attitude is the key to Weinrich's success.

"Eric realized what his problems were. You give him a training program and he will take it to heart. Other kids do it, but Eric Weinrich goes at it hard. His improvement from the end of March until fall was unparalleled. His skating improved. It was like night and day."

Weinrich had somehow crossed over the thin line between promising and accomplished, between potential and achievement.

Now Eric Weinrich moves up to the next level, the Olympics, where only one Maine native, Waterville's Danny Bolduc in 1976, has ever been.

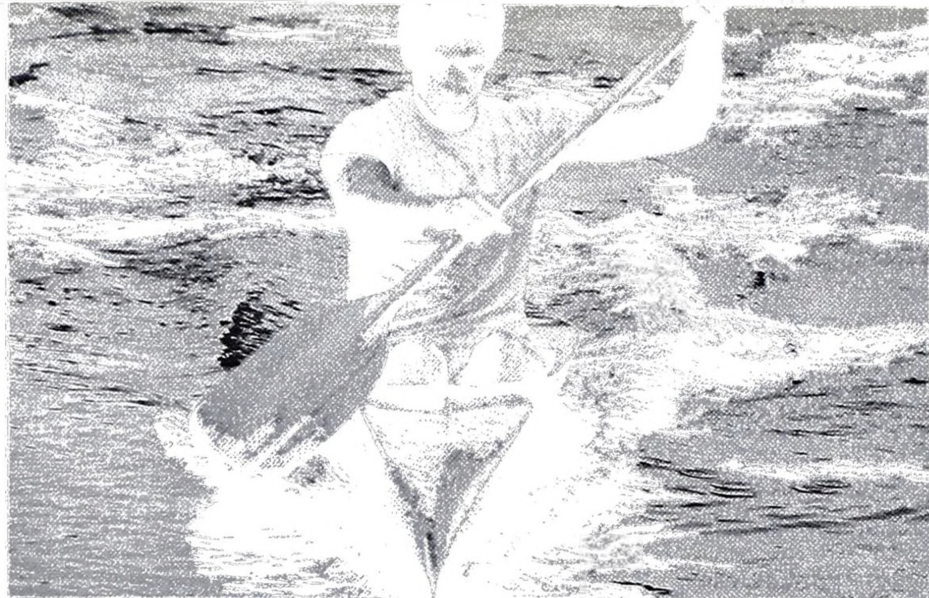
"It's hard to comprehend," says his father. "I remember when he would point to the pictures in the hockey magazines and say to me, 'Dad, some day I'll play on that team.' Now it's here. He's going to play in the Olympics. It seems so far out."

It may seem far out, but Coach Shawn Walsh has already given away Weinrich's scholarship. After an outstanding performance in the Sports Festival in North Carolina in July, Eric Weinrich reported as one of 29 Olympic hopefuls on Friday, August 7 in Lake Placid, N.Y. By September, the team numbered 25. A list of 22 players will be filed on Feb. 10, the first day of the Olympics.

"He was arguably the most dominant defenseman in the trials," says Coach Walsh. "He's up to 207. He was just outstanding. I'm so proud of the way he played. To see his development in two years is very gratifying."

Walsh said he had recruited replacements for Weinrich in anticipation that he would be selected. The loss will be felt on the Maine team, but not mourned.

"There are things more important," Walsh said. "To see a Maine player represent the state in the '88 Olympics is something we'll all remember."



*Kayaker Mark Zollitsch could be UM's second Olympian*

## "If not in '88, then in '92"

It's not surprising that University of Maine sophomore Mark Zollitsch developed a keen interest in kayaking. After all, the Stillwater River literally runs through his parents' backyard in Orono. But though he still trains on the Stillwater when he is in town, Zollitsch is just as often found kayaking at events such as the U.S. Olympic Festival in Raleigh, North Carolina (where he picked up a silver medal), or the World University Games in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, from which he just returned.

You don't get invited to those kind of competitions without a record of success. And with a long list of accomplishments in both flatwater and white water kayaking, Mark Zollitsch is considered the very best in Maine and among the most promising young kayakers in the country. Before his success this summer, he had international race experience at the Pan American Games in Mexico City, and in competitions in Canada, California and Washington, D.C.

With all that experience behind him, Zollitsch now sets his sights on making the U.S. Olympic team: if not in 1988, then in 1992.

"Kayaking is not a youth sport," Zollitsch says. "My goal is to make both the '88 and '92 teams, but my chances are much better in '92 when I am older and more experienced."

Training for the Olympics or any world class kayaking competition is a continuous job. The sport requires both power and endurance. For strength Zollitsch lifts

weight throughout the year. For endurance he kayaks up to 30 kilometers a day in the winter and spring. In May he intensifies his training in preparation for the competitions which generally run late May through August.

In order to train for this summer's Olympic Festival and World University Games, Zollitsch took a visiting year at Ventura College in California. In addition to the more cooperative climate, a major reason he chose Ventura was the presence of the Ventura Olympic Canoe Club, and more importantly, the chance to train under the highly respected kayak coach, Bill Bragg. Bragg was impressed with the young Orono paddler and thinks he has a good chance of making a future Olympic team.

Zollitsch says he will return to Maine, where he is a psychology major, to complete his degree. He inherits a long legacy of family ties to the university. His mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother are all graduates. And his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather are or were professors at UMaine.

As for his goals, the primary one is making an Olympic team. And he eventually wants to get back into some serious white water racing, a sport for which he is also top-ranked in Maine. But in spite of his ambitious goals, Zollitsch has a philosophical approach to the intense competition with which he is involved.

"My real goal is to do the very best I am capable of doing—to reach my full potential as an athlete," Zollitsch says.



# An Exciting Second Season for the MCA

By Christina Baker

With its smashing debut season, the Maine Center for the Arts established itself as a world-class entertainment center. Performances by artists such as Isaac Stern, Yo-Yo Ma and Marcel Marceau sold out immediately; from "A Chorus Line" to the Boston Chamber Orchestra, quality and style marked every performance. The second season, opening September 19 with a benefit concert featuring soprano Leontyne Price, promises to be even more innovative and exciting than the first.

The 1987-88 season offers something for everyone. Performances are grouped under seven headings—classical music, comedy, dance, jazz, popular entertainment, piano recitals, and theatre—and each category contains a broad variety of shows. "I'm very pleased with the quality and quantity of programs for the second season, including expanding into a comedy series and a series by leading pianists," remarks Joel Katz, Executive Director of the Maine Center for the Arts. "We are selling a tremendous amount of tickets every day, by mail and by phone. It's very exciting."

The excitement generated by the new season even before it opens is attributable to the fact that many of the shows we'll see in the coming year are highly professional, nationally-renowned productions. Leontyne Price, for example, is one of modern opera's most famous singers. Her performance features a mixed program of arias from great opera, art song and spirituals. In one performance, *The New York Times* reported, "The audience gave her the kind of ovation that most sopranos only get in their reveries." A champagne



Leontyne Price opened the second season of the Maine Center for the Arts with a Gala Concert which was supported by a \$10,000 grant from the Alumni Association.

receptions follows her Maine Center for the Arts performance. The Leontyne Price concert was supported by a generous grant of \$10,000 from the UM Alumni Association.

Other highlights of Fall 1987 include the Broadway musical "Ain't Misbehavin'" and the Modern Jazz Quartet. Two performances of "Ain't Misbehavin,'" a dazzling Tony Award winning hit, are scheduled for Homecoming Weekend, October 17 and 18. This show recreates the gaudy glamour and excitement of a 1930's Harlem night spot, featuring more than thirty songs written or made famous by "Fats" Waller, one of America's most original and influential jazz musicians. The Modern Jazz Quartet, in the middle of its 35th Anniversary Tour, will perform at the Center November 6, during American Music Week. Their performance will feature a specially commissioned piece by John Lewis in honor of this New England tour. According to the *San Francisco Examiner*, "An MJQ performance . . . is among the most memorable of jazz experiences."

In Winter and Spring 1988, the Maine Center for the Arts will produce over a dozen performances. Comedian Mark

Russell and the performance of Verdi's masterpiece, "Requiem," are two stellar attractions. Mark Russell, who will appear at the Center January 29 (just before the primaries!), is well-known for his biting political wit. His ability to find humor in the news has assured the success of *The Mark Russell Comedy Specials*, which, for the eleventh straight year, can be seen nationally on public television. On April 30, the last date of the 1987-88 season, "Requiem" will be performed. It will be a collaborative production by the Bangor Symphony Orchestra (conducted by Werner Torkanowsky) and a 135-voice chorus of the University of Maine Singers and Oratorio Society, and will feature four internationally-acclaimed professional vocal artists: Daisy Newman-soprano, Joanna Simon-mezzo soprano, William Brown-tenor, and Andrew Wentzel-bass-baritone. Amid the cries of "Encore!" at this performance, one will be sure to hear cries of "What's next?" If this season is any indication, we will not be disappointed.

For further information about the 1987-88 season, contact the Maine Center for the Arts box office at 581-1755.



Don't miss our

# Second Sensational Season of Live Entertainment at the Maine Center for the Arts!

## Benefit Concert

**Leontyne Price - Sept. 19**  
With a grant from UM Alumni Association

## Classical Music

**Portland Symphony, Sept. 27**  
With gifts from Mr. & Mrs. Charles Stickney & Mrs. Elizabeth Noyce  
**Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Oct. 8**  
**Kronos Quartet with Joseph Celli, Nov. 14**  
**New York Trumpet Ensemble with Anthony Newman, organist, Apr. 9**  
**Verdi's "Requiem"-With the BSO & guest soloists, Apr. 30 & May 1**

## Comedy

**Second City National Tour, Oct. 22**  
**Avner the Eccentric, Nov. 21**  
**Mark Russell, Jan. 29**  
With a grant from Shop 'n' Save Supermarkets

## Dance

**Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Nov. 1**  
With a gift from Sandra & Christopher Hutchins  
**Elisa Monte Dance Company, Jan. 22**  
**American Ballroom Theatre, Feb. 25**  
**Pilobolus, Apr. 13**

## Jazz

**Modern Jazz Quartet, Nov. 6**  
**Billy Taylor Trio, Apr. 16**

## Popular Entertainment

**Queen Ida Cajun Festival, Sept. 12**  
**Maine Sampler-Tim Sample, Devonsquare & Different Shoes, Sept. 26**  
**Bluegrass Festival-Bill Monroe, Ralph Stanley & Fort Knox Volunteers, Feb. 6**  
With a grant from Shaw's Supermarkets  
**Jean Redpath/Boys of Lough, Feb. 27**  
**Peking Acrobats, Apr. 12**  
With a grant from Bangor Savings Bank

## Piano Recitals

**Eugene Istomin, Sept. 13**  
**Anthony di Bonaventura, Dec. 6**  
**Fei-Ping Hsu, Apr. 24**

## Theater

**"Ain't Misbehavin'", Oct. 17 & 18**  
With a grant from Maine Savings Bank  
**"Beehive", Nov. 17**  
With a grant from Key Bank of Eastern Maine  
**"Frankenstein" by the Guthrie Theater, Feb. 19 & 20**  
with a grant from Dahl-Chase Pathology Associates



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# The Canadian Connection

UMaine's Canadian-American Center celebrates its 20th anniversary with a solid record of accomplishment and a bright future

*By Charles Horne*

**T**he stately, yellow, green-shuttered home on 154 College Avenue is usually a low-key, quiet place.

But this November, the University of Maine's Canadian-American Center will be filled with joyous celebrants, marking a twenty-year success story that began in a bare room at the University of Maine's Fogler Library.

"We are a very different place today," says Dr. Victor Konrad, the Canadian-American Center's fourth Director, speaking on the Center's growth over that period. And he believes the next 20 years will bring even more growth and diversification to the Center and the university's developing Canadian curriculum.

Konrad bases his optimism on the already impressive record of the Canadian-American Center, which opened

in 1967. Then called the New England-Atlantic Provinces-Quebec Center, the present operation simplified its name and broadened its scope in 1975.

Today, the Canadian-American Center coordinates a large number of University of Maine courses with a Canadian focus, oversees Canadian-oriented graduate study programs, helps to develop the university's Canadian library resources, publishes educational and research materials, provides information and consultation on a variety of cross-border problems, and sends a number of students to Canada through a student exchange program.

Konrad is the latest in a successful line of directors whose temperaments have matched the Center's goals over the years. Widely regarded as a doer to the point of being a workaholic, Konrad

oversees the Center while teaching geography courses at the university, researching and writing articles in his field, and travelling extensively to build contacts and future programs.

The work has paid off. "We are arguably the most comprehensive Canadian-American Center of our kind," Konrad says. "In addition to developing Canadian courses in the humanities, we have expanded into the social sciences, business, and resource studies."

The Canadian-American Center boasts a healthy and diverse range of financial sources to maintain its programs. The University of Maine fully supports the Center's full-time staff and facilities. Recently, the university added five new faculty positions, all with a Canadian focus, in business, forestry, economics, political science, and anthropology.



"The new professors will make a fitting 20th birthday present when they begin working with the Center this fall," Konrad notes.

But without outside funding, the Canadian-American Center could not broaden its educational and research focus. The William Donner Foundation recently gave the Center a fifth grant in twenty years, \$134,000 to foster policy-making in cross-border resources, trade, and management problems. The Canadian External Affairs Department contributes as much as \$60,000 a year for senior fellowships, conferences, and other cross-border projects. "We also are sharing \$200,000 from the Department of Education with centers at the University of Vermont and the State University of New York," Konrad says, "completing a spectrum of U.S., Canadian, and private sources."

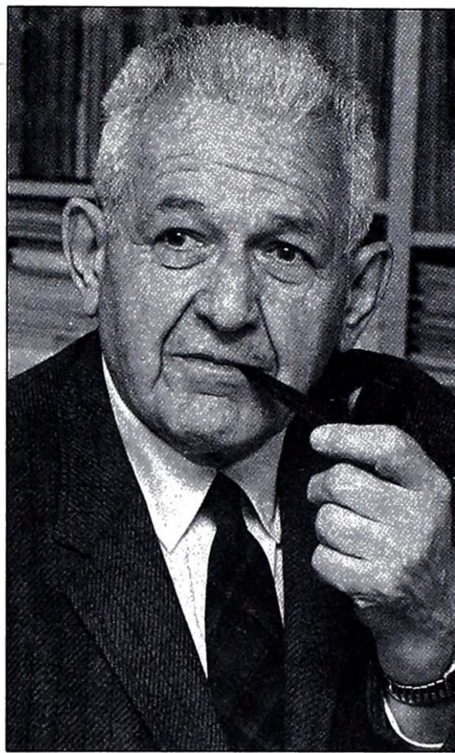
The Center also draws support from the U.S. Information Agency, the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, and is a designated Natural Resource Center for Canadian Studies. The latter makes it eligible to participate in acid rain and related research projects.

Victor Konrad is a rarity at the University of Maine, a geographer raised and trained in Canada (Ph.D., McMaster, 1978), who has done extensive research on Franco-American farming settlements in Maine. His wife, Lee-Ann, works on education programs at the University of Maine's Hudson Museum, in addition to directing the Canada Year Student Exchange Program.

Konrad has worked for the Canadian-American Center since he arrived in Maine in 1976. By then, the Center was well on its way to becoming a more visible university institution. Konrad's predecessor, Dr. Ronald Tallman, helped broaden the Center's scope to encompass all of Canada, not just the Maritimes and Quebec. Prior to Tallman, Dr. William McAndrew pushed the Center's educational programs, encouraged student exchanges, and reached out to Maine's high schools.

But it was the dogged dream of the original director that made the last twenty years possible. University of Maine modern society professor Edgar McKay encouraged every politician, businessman, and academic leader he could find to consider establishing a center of information, education, and research to serve Maine and its Eastern Canadian neighbors.

McKay, in turn, was encouraged by a small number of prominent officials in the state, including former University



Professor Edgar McKay

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It was the dogged dream  
of Edgar McKay that  
made the last 20 years  
possible.

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of Maine president Arthur Hauck, who helped organize two conferences on Canadian-American relations in 1938 and 1951, and Judge Frank Coffin (U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals), a one-time Congressman and unsuccessful Maine gubernatorial candidate.

McKay and two other University of Maine professors, Dr. Alice Stewart and Dr. Cecil Reynolds, formed an informal triumvirate in 1960 to establish an office to coordinate educational activities particularly between Maine and Eastern Canada.

"I had this map that I would show to anyone who would listen," says McKay, now 84, "showing Maine in the *middle* of a vast area encompassing New England, Quebec, and the Atlantic Provinces. It illustrated how Orono was a natural geographical focal point for educating people in establishing economic and cultural cross-border ties."

"Edgar was definitely the salesman

for our cause," says Alice Stewart, who taught Canadian history at the university for over 30 years and still oversees the university's Canadian library resources. "Dr. Reynolds and I brought varied academic backgrounds as we attended conferences, built support, and sought funding to open an office."

A major breakthrough occurred when Edwin Young assumed the University of Maine presidency in 1965. Young had roots both in Maine and Newfoundland, and like a subsequent university president, Howard Neville, made developing a Canadian-American center a major priority.

In November 1967, a spare room at the University of Maine Fogler Library became the first home of the newly-coined New England-Atlantic Provinces-Quebec Center. "We had to scrounge two desks and a chair," Alice Stewart recalls, "but the blond oak desk used by Edgar is still in the Center, used by Victor Konrad today."

Now, the Canadian-American Center is comfortably ensconced in a converted two story house with lots of 'homey' touches. Shiny hardwood floors, colorful rugs, well-stocked book cases invite the visitor to relax, even though much formal and serious business is transacted in the various offices.

The Center's inviting atmosphere and serious commitment has attracted many talented academicians in the university system. Economics professor James Wilson advises the Center on economic issues. He is an internationally-known authority on the fisheries industry, who was called to the World Court to testify in the Georges Bank border dispute. History professor Robert Babcock received a Senior Fellowship and has done extensive research on the labor movement on both sides of the border, and the comparative industrial development of Portland, Maine and Saint John, New Brunswick. History professor Stewart Doty refocused his European orientation to become an authority on French-Canadian settlement in industrial New England towns.

Doty is not the only university professor whose career direction changed as a result of the Canadian-American Center. The Center's assistant director, James Herlan, taught French literature at the University of Maine for several years before discovering a burgeoning student interest in Quebec literature and culture. "When I took my M.A. in French from the University of Maine in 1966," Herlan says, "my focus was European. The Center's presence definitely made it easier to shift my teaching toward Quebec studies."





Robert MacNeil (center) executive director and co-anchor of the highly acclaimed "MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour" talks with Norman London (left) of the Canadian Embassy and Victor Konrad (right), director of the Canadian/American Center. MacNeil recently visited Orono as the Distinguished Canadian Studies Lecturer.

Herlan joined the Canadian-American Center in 1975, and is today the Center's on-site Quebec, Acadian, and French-Canadian specialist. He oversees a number of related cultural and literature courses at the University, and coordinates the various academic programs and conferences that deal with French Canada. "A yearly highlight," he says, "is when French professor Ray Pelletier takes university students to Quebec for fifteen days, during which they pledge to speak French only."

Like others at the Center, Herlan is broadening his French Canada focus beyond the humanities. He recently gave a talk to Bangor Hydro-Electric and Central Maine Power officials on anticipating the attitudes of their counterparts at Hydro-Quebec. "Knowing how crucial Canadian power is likely to be in meeting Maine's future power needs," Herlan notes, "it was guaranteed that my audience would listen intently, which they did."

Herlan sees his Quebec mission as a complex part of the Center's overall operation, due in part to the province's complicated position in the Canadian federation. "I have to not only understand how Quebec relates to Maine, but also how it

relates to the other Canadian provinces, to the Ottawa government, and to itself," he says.

Herlan, Konrad, and others at the Canadian-American Center fully expect that more of their activities will involve counseling business and government leaders on cross-border problems. In 1986, the Center hired its own external affairs specialist, Rand Erb. Erb is a University of Maine master's graduate who is familiar with the Maine business scene. "And one thing I am finding," he notes, "is that more Maine business and economic leaders want to know what their Canadian counterparts are doing."

One such leader, *Bangor Daily News* publisher Richard Warren, has recently agreed to join the Canadian-American Center's Advisory Board. "The dependence of Canada and the United States on each other has become apparent to more people in Maine," says Warren, who cites major investment in Maine, by Canadian companies like Irving and McCain's, as evidence of growing cross-border economic ties.

Warren has also watched the influx of Canadian shoppers to Bangor in recent years. "They are increasingly interested in what happens here, to the point where we

are selling the *Bangor Daily News* in St. Stephen, New Brunswick and beyond and are getting a good response."

Such developments add to Victor Konrad's optimism about the Canadian-American Center's future. In addition to the new faculty members who will work with the Center, Konrad will be assisted this fall by Dr. Stephen Hornsby, a geographer coming from Scotland's University of Edinburgh.

"We offer graduate and undergraduate courses and foster many students at all degree levels," Konrad stresses, "but we need to develop our own cross-disciplinary master's program in Canadian Studies. There is always more to do in collecting and generating publications, and I would like to reorganize the Center for more student and visiting faculty involvement."

The achievement of these goals will be aided by the attention the Canadian-American Center will receive into its 21st year. "We have the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Canadian Ambassador Allan Gottlieb among the well-wishers coming to anniversary celebration," Konrad says, "and neither would be coming unless they believed we can contribute to a better understanding between our two complex nations." □



Walter Staples '38  
Remembers:

## A Close Call in the Arctic

**W**alter Staples '38 was a student at the University of Maine when he attended a talk by arctic explorer Donald B. MacMillan, a member of the team that helped Admiral Robert Peary discover the North Pole in 1909. He was impressed with what he heard and became very attracted to the idea of arctic exploration.

"I later wrote to MacMillan and asked if there was a possibility that I could go with him on one of his arctic trips," Staples remembers. "He wrote back and told me he was planning on taking some students on his next exploration, and that there was a good chance I would be able to go."

Staples was invited to join what would be MacMillan's 16th trip to the Arctic and the one for which he leased the famous Gloucester fishing-racing schooner *Gertrude L. Thebaud*. As things turned out, it came close to being the *Thebaud's* last voyage.

During an anchorage along the south shore of Forbisher Bay (a small bay surrounded by cliffs rising abruptly 2000 feet), the *Thebaud* was grounded by a receding 28-foot tide. For the first and only time in his 25 arctic expeditions, Commander MacMillan ordered to radio an S.O.S. But it was already too late. The radio antenna on the mast leaned too close to the cliff and the message never got out.

Staples remembers that neither he nor the other student explorers realized the danger they were in at the time. The high school and college boys, turned sailors, hand bailed the *Thebaud* dry after the 28-foot tide filled the helpless ship, now lying on her port side. But while they were busy with their labor the ship's captain was working on plans that would allow the



The *Gertrude L. Thebaud* lies on her side in Forbisher Bay during Walter Staples' 1938 Arctic exploration with Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

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“For the first and only time in his 25 Arctic explorations, Commander MacMillan ordered to radio an S.O.S. But it was already too late. . . .”

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crew to survive until help arrived. Among the alternatives was a plan to spend the coming winter in a nearby Eskimo village. It was hoped that the supplies from the ship and the survival expertise of the natives would keep the crew alive until the weather warmed and the ice in the bay melted.

Fortunately for Staples and his companions, none of the alternatives were necessary. Miraculously, the schooner, though still filled with icy water, righted itself at high tide. The students once again began bailing—the sails were hoisted—the ship's motor launch was used to pull the *Thebaud* off the ledge, and the schooner sailed into the bay. And the crew of students and scientists spent another month in the Arctic, exploring glaciers and collecting bird and plant specimens.

This past May Staples helped organize a 50-year reunion for the members of the 1937 expedition. Nineteen of the original

35 crew members attended the May 25 event, which was hosted by one of the scientists on the expedition, John Ripley Forbes at Bowdoin College. The members of the reunion donated artifacts and photographs from *Thebaud's* adventure to Bowdoin's Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum.

UMaine alumnus Staples, who is a retired agricultural researcher living in Tamworth, New Hampshire, had the responsibility of locating the long-separated original crew members. Working mostly from memory, he tracked down all but two of the still-living members. They came from all over the country to attend the reunion and one of the *Thebaud's* scientists, Dr. Vero C. Wynne-Edwards, flew in from Scotland where he is a professor emeritus at Aberdeen University. By all accounts, reviving the sense of adventure, accomplishment, and camaraderie that they all shared during that memorable event in 1937 made the reunion a great success.



# After a World War, it Seemed Like Heaven

The old South Apartments weren't much, but to hundreds of returning WWII veterans and their families they still hold fond memories.

*By Isabel Jacobs*



The South Apartments were hastily constructed in a field behind Estabrooke Hall in 1945 in anticipation of the influx of married veterans who would want to return to the university.

They were several rows of plain barracks-like buildings set in a field behind Estabrooke Hall and west of the back road to Orono. They were far from attractive, but to the returning veterans of World War II and their wives those South Apartments were beautiful. Perhaps you have to come back from a war or have waited for someone to come back from a war to realize what it meant to have a home all to yourselves—no more rooms with kitchen privileges, no more living with relatives, but your very own apartment! Being among the first wave of returning veterans we shared a rare experience with old friends and new that school year of 1946-47.

The university realized early that when the war was over, there would be a tremendous demand for housing, for both single and married students. The GI Bill had passed and of the thousands of students who had gone in the service, most of the survivors would want to complete their education. That was why the temporary buildings put up for shipyard workers in South Portland were transported to Orono and re-erected for returning veterans and their families.

The university Housing Office accomplished miracles. By late August 1946, the first apartments were ready for occupancy; at least the basics were done. All during our first weeks workers were going from apartment to apartment installing closet rods or window shades or leaving a sink stopper. As soon as the clothes lines were up, drying diapers were proclaiming the many babies in residence.

We were one of the first families to move in, driving a Ford of long and dubious history, piled high with baby, playpen, high chair, crib, bedding, dishes, books and clothing. An earlier trip had deposited the little furniture we needed, scrounged from family attics and fitting in well with the "Recent American Attic" and "Late Salvation Army" décor of most of the apartments.

Each kitchen had an ice refrigerator, a coal stove of war-time construction, and a hot water heater served by coils in the firebox of the stove. There was a large space heater which burned coal in the living area just outside the bathroom and bedroom doors. We felt blessed with two bedrooms. All the walls were freshly painted, the shower worked and fuel was included in the rent. We were euphoric. In addition we were receiving \$120 a month instead of \$90 because of my husband Steve's disability.

Every day more people were moving



in. It was exciting to watch for old friends among them. Everyone was on a big high brought on by being home and being together again. That high lasted even when it rained and yards turned to mud. "What's a little mud in the yard when you've been sleeping in a foxhole half full of the stuff?" someone asked. We weren't pleased, however, when a poorly installed sewer line caused the shower to fill up with you-know-what. That incident caused some cheerful grousing for a few days.

There were other problems to be met. The stoves didn't work well. Some people installed oil burners. Steve and our neighbor across the hall applied furnace cement to the cracks and got a better draw. In fact, our neighbor overdid it a bit and got his hot water tank so hot that it blew its safety valve. One morning we discovered that our door didn't close properly. Steve stopped at the Housing Office on his way to class to report it. At noontime he discovered that the door had apparently been fixed. I hadn't seen anyone so we concluded the job had been done while I was out. On his way back to class that afternoon Steve stopped at the Housing Office to thank them for the prompt attention. "We haven't done a thing," he was told, "the other end of the building must have settled."

Ice boxes required an adjustment for a generation used to electric refrigerators. The war time economy was shifting rapidly to fill peacetime needs so new refrigerators were being delivered to some apartments. We were going to be there only one year so we concentrated on trying to find a washing machine. There were long waiting lists everywhere. My mother finally touched the heart of a dealer at home with a heart-rending story of her daughter having to wash by hand and a second baby being on the way. The day our new Maytag was delivered was a high point in my life and created excited comment all over the neighborhood. I was tempted to drape it in velvet and burn votive candles on it.

Another shadow in our post-war paradise was the fear of fire. There was a big meeting to discuss the horrendous possibility. I don't remember that anything came of it except that we had to talk out our fears and relieve them with remarks like, "I keep an axe in our bedroom. With these walls I could get through to the baby's room in seconds." And in response, "With these walls all I need is a good running start." But these veterans hadn't survived a war to face any more tragedy. They were all ex-



Making the rounds on fire watch at the South Apartments

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“Another shadow in our post-war paradise was the fear of fire. . . . But these veterans hadn't survived a war to face more tragedy.”

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tremely careful and we had no fires.

For several months we had one of only two telephones in the complex, the other belonging to the campus doctor. The telephone company had a system of points and we were high on the list because Steve was a veteran with a disability and I was expecting. So were lots of others. No one called it the Baby Boom then but that's what it was. We had a list of doctors and their numbers by our phone and became quite accustomed to relaying messages in the middle of the night.

Being poor was the norm. Nest eggs had to be saved to pay for the babies, the washing machine or new glasses. Some of us found we could help most by concentrating on careful shopping and low cost meals or honing our sewing skills at evening courses offered by the university. Most of the men found part-time work. Earl White delivered papers. Bob Ames sold fish every Friday. Steve worked for Dr. Steinmetz in his lab or at the house. And our families came through with garden produce, canned goods and clothes for Christmas. Bless them all.

A few of the women were taking courses but most of us had either graduated already or were deeply involved in the domestic scene. It was father who went off to classes, studied, wrote papers and worked problems. Often of an evening

there were several foresters in our living room studying for an exam. I would go to bed, leaving a pot of fresh coffee and maybe some cookies.

Living in the South Apartments was a social experience. We visited every day. Parties, however, were at a minimum. Who could afford it or risk waking the babies? Going out to a movie cost a dollar plus baby sitter. Sometimes my sister, who lived on campus, would oblige with an evening of baby-sitting in return for some home-cooked food. Sometimes we opened the doors between our apartment and the one across the hall and one couple or the other could go out. Mutual help was part of our South Apartment life.

We were not sorry to leave in June. There was a big peacetime world out there and we thought we were ready for it. After graduation we left in pursuit of the American dream and secure in the belief that we would have no wars to worry about in the foreseeable future.

Those temporary apartments stayed on and served more years than anyone imagined. They were torn down in 1962. The GI Bill and low cost housing made college possible for thousands, but our memories center on one particular time, when the veterans returned from World War II.



# The Good Life at Nicatous Lake

Whether hosting experienced hunters or uptight city slickers, Pete Norris '68 and his family find running a lodge in the Maine woods much to their liking.

*By Jim Frick  
and  
Faith Webster*



**H**ad it with the traffic, the noise, the neighbors, your boss? Need to get away from it all? I mean *really* get away from it all? Pete Norris's '68 camp and lodge at Nicatous Lake could be just the place you are looking for.

Driving to Nicatous will get you in a wilderness frame of mind. You'll travel through a part of Maine that you probably didn't know existed—places with names like Passadumkeag, Olamon, and Saponac. You are impressed with how neat these towns look, but you can't help wondering what people out here do for a living.

When the pavement ends you begin a 6-mile stretch of logging road that will give your kids an idea of what car travel was like 50 years ago. And just as you think you are getting the hang of avoiding potholes, you have to swerve off the

road to make way for an enormous logging truck traveling at speeds that seem unthinkable on such a narrow, primitive road.

But as you turn off at the sign for Nicatous Lake, you realize why you came. Before you lies the expansive lake—all 12 miles of it. Clean, cool, peaceful, dotted with dozens of uninhabited islands, and surrounded by thousands of acres of deep Maine woods.

Pete and Chris Norris's lodge sits in an inviting position just above the lake (the lodge and camp are actually owned by Norris and two partners, one of whom is John Barrett '66). You enter through a lazy porch which looks out over the water. You know this is a place where you could spend many a relaxed summer evening. Inside is a large living room, a dining room with a huge but friendly



table, and an old fashion kitchen with a wood cooking stove which is likely to be emitting the delicious smell of homemade muffins, pies, or breads (this place is known for great homecooking and plenty of it). Upstairs at the lodge are simple, cozy bedrooms. Guests may also choose to stay in one of the many cabins surrounding the main lodge.

"Our goal is to have people feel relaxed when they leave," Pete Norris says. "Many times city people come here and they are all keyed up—they are full of tension and stress. One fellow came here recently and he arrived with the attitude that he couldn't waste a minute. He had to catch so many fish, he had to boat for so many hours. His attitude was that if he didn't do these things his vacation would not be successful. Well, by his last day here he was so relaxed he didn't give a damn whether he caught a fish or not. After two or three days out here he had become a different person."

The woods and the lake have a mellowing effect—somehow all those things you worried about at the office just don't seem important out here. But the personality and hospitality of the Norrises are also a major factor. Norris's personality was, to a large extent, molded by his long involvement in the sporting camp business. In fact, in Maine, the name of Norris is almost synonymous with the term sporting camps. His parents, Ruth and Charlie, have run the Kidney Pond Camps at Baxter State Park for over 20 years. And two of his sisters are in the business. Betsy Norris Ferguson (also a Maine graduate, Class of '66) and her husband, Jim, run the Ferguson Lodge and Camps in Unity. Charline Norris Weatherby and her husband, Ken, run the Grand Lake Stream Camps.

It also just so happens that Pete and Chris Norris met at a sporting camp, the Red River Camp in northern Maine, of which they later became proprietors. They were also married at Red River Camp, and both of their children, Laura 13, and Chuck 12, were born there.

**P**ete Norris did take a break from the sporting camp scene for a few years, when he worked as athletic fundraiser for the University of Maine development office. But he could stay away from what he really loves doing only so long.

"I'm in this business for the lifestyle, not to make a lot of money," Norris says. "I get up in the morning and sit out on the porch with my cup of coffee, knowing I don't have to drive to work or report to anyone. It's great. There is a



The Nicatous Lodge is known for its delicious home cooking. Chris Norris is in charge of the kitchen and cooks all food in an old fashioned wood stove. Here are a couple of her favorite baking recipes.

#### BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

Sift 2 c. flour,  $\frac{1}{3}$  c. sugar, 3 t. baking powder, 1 t. salt in a large bowl. In a small bowl, mix 1 egg, 1 c. milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. melted butter. Add all at once to dry ingredients. **Don't** over mix. Fold in 1 c. fresh or frozen blueberries. Fill muffin tin and sprinkle with a mix of 1 t. lemon rind and 1 T. sugar. Bake at 425° for 20 minutes.

#### PEANUT BUTTER PIE

Whip 8 oz. cream cheese until soft and fluffy. Add 2 c. confectionary sugar and  $\frac{2}{3}$  c. creamy peanut butter. Gradually add  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. milk. Fold in 9 oz. Cool Whip. Pour in a 9" graham cracker pie shell. Sprinkle crushed peanuts over top and chill.

lot of work (Norris cuts and splits all the wood for fuel), but I can do it at my own pace."

Although the Norrises love life in the Maine woods, they also like to keep in touch with civilization. Norris says that is possible at Nicatous because they are only one and a half hours from Bangor. That means he is close enough to Orono to attend many Black Bear hockey and baseball games.

The proximity to more populated areas of the state also draws what Norris refers to as recreational users to his camp. Of course Nicatous still attracts the hunters and fishermen during the prime seasons, but more and more people are coming just to get away—to swim, boat, and hike, and as Norris emphasizes, "to relax."

"We are really pushing recreational use of the camp, not just hunting and fishing," Norris says. He adds that many

families now come for week or weekend vacations, and also many groups hold retreats or seminars at the camp (including the UM Alumni Association).

"Lots of people come to the camp now who are not familiar with the Maine woods," Norris says. "I've become adept at removing fish hooks from almost every part of the body. And a lot of our guests are a bit leery of wild animals—they see bear coming out of the woods in every direction. I always tell them to remember that the animals live here, we are just visitors."

But Pete Norris doesn't seem to like a visitor to this environment. Whether he is cutting fire wood, helping out with one of the delicious home cooked meals in the kitchen, or showing someone the best way to catch a fish, he could not seem more at home here. "It's a way of life for this family," he says.





Eugene A. Mawhinney '47

## Eugene Mawhinney '47 Honored for Distinguished Service

Eugene A. Mawhinney '47, professor of political science, was awarded the Maine Bar Association Distinguished Service Award in a ceremony this summer in Kennebunkport. This award is given to a Maine citizen who in the opinion of the Bar has made exemplary contributions to justice.

Mawhinney has been a teacher for almost 40 years, most of those at the University of Maine. His course in Constitutional Law has seen much of the current leadership of Maine pass through, as well as a substantial number of members of the Maine bar. He is the pre-law advisor, although typical of the Distinguished Service Award winner, he is not a lawyer. His Ph.D. is in public law, but his bachelor's is in education, as it was always his interest to teach. He is responsible for sending as many as 30 students a year from the university to law school, and in the last 11 years he knows that more than 200 of those have graduated.

There is no required course of study for law school, so Mawhinney tells interested students to pursue a strong academic major that stimulates analytical ability and develops reading comprehension, writing, and speaking skills. Mawhinney understands the need for a "good fit" between student and law school and to that end weighs important personal, family, and



Kimberly Cook '87

away from home for people in the nation's capital with ties to the state. The group has 1200 members and hosts social and cultural events throughout the year.

The "Big M" Award has been a tradition of the society for nearly 25 years. It is presented to an outstanding Maine citizen for contributions, service, and devotion to Maine, and for enhancing the state's role in national affairs.

## Kimberly Cook '87 Named "Woman of Promise" by *Good Housekeeping*

Recent University of Maine graduate, Kimberly Cook, was selected as one of *Good Housekeeping* magazine's "100 Women of Promise, Class of '87."

Cook was selected from a nationwide roster of women nominated by presidents of colleges and universities throughout the United States for the distinction.

An article and photographs of the "100 Women of Promise, Class of '87" appeared in the July issue of *Good Housekeeping*. The women were selected by a panel of nationally recognized educators on the basis of grade point average, community activity, and outstanding personal endeavor.

financial factors into his suggestions for a range of schools to consider.

Professor Mawhinney has been appointed to various task forces and committees by four Maine governors, and has been a member of the Maine Judicial Council, an unusual position for someone not a lawyer, for 20 years. He received the Maine Distinguished Professor Award, given by the Alumni Association, in 1982, and in 1984 he gave the Commencement Address, one of only a very few faculty to do so.

## John Ambrose '43 Given Maine State Society "Big M"

The Maine State Society of Washington, D.C. bestowed its 1987 "Big M" Award on Undersecretary of the Army John Ambrose '43, at a ceremony at Fort McNair on June 22.

Ambrose is a native of Bangor who has served as the number two ranking civilian in the Army since his appointment as undersecretary by President Reagan in 1981. As undersecretary, he has fostered changes that increased discipline in cost controls, contract enforcement, and product testing. Ambrose is currently the highest ranking Maine native in the Reagan administration.

The Maine State Society of Washington, D.C. was founded in 1894 as a home



John Ambrose '43



While at Maine, Cook was a member of the state AFDC Advisory Council, a community education volunteer at Spruce Run, and a student volunteer on numerous campus committees. She also authored "Education is the Key to the Future: The Key to Education is Financial Aid," published in June 1986 by the Department of Human Services.

This fall, Cook started a master's program in sociology at the University of New Hampshire.

## Dick Nason '64 Still Winning Track and Field Medals

**"H**ammer-Thrower Nason Shines in Low-Key TAC Meet"

For those who know Dick Nason, the headline seems 22 years out of date. In 1964, senior Dick Nason was throwing the hammer and the 35-pound weight for the University of Maine and making a lot



Still in good form, Dick Nason '65

of headlines in the Maine papers. Ranked third in the nation in the hammer throw that year, he set records for coach Ed Styrna that remain unbroken at the university.

For 20 years after graduation, Nason was not involved in any field competition. But then in 1984, living in Glens Falls, New York, he got the urge to throw the hammer once again. And when he read about the Master's Division in New York's Empire Star Games, he decided to go back into training.

Well, he took first place in the hammer throw in those games, with a toss of 133 feet. And since that return to competitive track, he has been piling up medals and breaking records at a steady pace. Last year he returned to Maine to compete in the Maine Masters in Scarborough, where he took four first places.

Nason wants to compete in even more events in the future. "I need more goals to keep in mental shape," he said. He has also raised his goals. He thinks he can throw the hammer 160 feet this year, the discus at least 120 feet, and the shot put at least 40 feet.

It takes a lot of willpower to come home from a 10-hour work day as an operations manager and head for his basement to lift weights and then do a four-mile stint on the stationary bike, but Nason is obviously getting a great deal of satisfaction from his return to the sports scene. "Some of the competitors in the Empire State Games are in their 60's and 70's," he said. "I hope to still be going strong at that age."

## Michael DeSisto '65 to Head Up Mental Health Study

One of Maine's top authorities on mental health, Michael DeSisto '65, is heading a three-year study that will examine the lives of former patients of the Augusta Mental Health Institute (AMHI). The research is a followup to a landmark study of former mental patients conducted in Vermont.

Before his appointment to lead this new study, DeSisto was the Director of the Maine Bureau of Mental Health, as well as an adjunct professor at the University

of Maine. He will be assisted in his new study by a \$821,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

DeSisto, who received his Ph.D. in psychology at Tufts University in 1970, said that the study will involve tracking down and interviewing a large number of people who were patients at AMHI in 1959. From this work he hopes to find out what their lives after AMHI have been like.

"This could put the study in Maine on top of the reading list for people interested in these things," said DeSisto's boss, commissioner of mental retardation, Kevin Concannon.



Fuller G. Sherman '15

## Fuller Sherman '15 Honored by Jefferson Medical College

Fuller G. Sherman, M.D., Class of 1915, was recently honored with a membership in the Jefferson Medical College chapter of Alpha Omega in Philadelphia. Each year the chapter selects a new member from three different categories: resident physician group, faculty physician group, and alumni group. Dr. Sherman, who graduated from Jefferson Medical School in 1930, was chosen from the alumni category. Membership in the A.O.A. is based both on academic record and on extracurricular activities.

Dr. Sherman practiced medicine for many years in Woodbury, New Jersey, and now spends his retirement years in Brunswick, Maine.



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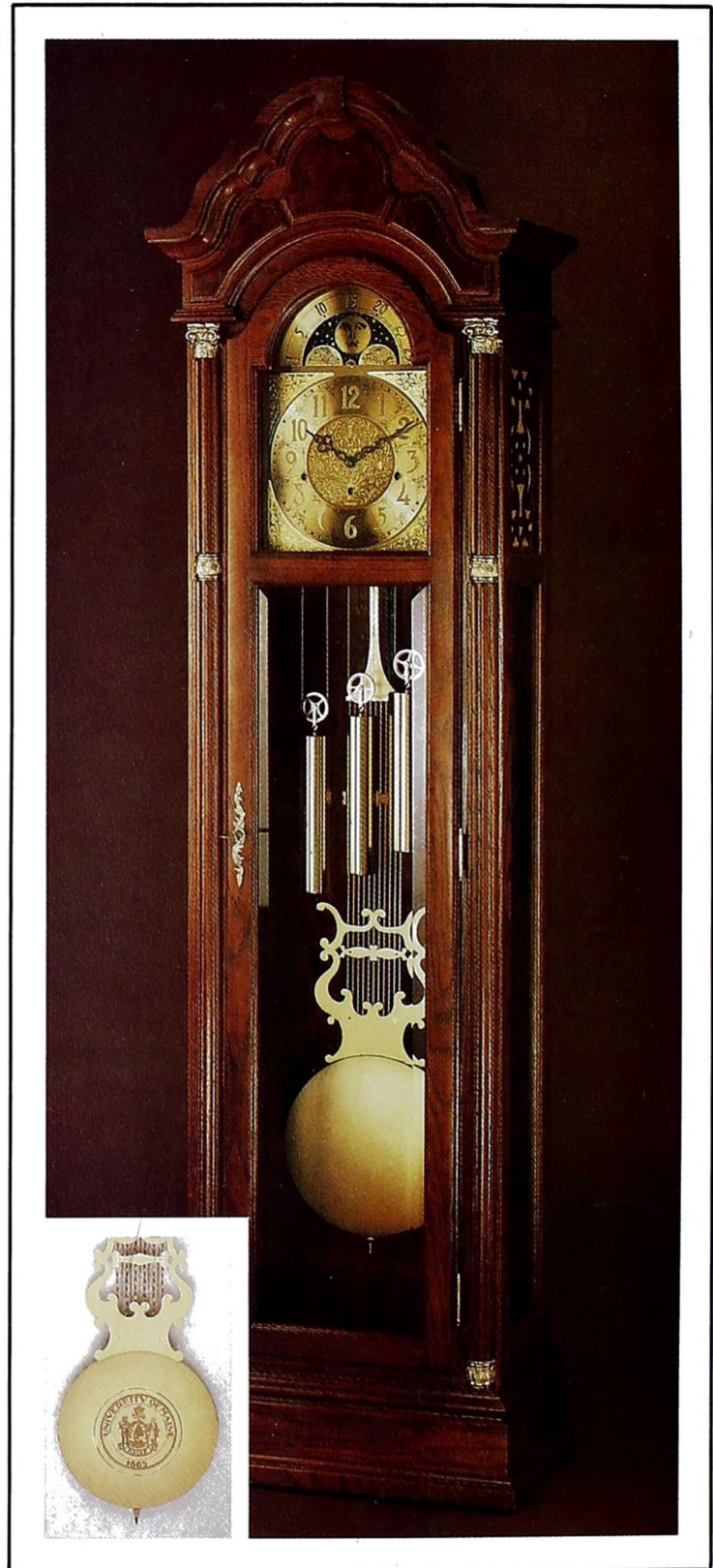
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